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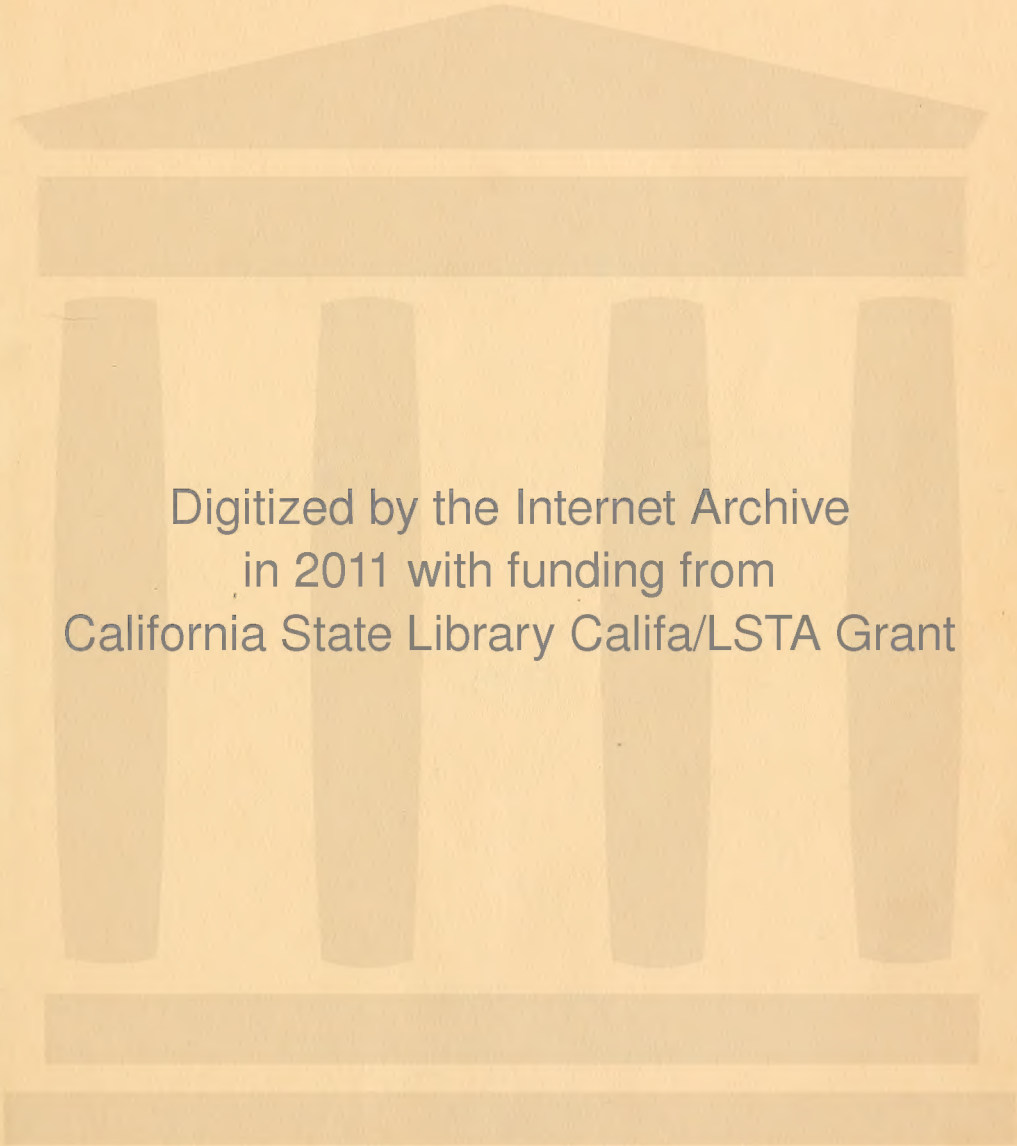
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HISTORY OF

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

WITH

Biographical Sketches

OF

The Leading Men and Women of the County Who Have Been Identified with Its Growth and Development from the Early Days to the Present



HISTORY BY

GEORGE H. TINKHAM

ILLUSTRATED

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME

HISTORIC RECORD COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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Geo H Pinkham

HISTORY OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

By George H. Tinkham

CHAPTER I

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, THE GATEWAY OF THE VALLEY

NATURE, in her creative work, designed San Joaquin County as the gateway of the great San Joaquin Valley. The slope of the land proves this. If it were possible to start rolling a large ball from the head waters of the Sacramento River, unobstructed by bush, tree, hill or river, it would land at a point not many miles distant from Stockton. A ball set rolling from the headwaters of the San Joaquin River would stop at nearly the same point. These two rivers rising in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, nearly 300 miles apart, flow into Suisun Bay, an airline distance from Stockton of less than thirty miles. The slope of the Sierras is towards this point, as is proven by the rivers' flow. The Sacramento River flows less than ten miles from the northwest boundary of San Joaquin County, and into it flow the waters of the Cosumnes and the Mokelumne rivers. The Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced and Fresno rivers flow into the San Joaquin River, whose waters ever flowing only three miles from Stockton, mingle with the waters of the mighty Pacific. Hence, as I have stated, Nature planned this county as the Central California gateway to the ocean and in the future it is destined to become one of the largest populated sections in the United States.

This valley, or basin, as it is often called, 250 miles in length and averaging fifty miles in width, was at one period an inland sea. Its waters for ages beat against the foothills of the Sierras and washed the hills of the Coast Range. In course of time, says the Indian legend, "the mountain tops burned red, the earth shook and trembled, the mountains broke asunder, and the waters ran out into the ocean." Where did the Indians learn this legend? It seems like a dream or the fanciful imagination of a disordered mind. The truth of the legend is proven, however, by geological evidence. Along the base of the Sierras there are many indications to a scientific student that this valley was in the ages past beneath the waters. Oyster and clam shells have been found in the foothills and the imprints of fish upon the rocks. E. L. Flower, born at Knights Ferry and a student of geology, says in that locality that the cobble stones are all polished and rounded by water action, and no rough edged stones are found. Fish imprints have been found, he states, and at one time in a pebble stone, broken open, the imprint of a crab was seen. Another close observer of the creative period of California, E. L. Branch, says in his History of Stanislaus County, "If a person goes from Knights Ferry to Dry Creek, he will observe along the hillside three water marks, at different heights, just as if it had been a lake. Those marks can be seen for many miles. When in early days the soil had not been plowed up, it was covered with little knolls and sand just as may be seen in the bottom of lakes." As to the Indian legend "that the mountain tops burned red" we have proof of that even in our own day. Within the past three years, Mt. Lassen, in Lassen County, has been belching out fire and smoke, and throwing out acres of lava into the valley. Scientists tell us that Mt. Diablo and Mt. Tamalpais are extinct volcanoes. As to the earthquakes splitting the mountain asunder, ask the citizens of San Francisco regarding their experience of the earthquake that occurred in April, 1906.

Before the creator can create, he must have the material at hand. And millions of years before this valley become dry land the Sierra Nevadas had been thrown up by volcanic eruptions, miles in height. We have ample proof of this in the granite and sandstone found at Columbia, products of that period of which the Bible speaks when it says, "In the begin-

ning God created the heavens and the earth." The Coast Range was formed in the later part of the secondary period. There soft coal is found, a product of vegetable matter that had been buried for time indefinite. Time passed; by means of glaciers, icebergs, avalanches, snow slides and heavy rains, Nature began sending debris into the valley below. After a time shrubs, plants and trees grew upon the new-made earth. Then they disappeared, covered by mountains of new soil. Through aeons of time, this soil-building continued until the Sierras were worn down to the present height, an average of probably 6,000 feet. The soil has been deposited over the inland lake to a depth unknown. Borings have been made in this county to a depth of 2,000 feet with no indications of any different type of soil than mountain soil. How many years was Nature at work in the building up of the valley we have not the remotest idea, except from the great flood of 1862. In that year the entire valley was covered with water for nearly two weeks, and during that time the soil was covered with debris from one to four inches in depth. Old Mother Earth is still soil-building along the river bottoms, and upon the swampy lands. The rivers are fast filling up from the debris brought down by the spring floods—even San Francisco Bay is filling up—and one of the great problems of the day is how to keep our navigable rivers from destruction.

Nature having practically finished her work, let us view it as the first discoverers beheld it. Albert C. Parker, the son of a pioneer, gave a very pleasing description in the opening lines of his poem:

> Snow-capped Sierras to the eastward rise;
> Their rugged peaks uplifted to the skies,
> And in the west, bedecked in emerald hue,
> Low rolling hills lie mirrored in the blue;
> Like sentinels of old these ranges, twain,
> Guard well the borders of a broad domain;
> And down the poppied way that lies between
> In silent grandeur flows the San Joaquin.

In this county on the return of Spring, Nature carpeted the soil with wild flowers of every variety and color, and with a fragrant perfume the air was heavy laden. In those days grass, filaree, oats and clover grew luxuriantly, and in some localities, especially along the Calaveras River, the grass grew over six feet in height. It was the hiding place of squirrels, rabbits, quail and other small game, and the food of thousands of wild animals, including elk, deer, antelopes, bears and mountain lions. Coyotes or wild dogs were also plentiful, and as late as 1850 a lodger in the town complained that "the coyotes have already become vociferous and their hungry barking has nightly disturbed our slumbers for some nights past." Deer also were seen by the hundreds roaming over the plains, and, although later driven to the mountains, they were there ruthlessly killed for their hides. As late as December, 1881, it is recorded, "Williams & Moore yesterday shipped 540 deer hides. During the past two months, the firm has shipped over a thousand hides."

Along the river banks wild roses grew in great profusion, and strawberry and blackberry bushes. The blackberry bushes were filled with berries and in the fall of the year the pioneers would form picnic parties and go blackberrying. Chinamen would gather the berries and hawk them about the street. Well do I remember one little Chinaman waddling along with his heavy baskets, one in front and one behind him, upheld by a bamboo pole, crying out in his piping voice "black-ba leese." The adobe belt was covered with a literal forest of white and live oaks. In Stockton there were thousands of these trees—

> And along the streets from out the sighing trees
> The song birds caroled sweetly to the breeze.

There were thousands of these blackbirds in the tree tops and sweetly they sang. They obtained much of their food from the barley wasted by the teamsters in feeding their mules upon the streets. The press in referring to them said, "Blackbirds are thick in the suburbs (now Sutter and Weber Avenue) and almost as gentle as barn fowl, but they are fast being reduced, as the Kanakas and Frenchman are shooting them for food." These birds were with us, singing throughout the day, until about 1870; then some wise individual imported and turned loose a number of male and female English sparrows. Propagating fast and being very aggressive they drove out all of the native birds.

Returning to the forest of oaks, they varied in size from slender saplings to gigantic trees three feet in diameter and with an average height of forty feet. Some of these oaks were growing when in 1492 Columbus discovered America, while others are not over one hundred years of age. Thousands of those majestic oaks that have braved the storms of many a century were cut down for firewood. For over twenty years they supplied the homes, flour mills, factories and steamboats with fuel. In the flood of 1862 over one hundred cords of white oak, piled upon the river bank for steamer use, were swept onward to the Golden Gate. Single or small groups of these trees are still growing in various parts of the city and county. In the State Asylum grounds there is a grove of some thirty trees as truly in their natural state as when the wild Indians passed beneath their shade. There is another grove, now a public resort, called "Good Water Grove." What is the age of these trees?

Experts claim that the largest are at least 500 years old. There is one oak tree now growing in the rear of the Christian Science Church on Flora Street whose age we positively know. It is the usual height, forty feet, and nine inches in diameter six feet from the ground. It has grown from an acorn planted by little Miss Nettie Van Valear on April 15, 1865, in her father's garden, in memory of President Lincoln, who was assassinated the previous evening by John Wilkes Booth.

The Spring Floods

Upon the Mokelumne River, near Lockeford, benches of land were formed; they are dry and very productuve during the summer months, but they are completely covered with water during the spring season. The Calaveras River, a dry canal eight months of the year, becomes a deep rushing torrent of water during the spring thaw of snow. Lapham and Mackie, who made a soil survey of the Stockton area in 1906, reported in regard to the Calaveras River, "About one-half of the area surveyed consists of the valley-plain proper, at one time covered by the waters of an ancient pleistocene lake or bay. The central part is traversed in a general southwesterly direction by the Calaveras River and Mormon Channel, the waters of which enter the San Joaquin a little below Stockton. Mormon Channel is a branch of the Calaveras River, which it leaves a short distance outside of the northeastern extremity of the area (Bellota) and now carries nearly all of the water which at one time found its way through the Calaveras River. The bed of the lower course of the Mormon Channel is filled to the depth of many feet by detritus derived from the waste of the mountains, which is frequently carried by winter and spring floods into the still waters of Stockton Channel, forming bars and impeding navigation or entirely blocking the harbor until removed." The Mormon Channel in the season of the heaviest freshets, before the arrival of the pioneers, overflowed its north bank at what is now Hazelton Avenue and Stanislaus Street, and cutting a deep channel to the northwest, emptied into Stockton Channel at Weber Avenue and Hunter Street. Stockton Channel, which is the most valuable asset of the city and county, and which empties into the San Joaquin River, extended eastward some two miles. It was formed by the overflow from Mormon Channel. The flow of melting snows from the Sierras was so heavy at times that hundreds of shallow water courses were formed; dry in summer, but wet and boggy in winter, these water courses made a complete network of shallow streams. Along the banks of the deepest waterways a continuous line of high land existed, making dry spots for the pioneers in springtime. I have recorded the condition of this city in the beginning that we may see the wonderful progress that has been made in land filling during the past years.

The Tule Land

To the west of the high land there are thousands of acres of peat or tule land, estimated by Surveyor C. D. Gibbs in 1850 at 133,000 acres. This soil, which was covered with water a large part of the year, was Nature's last work. And she continued building up the land, very slowly, it is true, until man stopped the work by reclamation. It is now known as the Holland of America. Lapham, in describing this soil, says, "In typical section the soil consists of six feet or more of fine alluvial river and tidal silts, intimately commingled with partially decayed vegetable matter, undecomposed plant roots, stems, and fibers occurring in great profusion. This material is dark brown to black, of an exceedingly smooth and pasty consistency when wet, of spongy texture and generally saturated with water at a depth of two or three feet. This tule or peat land became, during the winter season, the feeding place of thousands of ducks and geese that flew from the north at the first approach of the Arctic winters. Then everybody that could fire a shotgun went hunting. They had not far to go. Where now stands the Crown Flour Mills was all tules, and I have known Frank Giovanessi, a dead shot, to leave his home at sundown and return two hours later loaded down with game. Ducks were so plentiful that in November, 1859, "Over the city in flocks, thousands of ducks and geese are flying, and their 'honk, honk' may be heard night and day. Hank Saunders shot thirty-nine ducks and geese and the following day he got forty-two. Ducks are selling at 25 cents a pair." Now they are selling at one dollar a pair and scarce at that price. There are now no general feeding places for ducks, as the swamp land has all been reclaimed or sold to corporations. And the only men who can hunt game are members of gun clubs who have money to purchase reservations. One of the beautiful sights annually occuring in the fall of the year was the burning of miles and miles of tules. They were set on fire by the hunters to clear the land and drive out the game, making it easier to locate a flock of ducks or geese. It was indeed a beautiful sight, especially at night—"the ocean of fire," as one writer expressed it—when the flames rushing along at racehorse speed, licking up with their red-forked tongues the dry tules. One writer of that day said, "The most magnificent spectacle we have ever witnessed delighted us on Tuesday last. The morning opened with a cloudy sky and a stiff

wind was blowing from the northwest, which increased in velocity as the day advanced. About ten o'clock huge columns of smoke arose from the banks of the San Joaquin, which in time became so dense it flung a shadow upon the earth. The vast flames quickly spread, fanned by the wind and soon the entire land was a vast conflagration. But it was as the evening set in that the picture presented its sublimest aspect. The red glare shot across the heavens and was reflected again upon the city and 'all men stood and gazed.'"

These annual fires continued perhaps twice or three times a year until along in the eighties. Often they were very annoying, especially when the wind was from the west, as the streets and the housetops would be thickly sprinkled with burned tules. The family washing hung out to dry would become so smutted that it would have to be again rinsed out in clean water, and the small boys would have a jolly time blackening their own and the other fellow's face.

In the tules and along the river banks might be found thousands of raccoons, otter, badger, beaver and other fur bearing animals. Beaver were plentiful in that region, as late as 1870. Robert Dykeman, a hunter, trapped 256 of the valuable fur-bearing animals, and also shot large quantities of game for market. The beaver was found on French Camp slough, and attracted to that locality the trappers of the Hudson Bay Company, an English corportation. The streams abounded in fish, and they were so plentiful that a directory published in 1852 said, "The Stockton Channel and the San Joaquin River contain an abundance of fish. There are salmon, trout, sturgeon, and an infinite variety of smaller kinds to the heart's content. We have seen children stand on the city wharves and fill their baskets with small fish in the course of an hour, amid the commerce. The salmon has a delicious flavor, and the trout is as delicate as an Apicius might desire." It was great sport for many boys to go fishing, perch being the principal fish caught. Richard Reibenstein and others would tell of their catching perch where now stands the Hotel Stockton, the Weber Hole, as it was called for many years. Some thirty years ago the Government began propagating black bass. Later a large number were placed in the Stockton Channel. From some cause, soon after, the perch all disappeared and none have since been seen. Up to the middle seventies salmon and halibut were sold in the fish markets at 12½ cents a pound. Sometimes an Italian would land at the wharf with a whaleboat load and sell them like hot cakes at from 50 cents to $1 each, according to size. Then came the fish corporations and they stopped the cheap sale of fish. Now with thousands of tons of fish in the rivers and ocean it is higher priced than the first cuts of meat.

Underground Springs

The water flowing over the land was not the only supply of Nature. Through the earth there runs thousands of streams of clear water from mountain to sea; these streams are fed by the springs, lakes and acres of melting snow that percolates through the soil. Here in San Joaquin, water for domestic purposes may be found at a depth of twenty feet. The best drinking water, clear and cool is found at a depth of from fifty to eighty feet. The nearer the mountains naturally the deeper must be the well, and in the extreme eastern part of the county wells were dug to a depth of sixty or more feet, and walled up with brick or rock. Then in early days the old-fashioned windlass was used, and "the old oaken bucket that hung by the well" has been replaced by turbine wheels which are set in the bottom of the well and the water lifted to the surface. The Italian gardeners, and many persons in Stockton set up windmills for household purpose and irrigation. In 1858, before establishing the city water works, 256 windmills were counted in the city. Now the farmers and gardeners use gasoline engines, and extensive irrigation is carried on by this means.

Some idea of the depth of the soil, with which Nature filled this valley, and the depth of water is best given by illustration. In 1854 an artesian well was bored in Stockton on the west side of the Court House Square, but they discontinued work at a depth of 200 feet for lack of money, although water was found the entire distance. The following year work was not continued, because someone had dropped a large stone into the well and it could not be dislodged. A new well, twenty feet distant from the first well, was bored to a depth of 1,000 feet, at a cost of $10,000. Now by the use of improved machinery they cost 50 per cent less than by the hand labor of early day. Through the entire distance the auger brought up only fine gravel, clay and sand, which in the classification of the geologist indicates a late formation of the soil, five thousand years or more ago. At a depth of 340 feet the auger bored through a redwood stump. During 1919 an artesian well was bored at the Pacific tannery, located on what was formally the bank of a water channel. The well was sunk 280 feet and at a depth of 170 feet, the auger passed through the limb of a tree. In the courthouse well, from a depth of 340 feet, the water was forced to within three feet of the surface; at a depth of 560 feet the water arose three feet above the earth, and at 910 feet a body of water was forced up seven feet

in height. The temperature of the water averaged 77 degrees F. in summer and winter. Down 500 feet a strong smell of gas was noticeable, and upon the completion of the well this gas was confined and found to be a fair quality of illuminating gas. There are now several hundred artesian wells in the couty; included in the number are twenty-seven artesian wells from which Stockton receives its water supply, for domestic, manufacturing and fire purposes. These wells vary in diameter from twelve to twenty inches, and in depth from 250 to 800 feet. By means of their large pumps the corporation can furnish 17,000,000 gallons of water a day, water, save for a little sulphur in the winter season, the purest and healthiest in the state. Salt water is found at a depth of 1,000 feet, this positively showing that the mountain greets the sea. There are in Stockton several gas wells, the gas being used for illuminating, heating and cooking purposes. The pioneer gas well was bored by Cutler Salmon at his ranch home two miles east of French Camp. The well was bored for the purpose of obtaining a good supply of water, but sufficient gas was found to furnish him a supply for lighting and cooking purposes.

A Climate Unsurpassed

Travelers tell us that the climate of San Joaquin is equal to or superior to the climate of Naples, Italy; that the climate is unsurpassed for its salubrity, comfort and healthfulness goes without saying. So mild is the winter season roses bloom throughout the year, and almond trees are in bud in February. In the Court House Square there are palm trees growing throughout the year; as this is a strictly tropical plant it causes surprise to strangers who know not the equability of the climate. Orange trees blossom and the fruit forms and ripens during the early spring. As to the seasons we have but two, summer and winter; the warm weather begins in March, the fields are covered with wild flowers, the early fruit trees begin budding and the garden plants are again in color. Easter finds a wealth of flowers of every shape and hue. From March until November we have sunshine and cool westerly winds with a varying temperature from 60 to 104 degrees. The warmest months are July and August. There are clouds, occasional rains and heavy dew in April, May and October. The winter season begins in November and ends in February. The only cold months are December and January, the month last named being the coldest, the thermometer occasionally dropping below the freezing point. The 1920-21 winter was an open winter and water was frozen four times only during the season. The rainfall during the spring and winter season varies from ten to fifteen inches. Occasionally there is severe cold weather continuing for a week or more, and five times during the county's history there has been a light fall of snow. According to one writer 1848 was a very severe winter; he says, "It rained and continued to rain; the rivers rose until the whole country round about was covered with water. Stockton was completely surrounded by water for a time. In December the cold was intense. Snow fell all over the valley. The channel froze down to the river and a passage had to be cut to get a launch up to the land here." There was a spell of cold weather in 1854 and the San Francisco steamer plowed ice as she came up the channel. In 1878 there was a period of six weeks of cold weather; every morning the house pumps were frozen solid, McLeod's lake was frozen over and ice a quarter of an inch thick was formed on the watering troughs. There was another long cold spell in 1885, and ice was formed, but it melted before midday. A fall of snow is so rare that children have never seen it except upon the Sierras. In 1880, January 22, snow began falling and continued for several hours, but in the warm sun it quickly turned to water. The heaviest fall of snow ever recorded occurred January 31, 1882. The previous evening the weather was very cold and the following morning about eleven o'clock snow flakes began falling with increasing velocity until it lay two inches deep upon the earth. Sleds were hastily constructed and the boys and those from eastern homes enjoyed sleigh riding throughout the day. That evening a heavy rain soon melted the snow.

Varieties of Soil

The soil of the county as classified by Mackie is divided into ten different classes which may be condensed for all practical use to adobe or clay loam, sandy loam, gravelly soil and peat or tule land. The clay loam comprises a belt of land in the center of the county about eight miles in width and sixteen miles in length. It begins at Stockton and ends just beyond Linden. Some persons called it the black land, because of its dark brown and black color. Mackie in describing it says, "The soil is of a close compact structure, polishingly highly upon the soil auger, is exceedingly tenacious and of a stiff, putty-like consistency when wet, checking at the surface in large blocks, by deep surface cracks upon exposure." In other words, the soil in summer time unless irrigated becomes very dry and cracks open into irregular blocks a foot or two in depth and a couple of inches wide. In winter the soil becomes solid by being wet, holds water and is exceedingly adhesive. The ground contracts in summer and swells in winter, thus making it difficult to keep level streets or sidewalks. The soil is very fertile, although somewhat difficult to cul-

tivate. On this belt grew the oak trees and it produces heavy crops of wheat, barley, hay and vegetables. The sandy loam lies upon the north and south side of the adobe belt. On the north it extends from the Calaveras River to the county line, and on the south from French Camp to Stanislaus County. For over thirty years it was considered of little value except for pasture land. Irrigation, however, has produced wonderful results. In the Lodi section grapes were planted and the land produces bountifully, with no irrigation but the rains.

The gravel or San Joaquin loam, as Lapham calls it, lies in the eastern part of the county. In describing it he says, "It forms the upland of the lower or first foothill slopes and extends to the margins of the nearly level plains below. These slopes or rolling hills are treeless and devoid of rock outcrop save the occasional appearance of the underlying hardpan." This section of the county comprises some 5,000 acres. Nature's last production is the western part of the county, the peat or tule land. Berkeley, you remember, said

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way;
The first four acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

And William H. Rhoads, the young Stockton pioneer, in a poem read at the fair of 1859 affirmed the Berkeley poem when he said in his closing lines,

"Where then in Eden; Ah, why should I tell
What every eye and besom knows so well?
Why name the land all other lands have blest
And traced for ages to the distant west?
Why seek in vain the historic page
For Eden's Garden and the Golden Age?
Here, brothers, here, no further let us roam,
Here is the Garden, Eden is our home."

CHAPTER II

THE FIRST LANDOWNERS

HAVING laid a broad foundation for the history of the county, who were the people placed here to enjoy its luxuriant and fertile soil, its delightful climate and the beautiful scenery of mountain, hill and valley? Indians, just Indians, a race of people not much higher in intellect than the animals that roamed the plains. Strange that so much beauty and value of soil should be wasted for five hundred or more years, for the Indians have lived here man knows not how long. We know only this, that Christopher Columbus found Indians, when in 1492 he landed at Cuba. It was to him a new race of people. Believing that he had landed at India, he named them Indians. Hernando Cortez, sailing to Mexico, there found the same race, Indians. His soldiers married the Indian women, from whence sprang the Mexican race. We will find many of them in Stockton. In 1542 Cabrillo, in sailing along the California coast, found Indians at every point of landing. When Sir Francis Drake landed in the bay that bears his name, the Indians crowded around him in great numbers. The Franciscan fathers traveling up the coast found Indians in every valley, and they assisted the padres in building their missions. Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga, in 1812, crossing the mountains into the San Joaquin Valley, found hundreds of Indians in the Valley of the Tulare. So it seems upon this entire continent of North America the Indians were the landowners and the sons of Nature.

Names and Location of Tribes

In San Joaquin county there were but five tribes of Indians according to Colonel F. T. Gilbert, who, in 1879, made a study of the county Indians. Three of these tribes, the Mok-el-kos, the La-las and the Ma-cha-cos lived on the Mokelumne River: the Cos-os on the Cosumnes River and the Ya-che-kos in the vicinity of the present site of Stockton. The Ma-cha-cos tribe occupied the territory from Athearn's Ferry to Campo Seco, the tribe claiming the land upon both sides of the river. The La-las were a small tribe later absorbed by the powerful Mo-kel-kos. They inhabitated the land between what was known as Staples Ferry and Athearn's Ferry. The Cos-os lived on the Cosumnes River and they gave the river its name. The Mo-kel-kos were the land grabbers of that day. They were a large tribe, numbering some twelve rancherias of about 3,000 Indians, and they held undisputed possession of all of the land between Lockeford and New Hope Dry creek and the Calaveras River. They had four chieftains, all brothers, and to hold this large tract of land, Sena-a-to lived at Staples Ferry, which was about four miles west of Lockeford; Lowe-no at Woodbridge; An-to-nio on the Calaveras, and Max-i-mo near Benedict's Ferry. The Ya-che-kos tribe were also a powerful tribe, probably the strongest tribe in the county; they lived in the vicinity of Stockton and owned all of the territory to French Camp. It

was not a very large stretch of land, but it produced an abundance of food, and like the tramp of today, if the Indian could get plenty of food easily he was satisfied.

The high cost of living in no manner affected the Indians, for Nature provides for its own. In case of a scarcity of food among the larger tribes, they would declare war upon a weaker tribe and capture their food supply. However, as it was, they had plenty of food. In the spring time they lived on a species of clover that grew abundantly on the plains; it was soft and contained sufficient nutriment to sustain life. When the clover had grown too rank for food, they substituted young tule roots; they also lived on seeds, bugs, frogs, non-poisonous snakes and grasshoppers. This insect was considered quite a delicacy, as they would roast them, mash them into a paste and mix with other edible foods. Their staple foods were fish, seeds and acorns; the latter they obtained in great abundance in the fall of the year. The acorns were ground to a powder in their mortars and made into bread. They obtained plenty of fish during low water, the streams abounding in salmon, perch and sturgeon; the last named fish were plentiful in the Mokelumne River and salmon in the San Joaquin. They shot these big fish with their bows and arrows, speared them with long, sharp-pointed poles, and were quite dexterous in catching them by hand. Although as a rule too lazy to hunt for large game the braves would occasionally go out and kill rabbits, birds and squirrels, and sometimes a deer or antelope, with their bows and arrows. They never molested a grizzly bear, says Carson, and at the sight of a bear they quickly hid from sight. When the fish and acorns were the most plentiful, namely in the fall of the year, they would have a big feast. It continued for several days, during that time they would gorge themselves with food until they became torpid.

For some unknown reason the grizzly always had it in for the Indian, says James A. Carson, from whom much information was obtained regarding the custom and habits of the tribes. When a bear was seen by a white man, if not wounded by a bullet, he would immediately run away. But when the grizzly met the Indian Mr. Lo would immediately turn and escape, if possible, for bruin invariably followed after him. Hundreds of Indians have been killed by bears.

The Indian in his physical appearance, like the Chinese and Japanese, seemed to have no distinctive feature, to the average white man. They all looked alike, were scarcely more than five feet, eight inches in height and a man over six feet in height was a wonder. Bancroft in describing them said they had "a low retreating forehead, black, deep set eyes, thick bushy eyebrows, high cheek bones, a nose depressed at the roots, and wide-spread at the nostrils. They had a large mouth with projecting lips, large white teeth, ears and hands and large, flat feet." They had great strength, according to a pioneer writer, and it was astonishing to see the loads they could carry without tiring.

Indian Wikiups

In this mild, equable climate of San Joaquin almost any kind of a shelter was sufficient during the winter months. One should remember also, that the winter climate then was much milder than at the present time, for the thick forest of trees tempered the cold wintry blasts, and the warm weather was modified by the same means. During the summer, according to Carson, their wikiups were built of the flimsiest material and with the smallest amount of labor. They consisted of a number of long poles fastened together at the top with grapevines or willow branches and covered with grass or tules. In Winter the outside of the huts were plastered with wet, soft adobe which dried and hardened in the sun. A large hole was made in the top of the hut to permit the passage of smoke and then fires were built inside. In these habitations lived the entire family, until compelled to move out because of the filth and vermin. Then the wikiup was set on fire and burned to the ground and a new shelter constructed. So filthy and beastly were the Indians that the remains of food and other refuse was permitted to accumulate around their huts until the stench was something horrible. Carson said, "They were in the scale of life so low, that there was but little difference between them and a grizzly bear, their superiority consisting in the fact that they could build a fire and talk." Otherwise they lived on the same kinds of food and their habits were similar to that of bruin.

The dress of the maids of the forest and the young braves was ever the same. No change of the fashion worried their minds nor the minds of their fathers as to their extravagance in costumes. The women wore a short apron suspended from their waist made of tule or grass. They were in the fashion of 1920, short below and short above. For additional warmth in winter they wore over their shoulders a short fur cape made of rabbit skins. The men during the summer months were naked and in winter they also wore a mantle of the skin of some fur-bearing animal. We may think that with so little clothing they suffered greatly with cold during the winter months, but such was not the case. They were the sons of Nature, hardened from birth to their surrounding conditions. There was much good sense in

the reply of an Indian to General Marino Vallejo on one occasion when the general asked a naked Indian, "Are you not cold?" "No," replied the brave. "Why are you not cold?" Said the Indian, "Is your face cold?" "Not at all," replied the General. And the Indian came back, "Indian all face."

Courtship and Marriage

Among the Indians there were no long days of courtship, or uncertainties and palpitating hearts. With the young brave, it was like many in the present generation, a matter of business. How much is she worth, not in money but as a laborer. When he wanted a wife, he watched her carefully and observed the young maiden who was the most industrious in gathering acorns or in digging edible roots; one also who could carry heavy loads. When the young Indian had made his selection, he went to the chief and stated that he wanted the maiden for his "helpmate." The consent of the chief must always be obtained and seldom did he refuse to grant the "marriage permission." This was all the marriage ceremony necessary. The girl could refuse to live with the young man, but she was severely punished, because she became the common property of the tribe. Sometimes the buck desired the maid of another tribe, and if the chief would not give his consent, he would lie in ambush and kidnap the sweetheart of his desires. This was a cause of war between the two tribes. It is recorded that on one occasion, like the Trojans of old, the two tribes fought for twenty years over a dark-hued Helen. An Indian could divorce his wife; it required neither judge or a lawyer. It was just as easy as many of the divorces of to-day; it was only necessary for the husband to drive his wife out of the wikiup. Adultery on the part of the woman was always a cause of divorce. The woman could have but one husband; the man could have as many wives as he could feed and shelter.

Supporting a wife was easy, for the position of the woman was one of degradation and drudgery, as they were nothing more than slaves. They were compelled to cook the food, gather all of the firewood, and carry heavy loads. There was no release from the household drudgery, even though the woman had a young baby to care for. The papoose she carried upon her back in a basket suspended from her head by deer thongs; and the master, what did he? He lay around the wikiup, mending his bows and arrows, nets and fish-hooks—a Herculean task.

Form of Government

The tribes were governed by chiefs and subchiefs, who had full control and authority respecting their tribes. Each tribe had what was known as a "captain chief" and each family and their relatives were under the authority of a sub-chief, he being subject to the captain chief. The tepee of the captain chief was much larger than that of his tribe, and if the wikiups were erected in a circle his hut occupied the center of the circle. Considerable dignity was given to him and his family, they were treated with the greatest respect. After his death his widow and daughters were considered as Indians of nobility, and they were not compelled to labor as were the women of the common people. A kind of aristocracy was prevalent even among the uncivilized race. The chieftaincy among the sub-chiefs was hereditary along the male line. At the father's death, the eldest son succeeded him. Sometimes, however, the son would be deprived of his rightful authority, as the captain chief would appoint to the office some favorite son, because of some exploit or bravery in a horse-stealing expedition.

Famous Chiefs

In civilized life a man may be famous among his relatives and friends and yet be a nonentity to the general public. So was it among the Indian tribes. An Indian chief was famous in his tribe although he did nothing to win either fame or glory. The only chiefs of any renown, so far as the writings show, were Estanislao and José Jesus. Two of the chiefs of the La-las tribe were named Ah-a-moon and Al-i-no; the tribe itself was so few in number that in 1879 three only were living, a mother, son and daughter. The chiefs of the Ya-che-kum-na were many in number, for it was a large tribe. Their last big muck-a-muck was Mauries-to, and he was described by an Indian who knew him as a tall, powerfully-built man. His rancheria was near the present site of Stockton. Al-wi-no was the last big gun of the Ma-cha-kos tribe; he was said to be about six feet four inches and lived to be eighty years of age. The Mok-el-kos considered their tribe as the aristocrats of the California tribes, because of the fact that a large number of them were christianized by the Franciscan fathers. Although calling themselves Christians or "gente de reason" (Indians of reason), "they kept up their monthly feasts and dances," says Gilbert, "and invoked the spirits to crown the seasons with plentiful crops of ground nuts, and an abundance of game. Their medicine men performed their incantations to pacify the evil spirits, ward off pestilence and disease and to heal the sick. Their prophets and seers orated on the traditions, past prowess and glories of the tribe, and forecast the horoscope of the future." Their last great prophet and seer, Mau-ritz, was said to have lived to be 115 years of age; he was seven feet in height and

at that age stalwart and imposing. A pioneer in speaking of this chief at the age of ninety years, says, "I thought him the most remarkable Indian I had ever seen—tall, handsome, graceful, and well-timed in his actions, with a well-formed head; he was the beau ideal, an impassioned orator, and he had a magical influence over his hearers." The last chief of the Ya-che-kum-na tribe was old Manuel. L. C. Branch in writing of the old chief in 1881, said, "He was a large, fleshy Indian, had rather an intelligent look and when taken, all in all, was much superior to the average among his tribe. He had several wives and a pretty daughter. She decorated herself with feathers and beads, had a pleasant look, and always carried a plate which she passed around and took up a collection. By this device the Indians were enabled to gather together enough money to buy whisky sufficient to keep them drunk for a week or two. They all drank, and when the law prohibited the selling of liquor to Indians and the whites refused to let them have it, they managed to procure it from the Chinese store keepers. When drunk they would fight amongst themselves and beat their women unmercifully."

Estanislao, the Warrior Chief

This chief was one of the historical figures of California, for after him was named the Stanislaus River, because of the fact that on that river he defeated and completely routed the Spanish soldiers in command of General Mariano Vallejo, he being the Government's best fighter. Estanislao had been one of the Indians at the San Jose Mission, had there been educated, was a man naturally bright and therefore far more intelligent than the average Indian. The Indians in all of the missions were deprived of their freedom, and upon every opportunity they ran away and rejoined their native tribes. Estanislao succeeded in escaping and he became the chief of the Si-yak-um-nas. His confinement in the Mission San Jose had not increased his admiration of the Spaniards nor the Mission fathers and he hated them with all of the hatred of an Indian.

The Indians loved good eating when they could get it, and they were especially fond of horse meat. Frequently they would make a raid on the mission stock and steal a band of horses. To stop these raids so far as possible, the Government sent out expeditions to punish the thieves. All prisoners were driven into the missions and there attempts made to christianize them. In one of these expeditions, that of 1829, Lieutenant Alfred Sanchez was sent out with a company of forty men, well armed, to rout Estanislao. He found the Indians fortified in a thick wood on the Stanislaus River. Sanchez made an attack but was defeated, with the loss of two soldiers killed and eight wounded. The Indians' loss was one killed and eleven wounded. Sanchez, unable to drive out the Indians from their stronghold, returned to San Jose.

The Government now concluded to send out their best general, who had just come back from a victorious battle, having routed and killed forty-eight "braves" in the "Valle de los Tulares." Vallejo, marching from San Jose Mission, on arriving at the San Joaquin River, was immediately greeted with a shower of arrows from the Indians in their stronghold. Crossing the river, Vallejo soon learned that he could not drive the Indians from their fort and he commanded his men to set the willows on fire. The Indians were driven out, several of them being killed, but the following day, from a heavily wooded thicket near the Arroyo Seco, they again challenged Vallejo to fight. The General now tried to parley with them, but they would neither compromise nor surrender. The soldiers then made another attack bringing into action a small cannon which they had brought with them. The fight continued during the day, the Indians slowly retreating to a series of earth trenches they had thrown up. Before night the Indians had badly wounded eight more soldiers, and his ammunition giving out, Vallejo was compelled to cease fighting. The following morning Vallejo returned to the Mission. As he had not accomplished the object of his expedition, the defeat and the destruction of the tribe, his work was a complete failure due to the bravery of Estanislao. Now comes the result of this battle, unimportant as it may appear to the reader, the Indians fought so bravely they cowed the Spaniards, and from that time they dare not invade this section of the valley.

José Jesus, the White Man's Friend

After the death of Estanislao, José Jesus became the chief of the Si-yak-um-na tribe. He was an Indian over six feet in height, well built, clean in his person, proud and dignified in manner. He had been educated at the San Jose Mission and at one time was alcalde—the peace officer—of San Jose. He usually dressed in the gala-day attire of a Spanish grandee with a cotton shirt, and trousers, calzonazos, sash, serape and sombrero, and created quite a stunning appearance. He was a bitter enemy to the Spaniards, and never would he smoke the pipe of peace with them. He believed that he had been wronged by the mission fathers and on one occasion he made a raid on the mission stock and drove away over one thousand horses to his mountain home where they were killed for food. When

Captain Weber located on the Campo de los Franceses he sent for José Jesus and made a treaty with his tribe to keep peace with the white men, and never afterward did José Jesus or any of his tribe violate that treaty. After the arrival of the "gold seekers" the chief, like many of the whites, would get on a glorious "jag." And on one occasion while at Knights Ferry, he engaged in a quarrel with a white man, who shot and badly wounded the chief. Captain Weber, learning of the wounding of his Indian friend, engaged Dr. William M. Ryer, a surgeon, to attend José Jesus. The Indian recovered and Captain Weber paid the surgeon $500 for his services. A few years later, in another fight, the chief was killed, however the tribe remained friendly to the whites because of the treaty and quite a number of them were employed by Captain Weber as vaqueros.

The Indian's Religion

Going ahead of our story about ten years we will return to the Indians of San Joaquin as seen by the first arrivals in the valley. In regard to their religion, James H. Carson says they had "no idea of a Supreme Being, and when questioned upon that subject would grin and shake their heads." The only faith in which they believed was necromancy, and their medicine men performed incantations to ward off evil spirits and to heal the sick. They regarded any mysterious act as something supernatural. Their religious belief seems to have been different in different parts of the county for, says another writer, they had a belief that the good would inherit eternal life and the bad would forever die. They believed a good chief was especially honored in the happy hunting ground. After death "his heart went up among the stars, to enlighten the earth, and the heavens were ablaze with the hearts of departed good Indians."

The Indian Sweat House

Poor Lo had no cure for disease except incantations and the sweat house. The sweat house seems to have been the universal remedy for the cure of disease among all of the Indians of the coast. One California writer in his book, "What we can learn from the Indians," tells of his being nearly roasted in a Southern California sweat house. The tribes were located at all times in the vicinity of a stream of water, and the sweat house was built on the bank of the channel. Sometimes the house was made of willow poles placed in a circular shape and plastered with soft earth, and again they would make it by digging a large hole in the earth and making it air tight. When they wished to use the sweat house the Indians would build a large fire in it, and the patient or patients would enter the place, close the entrance and there remain until they were perspiring freely, then running out they plunged into the cold water. It was a kill or cure remedy every time. If the patient was cured they praised the sweat house and if he died they said he was possessed of an evil spirit.

There came a time when no sweat house was large enough to hold those stricken with disease, for a pestilence swept over the land. De Mofras, the great French scientist and traveler, tells of a scourge, the cholera, that swept the valley in 1824, and it carried off 12,000 of the Indians of this valley and county. Two years later a fever broke out among the Indians of the Sacramento Valley and 8,000 died.

James J. Warner, the trapper, traveling over the county in 1832 said, "On no part of the continent on which I had then, or since traveled, was so numerous a population subsisting upon the natural products of the soil and waters as in the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento. On our return late in the summer of 1833 we found the valleys depopulated. From the head of the Sacramento River to the great bend of the San Joaquin we did not see more than six or eight live Indians; while large numbers of their skulls and dead bodies were to be seen under almost every shade tree, near water, where the uninhabited and deserted villages had been converted into graveyards; and, on the San Joaquin River, in the immediate neighborhood of the larger class of villages, which the preceding year were the adobes of a large number of those Indians, we found not only many graves but the vestiges of funeral pyres."

Traveling on to Kings River, the trappers found a large number of live Indians but the plague was there, and Mr. Warner, continuing his account of that terrible period, said, "We were encamped near the village one night only and during that time the death angel passing over the camping ground of the plague-stricken fugitives, waved his wand, summoning from the little remnant of a once numerous people, a score of victims to muster into the land of 'Manitou;' and the cries of the dying, mingled with the wails of the bereaved, made the night hideous, in the veritable valley of death."

Disposal of Their Dead

According to authorities the Indians seemed to have practiced cremation, and also the burial of bodies in mounds of the earth. Colonel F. T. Gilbert says, "The Indians bury their dead, bestrewing their graves with beads and shells. Along the Mokelumne River in 1879 there were a large number of mounds in which the Indians declared the dead were buried who

had died during the plague." On Roberts Island, at one time on the ranch of Joseph Hale, a large mound was discovered containing a large number of skeletons. They were the bones of bucks, squaws and papooses together mingled in one mound. In the burial, the body of a chief was placed in a sitting position with his face to the east to await the rising sun. Their weapons, charms and tools, such as they possessed, were buried with the male Indians. Indian mounds were found in many places around Stockton, and on February 8, 1862, the Stockton Independent said, "Captain Hayes and Ben Sanborn yesterday made a trip down the channel where an old Indian burial ground had been discovered, the flood having washed the earth from several of the graves The parties dug up several skulls and bones beads, arrow heads and ornaments and brought them to this city. The curiosities may be seen in the rooms of the Natural History Society in the Agricultural Society rooms." Many years later, public school superintendents, J. A. Barr and Edward Hughes, found many articles that told of the history of the Indians.

That it was the custom of some of the Indians to burn their dead is undoubtedly true, as two such cremations were witnessed by James C. Carson and L. C. Branch. Mr. Carson wrote, "The first of these funerals which I noticed was on the Cosumnes River. The rancheria, to which the deceased belonged, was a large one, situated in a beautiful valley from which arose tall pines, whose spear tops formed a canopy above; around it arose high and rugged hills that gradually rounded until their tops were topped by the everlasting snows, and through it moved the crystal waters of a fine creek. The scene in all was beautiful. On a clear piece of ground a vast heap of dry wood was placed on which the dead was to be laid and consumed. The sun had set and night was drawing her sable mantle over the earth, when the entire tribe began chanting unearthly incantations around the fires of their huts, and they so continued until darkness had completely enveloped the scene. Then arose a hideous scream out of the hut of the departed that was answered by every one in the camp—torches were lighted and by their glare the corpse was borne to the funeral pyre. The body was placed on top of it and more dry wood heaped around. Then came the wild chant, an incantation for the dead. The chief applied the first torch to the pile and in a moment in blazed forth in a hundred places. The forked flames that enveloped the body shot up among the tall pines and lighted up the shadows. When the body had become charred by the fire the Indians with sharp pointed poles would stir up the body to aid the fire in its work of destruction, and amidst the howling of the Indians the work was continued until the body was consumed." The burial customs of the Indians did not change for Branch relates a funeral which he saw at Knights Ferry, when a boy, twenty years later than the one described by Carson. "The funeral of a chief," he says, "was attended with more ceremony than that of the common Indian and the whole village was thrown into mourning, which continued for several days. In preparing the body for burning it was decorated with feathers, beads and flowers, and after remaining in state a few days was conveyed to the funeral pyre. The flowers, feathers and beads, in fact everything belonging to the dead chief was burned with him amidst the howls and lamentations of the tribe."

When a male Indian died there was howling and wailing in the rancheria for several days. "If the dead were a chief," says Miss Ellen C. Weber, "the marriageable maids daubed upon their foreheads and cheeks a kind of grease composed of ashes and pitch and day and night they howled the wailing cadence, hooah-hoo, hoo-ah-whoo." Branch says the mourning grease was composed of the ashes from the pyre and it was mixed with pitch brought from the mountains for mourning purposes. The stuff was permitted to remain until it wore off. During the period of mourning the widow's person was held sacred, and she was exempt from all manner of work or drudgery. Branch in boyhood lived near the Indian rancheria at Knights Ferry and he declares that the Indians held an annual dance of mourning, at which time the most lamentable groans and howls were kept up by the entire rancheria. "We heard them frequently clear across the river and it seems as if they kept it up all night."

In the days of the Indian the Calaveras River was full of fish, and the beautiful oaks along its banks yielded an immense harvest of acorns, consequently it was a very desirable tract of land. At one period there was a scarcity of food and the Si-yak-um-na tribe, encroaching upon the territory claimed by the Ya-che-kos, a big battle took place in which many warriors were killed. Neither side made any attempt to bury their dead and the skeletons lay for many years bleaching in the sun. After a long period of time, a Spaniard named Jose Noriega, passing over the country, camped one night on the bank of the river, where the bloody battle had been fought. He was much surprised on arising the following morning to find that he had been resting among hundreds of human bones and skulls. Because of this fact he named it Calaveras, a Spanish word meaning "place of skulls." Some time previous to the naming of the place by

Noriega, the Hudson Bay Company, in making a map of the place for trapping purposes, gave it the name of Wine Creek, because of the wild grapevines growing along its banks.

At one time the sole owners of North America, the American Indian is practically extinct. Here in California, before the arrival of their white destroyers, they numbered, it was estimated, about one hundred thousand. Trappers said there were in this section about ten thousand papooses, squaws and bucks. Driven out of the county by the white settlers they retired to the mountains and a little directory published in 1852, said, "Soon after the white faces appeared on the river (the San Joaquin) their numbers were thinned, and the remnant of the tribe removed to the wild country of the coast range." It was the custom of the chiefs, however, after C. M. Weber settled upon this grant, to pay that gentleman an annual visit and to give and receive presents, and the reciprocation, on the part of that gentleman of kindnesses, generated a feeling of respect toward him. These visits had been discontinued for three years, but on January 10, 1852, the remnant of the tribe again appeared on the levee opposite Mr. Weber's residence. Ten families only were left of the Sivak-um-nas. In that year a state census was taken by legislative law, and the Indians in San Joaquin County at that time numbered, male and female, 293, and 158 of them were over twenty-one years of age. According to this report 40 of the number located on a rancheria at Athearn's Ferry, and fifty-five at Staples Ferry on the Mokelumne River; about twenty at Doak & Bonsell's Ferry, San Joaquin River, and 275 at Dent and Valentine's Ferry, near Knights Ferry. The poor unfornate Indians were treated by the brutal white men as outcasts and unworthy even of humane treatment. They were shot and killed upon the slightest provocation, and frequently used as targets, were shot down in cold boold. Their women and children were outraged and they had no redress, even in the courts.

A Brutal Law

To crown it all, the legislature of 1852, passed a law "for the protection and government of the Indians." It declared that no Indian in a court of law could testify against a white man. An Indian convicted of stealing might be fined or punished by whipping not exceeding twenty-five lashes. In the light of today the reader may not see the sarcasm and brutality of that law. The whites took up all of the land and the Indians could obtain no food either from the land or water. If they stole food they were punished by fine or whipping, if they could not obtain money to pay a fine, and cruel brutes took great delight in laying on the lash. But that was not all of those humane laws passed by a pro-slavery legislature. An Indian arrested as a "vagrant" was put up at auction by the justice of the peace and sold to the highest bidder, and he was compelled to work for his master for a term not exceeding four months.

The Barr Collection

The following paper gives a very interesting and exhaustive account of the implements of the California Indians. It was written by James A. Barr of Stockton, who is an expert pert on Indian relics, having made it a study for many years.

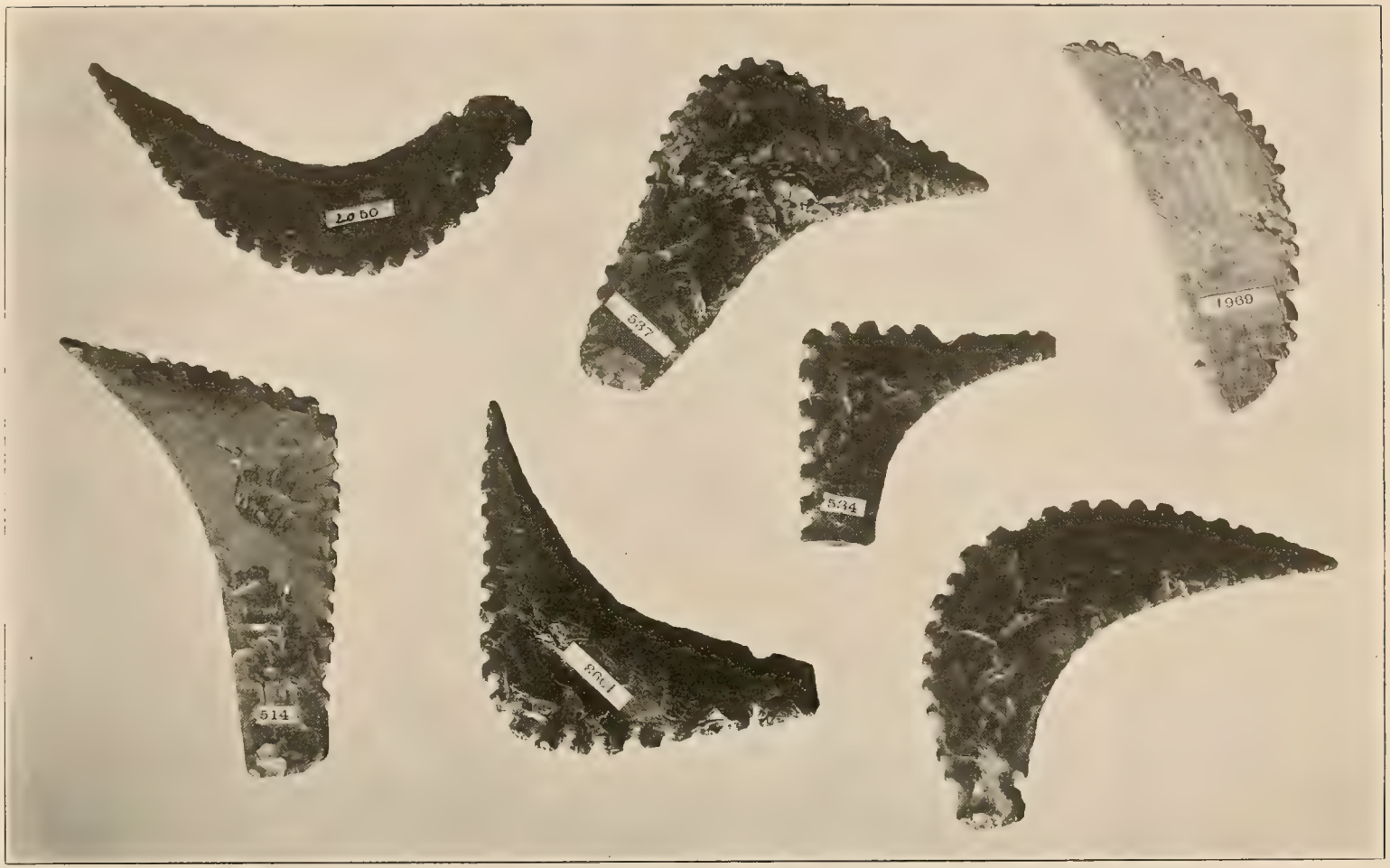
The Barr Collection comprises nearly 4000 pieces of "finds." It is the result of twenty-eight years' work in studying and exploring the archaeological field in that State. While the collection illustrates the various sections of the State, by far the greater part was secured in the great valleys of Central California.

In the northern part of the State the aborigines were modified by contact with tribes from Oregon while in Southern California they were modified in a more pronounced way by tribes from Nevada, Arizona and Mexico. In the great central region stretching for 150 miles from the Sierras to the Pacific and from the northern to the Southern points of the San Joaquin-Sacramento Valley (a distance of about 400 miles), the typical California Indian was developed. This large territory comprising about three-fourths of the State has been neglected for the most part by collectors. It is practically unknown in the literature of archaeology. Even the Government Reports devote themselves mainly to the Channel Islands and to other parts of the southern California section.

Climate and environment combined to make the Central California region an ideal home for the Indian. The many rivers and channels were filled with fish and mussels. Water fowl swarmed in countless thousands. Elk, antelope and deer were plentiful. The native California oak furnished a yearly supply of acorns. With such a varied and unfailing food supply, with a mild climate, and protected by mountain ranges for the most part from the incursions of the tribes to the north, east and south, the Indians of the great Central California region developed through generations a culture peculiarly their own. With a constant food supply and with little need for war, they had ample time for the manufacture of implements representing the highest type of Indian workmanship. Many distinctive forms in obsidian, stone, bone, shell and clay were developed in this favored region.

The Barr collection represents the exploration of more than 300 village and camp sites since 1878. It is the largest and most representative collection of Indian antiquities from the Central California region yet assembled, or that, in all probability, could be assembled at this late day. The collection has been carefully catalogued, the catalogue giving all available data for each "find." Something over a year of such time as could be spared was taken in reducing the field notes to catalogue form.

In the catalogue 2401 numbers are used. In many cases one number represents a large number of implements or ornaments. In many instances a "find"



OBSIDIAN CUTTING, OR CEREMONIAL KNIVES—BARR'S COLLECTION, STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

is given a catalogue number, the facts recorded and the implements and ornaments stored in boxes for a closer classification in the future. The collection includes fully 1,000 feet of beads or "wampum" (bone, shell and stone). With the exception of a few unique specimens, all beads are numbered by "finds." For instance No. 231 is a string of thirteen feet found with one skeleton.

The collection is rich in obsidian implements—curves, arrow-points, spear-heads, knives and drills. It is doubtful if any obsidian implements in the world exceed in beauty of workmanship the "Stockton curves." There are 158 of these curves in the collection. The Smithsonian Collection has six. So far as known no other collection has a single specimen. Dr. W. H. Holmes of the Smithsonian Institution after studying the Barr Collection in Stockton said of these curves, "Implements of this class may have been used for cutting or sawing, but obsidian is so brittle and fragile that it hardly seems possible, unless used on comparatively soft material. These curves are peculiar to Central California."

These curves vary from 9/16 to 4½ inches in length. A few are without serrations. Some are serrated on the convex edge; some on the concave edge; some on both edges. Most of them are notched as if for a handle. A few are double curves; in two the outer edges form a right angle and the inner the segment of a circle. Three are of soapstone while all others are of black obsidian.

Bone implements are especially numerous on the Pacific Coast. Those from Central California have a much better appearance than those from the Islands and other parts of the southern section of the State. The bleached and weathered appearance of the latter is replaced in the former by a smooth, finished surface, yellowed or browned with age. On some pieces a remarkable high polish remains. Among the bone implements in the Barr Collection are awls or perforators, whistles from 1¼ to 9⅜ inches in length, game bones, nose and hair pins, knives, daggers, spears or harpoons, scrapers, flakers, root-diggers, fish hooks or fish-hook shaped ornaments, etc. A few of these implements are etched or engraved.

The aborigines of Central California were profuse in their use of shells for purposes of ornament. The number and variety of shell ornaments found in the burial places of this section are probably unequaled by any other part of America. Three varieties of shells were most in use—the mussel, the abalone and the olive. Besides fully a thousand feet of beads (mostly shell), the collection comprises every variety of shell ornament from the simple square bangle to the carved, etched and polished gorget.

A form peculiar to the Central California region is the so-called "pottery ball." With the exception of a brief reference in one of the later Smithsonian reports, they have never been figured or described. They were doubtless used to take the place of rocks (which were scarce in the valleys) in slings or in cooking. The collection shows these "pottery balls" in all shapes and sizes. Some are crudely fashioned from clay, in instances showing the imprint of the hands. Some are globular or cylindrical; others are bell-shaped, spool-shaped, pestle-shaped, cone-shaped, cup-shaped, etc., etc. Some are ornamented—one with triangles, others with lines or dots, thumb nail markings, etc.

Among the stone implements in the collection are mortars, pestles, boat-shaped vessels, steatite jars and dishes, metates, grinders, rubbing stones, cup-stones, pipes, plummets of "medicine stones," perforated stones and discs, hammer-heads, grooved stones, labrets, etc., etc. Pipes are unusually scarce in the Central California district. In twenty-eight years but 21 have been found, varying in length from 1¼ to 8¾ inches. The collection includes one clay pipe, most of the 21, however, being made of steatite. The 57 "plummets" or "medicine-stones" in the collection include many fine pieces, fine in workmanship, form and material. Among the 60 mortars and 194 pestles are all types found in the region. Among the pestles are 38 of the rare "phallic" form, representing many distinctive types.

CHAPTER III.

THE DAWN OF CIVILIZATION

The first white man to enter the San Joaquin Valley, so far as known, was Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga, who left the Mission San Jose September 21, 1806, says Doris West Bepler, for the purpose of exploring the interior lands for suitable locations for missions, and to gain information about the Indians, and establish friendly relations with them. No missions were founded east of the Coast Range, and Moraga came no nearer to San Joaquin County than Dos Palos, near the junction of the Merced and San Joaquin rivers. Our interest in the man lies in the fact that he named the San Joaquin River, although he was not the discoverer.

Cowper in one of his poems sings, "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform," and who would have ever dreamed that the little beaver, otter and raccoon would be the means by which the entire Pacific Coast would be discovered and explored. The interior was immensely rich in fur-bearing animals, and twenty years after Moraga's discovery of the valley, English and American hunters and trappers were moving up and down the San Joaquin and the Sacramento rivers and their tributaries in search of these animals. The first of these trappers to cross the Sierras was Jedediah Smith. As early as 1825 he entered the San Joaquin Valley, in command of a company of hunters, trapping along the rivers during that season, he then traveled to Oregon. In the fall of 1832, Ewing Young led a company of men to this part of the valley. One of his party was James Warner, whom I have quoted in regard to the Indians. The trappers in which we are directly interested are those of the great English corporation ,the Hudson Bay Company. We are the most interested in them, for we know positively that they trapped beaver in this county at Castoria, the beaver settlement.

The Hudson Bay Company with their California headquarters at Yerba Buena, later called San Francisco, and their nearest outpost French Camp, trapped in this county during the seasons from 1828 until 1845, under the leadership of John McLeod. Later he became a warm friend of Captain Weber, and in his honor McLeod's Lake was named. Following McLeod, other trapping parties were sent down from Fort Vancouver led by Mr. Ogden, Michael La Framboisé and John Ermientinger. The trappers were principally French Canadians, and as many as 400 men have been located at French Camp at one time. Hence the title which gave name to the locality—French Camp—and to the Weber land grant, "El campo de los Franceses"—the camp of the Frenchmen.

The Trail of John C. Fremont

While those Englishmen were located at French Camp, and their government had in view occupation and future possession of the western coast, John C. Fremont was sent out by the United States Government with the same ideas as those of England. This, however, is state, not county, history and we will confine our record to Fremont's journey across the county and his description of it, in March, 1844. Then on his journey to the East he left Sutter's Fort, and traveling south, he wrote, March 25, in his diary, "We traveled for twenty-eight miles over the same delightful country as yesterday, and halted in a beautiful bottom at the ford of the Rio de los Mokelumnes, receiving its name from another Indian tribe living on the river. The bottoms of the stream are broad, rich, and extremely fertile; and the uplands are shades with oak groves. On the 26th we halted at the Arroyo de los Calaveras (skull creek), a tributary of the San Joaquin. The place is beautiful, with open groves of oaks, and a grassy sward beneath, with many plants in bloom, some varieties of which seem to love the shade of trees." After crossing the Calaveras at a point where now stands the Lockeford post road concrete bridge, he continues, "March 27, today we traveled steadily and rapidly up the valley making about four miles an hour." Arriving at the locality near the present city of Stockton he wrote, "During the earlier part of the day our ride had been over a very level part of prairie, separated by lines and groves of oak timber, growing along dry gullies, which are filled with water in seasons of rain; and perhaps also by the melting snows. Over much of this extent the vegetation was sparse, the surface showing plainly the action of water, which in the season of flood the San Joaquin spreads over the valley." Then leaving the adobe soil and entering the "sand plains," as it was called in early days, he says, "At one o'clock we came upon innumerable flowers, and a few miles further fields of the beautiful blue flowering lupin, which seems to love the neighborhood of water, indicating that we were approaching a stream. We continued our road for about

half a mile, interspersed by an open grove of live oaks, which in form were the most symmetrical and beautiful we had ever seen in the country. The ends of the branches rested on the ground, forming somewhat more than a half sphere of regular figure with leaves apparently smaller than usual." Fremont at this time was at French Camp, as he describes the oaks as they were on the banks of that stream. "The California poppy of a rich orange color, was numerous. Today elk and several bands of antelope made their appearance." Fremont was not only a lover of flowers and plants, but he also had an appreciation of God's own country, for riding on he wrote, "Our road was now one continued enjoyment, and it was pleasant riding among this assemblage of green pastures with varied flowers and scattered groves, and out of the warm green spring to look at the rocky and snowy peaks. Emerging from the timber we came suddenly upon the Stanislaus River." As this river forms the southern boundary line between Stanislaus and San Joaquin counties, we must bid good bye to Captain Fremont, to meet him again in 1856 as the first Republican nominee for President.

First Family in San Joaquin

Two years before Fremont, going south across this county, admired its beauty, another man riding north about the same time of year so admired its beauty and commercial location that he resolved to possess it. As his story continues through many years we must pass it at present and record the short but tragic account of David Kelsey's wife and children. Kelsey crossed the plains in 1843 with the Applegate family, who traveled on to Oregon. Kelsey moved south and he was met at the Cosumnes River by William Gulnac, who was endeavoring to induce immigrants to locate on the Weber grant. He offered Kelsey a square mile of land if the family settled in El Campo de los Franceses. He accepted the offer and Kelsey, his wife, little America, Josephine and Elisabeth, camped at French Camp in August, 1844. It was a lonely spot, the only neighbors the Indians and the only house within a distance of thirty miles was Lindsay's tule hut at Stockton. Gulnac presented Kelsey a small swivel cannon and every evening the gun was fired to frighten away the Indians. A tule house was erected. Late in the summer their provisions ran low and for two months the family lived on milk, boiled wheat and mint teas made from leaves gathered along the bank of French Camp slough. Then burying the small cannon the family moved on to San Jose to obtain provisions and remain during the winter. In the spring of 1845 a part of the family rode back to the grant, Josephine and Elisabeth remaining in San Jose. A few weeks after their return to French Camp, Mr. Kelsey was taken sick and his wife, packing up the family goods, started for Sutter's Fort to obtain medical aid. On arrival at Lindsay's hut he persuaded Mrs. Kelsey to remain over night, stating that his partner, Jim Williams, could cure Mr. Kelsey. He gave the sick man a dose of medicine and the following morning he was broken out with that dreaded disease, smallpox, having caught the disease at the pueblo San Jose while visiting a sick Indian. Immediately Lindsay and Williams fled from the camp for they had a mortal fear of the disease. Thousands of Indians had died of it, and Captain Sutter had threatened to shoot any man arriving at the fort with the disease. It was a brutal command but in the wilderness without physicians, medicines and the comforts necessary for the sick, harsh measures were necessary. The family left alone, were compelled to do the best thing possible under the conditions. In a few days the mother took the disease and became blind and little America, then but eleven years old, was compelled to act as nurse. Three weeks later the father died. Fortunately for the little girl a party of traders camped that night near the family. The next morning one of the traders, Geo. Wyman, assisted little America in the burial of her father near McLeod's Lake, now the southwest corner of Fremont and El Dorado streets. There is often a happy ending to a tragedy, and some years later little America married George Wyman. At the time of Mr. Kelsey's death the elder daughters were in the pueblo of San Jose, where they became acquainted with Charles M. Weber. Some time later Josephine Kelsey married Grove Cook, who crossed the plains in the same party with Weber. After Cook's death she became the wife of Dr. Christopher Grattan and died August 15, 1854. Elisabeth married Mr. Buzzell in 1847, and while living at Tuleberg (Stockton), she gave birth to a girl, on September 9, 1848, named Elisabeth Agnes, and she was the first white child born in the town. She married Christopher Grattan, a nephew of Dr. Grattan, in March 1867. Her photograph, showing a fine-appearing woman wearing long curls, hung for many years in the ante room of the San Joaquin Pioneer Society.

Captain Charles M. Weber

The man who crossed San Joaquin County two years previous to John C. Fremont was Charles M. Weber, the founder of Stockton. In Hamburg, Germany, he was born February 14, 1814, the kingdom then having been conquered by Napoleon I of France. His father, a Protestant minister, was desirous of educating the boy for the ministry, but overtaxing his strength, he was compelled to leave school.

He then engaged in business. Although of Germany birth, he was not a believer in the European idea that kings ruled by divine right or that they were born to tyrannize over and enslave their people. He believed in the freedom of man and his thoughts were of the United States. Perhaps he obtained many of his ideas from his father, and it may have been that letters from his uncle, Judge Hilgard, had controlled his thoughts. Be that as it may, before he was twenty-one years of age he was planning to emigrate to the "land of the free." In the fall of 1836 with a companion he took passage on a sailing vessel for New Orleans, and a few weeks later he landed in the Crescent City.

Various incidents, among them the yellow fever, military life, fighting the Mexicans in Texas, and business engagements, kept him in the South until 1841, and in the spring of that year he concluded to pay his uncle a visit in Belleville, Ill. On arrival at St. Louis he found a very busy town and great excitement, for hundreds of emigrants and trappers were hastily making preparations for their long six-months journey to the Far West. St. Louis was their depot of supplies, the last place that they could get food before their march across the great desert and two lofty ranges of mountains. Young Weber, watching these caravans as they moved from the frontier town, talked with many of the men, and being fond of adventure and excitement, he concluded to defer the visit to his uncle and travel west. Most of the emigrating parties were on their way before the young man concluded to take the trip. He succeeded, however, in joining an expedition composed of three parties. One party was bound for Oregon; the second party, a company of Jesuit priests, were going to Idaho, there to carry on missionary work among the Indians. Weber joined the third party under the command of Capt. J. B. Bartleson. Included in the company was Josiah Belding, later judge of Santa Clara County; John Bidwell, strong prohibitionist, farmer and politician, and Mrs. Benjamin, the first woman to cross the plains. Entering the San Joaquin Valley by way of Walker's Pass, they followed down the Stanislaus and San Joaquin rivers to Dr. John Marsh's rancho in Contra Costa County. Marsh, by letters to his Illinois friends, had told them of his location near the foot of Mt. Diablo. At this point the party separated.

Weber brought with him a letter of introduction to Capt. John A. Sutter of Sutter's Fort, and with a companion started horseback for the fort, Weber there expecting to obtain employment. Riding back up the river to a convenient point for crossing, they swam their horses over the San Joaquin River and soon arrived at the present site of Stockton. Weber, reining up his mustang, greatly admired the locality. The large forest of stately oaks; the virgin soil with grass knee high, the beautiful scenery, the deep clear waters flowing to the sea, and he resolved, if possible, to obtain possession of the land. Remaining at the fort one year, during which time he became acquainted with the Murphy family, and his future wife, who had just crossed the plains, he concluded to go to the pueblo of San Jose and engage in business.

Again crossing San Joaquin County, he had a greater admiration for it than upon his first visit and was more than ever before resolved to own the land. On arrival in San Jose in 1842 he formed a co-partnership with William Gulnac, a former resident of New York. And among his acquaintances he met the two Kelsey girls, and Miss Helen Murphy. Gulnac & Weber not only engaged in a general merchandising business, obtaining their goods from the merchant vessels that visited the coast, but they erected a flour mill run by water power, established a salt works and a boot and shoe factory. The partnership, however, lasted only a few months. In addition to his native tongue the young trader could fluently speak the French language and he now learned the Mexican dialect and became very friendly with the Mexicans. During the Mexican War, General Jose Castro offered to make Weber a captain of a native military company, but he quickly refused the offer for he had become naturalized and he believed to be an American citizen was the highest honor that could be given him. Later he raised a company of mounted riflemen, and was elected captain; the San Jose riflemen were mustered in by a United States officer and they did splendid service in the conquest of California.

El Campo de los Franceses

Captain Weber was a far-sighted, clear-headed man and he had a vision of a city of considerable commercial importance at the head of the Stockton Channel. It was a good location for a trading post, as all of the travel between San Jose and Sutter's Fort was by the way of Stockton. All of the immigrants entering California by the northern route were compelled to pass this way in traveling to the settlement. In his business transactions, the captain frequently met La Frambroisé, the French Canadian leader and Ermientinger, another Hudson Bay Company manager, and both advised Weber to settle near French Camp, because they considered it exceedingly advantageous for a settlement. The obtaining of a grant of land at that time was easy, for the Mexican government was giving free of cost grants of land to native born or naturalized citizens, hundreds of citizens renouncing their

country and obtaining land. Weber, however, was not of that stripe, but shrewd and sharp, he concluded to get the land through Gulnac, who was a naturalized citizen, had married a Mexican wife and was the father of seven children. Gulnac could obtain the land for himself and family, and Weber requested him to obtain the grant of land known in general terms as the Camp of the Frenchmen. After the land was obtained Weber was to have one-half of it. A petition dated June 14, 1843, was drawn up in due form to "His Excellency, the Governor of the Department of Both Californias," granting to Guillermo Gulnac and family the land known as El Campo de los Franceses, which by the bounds selected contained about 48,747 acres. Gulnac, taking the petition, started out to find the Governor, Manuel Micheltorena, to obtain his signature. He found the Governor on his way, the trail between Monterey and Sutter's Fort. The Governor without any hesitation signed the petition. He then directed Gulnac to go to the "Prefecture of the First District and obtain his signature showing that the land is not occupied by any person." Sutter, who was a naturalized Mexican, readily signed the petition. It was also signed by Prefecture Jose Ramon Estrada, he having no objections. The Governor, on January 13, 1844, granted the eleven square leagues of land petitioned for by Gulnac. The grant was approved June 15, 1846, by the Mexican Departmental Assembly, then in session at Los Angeles. At the close of the Mexican War, California was ceded to the United States and Congress in May, 1852, sent a Board of Land Commissioners to California to quiet and perfect all perfect titles and reject all fraudulent claims. One of that board was Edward L. Stanton, Secretary of State during the Civil War. The board confirmed Weber's claim in May, 1855. The United States patent was granted to Captain Weber in February, 1861, by the United States Surveyor General, and March 18, 1861, it was approved and signed by the President, Abraham Lincoln. The President had never before seen such a large land grant and was very much surprised "at such a big farm."

Weber Makes a Treaty with the Indians

The Mexican government required all grantees to make a settlement upon their grant of at least twelve families within a year after the granting of the land. Captain Weber immediately began planning for a settlement. He thought it best, however, to do as Captain Sutter did at New Helvetia, make a treaty with the Indians of the county and thus prevent any attack upon the families of the grant. Having this object in view Weber again visited Sutter's Fort to see Jose Jesus, the captain of the tribes in this vicinity. On arrival at the fort the Indian captain was not there. A runner, however, was sent out to bring in the chief and arrange for a place of meeting. Jose Jesus soon arrived and a treaty was formed. The settlers were never molested so far as the first settlers were concerned, and the chief remained friendly up to the day of his death. Jose Jesus was something of a diplomat. He hated the Spaniards with a bitter hatred, and he believed in making the treaty of peace with the whites, they would assist him in his battles with the Spaniards. They assisted, but not as he anticipated, for in the Mitcheltorena and Mexican War, Jose Jesus and his tribe fought with the whites.

Indians Kill James Lindsay

Weber at this time had quite a large number of horses and cattle on his San Jose rancho, and he made arrangements to have them driven to the El Campo de los Franceses. The stock was driven to that place by Gulnac, his son Joseph, Peter Lassen, after whom Lassen County was named, together with several Mexican vaqueros. On arrival at the grant Gulnac intended to camp at Stockton. He found, however, that the Hudson Bay Company trappers had left French Camp for the season and, fearing the Indians, he moved on to the Cosumnes River. He would there be under the protection of the settlers living at Sutter's Fort against any Indian attacks. Gulnac then went on to the fort and Sutter gave Gulnac a swivel gun such as was used in the navy when they made an attack from small boats. The gun was not very destructive, but when fired it made a loud noise and answered every purpose by frightening the enemy. After the treaty of peace had been made the stock was driven back to the grant and a man named James Lindsay was placed in charge. He created a number of brush tents on the land now known as Lindsay's Point, and had as helpers a number of Mexican and Indian vaqueros. In some manner, perhaps from David Kelsey, the Indians in this vicinty were attacked by the smallpox and all of Lindsay's vaqueros fled to the Coast Range Mountains. Lindsay was left alone. Learning this, the Lo-lum-na Indians of Amador County, sweeping down from their mountain rancherias and killing Lindsay, set fire to all of the tents and drove all the stock to their retreat. They killed the animals for food.

A short time after this a party of settlers on their way from the Mitcheltorena War to Sutter's Fort passed this way. They expected to find Lindsay, the "major domo," as the Mexicans called him. But to their surprise they found the brush wood and tule huts in ashes and the overseer nowhere in sight. Surmising that he had been killed by Indians they began hunting around and soon found Lindsay's

body floating in McLeod's Lake. Drawing the corpse to land they found it pierced with six arrows. The settlers buried the remains on the point that now bears his name. Riding on to the fort they reported the murder to Captain Sutter, who was at that time a Mexican civil official, "Prefecture of the First District." It was learned that the Polo Indians of Tuolumne County were the chief instigators of the murder, instead of the Lo-lum-nas. To punish the savages a company of settlers was organized. After a three weeks' journey, riding most of the time after dark, they discovered the tribe near the headwaters of the Tuolumne River. Employing their usual strategy in their Indian raids the settlers noiselessly approached the rancheria and just before dawn made their attack. The Indians were taken completely by surprise, and the 300 warriors fled up the mountain side firing back their arrows as they ran. The settlers killed many bucks, destroyed their wikiups and all of their supplies of food.

Gulnac Sells His Half of Grant

William Gulnac sold his half of the grant April 3, 1845, to Don Carlos Maria Weber, as he was called by the Mexicans, and the deed was signed by Gulnac's wife, Maria Isabel Cesena de Gulnac, and by each of her five children. Weber then planned Stockton for a stock ranch and rodeo ground. He formed on the grant five corrals, one at the Five Mile House, Lower Sacramento Road; one at the John Moore ranch, Calaveras River; the third on the Marsh ranch, now being sold in town lots; the fourth at French Camp, and the fifth at Weberville. The corral at the point last named was constructed and selected not only to confine the stock but to protect them from Indian raids. The place selected was at the point of the peninsula now known as Weber's Point. A fortification of oak trees was erected across the peninsula from Stockton Channel to Lindsay Channel, along what is now known as Center Street, and a wide ditch was cut on the outside of the stockade. Within the enclosure the best of the vaquero horses and 100 head of milch cows were driven each evening.

After the murder of Lindsay by the Indians, Weber's efforts to locate settlers was very discouraging, for the news of the murder was known throughout all of the pueblos. In the spring of 1846 he succeeded in getting Napoleon Schmidt and seven families to live at Weberville. Then came the Mexican War and everybody, fearing the wrath of the Mexicans, hastened to the pueblo of San Jose.

At the close of the war Captain Weber concluded to live at his new home. He again endeavored to get settlers to locate on the grant, and riding into the Sierras he met the incoming immigrants and tried to persuade them to locate here. As an inducement he offered to give them free of cost 160 acres of land and a lot in the town, but they laughed at the proposition, as they said the place was too far distant from the town, there was danger from Indian attacks and the land was of no value. One of the immigrants approached by Weber was John Doak, later one of the most enterprising of Stockton's citizens. Crossing the country in the fall of 1847, five months and seventeen days from Illinois, Weber met the party of 100 persons and thirty-seven wagons in the Sierras and tried to induce them to locate on his land. He agreed to give them 160 acres, but said Doak, "I would not give ten dollars for all the land between Stockton and Sacramento."

Tuleberg's First Inhabitants

At the close of the Mexican War Captain Weber again made an effort to settle up the grant. He was successful after considerable hard work and in the fall of 1847 the following immigrants, hunters and trappers located at Tuleberg: Andrew Baker, John Sirey, George Fraezer, P. B. Thompson, James McKee, Joseph Buzzell, Eli Randall, a clerk in Weber's store; Harry F. Fanning, a former sailor on the sloop Portsmouth, and William H. Fairchilds, who had just crossed the plains with the Nicholas Gann party. The party, on their arrival here en route to San Jose, camped on the peninsula for the night. Weber, however, persuaded them to remain throughout the winter. While here the wife of Nicholas Gann gave birth to a son, whom they named William. This was the first boy born in San Joaquin County. Colonel F. T. Gilbert, compiler of Thompson's San Joaquin history, says that about this time twins were born, a boy and a girl, to the wife of Turner Elder on Dry Creek; he also says that the first marriage in the county was that of Edward Robinson to Mrs. Christina Patterson, a widow then living at Dry Creek. Her husband died of fever while crossing the plains.

The people that were located on the grant gave Weber some hopes of a permanent settlement and he had the land surveyed and sectionized by Walter Herron, a deputy of Jasper O'Farrell, the surveyor of Yerba Buena (San Francisco). He also had surveyed into town lots a block of land on the south side of the channel, said block now lying between Main, Center, Levee and Commerce Streets. There the men lived in tule and brushwood tents. Whether they agreed to remain permanently and accept land from Captain Weber does not appear. We know, however, that Joe Buzzell was a permanent resident, and Carson in the spring of 1848 speaks of "Joe Buzzell's log cabin with a tule roof." He also received 160 acres of land that he selected on the north side of the Calaveras River. The land later passed

into the hands of Jeremiah Sarles as a dairy ranch, John W. Moore being one of his employes. Then it was owned by John W. Dooley, the stage proprietor, and later by Henry Barnhart, who died a millionaire.

There were quite a number of immigrants who settled outside of the Weber grant and took up government land. They were Missourians, pro-slavery men who would accept no favors. Among the number were Dr. J. C. and James Isbel, who took up land in November, 1846, on the north and south side of the Calaveras River on what is now known as the Waterloo and Lockeford roads. It is stated that John C. Fremont camped under a tree at that point in 1844, and there crossed the river on his way south. Dr. Isbel erected a log cabin which stood on the place for over thirty years. In 1848 the doctor sold the ranch to a Mr. Hutchington and he in turn sold the land to Jonathan A. Dodge in 1858. The land is still in the possession of the children of the deceased pioneer. Turner Elder, his wife and three children, came into the county about the same time as the Isbels, November, 1846, erected a log cabin on Dry Creek and later the town of Liberty was there founded. Elder remained there about a year, then removed to the so-called "Benedict Rancho." Thomas Pyle and his family settled at what was later known as Staples Ferry on the Mokelumne River, but in 1848 they removed to San Jose. After Thomas Pyle left, the place was occupied by his brother, John F. Pyle, he and John W. Laird becoming partners. These two men sold to Staples, Nichols & Company in February, 1850, and then was established Staples Ferry. "Johnny" Laird, as he was familiarly called, remained with his family in this county until the early '60s. A strong secessionist, he then removed to Stanislaus County, where he could find company more congenial to his political ideas, and there became a prominent citizen of the county.

Indian Raids

The territorial and gold-seeking pioneers as a rule were not humanitarians in any sense of the word; they believed that "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was the only prevention of crime. Death, they believed, was the only proper punishment for horse and cattle stealing, and woe to the Indian cattle thief whenever caught. On the other hand, the mountain Indians, not having the rich valley lands to supply them with acorns, seeds, game and fish, thought it no great wrong to drive off a few cattle or horses to their mountain home for their winter food for women and children. So in the fall of 1847 they made a raid on the settlers of Livermore, San Ramon, Pacheco and Martinez Valley and drove off nearly all the horses. The settlers in the various parts of the district joined together and organized companies to punish the thieving Indians. The settlers in those valleys sought Captain Weber's assistance, as they knew him to be a brave and well-disciplined military man, because of his great work in the Mexican War. A number of the settlers who had been fortunate enough to save their horses rode up to Tuleberg, bringing with them a document from James Weeks, alcalde of San Jose. It was addressed to Captain Charles Weber and authorized him to arrest the criminals, even though it be necessary to resort to the use of arms. After making hasty preparations for the expedition such as getting food supplies, warm clothing, equipments, etc., Weber was ready for the start late in January. He had organized a company of about 200 men, most of them friendly Indians. The ride across the county was slow and tiresome, as there had been heavy rains and the horses sank deep in the mud. The party were considerably worried over their slow progress as they were anxious to find the thieves before they had killed all of the animals. Traveling up the mountains to the snow line they soon found the rancherias of the tribe, but all of the horses had been killed. Attacking the Indians they were completely routed and most of the bucks were killed. Taking a few prisoners, women and children, the party returned to Tuleburg.

A treaty had been made by Captain Weber with all of the tribes in this section of the county except the Polo and the Chowchilla tribes, who were very aggressive and refused to make any peace treaty. To bring them to terms Weber now began the organization of a large company of men. He first proposed attacking the Chowchillas, for they had been stealing the property and murdering all of the settlers who crossed their pathway. It was necessary to organize a large company, at least 400 men, as they were a powerful, warlike tribe and had among them many Christian Indians who, being educated, knew how to carry on a successful battle. They were well supplied with firearms, having obtained them in the missions. An event of world-wide importance saved them from extermination, that event was the discovery of gold at Coloma, in January, 1848.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD

ALTHOUGH historians give but little notice to the discovery of gold in California, it was one of the greatest events in the first half of the eighteenth century, as it quickly populated the western coast, revolutionized the metallic currency of the world and assisted greatly in saving the Union during the Civil War. Its discoverer, James W. Marshall, came to California across the plains in 1845; during the Mexican War he was with Fremont's battalion, and when peace was declared he visited Sutter's Fort looking for work. He proved to be an excellent mechanic and as Sutter was thinking of building a sawmill, he sent Marshall into the mountains to find a good location. He found a site near the present town of Coloma, so men were sent to that point and began digging a mill-race. On the morning of January 24, Marshall, while examining the work, discovered a metal he thought was gold. Not being sure, however, he took specimens to Sutter at the Fort. The old Swiss tested it by the encyclopedia formula and pronounced it pure gold, sixteen carats fine. Sutter forseeing the result, was desirous of possessing the land and he immediately sent two messengers on horseback to Monterey with a petition to Governor Mason for a pre-emption grant to the land. The Governor sent back word that the land belonged to Mexico and he had no authority to grant his request.

Sutter, very anxious to keep the discovery a secret, commanded the couriers to tell no one of their mission to Monterey, but the men that night stopped at Tuleberg and showing the specimens, told the settlers all about the gold discovery. Most of them became wild with excitement and wanted to start for Coloma the following morning. The cooler heads persuaded them to wait until the "Captain" returned. Captain Weber arrived the following day from the mountains and when told of the gold discovery, was in no sense surprised, for he had received small quantities of gold dust from the Indians while trading at his store in San Jose; knew several hundred dollars worth of dust had been taken from San Fernando Creek, and that indications of gold had been seen in the mountains of Santa Barbara. Gold having been found at those points why not at Coloma? If the creeks and the American River bed east of Sutter's Fort contained gold, why not the rivers and creeks south of that point? A company was formed, and traveling to the Stanislaus River, they began digging for gold but found none. The gold lay twenty miles higher up the river. Then marching north they prospected in every gulch and stream, but found no gold until their arrival at the Mokelumne River. There they found a pocket of gold dust. Then traveling on they found plenty of gold in every river and on reaching Coloma, they began prospecting and found an abundance of the precious metal. Setting up their camp on the bank of a creek, they named it Weber's Creek, and to this day it holds its name. The company, hastily departing from Tuleberg, did not take a very large quantity of supplies and placing two men in charge to hold their claims they returned to Tuleberg, Captain Weber having preceded them.

The Stockton Mining Company

Under Captain Weber's instructions a joint stock company was now organized, known as the Stockton Mining Company. The word Stockton was used for the first time, Weber selecting the name because of his great admiration for Commodore Robert F. Stockton, the naval commander-in-chief and governor of California during the Mexican War. The company was organized for the purpose of carrying on a general merchandising business at the creek. Among the members of the company was John M. Murphy of San Jose, Joseph Buzzell, Andrew Baker, Thomas Pyle, George Fraezer and Dr. J. C. Isbel. The company again started for the gold fields, taking with them supplies of goods and implements from Weber's store, and twenty-five head of cattle. Weber had agreed to furnish all of the necessary supplies, but not having sufficient stock for an extensive mercantile business, he went to San Francisco in a whale boat, and there bought additional supplies. They were shipped by water to Sutter's embarcadero, and transferred from there to the creek by ox teams. Among other things which Weber bought was calico, beads, small silver coins and other trinkets to exchange with the Indians for gold nuggets. They highly prized the silver coins as ornaments to hang around their necks. The Indians at first had no idea of the value of gold, and Gilbert tells us that Dr. Isbel's wife made a piece of old cotton cloth into short skirts, and the doctor sold them to the Indian squaws for ten dollars in gold dust.



EARLY SCENES AT STOCKTON

Previous to his departure for Yerba Buena, Weber sent word to Jose Jesus, then living at Knights Ferry, to send him twenty-five able-bodied young Indians to dig for gold. Weber was of a firm belief that gold in paying quantities could be found south of Coloma and he wanted to have these Indians learn how to prospect for gold. He would then have them work the streams in this territory. In time the young native sons arrived here, and accompanied with a guide they rode horseback to Weber's Creek. The Indians, after being properly instructed, found plenty of gold. During this time the company were selling goods and beef at enormous prices and prospecting for a pastime. The Indians when well coached in prospecting were sent home with instructions to prospect in the Tuolumne and Stanislaus rivers. If they found gold, they were to report that fact to the "major domo" at French Camp. Prospecting in the Stanislaus River near their rancheria at Knights Ferry they found some coarse gold. They took the specimens to the overseer and in accordance with previous instructions he sent the news and gold by an express rider to Weber. On receiving the news Weber was greatly pleased and announced that fact by the blowing of a tin horn, which was the usual method in that day of proclaiming an unusual event and calling together the crowd. The miners came flocking in and seeing the large pieces of coarse gold, were very much excited over it. A consultation was then held and the company concluded to abandon the creek claim, close out the merchandising business, and engage in prospecting in the new gold region. Captain Weber without doubt was behind this entire movement. Leaving two men to close up the business the entire company returned to Tuleberg. Replenishing their stock of goods they moved to the Stanislaus River and began prospecting for gold. With them were quite a number of new men who had accompanied the Stockton company to this place. The prospectors slowly moving up the Stanislaus into the mountains found plenty of gold. Then took place that restless, feverish, roving movement so common to the tens of thousands who followed later; the men were not satisfied with making big wages in one locality but scattered in every direction looking for gold. Then were founded dozens of mining camps, many of them named after the men who founded them such as Carson's Creek, Jamestown, Angel's Camp, Murphy's Camp, Sullivan's Diggings, Wood's Creek, Sainsevain Bar, etc. In September, 1848, the Stockton Mining Company was dissolved.

Stockton's First Mercantile House

The founding of these mining camps was the forerunner of Stockton as a great trading depot, and Weber's store was the pioneer. Was it keen foresight, sound judgment or just luck on the part of Captain Weber in settling up the wilderness now called Stockton? Call it what you may, the founding of this merchandising store formed a very important part. As we have already stated, he founded a trading store in San Jose, planning at some time in the near future to establish a similar store on El Campo de los Franceses. The Mexican War caused a postponement of all of his plans. In the fall of 1847, however, he came to Tuleberg and erected a log cabin on the south side of the Stockton Channel, near the foot of what is now Commerce Street, there established a small trading store. His customers were the settlers, travelers and immigrants that passed over the road to and from Sutter's Fort to San Jose. The goods, bought in San Francisco, were transported to Stockton in whale boats, Eli Randall acting as his clerk. The discovery of gold in the mountains east of Stockton, changed completely the route of travel and hundreds began passing through the settlement eastward and westward bound.

As these travelers must of necessity have food and other supplies Captain Weber now concluded to establish a large commercial house. He planned to locate his store on the peninsula, as the most suitable spot for a wholesale and retail house, but the mistake of the supercargo in misunderstanding Weber's orders caused Stockton to be founded on the block lying between Levee, Commerce, Main and Center streets. Going to Yerba Buena Weber chartered a vessel with instructions to sail to Santa Cruz and for a load of redwood lumber and transport it to Weber's embarcadero, the settlement being known by a half dozen different names. The supercargo had been ordered, on arrival at Weberville, to unload the lumber on the north bank, but he unloaded on the south bank and Weber was compelled to erect his store where the lumber was because of a scarcity of laborers, and no bridges nor boats to move it across.

When this, the first commercial house in the San Joaquin Valley, was commenced or completed we do not know. John Doak, who arrived overland in the fall of 1847, said in July, 1877, "On arrival I found but one house to be seen, and that a mere shed on the bank of Stockton Channel, somewhere in the vicinity of Reed's Landing," Warehouses now cover that site. There was also a tule tent on the peninsula occupied by Mexicans and Indian vaqueros employed by Weber. In May, 1865, a pioneer in the press said, "I arrived here in the latter part of September, 1848, with Bernard Murphy and Thomas Knell. We met Daniel Murphy, who had just arrived from San Jose, and a man named Eli Randall,

who was keeping store for Captain Weber. We camped two or three days up the slough, after which two of the others went below (San Francisco). Captain Weber having arrived, engaged me to erect a store and kitchen for him. I built the kitchen first, which was the first frame building ever erected in Stockton, and the store was not completed until January, 1849." A. H. T. says, "My first view of the village of the San Joaquin was from the deck of a launch which I had chartered, at a cost of $600, from that old pioneer, Robert Parker, to bring a load of merchandise to Weber's Landing as Stockton was then called. The launch would carry about ten tons and it took six or seven days to make the trip. The trip was made in the latter part of 1848. The stream was tortuous and winding and the distance eighty miles from the mouth of the San Joaquin to Weber's embarcadero. In due time we entered the slough on which Stockton is now situated. After passing up about three miles we found we were near the settlement. It comprised one partly constructed wooden building on the slough belonging to Captain Weber, a few tents occupied by George Belt and Lunt & Grimes as a trading post, and these with a few tule tents were all we found to constitute the settlement. After placing our cargo in a room allotted to us through the kindness of Captain Weber the launch returned to San Francisco. We stayed through a long and tedious winter, living on beans, canned meats, ducks, geese and hard bread. Once in a while some daring hardy miner would make his way here, generally on foot, swimming streams and carrying his wet blankets, sleeping under trees or in the open air, sometimes drenched to the skin, in his walk of sixty or eighty miles."

The First Murder

There is a stream of blood that runs through San Joaquin County's history from 1848 up to the present time. The mercy and compassion shown to murderers today by juries who have pity for the life of the murderer, but none for the slain, in no manner lessen the amount of crime. And the law of the pioneers, a life for a life, or at least a severe prison sentence without any hope of pardon, checked crime at a time when murder was easy and detection almost impossible because of the surrounding conditions. Among the men located upon the grant were James McKee and B. K. Thompson. The record of the last named individual was very bad, as he was credited with being a gambler and having killed three men. As the story goes as told by Gilbert, the two men were in the channel New Year's Day, 1848, and for some reason Thompson shot and killed McKee. At that time there were no courts nor officers here and Captain Weber had Thompson arrested and taken to Sutter's Fort and tried for murder. A man named St. Clair was then alcalde at the fort, and although it was a deliberate murder Thompson was acquitted. He came back to the grant but was shunned by all of the settlers, and soon after with a small company, he started overland for the Eastern States. On the way, while in camp at Sweetwater, he had trouble with Robert Tagart, a nephew of Dr. Isbel. Tagart, taking no chances, shot and killed Thompson, and the company refusing even to give Thompson a decent burial, left him where he fell "to become food for the coyotes and buzzards." McKee was buried beneath an oak tree on the bank of a shallow stream of water, where now stands the three-story brick Giovanessi building, on the south side of Main Street. In digging the foundation for this building, in 1880, workmen uncovered the remains, and for a few hours created an exciting sensation. Finally, H. F. Fanning, hearing of the finding of the body, remembered the incident.

The march of the goldseekers began in the fall of 1848, and over the trail from Stockton to the southern mines they traveled, a few hundred in number at first, but increased in five years to tens of thousands. A few located here for the purpose of going into business; some landed here with a load of merchandise intending to push on to the mines, but the road was in such a bad condition, the transportation facilities and the price of freight so high, they concluded to locate in Weberville. A. H. T. in speaking of the conditions that winter said, "The teams of ox-carts and pack mules had gone with the winter supplies for the mining camps, the rains had already set in and by November the roads were impassable." One of the first firms to open up for business was a bakery owned by Murphy & Ferguson, who pitched their tent on the Levee near Hunter Street. John Sirey & Whitehouse in December, 1848, opened an eating place, now the southwest corner, Hotel Stockton. Captain Weber's store we have already mentioned, and south of the store, corner of Center and Levee, Nelson Taylor and George G. Belt, set up a tent for the sale of general merchandise. In that same month John Davis built a house on the Levee and opened a saloon. The following year the Gillingham brothers, Elmer Lane, and Grayson & Stephens opened general merchandising stores. The firm last named were located at the corner of Center and Levee. They were a very enterprising firm, with their main store in San Francisco. They also opened a branch store in Grayson on the San Joaquin River and had four mule teams engaged in hauling goods. Thompson &

White opened a store in a tule hut on the Levee, and R. A. Parker came here and opened a wholesale liquor store. One of his patrons was "little" Jack Keeler, who opened "The Shades Saloon." He was so named to distinguish him from his brother "big" Jack Keeler. Quite well supplied was the settlement with merchandise and whisky, but there were others in various lines of business. Isaac Zachariah and his brother opened a little clothing store, 6x10 on the Levee, with an investment of fifty dollars in clothing, and in six months they made over $20,000. They went back East for their families, returned to California and planted an orchard and flower garden on the northeast corner of Park and Grant Streets. In 1854 they sold ripe peaches at three dollars each.

Monroe Robinson, the first blacksmith, was still in business in 1852 on Channel Street near San Joaquin; James Journeay, who made the first wagon from oak-tree timber, later became a livery stable keeper and then a rancher. Wm. H. Fairchilds erected a blacksmith shop for the Owens brothers. They made plenty of money and returned East. That winter the shop was sold to Westbay, Churchill & Pierce; it was a rather unique building, being sided with oak-tree limbs and then covered with adobe, and the forge and chimney were constructed of adobe brick. In the spring of 1850 "Uncle John" Andrews had an eating and refreshment place in a tent, where later stood the Presbyterian Church. Hety & Reynolds kept a hay store on Weber Avenue, later Lane's mill. The building was not expensive, a tent made of brushwood. Captain Jordan sold lumber from a store-ship and Dr. Moses Hammond was another dealer in lumber. The post office was in a store on the Levee, midway between El Dorado and Main. It comprised a box set on the counter, and J. Gould Buffum, a printer who came out with Stevenson's regiment, was the postmaster. The first tailor was B. Howard Brown, who in his later years kept a produce stand on the Levee near Center. Arriving in California in April, 1850, he came to this city, bringing with him from the East a bolt of shirting and of overall cloth. He engaged the pastor's wife, Mrs. James Woods, and a Mrs. Lane to roughly sew the garments as he cut them out. They made a dozen pair a day and he made big money selling them at four dollars a garament. Later he opened the "Blue Wing" saloon and refreshment resort, and sold boiled eggs at three dollars a dozen, oysters one dollar a can, ice cream twenty-five cents a plate and drinks at a quarter each; cigars that cost him two dollars per hundred he sold at two for fifty cents.

Christmas and July 4th

"The first July 4th celebration in Stockton," said Francis D. Clark, later secretary of the New York California Pioneer Society, "was a banquet in 1849 in Sirey's & Whitehouse store. The price of admission was thirty-two dollars. At the dinner were Nathaniel Lyons, one of the first generals to be killed in the Civil War, Meyer Miller, Lewis Tredwell and several others, all of whom attained military rank in in the Civil War."

In the previous year, 1848, the settlers celebrated Christmas in great style. In the morning Peter MacQueen, a former sergeant in the Stevenson regiment, later a San Joaquin farmer, took up a collection and, visiting the three trading stores, bought the ingredients for an old fashioned Scotch punch, MacQueen mixing the ingredients to the "Queen's" taste. As they sat in the little cabin drinking from the "wassail" bowl as it was passed around and telling stories of hunting and adventure, little did they dream that their little group of twenty persons would be increased in number to over 50,000 by Christmas of 1920. In the afternoon Captain Weber invited the settlers over to his residence to enjoy a Christmas dinner. They crossed the channel in whale boats, and upon returning to the camp, concluded, as a final climax to the celebration, to put up a ten-gallon keg of whisky at auction. As each bidder had to test the liquor to see if it were the pure stuff, the keg was half empty before it was sold, and by that time the would-be purchasers were so drunk they never knew who bought the keg.

The Great Fire of Christmas, '49

The Christmas of 1849 was indeed sad, for on the previous morning a fire broke out and in less than an hour the entire settlement bounded by Main, Commerce, Levee and Center, was destroyed. And yet on Christmas day no growling nor grumbling was heard, for the settlers were a hopeful group, ever ready to meet misfortune with a smile. Although the places of business were nothing but brushwood, tule or canvas shacks, the loss was over $200,000 because of the destruction of all of their food supplies, clothing, blankets, etc., for these articles were scarce and very high in price. They suffered severely from cold as they were compelled to sleep out in the open air, and the thermometer ran below zero. There were no fire engines in the town and the citizens tried to check the flames by forming a bucket brigade and forming two lines of men from the fire to the channel, they passed up full pails of water on one side while the empty pails went down on the opposite side. Thus was formed what was later known as the Weber bucket brgade.

The Rush of '49

There was such a crowding of events, the one into the other during the first ten years

of San Joaquin County's history, that it is impossible to separate them. And we have recorded "A rush and whirl of human beings" without laying any foundation for that event. Hildreth, the historian, gave the best descrption in concise words that I have ever seen of the rush of 1849. He wrote: "The discovery of the immense mineral wealth in California at a time when it was passing into the possession of the United States promised to produce as powerful an effect upon the American mind as that of the New World did upon the Old when its riches were explored by Columbus. From East to West, from North to South, the spirit of emigration invested the hearts of the people. It seized the old as well as the young. It pervaded city and county, mountain, glen and valley; it decimated the ranks of every profession. In almost every town and village throughout the land adventurers started, associations were formed, and eager companies of hopeful, ardent and enthusiastic pioneers, who resolved on seeing the new El Dorado for themselves, started across the plains. The highways and thoroughfares in every part of the land were alive with the multitude seeking a place of departure. The wharves of the seaports were thronged with those who were willing to pay any price for a passage and submit to any privations by the way, so that by some means they might reach the golden shore. Ships were everywhere in great demand. A system of crowding and packing, second only to that of the notorious African slave trade, did not deter or dishearten the adventurers. Band after band hurried away, some by the Isthmus, some for the dreary and exhaustless overland route, and others, again, for doubling Cape Horn, with all the tedium and discomforts of a six-months voyage. Without experience in traveling, unused to the hardship and privations of pioneer life, poorly provided with even the necessaries for the voyage, thousands left their homes only to perish by the way or to seize the first opportunity to return."

Population

The news of "gold in California" flew to all parts of the civilized globe and in a few months thousands took up the cry, as Hildreth said, "On to California." Stevenson's regiment of nearly 1,000 men was already here, having arrived in 1847. The first arrivals came from the Southern states by the way of Mexico. They landed in the territory as early as May, 1848. A few arrived about the same time by the way of Cape Horn and by the Isthmus route. The multitude arrived in California, however, by sailing vessels in August, September and October, 1849. We cannot tell the number of arrivals for no census was taken until 1852. A record was kept, however, by the harbor master at San Francisco, and he reported that from April 12 to December 31, 1849, 22,069 Americans and 7,000 foreigners entered the Golden Gate. Of the entire number 800 were females.

The legislature of 1850 ordered that a census of the state be taken. The census manager reported in 1852 that the inhabitants numbered 91,625, and of this number 25,146 came from foreign lands. There were 3,050 from England, 2,452 from Ireland, 2,926 from Germany, 1,446 from France, 228 from Italy, 660 from China, and 6,656 from Mexico, Chile and other south coast countries. Regarding our own United States, 10,756 came from the New England States; 16,000 from the Middle States, namely New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware; 17,817 from the Southern States, and 14,340 from the Western States. As to sex, there were 44.770 males and 1,586 females, their ages ranging between twenty and thirty years. There were 21,450 males and 180 females between thirty and forty years of age, 4,439 miles and 833 women over forty years of age. The children under fifteen numbered 5,557.

Coming now to San Joaquin County, in which we are most interested, we find a population of only 3,042—214 being women. Twenty-seven of these women were colored, brought here by their former masters from the South. The foreign-born population numbered 1,361. There were 148 children under fifteen; 215 boys and 36 girls between fifteen and twenty; 1,711 young men and 64 young women between twenty and thirty years; 912 men and 42 women between thirty and forty, and 574 persons, 19 being women, over forty years of age. Not a man or woman in the county was 70 years of age. The census marshal found in the county 868 families, each family in a separate home. Notice carefully these statistics, the small number of women and children in proportion to the men and the age of the men, nearly all of them under thirty-five years; the large number of foreigners, over one-third of the country's population. Three-fourths of the men were unmarried and they rushed to California to make their fortune in a few months and return home. Not making their "pile" as quickly as they anticipated, some sent East for their sweethearts to come to California, others went East and marrying the "girl they left behind" returned again to the land of gold. Intellectually they were the brightest body of men that ever assembled in one spot. Hundreds of them came from the academies and colleges of the New England and Southern states and from the best schools of the Old World. Those not educated in book learning had served apprenticeships in all kinds of mechanical lines, hence many of them were first-class carpenters, brick masons, black-

smiths, wagon makers, tailors, merchants, clerks, bookkeepers, etc. In politics the American citizens were as badly mixed as at the present time. Today we find pro-league and anti-league, Republicans and Democrats. Then they were Democrats and Whigs from the North, opposed to slavery; and Whigs and Democrats from the South, in favor of slavery. The foreigners, many of them, left their country because opposed to kingly reign, and not a few were refugees. Nearly all of the Americans had come from Christian families. A few were professing Christians. And unfortunately there also came some of the deepest-dyed villains of the earth, gamblers, forgers, robbers and murderers. We now have briefly told the characteristics of the citizens of San Joaquin, and next follows their record.

CHAPTER V

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND LAND GRANTS

WHERE did we get this land, California, within whose bounds lies San Joaquin County? Stole it from the Mexican government. It is so declared in milder terms by nearly all of the later days historians, Channing declaring, "The Mexican war was in reality an attack on a weak nation by a strong one." General U. S. Grant, a captain in the Mexican War, emphasizes Channing's statement when he says in his memoirs, "I regard the war as one of the most unjust ever waged by a stronger against a weaker nation." "It was in no sense of the word a righteous or a justifiable war, for there was no cause for war, but the South wanted California for the extension of slavery, and James Russell Lowell in his Bigelow papers aptly expresses it when he wrote

"They just wanted this Californy
So's to lug new states in,
To abuse ye and to scorn ye,
And to plunder ye like sin."

At that time the South was the dominating power in Congress and President James K. Polk, a Southerner, was at their command. To obtain California was easy—just to reach out and get it though the flimsy reason of the President making this declaration, "Mexico has shed American blood upon American soil. War exists, and exists by the act of Mexico herself." Even before war was declared, in May, 1846, Commodore John D. Sloat, in command of the U. S. vessels, was lying off the coast of Peru waiting for the news of war, when he was to quickly sail and take possession of California; John C. Fremont, under the guise of an exploring expedition, was sent out as early as 1844 to spy out the land; and Stephen W. Kearny, with troops, was on the march for California in less than a month after the declaration of war. It was purely a Southern war fought principally by southern soldiers and commanded by southern officers, thousands of them, who later became pioneers of California, controlled its political affairs, held nearly all of the official positions and engaged in business pursuits. It was one of the shortest wars in history—less than twelve months of actual fighting. On September 14, 1847, General Winfield Scott, riding a white horse, at the head of his troops, made his spectacular march into the City of Mexico. In the treaty of peace signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, Mexico was compelled to cede to the United States all of that territory now known as Nevada, Utah, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, in fact all of the land west of the Rocky Mountains north of the Gulf of Mexico and south of the south Oregon line. Col. R. B. Mason was in command of the California troops at this time, but he did not learn of the treaty of peace, officially until March, 1848. Hence his answer to Captain Sutter and his refusal to grant the Swiss pre-emption rights to Coloma. I have laid this foundation of the Mexican War as we will find it later on the cause of squatter difficulties, political agitations and slavery difficulties.

The Rush to California

The news of gold in California flew on the wings of lightning to every port in the civilized world. And in less than eighteen months there were 100,000 people in California. They came from every state in the Union, and from England, France, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, China, Mexico and Chile. The number reported to Congress by the memorial committee of the constitutional convention was 107,000. They were estimated as to nationality, as follows: 5,000 foreigners, 13,000 Californians—native born, and 76,000 Americans. As an additional report the harbor master at San Francisco reported that from April 12 until December 31, 1849, 29,069 immigrants entered the Golden Gate. And carefully note this, of the

last number mentioned, 800 were females. Thousands more came by way of New Mexico from the south over the Santa Fe trail, and overland across the Sierras by the way of Sutter's Fort. In that vast multitude of "goldseekers" most of them expecting to make their fortune quickly and return home, there were hundreds of criminals of every shade and color and deep-dyed in every crime imaginable. It was a condition of things never before seen in the world's history. And without any form of government, property and life were not safe for a day.

First Constitutional Convention

Something must be done and done quickly. The people assembled in meetings in San Jose, Sacramento and San Francisco, called upon Bennett Riley, then in command of the United States coast army and Governor of California, to call a constitutional convention for the organization of some form of state government. For several weeks he refused to take any action, declaring that the Government at Washington had not authorized him to organize a government. A man of good common sense, however, seeing the condition of affairs, he finally agreed to call a constitutional convention. For without any means of communication with Washington except by an overland horseback journey it would be a year at least before he could receive any instructions from the Government. From his headquarters at Monterey, June 3, 1849, General Riley issued his proclamation recommending the "formation of a state constitution or a plan for a territorial government." For the purpose of electing delegates to said convention, he divided the territory into ten districts giving as far as possible an equal number of inhabitants to each district. At the time of the calling of the convention, the San Joaquin district was the least inhabited and its bounds, said the proclamation, included "all of the country south of the Sacramento district bounded on the south by the Cosumnes River and lying between the Coast Range and the Sierra Nevada." That was some district. It was allotted four delegates, but so fast did the district increase in population, the people were entitled to and elected fifteen delegates.

We have no record of the election in the district, but we know from the constitutional debates that San Joaquin had a lively fight in seating her delegates. The leading champion for San Joaquin was Wm. M. Gwin, the leader in the convention, and even at that time a notable figure in national politics. His reasons for championing the cause of San Joaquin is not known, since he was a delegate from San Francisco. Gwin's labor was virtually wasted, for six delegates only appeared and took their seats. They were an interesting six. J. M. Jones, a bright young lawyer from New York, had been in the territory just six months; he died before the close of 1851. Thomas H. Vermuele, thirty-five years of age, another lawyer, had been three years in California. O. M. Wozencroft, thirty-four years of age, a physician from Louisiana, had been four months in the country. He was afterwards appointed an Indian pension agent. J. M. McHollingworth, twenty-five years of age, was a lieutenant in Colonel Stevenson's regiment. Last, but not least, came Ben T. Moore, twenty-nine years of age, born in Florida, a lawyer by profession and a sporting man by choice. One of the Texas Rangers in the Mexican War, he came to Stockton with George W. Trahern in 1849. This convention, one of the most notable in the United States because of the fact that they established a state constitution without any constitutional authority, adjourned October 13, 1849, sine die, after framing a state constitution that answered all state purposes for over thirty years. And it was as a matter of fact a far better instrument than that framed in 1879.

Among other commands the state constitution declared that a state election should be held November 13, 1849, for the election of state officers, to hold office for two years. The legislature should comprise a Senate and an Assembly, the former elected for two years and the latter for one year. The election was held at the appointed time throughout the state. In the San Joaquin district there were no voting places and John Kerrand and Francis D. Clark, traveling a circuit of ten or twelve miles, on horseback, carried a ballot box with them and obtained votes for the candidates. They obtained a large number of votes. Some of the defeated candidates objected to that kind of voting and had the enterprising ballot clerks arrested. The prefect, Wm. L. Dickerson, discharged the defendants as there was no law against traveling ballot boxes. The district was entitled to four senators and six assemblymen. The election was won by David F. Douglas, Benjamin S. Lippincott, Nelson Taylor and Thomas Vermuele. Of these senators only one, D. F. Douglas, remained in the county any length of time. Ben S. Lippincott, who came to California with the Stevenson regiment, was a politician; after his term expired he went to Tuolumne County and was again elected senator. He was a leading factor in the Broderick senatorial fight in 1855, and later returned to New Jersey. Thomas Vermuele resigned in two months and became city attorney of San Jose. Nelson Taylor was a very negligent senator for he did not appear in the senate until the end of the first week, and January 21, he asked a ten days leave of absence. It was granted and failing to show up on time his colleague, David Douglas,

moved that Taylor's seat be declared vacant. Taylor was elected sheriff of the county in 1853, was the owner of considerable property and during the Civil War sold out, and going to New York entered the army of volunteers.

Van Buren-Fair Contest

The assemblymen elected were J. S. K. Ogier, a native of Alabama, Ben F. Moore, of Florida, Charles M. Creanor, Richard W. Heath and John Van Benscroten of New York; Charles M. Creanor resigned in April, the legislature having elected him judge of the Fifth judicial court comprising the counties of San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa. Two months previous Heath and Van Benscroten resigned. To fill these vacancies an election was called for March 2, 1850. There were three candidates for the office, William D. Fair, E. L. B. Brooks and Thomas B. Van Buren. Brooks received 115 votes, and Van Buren's vote exceeded the Fair vote by over 800 majority. He was a very popular man, perhaps because he had the name of a Democratic President. He was the first July 4th orator at Stockton, and later appointed Minister to China. Both Fair and Van Buren were bright young lawyers from the south, Fair meeting a tragic death in 1861. He married the famous Laura D. Fair, who shot and killed the noted San Francisco attorney, A .P. Crittenden. Fair's marriage was unfortunate, and on her account he shot and killed himself, December 27, 1861. As Van Buren had been elected to fill a vacancy only, his time expired in December, 1850. In September, Governor Peter H. Burnett issued a proclamation for an election October 7, for several state officers, a district attorney, a senator and two assemblymen for San Joaquin. There were seventeen advertised candidates for the assembly but the voters narrowed the number to seven, Frederick Yeiser, 528, and W. C. McDougal, 312, receiving the highest votes. The senatorial fight was again contested between W. D. Fair and T. B. Van Buren. It was a close contest slightly in favor of Van Buren. The county clerk, A. C. Bradford, later a land office registrar and a grand master of state Odd Fellows, issued the election certificate to Van Buren. Fair, in the senate contested the election, each attorney presenting his own case. The contest was very interesting and Fair presented his evidence "with all the skill and talent of a lawyer of the first class and Van Buren showed himself an honorable and high-toned gentleman," said one who was present. It was shown during the contest, said the legislative report, that there were many illegal ballots cast, Mexicans, foreigners and even Indians, voting. In one precinct the county judge acting as an election judge left the precinct and went out and brought in illegal voters to cast their ballot for the judge's favorite candidate. The Senate after hearing all of the evidence gave the seat to Van Buren by a vote of nine to three. They asserted that although there was much illegal voting it was about equally divided and Van Buren polled the most votes.

Resignation of Assemblyman

In those days, even up to 1860, there were scarcely any laws governing elections and the citizens then, as now, took no interest in the election of officers unless personally interested. Another queer election took place March 20, 1850, to fill the seat made vacant by the resignation of Assemblyman Heath. The poll was at the Stockton House and voting commenced at 10 a. m. and closed at 4 p. m. There were four candidates. In the county vote E. B. Bateman received 197, J. W. Paine, 102, and R. A. Duthel, 65. We have no record of the mountain camp vote except at Sonora. Bateman received twenty-five majority. He was a young physician, a pioneer of 1847 and the manager of a private hospital. He was of course well-known and a very kindly gentleman. A little later over twenty-five prominent citizens of the town, in a published letter requested him to present his name for county superintendent of schools. Regarding the election, the voting was very informal especially in the Isbel ranch precinct, now known as Waterloo. The judge was David J. Staples, later very prominent in the insurance business in San Francisco. During the afternoon he concluded he had better go out and look for some lost cattle, leaving the clerk, A. W. Brush, in charge. Staples rode away on his horse and was not again seen for several days. Later Mr. Brush, telling of the incident, said "everything voted" and fifteen votes were polled.

While the political wire pullers were advancing the claims of their friends for office—for there were six elections that year—the legislature was at work passing some exceedingly necessary laws. One of these laws was an "Act subdividing the State into counties." They cut up the state into twenty-seven counties, and many of them being very large they were later subdivided, there being today fifty-eight counties. Some of these counties are small in size and others very large, because of their mountainous districts, and small population. San Joaquin County, then as now, was one of the smallest counties in size, but one of the largest in wealth and population. The boundary of the county as defined by the committee and approved unanimously by the legislature was as follows: "Beginning at the junction of the San Joaquin River and the large slough, which is the outlet of the Mokelumne River and Dry Creek; thence up the middle of said slough to the mouth of Dry Creek; thence

up the middle of Dry Creek to the southeast corner of Sacramento County; thence in a southerly direction to a point one mile north of Lemon's ranch; thence in a southeast direction to a point on the Stanislaus River one mile north of Knights Ferry; thence down the middle of the Stanislaus River to its confluence with the San Joaquin River; thence in a north westerly direction following the summit of the Coast Range to the southwest corner of Contra Costa County; thence in a northerly direction following the eastern boundary line of Contra Costa County to a point on the west channel of the San Joaquin River known, and laid down by C. D. Gibbs' map, about ten miles below Moore & Rhoads ranch, at a bend where the said channel, running downward, takes a general course north; thence down the middle of said west channel to its confluence with the main San Joaquin River; thence down the middle of the San Joaquin River to the place of beginning." This boundary line, although at present somewhat confusing, especially in the tule section, was the original act passed and approved February 28, 1850, by Gov. Peter H. Burnett.

Origin of Name San Joaquin

The senate appointed a committee to give the "derivation and the definition" of the names which they had given to the twenty-seven counties. The names are all of Spanish origin except ten, and eight of these are derived from Indian names. The name of Butte County is French; a county is named after Captain Sutter; General Mariano G. Vallejo, a Spaniard, was chairman of this committee and probably none were better qualified to explain the meaning of the names than he. In their report, referring to San Joaquin County, the committee stated "The meaning of this name has a very ancient origin, in reference to the parentage of Mary the mother of Christ. According to divine revelation Joachim signifies 'preparation of the Lord' and thence the belief that Joaquin, who in the course of time was admitted into the pale of sanctity, was the father of Mary. . . . In 1813, Lieutenant Gabriel Moraga, commissioned on an expedition to the valley of the rushes (valle de los tulares) gave the appellation of San Joaquin to a rivulet which springs from the Sierra Nevada and empties into Lake Buena Visto. The river San Joaquin derives its name from the rivulet, and baptizes the county with the same name. Stockton is the seat of justice." The committee, then commenting on Stockton declared, "It is pleasantly situated on on a channel of the San Joaquin River, on a plain thinly overspread with oaks and shrubs, and within a day or two of the rich placers, is destined to become a city of the San Joaquin notwithstanding the lack of poetry in its name."

The boundary lines of San Joaquin County as defined by the legislature in no manner affected the grants or their boundaries as approved by the Mexican government. In fact it was declared that no Mexican acts, if valid, should be disturbed or annulled. These grants of land were given to Mexican, or naturalized citizens of Mexico, the parties selecting the land wherever they desired. All that was necessary was to locate the grant, define its boundaries as near as possible and then petition the Governor for the land. If no other party had petitioned for the same piece of land the Governor usually signed the request. The acres were of no value, as I have stated, and the boundary lines were very indefinite, an extension of a mile or two over the original boundary not making much difference. When the land became valuable, because of the influx of population, then it was different, and the indefinite boundary lines led to squatter troubles, law suits and sometimes murder. A person desiring land in a certain locality would be his own surveyor and measure off the land, making some tree, bush, river, lake and occasionally some mountain peak his boundary line. With a friend, both on horseback, they would measure off the four sides of the grant with a riata or rope. Another way of measuring was the time measurement, the party would ride a horse on a walk a certain distance, keeping the time by his watch, and in this way he would ride around the grant. Is it any surprise that there were so many land fights in California? We will note some of them in San Joaquin, one fight resulting in a most cowardly murder.

Land Grants

In this county there were four grants, El Pescadero, Campo de los Franceses, Los Moquelemos, and the Thompson rancho. The remaining acres, upland and swamp land, belonged to the state.

The El Pescadero grant in the southwestern part of the county was given to Pio Pico, twice Governor of Mexican California, by Governor Micheltorena in 1844. Pico presented his claim to the board of United States Commissioners sitting in San Francisco, in 1852. They rejected his claim as not valid. He then appealed to the United States District Court for the northern district of California. They, in April, 1856, declared his claim legal. The claim was approved by President Buchanan in January, 1858. Pico sold the grant to Wm. A. McKee and Frank W. and Hiram Gaines. They in turn sold it to Timothy Paige, a Stockton capitalist. In August, 1858 Paige appeared before Judge Charles M. Creanor of

the Fifth Judicial Court and he approving the patent, it was recorded by Timothy Paige in September, 1858. The land is now very valuable as it can be irrigated by the Paradise cut canal, and two railroads run across the middle of the grant.

El Campo de los Franceses—I have treated of this grant in a former chapter. It is the most valuable grant of land in the county and one of the most valuable in the state. It is difficult to define its boundaries except in surveyor's terms. In general terms, however, it extends north of Stockton two miles, northeast six miles, including Waterloo, to the south four miles including French Camp and to the west one mile.

The Los Moquelemos grant in the northeastern part of the county, has been the cause of trouble for many years, because of squatter and railroad claims. The grant containing eleven leagues, was granted to Andreas Pico in 1846, by his brother Governor Pio Pico. His claim to the grant was not approved by the commissioners, because of insufficient proof of his claim. The District Court reversed the decision of the commissioners, but the United States Supreme Court sustained the land commissioners, and remanded the case for further evidence. In the meantime farmers began settling on this land in good faith, believing it was government land. Andreas Pico however continued to lay claim to the land and acres were sold over the farmers' heads. On January 18, 1857, these farmers held a meeting in the Henderson schoolhouse and declared that "the selling of Pico lands over their heads was wrong and the settlers' rights should be considered as extending to the limits and bounds as recorded and admitted by his neighbors. Resolved, That the passage of a law declaring all contracts for the sale of lands in the actual possession of a third party absolutely null and void, is imperatively called for by the conditions of land titles in this state." John P. Bradie, attorney in fact for Andreas Pico, two days later replied to the settlers' resolution in a published card, saying, "I agree fully with the resolution adopted that the purchase of Pico titles over the heads of actual settlers is wrong. The plan of Mr. Pico is to allow the settler to purchase a title to his land at a reasonable and moderate rate and I have sold no lands over the heads of settlers, which have been settled on in good faith in the supposition that such land might be the property of the United States." It was a very complicated and tangled problem for twenty years, still further complicated in 1864 by the Western Pacific Railroad laying claim to a part of the grant.

Southern Pacific Railroad

In 1862 Congress granted to the Western Pacific railroad, later called the Central Pacific and now known as the Southern Pacific, a subsidy of land along their proposed railroad, the odd sections on each side of the road within ten miles. The Moquelemos grant, they claimed, was within the limits of their subsidy, and as the Pico title had not been perfected, they claimed lands occupied by the settlers. A number of the leading farmers denied their rights to the occupied tracts, and a test case known as Newhall versus Sanger, of a quarter section of land, was tried in the courts. Joseph H. Budd was the farmers' attorney. After several years of litigation the Supreme Court of the United States, saying in the conclusion of their decision, "As the premises in controversy were not public lands, either at the date of the grant or of their withdrawal, it follows that they did not pass to the railroad company." Among the settlers there was great rejoicing. And at a celebration at Lodi, J. H. Budd, the orator, said, "The booming of cannon, the waving of flags, the glad sound of music and the immense concourse of people express more forcibly than I can do it, the feelings of the justice of the cause which we are here to celebrate. The history of the long struggle of the people against the avaricious grasp of land monopolists has been a most interesting one. The land monopolist endeavored to wrongfully appropriate the land which the settlers had, by long and patient toil, reclaimed from the barren waste, making the 'wilderness to blossom as the rose.' After settling in their peaceful homes for years they were astonished to see a corps of engineers, marking out the lines of a pretended grant, called the Chabolla grant, covering the homes of hundreds of settlers in this county. After a struggle involving years of costly litigation, the fraudulent Chabolla grant was removed and the people congratulated themselves that they would never be troubled again. But alas, there came another. I refer to the grant Los Moquelemos covering this very territory. It received the endorsement of the District Court of San Francisco, but the U. S. Supreme Court, then as now free from corruption, repudiated the false claim, and again the people thought they were free from the land monopolist. But they were again mistaken. In 1862 a road received a grant of land to aid its construction easterly from Sacramento to Dutch Flat and over the Sierras. They had no shadow of right to build a road in this county. A contract was drawn up between Charles McLaughlin, who claimed to be a contractor, with the institution known as the Contract and Finance Compay. A company was formed, to which the Central Pacific Railroad Company said, 'Give us the bonds which you expect to steal from the Government and we will give you the land.' The Central Pacific had no more right to give away

these lands to McLaughlin than the Devil had when he tried to tempt the Savior, but they got a ratification of the contract and on that McLaughlin obtained a certificate from the General Land Office. It was believed by the settlers that the railroad had no right to the lands and they again determined to buckle on their armor for the vindication of their right. Ross C. Sargent first started the fight . . . and he appealed to the Secretary of the Interior who declared that the railroad company had no right to a foot of land in this county. The settlers thought that finally ended it. They were again mistaken. The power of money is almost omnipotent and it was liberally used in this case. After the case had been fought, after the decision had been rendered, after patents to the land had been issued, Secretary Delano reversed his decision, and said the land belonged to the railroad company. Their men were seen . . . actively at work urging the settlers to settle . . . and they succeeded in getting many people to take their quit-claim deed for lands they never owned. McLaughlin then prepared an agreed case. G. D. Newhall, a nephew of McLaughlin, sued Charles W. Sanger, a brother-in-law and a default was taken. It was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court in the hope of getting a final decision in the same quiet and secret manner. Judge C. L. Robinson made the discovery of the manner of the proceeding and notified the settlers, who agreed to defend the Newhall case and prevent the wished-for judgment by default. Newhall suddely found that he had more advocates for his case than he desired, as he was anxious to be defeated, and when the decision came sustaining his title to the land and with it the title of hundreds of settlers now living upon the grant, it was to him like a clap of thunder from a clear sky, filling him with astonishment."

First County Election

The Legislature in December, '49, passed a law calling for an election April 1, 1850, for the following state and county officers, a clerk of the Supreme Court, a district attorney for each judicial district, a county judge, sheriff, clerk, recorder, assessor, treasurer, and coroner. Although the county had not a dollar in their possession to pay office-holders' salaries, the candidates for office were as numerous as political grafters around a nominee. Ben Williams, John P. Jones and J. P. Brush were aspirants for the judgeship; Dr. Richard P, Ashe, Thomas K. Wilson and William B. Stockton wanted to fill the sheriff's office; Samuel Booker was out for the district attorneyship, and John B. Clements, after whom the town of Clements was named, and C. D. Perkins were after the coroner's office. Perkins had many warm friends, and anxious to have him elected they published the following card in the Times: "The friends of Captain Caleb Durham Perkins (vulgarly called Sikey) announce him as a candidate for coroner . . . At the same time they would call the attention of the public to his distinguished services in the late war with Mexico." Strange to say, the heroes of the Mexican war were no more popular than the heroes of the Allied War and he was defeated by Dr. Clements, ten to one. The precincts in the county were seven in number and we give the vote in each precinct. The figures also show the small number of voters in the county. Athearn and Davis ranch 33, Isbel's ranch 15, Red Tent 13 San Joaquin City 44, French Camp 50, Knights Ferry 44, Stockton 632. The total vote of the county for all of the candidates was as follows: Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. L. Thorp 571, W. G. Morey 235, W. E. Shannon 95; district attorney, Samuel A. Booker 1007; county judge, Ben Williams 509, J. P. Brush 410, J. W. Jones 227, W. B. Sloan 96; county clerk, A. C. Bradford 433, J. A. Patterson 415, J. A. McLellan 102, N. MacEachran 262; county attorney, E. L. B. Brooks 367, Henry A. Crabb 313, J. R. Shaffer 301; sheriff, Dr. R. P. Ashe 436, John Taber 353, Thomas K. Wilson 213, J. E. Nuttman 235, W. B. Stockton 218; assessor, B. F. Whittier 572, Thomas McSpeddon 558; recorder, A. A. Mix 344, W. M. Willowby 287, M. Robertson 101, J. M. Schofield, 34; treasurer, H. W. Alden 509, C. J. Buffum 505; coroner, Dr. J. B. Clements 985, C. D. Perkins 47; surveyor, Walter Heron 827, A. K. Flint 129.

The Stockton vote for county officers resulted as follows: District attorney, Samuel A. Booker 632; county judge, Ben Williams 243, J. P. Brush 354, J. W. Jones 198, Wm. B. Sloan 95; sheriff, R. P. Ashe 253, John Taber 243, John B. Nuttman 200, T. K. Wilson 181, W. B. Stockton 15; clerk, A. C. Bradford 383, N. MacEachran 231, J. Potter 193, J. A. McLellan 97; attorney, H. A. Crabb 261, E. L. B. Brooks 232, J. R. Shaffer 230; recorder, C. A. Marriner 216, W. M. Willowby 235, A. A. Mix 192, M. Robertson 92; coroner, Dr. J. B. Clements 691, C. D. Perkins 13; assesor, Thomas McSpeddon 355, B. F. Whittier 414.

The young pioneers of Stockton were hotheaded and impetuous, even those who in later years became its best and most-honored citizens, and before the county government was completely organized they scored severely the Court of Sessions for doing its duty in accordance with law. At that time the Court of Sessions in each county attended to all county business, whatever its nature. A special law of the legislature passed April 10, 1850, authorized the San Joaquin County court to levy a tax for the building of a court house, and a

tax for county revenue. The tax for a revenue licensed about every thing in sight; merchants doing business were taxed $30 for two months and $100 for twelve months, and country peddlers from $10 to $33. Saloons were taxed $75 a year and livery stables $100 for the same time. Butcher shops and draymen were taxed, and even mechanics at their trade; blacksmiths for twelve months were taxed $100, carpenters and tinners $75 and watch makers and shoemakers $50 for the same period of time. The county clerk, A. C. Bradford, in a published notice, June 29, requested all merchants to appear at the treasurer's office for a license to carry on business. Instead of obeying the mandates of the law, by means of placards posted in every section of the town, they called upon all citizens to attend a mass meeting July 18, "on the public square near the Presbyterian Church, to consider the most appropriate means to rid themselves of the present tax of the Court of Sessions." At the time appointed, 8 o'clock, "a large concourse of the inhabitants assembled," says the Stockton Times. The meeting was called to order and Dr. George A. Shurtleff was elected president of the meeting, Hiram Green and H. B. Underhill, vice-presidents, and J. C. Norris, secretary. The president in opening the meeting said, during his remarks, that "the tax was levied on all classes except ministers, doctors and lawyers and that it was an opprobious and unjust tax as it was unequal." The merchant with a large store and an extensive business was taxed $100, the same as a poor trader with a small business. Moreover the laboring mechanic was directly taxed. This was unjust. A committee of five was appointed to report at a subsequent meeting "as to the best means to be adopted in order to obtain relief from this oppressive taxation."

On the following Tuesday a second mass meeting was held on the square and after the president had called the meeting to order, the committee of five, namely, Hiram Green, Dr. R. P. Ashe, H. W. Wallis, John Grewell and Dr. George A. Shurtleff, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: "Mr. President and Fellow-citizens; your committee after having given the subject due consideration have come to the conclusion that the act of the Legislature giving to the Court of Sessions the power of levying a tax upon the honest industries of the county is an arrogant assumption of power wholly unprecedented in the annals of history. Your committee would also remind you to the fact that California is still a territory and until she is admitted as a state she has not a shadow of right to enact and enforce such laws. Resolved, that a committee of nine be appointed to visit Judge Williams and request him to erase from the records the order of the court levying said tax."

That was certainly an insolent demand, althought the committee were correct in declaring the Legislature an illegal body, but listen to this: "Resolved that if the above request is not granted that we, the citizens of Stockton, do solemnly pledge our sacred word of honor to resist the operation of the law even to the shedding of blood." The committee called upon Judge Williams. In reply he said in a lengthy address, "The licenses referred to were the acts of the Court of Sessions and cannot be repealed by that court. Your resolution is addressed to me as an individual; as such I have no discretion in the matter. Had you appealed to me as Judge of the Court of Sessions, I can only say that the request if granted would be one for which any judge would be liable to impeachment, and any legal action in the premises can be had only by the Court of Sessions composed of a county judge and two associate judges at a regular term for holding said court." It was later shown that the clerk had made several mistakes in levying licenses and the matter was smoothed over. In this incident we see the activity, the energy and the spirit of the pioneers in demanding their rights and justice, as they understood it —the men whose history will fill these pages during the next twenty-five years.

Creation of Townships

Soon after California's admission into the Union, September 9, 1850, the Government sent out surveyors to divide the state into townships and sections. Each township was six miles square and each section one mile square. In locating the east and west base line of the central part of the state the surveyors selected the highest peak of Mt. Diablo as their starting point and this line runs due east through French Camp to Trigo, a small railroad station on the Oakdale line of the Southern Pacific. The Court of Sessions in defining the boundaries of the three townships, O'Neal, Castoria and Elkhorn, created by them, gave no attention to the township area of the Government surveyors. In fact it was not necessary to limit a township to six square miles as outside of the townships named the county was scarcely inhabited.

O'Neal township, created in 1853, was so named after John O'Neal, a popular southern man and sheriff of that day. The township embraced the whole of the Weber survey, El Campo de los Franceses and nearly all of the swamp and overflowed land to the west. Then it was a vast area of tules and the home of wild game. To-day, much of it reclaimed, it is the richest fruit and vegetable raising land in the state.

Castoria, a Spanish word, meaning beaver, was also created in 1853. It took in the entire county south of the base line. Its bounds were the San Joaquin River on the west and it extended to Knights Ferry on the east with the Stanislaus River as its southern boundry. At the present time Lathrop and French Camp are within its bounds.

Elkhorn township was also created by the Court of Sessions, 1853. It was so named because of the large quantity of elk horns found in that locality. The township, like that of Castoria, was exceedingly large. North of the Weber survey, it extended east from the Mokelumne River to Calaveras County, with Dry Creek its northern and the base line its southern boundary. Lodi and Woodbridge to-day are within its bounds. The township is famous for its wonderful grapes and bounteous supply of fruits.

Elliott township was established in 1855, the supervisors cutting off the entire eastern half of Elkhorn township to form the new territory. Its bounds were the same as those of Elkhorn, except on the west. The division was made at the request of the settlers in Lockeford, for that town and Woodbridge were rivals for business and township honors. Within the present township are Lockeford and Clements.

Tulare, probably named because of its immense tule growth, was created in 1856. The reasons for its being set aside as a township I cannot imagine, unless it be that John Westley Van Benscroten was anxious to make Grayson a prominent township village. The township included all of the land within the county west and south of the San Joaquin River. Irrigation of the sandy land and reclamation of the swamp land is now making the section very productive. In this township lies Tracy, Banta, Vernalis and San Joaquin City. The territory in which Grayson is situated was given, in 1860, to Stanislaus county.

Dent township was created by the supervisors, February 17, 1859. It was named after George W. Dent, a resident of Knights Ferry and a brother-in-law of Captain U. S. Grant. The township was formed by cutting off the east half of Castoria and the south part of Elliott township. This formed a township nearly twelve miles square, with the Stanislaus River as its southern boundary, Calaveras County its eastern and Douglas township—created at the same time—as its northern boundary. The following year, 1860, the legislature, slicing in half Dent township, and taking a part of Douglas township, gave it to Stanislaus County. The division included the town of Knights Ferry, then a prosperous town of over a thousand inhabitants, and the act was one of the many political tricks of that day. Ripon, Burwood and Atlanta are the towns of Dent township.

Douglas township was named in honor of David F. Douglas, senator from the San Joaquin district. The township was created in 1859. In forming the township the supervisors cut off the southern part of Elliott township. It is bounded on the north by Elliott, east by Stanislaus County, south by the base line and west by the Weber survey. The legislature in giving additional territory to Stanislaus County in 1860 also took a part of Douglas township. Within this district lie the towns of Peters, Linden and Farmington.

Liberty township was created at the request of many residents in that section in June, 1861. As the territory then was all allotted the new township was carved out of the northern portion of Elliott. The only town is Acampo. There was a town founded and prospered for a season called Liberty, but the establishing of a railroad station at Mokelumne City ruined the after prospects of Liberty.

Union, the last created township, was formed in May, 1861, from the western part of Elkhorn township. The original territory was largely swamp and overflowed land, but now reclaimed; the passing through of the Western Pacific Railroad made this rich land very valuable. Land is valuable principally for resident or productive purposes and no land can be of value unless given cheap and quick transportations to market.

Staten Island township comprises one of the soil-richest islands in the state. It lies between the west and south fork of the Mokelumne River, the west fork of that river being the boundary line between Sacramento and San Joaquin County, according to the original Gibbs survey of 1850. Along in the middle '70's Staten Island, having been reclaimed, Sacramento was very anxious to annex the island to that county for as was stated later it contained 7,000 acres and was assessed at $14 per acre. By some political "hocus pocus," as the Independent expressed it, they succeeded in getting the legislature of 1876 to annex the island to Sacramento County. The island by nature and the original county law belonged to San Joaquin County and the residents of the township were quite wrathy over its loss. One reason of their anger was that it compelled the residents on the island to cross the Mokelumne River and travel to Sacramento for all official business. At the following legislature, in 1878, Assemblyman Ross C. Sargent of San Joaquin introduced a bill, which passed, reannexing Staten Island to San Joaquin County. The legislature only performed their duty and corrected a wrong, but some of the citiens of the Capital, peeved at the result, strongly censured Assemblyman Grove L.

Johnson, father of Hiram Johnson, for not preventing the passage of the bill. Johnson in reply said, "I got the bill referred to the Sacramento and San Joaquin delegation and then getting possession of it, I locked it up in my desk and kept it there until Sargent threatened to introduce a resolution demanding me to report it." Johnson by this trick kept the bill secreted for nearly two months and then San Joaquin came into its own.

Effort to Divide County

Some years previous to the Staten Island affair, an effort was made to dismember the northern part of San Joaquin County and create a county to be known as Mokelumne County. And because of the proverbial slowness of the citizens of Stockton, it came near being successful. The scheme was engineered by John M. Benson, then the owner of Benson's Ferry over the Mokelumne River a short distance below the present town of New Hope. He planned to form a new county and make his land near the ferry the county seat. Benson was very active in the movement and by making the farmers believe that the value of their land would be increased and their taxes decreased, he obtained hundreds of signatures petitioning the legislature "that the south half of Sacramento County and the north half of San Joaquin, embracing 600 square miles and an agricultural population of between two and three thousand be formed into a county known as Mokelumne." It was a splendid scheme on the part of Benson, but unfortunately for him, just one month after the introduction of the bill into the assembly, he was shot and killed February, 1859, by Green Palmer, one of his employees.

Previous to his tragic death Benson had been assisted in the project by J. E. Sheridan, assemblyman from Sacramento County, who lived in that section of the proposed new county, and he, carrying on the work, introduced many petitions from citizens asking that the new county be created. Their argument was that they were remote from the county seat; which in the winter season was inaccessible because of the bad condition of the roads; and that they were heavily and unjustly taxed for criminal and hospital expense, incident to counties containing a population like that of Stockton, and being exclusively agricultural and containing no cities their taxes would be much lighter than at present.

In reply, hundreds of the citizens of San Joaquin opposing the new county creation, declared that the most far distant part of San Joaquin County was only thirty-five miles from the county seat, and the new county if formed would be only ten miles from Stockton. Assemblyman George C. Holman of San Joaquin, in speaking against the bill, said, "This project to dismember the county will take one-tenth of her taxable property, and that the most valuable portion; and one-tenth of her entire revenue. We are now in a healthy financial condition, her bonds are at par, something I believe cannot be said of any other county, and we have only a small debt, and I protest in all sincerity against this division." "At this time," said the Sacramento Union, "the citizens of north San Joaquin had awoke from their lethargy, for they had learned that to reach the proposed county seat, they would be compelled to travel within a few miles of Sacramento, because of the many waterways between the plains and the Sacramento River. Nearly every man below the proposed line, as well as those living on Grand Island, have signed the remonstrance." Notwithstanding this fact the pro-division men pushed the bill and March 30 it passed the assembly by the large majority of 42 to 22.

The day following the passage of the bill was "April Fool's" day, but it was no joke day for San Joaquin, for if they failed to bestir themselves, the Tokay belt would have been segregated from the county. "Early in the morning," says the Republican, "groups of men were seen standing on the street corners earnestly discussing the county division question." After some deliberation as to what course to pursue to prevent the loss of that productive tract they concluded to call a mass meeting that evening in the city hall, "to discuss and take some action on the bill." Circulars were posted about town and that evening the hall was crowded. Madison Walthall called the meeting to order, and Judge A. C. Baine was elected president, H. B. Underhill and George R. Choate, vice-presidents, and V. M. Peyton and S. T. Nye, secretaries. A committee of five was appointed to present resolutions and the committee returning offered the following which were unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that we solemnly protest against the proposed division of our county, and urge not only upon our own immediate representatives, but upon the members of the senate generally, that the interests of the people of this county imperatively demand that they shall resist in every proper measure the division of the county." "Resolved, that we shall consider any member of the legislature who supports the measure now pending to divide the county as hostile to our interest and unworthy of our confidence and support for any office, State or National." A committee comprising Judge A. G. Stakes, Thomas J. Keyes, P. A. Athearn and Wm. Lanius was appointed to visit the Capitol and interview the senators. On the day of their arrival, April 2, the senate received notice that the assembly had passed

the bill. Ten days later by a vote of 13 to 9 the bill was indefinitely postponed. Senator Bradley, who voted in the negative changed his vote to yes and moved a reconsideration of the vote. On the following day they refused by a vote of 19 to 14 to reconsider their vote of the previous day. Then again came the vote on indefinite postponement of the bill which carried 16 to 15. It was a close call.

This was the second attempt to divide the northern part of the county, the first bill to that effect having been introduced in 1857, but met with no response. For the third time a division bill was introduced in 1860, money having been freely expended in order to carry out the scheme. The leader in the movement was Jerry R. Woods, the founder of Woodbridge; he was well supported by his two lieutenants, Assemblymen Campbell of San Joaquin, who superseded the honest assemblyman, G. C. Holman, and Goodman of Sacramento county. So sure were these men that the county bill would become a law during the winter they published in the Sacramento newspapers, "Lots for sale in the proposed new county of Mokelumne," said the Sacramento Standard. During the winter Woods had been industriously engaged in getting the farmers to petition the legislature for the creation of the new county. He made the same argument as did Benson that their taxes would be decreased, and their land increased in value, and again they fell for it. The bill was introduced into the assembly January 26, 1860, by Assemblyman Campbell, petitioning for the formation of the new county, with its boundary line just south of Sacramento County "and seven miles south of the former line." The southern line would have included the towns of Woodbridge, Liberty, Lockeford, Clements, and the present towns of New Hope, Lodi and Acampo.

Fortunately for this county a sudden change of opinion took place among the farming community, and said the correspondent, "those who formerly favored it now bitterly oppose it. One reason, the people did not clearly understand the proposition, and were made to believe that the taxes would be less, but they have discovered that the argument was fallacious. Another reason is that although the lands would be increased in value by having the county seat there, it would be of no advantage to the farmers, for many of them have no titles because of the Chabolla grant, and would have to pay the increase or be ejected; and thereby lose all the improvements nor will it raise any more grain or raise the price of wheat." Andreas Pico, as we have already noticed, claimed almost this entire section of country.

There was another set-back to Woods' scheme, namely, the claim of William Fugitt, that his town, Liberty, should be the county seat. His friends claimed that it was "the center of the population of the proposed county as well as the natural center. Mr. Fugitt had erected a new hotel, as well as other buildings at considerable expense. Woods, fearing that the bill might be defeated by the strong opposition, had the bill changed and the south line extended three miles," "so as to get additional votes," and the correspondent declared, "at any rate we of Woodbridge have got them." "The bill came up for action in the assembly February 28 with five of the members from San Joaquin and Sacramento counties favoring the bill, with Thomas Laspeyre of San Joaquin opposing it." Already 1,000 names have been sent up," said the Republican, "and 300 more today. The signatures represent $3,000,000 and such interests should not be disregarded by the legislature." John C. White, a farmer who was inside the limits of the new proposed county, strongly opposed the change and said he would give $1,000 to have the bill not pass, as the new county would be burdened at the outset by a debt of $36,000. He, however, had no objection to the bill if his ranch be excluded. Laspeyre declared that "from its origin—in 1859—until the present time, private speculation, political aspirations and office seekers had been the 'motor' which had been propelling and advancing this measure." The bill came up for final action in the assembly March 15, and after a long and spirited debate it was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 34 to 23. It was a boomerang to the pro-new county men and Goodman, changing his vote from no to yes, moved a reconsideration of the vote on the morrow. The vote on Goodman's motion stood aye 19, no 34.

Court House Square and Title

Among the many valuable donations of land given to Stockton and San Joaquin County, none are more valuable than block No. 3, now known as the Court House Square. It is valued at $600,000, some say $1,000,000. Previous to 1885 it was believed, and such was the fact, that the city and county had an equal share in the property. That year, however, the board of supervisors commenced suit against the city for the full possession of the block in order that they might build a new and much larger court house. The two judges of the superior courts, Swinnerton and Patterson, sitting en banc gave a very peculiar decision. It was a fifty-fifty decision that began and ended nowhere. They said in substance that Captain Weber deeded the square to the public for a court house and for public use only, as the fee remained in the Weber heirs.

"The legislative authority of the City of Stockton is empowered to manage and control the use of said square" "and that the county has a right to a reasonable space for a county court house and other buildings as the legislative authorities of said city shall deem advisable, for public use and benefit. The city also shall have a reasonable space for public buildings." The Ninth section of this remarkable decision reads as follows, "that since the right to manage and control the said block within the scope of the use dedicated rests with the legislative authority of the city and since said officials are not parties to this suit the court cannot adjudicate therein how much of said square said plaintiff is entitled to use for a court house."

Back of this decision there lies an interesting history. When Captain Weber laid off the site of the present city of Stockton, he, with his usual foresight, designated block No. 3 on the map as a "public square" for the purpose of erecting a court house and other public buildings. In some manner he overlooked or forgot to give the county a deed of the property. "After the first session of the Court of Sessions the attention of the donor was called to the matter and he readily signified his willingness to give the county a title deed to the block," said the grand jury report to Judge Root in 1853. A deed was made but as it was not in legal form it was returned to the grantor together with a blank, legal in form. This blank deed was not filled out so far as known. At that time Captain Weber had no perfect title to his grant and a magistrate of the county, Hariston Amyx, squatted upon the southwest corner of the block, claiming that it was Government land. The Court could not dispossess the squatter, by the law of possesory action as they never had possession. The court, however, employed an attorney, and under Captain Weber's name the squatter was ejected. But no record was made by the court of this action, and they did not perfect the title.

In August, 1851, Captain Weber deeded the "public square" to the City of Stockton in trust for the county. Why the change was made is not known, but the grantor probably was very much displeased because the county had failed to perfect its title to the block. The Republican editor commenting on this change said in August, 1852, "Thus the city were appointed guardians of this portion of the county property with no limited power and they have shown a determination to hold on to it." Mayor Kenney, in his message to the city council the same year said, "The deed is expressed in such doubtful and vague language that the parties who hereafter are to exercise control have as yet come to no final agreement as to their authority and rights in the matter." The county affairs moved along smoothly, the city and county togeher erected a court house, and the board of supervisors, appointed in 1855 "learned with surprise that the county had no legal right to the county square." The matter was settled in August, that same year, when the common council passed an ordinance authorizing the conveyance of one-half of the public square to the county. The deed was recorded October 25 of that year. The city and county officials lived in peace and harmony until 1884. Then there was a great need for a new court house, for the old dilapidated building had outworn its usefulness. The board of supervisors, determined to hold possession of the ground, made several propositions to the city council, but they could come to no agreement. The supervisors without any delay commenced suit against the city, claiming ownership of the block since 1851. The city denied their claim, and the trial took place September 4, 1885, before the judges above named. The county was represented by the district attorney, Ansel Smith, and Joseph H. Budd, the city was defended by the city attorney, Frank Smith and W. L. Dudley, and Hall McAllister of San Francisco guarded the rights of the Weber heirs. The judges, October 2, gave that 50-50 decision. The present court house was built, finished in 1891, and by agreement, the city of Stockton officials were to occupy the north half of the first floor for fifteen years, the time dating from February 7, 1891. In February, 1901, the supervisors by resolution notified the city council that their lease expired in 1906 and the supervisors desired to give them sufficient notice so that they could build a city hall or secure suitable rooms. Two years before the expiration of their lease, the common council of the city pleaded for a further ten-year lease of the rooms they were occupying. This request was refused by the board of supervisors. They, however, granted the city an extension lease from year to year. Time went on, however, there was no effort made by the leasors to move and February 4, 1909, the supervisors passed a resolution which they enforced, "Resolved, that the City of Stockton be asked to procure other quarters as soon as possible" for the county was overcrowded for room. Unfortunately for the progress of the city, at that time the Hotel Stockton was being erected, and the city obtained rooms in the annex of that hotel. They are there today paying a heavy rent—an unnecessary expense to the city. This is the exact spot, where in 1860 Captain Weber offered the city the entire block free of cost for a city hall or market place.

Court House and City Hall

Poverty makes no distinction between the individual and the corporation poor, and as the young county had no money or revenue they were compelled to rent rooms. These rooms were in what was then known as the McNish Building, a large two-story wooden structure on the northwest corner of Hunter and Channel streets. It was occupied by the county officials, the court of sessions, lawyers' offices, sleeping apartments and jail. The prison was in the basement. The expense to the county was heavy, $7,900 a year, this including $290 a month for two watchmen to guard the jail. The grand jury in their December, 1851, report to Judge Stakes said, "the rent money, if applied to the erection of an edifice (court house and jail) would give to the county suitable buildings and relieve the county of one of its heaviest expenses." "The county at the time was heavily in debt, $45,000," said the judge, "and the county securities were almost valueless." We must keep in mind that the court of sessions managed the entire business of the county, and the county was enabled to considerably decrease the debt during the following two years, says the Times, "for the court is disposed to economize in every particular in order that public buildings soon may be erected." The press was strongly partisan and the editor continuing, says, "Albeit Judge Stakes is a Whig, we must do him the justice to say he has exhibited a sincere desire to place the county financially on a stable basis." Necessity is ofttimes the mother of action, and the court losing no time, in the spring of 1853, a bill was introduced into the legislature and passed granting them permission to erect a court house and jail. The city council also took action, and in May both agreed to the plans and specification and bids were called for, for a court house and jail. The call was signed by Judge A. G. Stakes for the county, and B. E. Owens, P. E. Jordan, two merchants of the city, and W. W. Stevenson, a pastor of the Christian Church, for the city of Stockton. The contract to erect the court house was signed early in July, the work was rushed along, and in August the foundation was ready for the laying of the cornerstone.

This honor was offered to the San Joaquin Lodge of Masons; they refused to accept it because F. E. Corcoran, the architect of the building and a member of the lodge, had not been appointed as constructing supervisor. The invitation was then offered and accepted by the two Odd Fellow lodges, Charity No. 6 and Stockton No. 11. The laying of the cornerstone, August 6, 1853, was a very crude affair. The Odd Fellows, assembling at their Center Street hall at 9 o'clock in the morning, marched to the site of the new building. The articles to be placed in the cornerstone were placed in a glass jar and sealed, the cap of the stone was then cemented in place by Deputy Grand Master Edward W. Colt; an address was delivered by Judge Stakes and an oration by George Ryer, a favorite actor then playing an engagement in the city. This was the only cornerstone laid by the Odd Fellows save their own building in 1867. The Masons cornered all of the subsequent honors.

The building, of the Doric style of architecture, in size 60x80 feet and about 50 feet in height, was completed late in 1853, and occupied jointly by the city and the county officials. The city occupied the south and the county the north half of the building. There were twelve rooms on the lower, two court and two jury and a city hall on the upper floor, with a single stairway. The building was of brick, walls and foundation faced with Vallejo sandstone. There were two wide halls on the first floor leading to the entrances on the four streets of the square. The city hall was the assembling place of the common council, firemen and military balls, church festivals, political conventions, etc., until the erection of the agricultural hall in 1861 on the east side of the square. In that year the court house clock and bell tower were erected, both of which are now on the Hunter Street engine house. The building is said to have cost about $80,000 and to have been paid for equally by the city and county, but in the court evidence in 1885, S. Williams, a supervisor in 1855, testified that the city paid the principal part of the debt, as no great revenue was derived from the county until 1870 because the land was of so little value.

For some time no effort was made to improve the square, but in 1858 a chain fence was built by the city and county at a cost of $1,700. It was a curious fence made of posts painted and sanded; in each post four holes were bored, through which one inch link chains were run. It was neither rabbit nor hog proof, but it would have kept out the stray horses and cows, had the gates to the enclosure been put in place. This neglect caused the editor to inquire in 1861, "The cows were in the plaza Sunday afternoon regaling themselves on the flowers, shrubs and trees recently set out. Where are those whirling contrivances to be put upon the posts?" In 1860 there was a complete change in administration, from Democratic to Republican, and Mayor E. S. Holden presented a plan to the council for beautifying the plaza. The council accepted the plan and immediately appropriated fifty dollars for the work. An additional $100 was obtained by subscriptions. The ground was plowed up, sown with Bermuda

grass and trees, shrubs and flowers planted from the beautiful home gardens of Dr. E. S. Holden, B. P. Kooser, George West and Captain Charles M. Weber. These improvements remained until the erection of the present court house; then the trees and flowers were all uprooted and the present single terraced blue grass lawn and palm trees planted.

Old Time Dirt Roads

Traveling today at thirty-five miles an hour, the speed limit of the law, over the 488 miles of good roads in San Joaquin County how many realize the time, trouble and expense it took to bring those highways up to the present standard? The present roads have been in existence less than fifteen years. Previous to that time the roads, with two or three exceptions, were thick with dust during the summer and deep with mud in winter. The winter of 1860-61 seems to have been unusually bad and the reporter said, "At no period have the roads been as bad for many years as this year and the footman in coming into the city is compelled for a half mile at a time to work his way along the fence rails."

The Legislature of 1850 passed an act concerning roads and highways and under this act the Court of Sessions appointed road overseers, one to each township. So large was the area under their jurisdiction and so few the population, they accomplished nothing, for no roads were laid out or surveyed. The farmers purchasing ranches, laid off roads to suit their own convenience. They wanted the main road to pass their door thus increasing the value of their land. One farmer, Dr. L. C. Chalmers, a Southern man and friendly with the Government officials, pursuaded them to drive the Government wagons, en route to Fort Miller, Fresno County, over his road. This made it a Government road and to this day it is a public highway, and known as the Mariposa Road. Chalmers later founded Collegeville, now known as Eight Mile Corners.

The Court of Sessions in 1852 appointed road commissioners and authorized them to lay off roads 100 feet in width to the ferries, as the population had increased largely and there were well defined lines of travel to the Doak & Bonsell, the Slocum, and the Heath & Emory ferries on the Stanislaus and San Joaquin rivers, to French Camp, Knights Ferry and the Woods and Staples ferries on the Mokelumne River. The laying off of the highways compelled the traveler to ride along certain lines, and an old pioneer, complaining of the Lower Sacramento or Woods Ferry Road, declared, "I have traveled this road for the past ten years and hope to see the time when it will not be necessary to box the compass in going a distance of less than two miles on the level plain. The time was when we had graceful curves in the mud to keep on high ground, but since the county has become civilized we are obliged to turn square corners and go through bottomless pits of mud and through neighbors' fields and pay toll." He was also complaining of the location and the crooked condition of the road. If the road were straight and "there are no valuable lands, no improvements such as houses, barns, orchards or trees to prevent the road being run in a straight line it would intercept the northern extremity of El Dorado Street. But in the space of three quarters of a mile there are two obtuse and two right angles which causes the road to end 300 yards west of El Dorado Street." This year, 1921, the city council paid $3,000 for a lot 100 feet front, in order to straighten the roadway and make it safe for the speeding automobiles, probably 3,000 a day passing that point. The old pioneer condemned the road, as "the land for the most part is wet alkaline soil, which it will cost a large sum of money to make passable during the winter. And if the supervisors think such a road will be tolerated just because one or two individuals own the land and want to get their hands into the county pocket for land that is worthless they will soon hear from the public." The land is some of the best in the county and for many years Italian gardeners have been cultivating it. It was at that time a very poor location for a public road and we find that in 1860 the road commissioners, I. V. Leffler and Thomas K. Hook, and Duncan Beaumont, the county surveyor, called for bids for the replanking of nine culverts and the building of a bridge over Mitchell slough, at a cost of $1,600, within a distance of three miles.

The automobilist finds that almost every road has many unnecessary crooks and turns, and I will give one more reason for the cause. The so-called Sonora Road does not run to this city but connects with the Mariposa Road about two miles out. The road commissioners were desirous of laying a straight road towards Sonora, on what is now called the Copperopolis Road, which extends from Main Street east. But the farmers held them up and demanded exorbitant prices for the right of way. In the meantime Captain Weber and General Conner succeeded in obtaining rights of way for a road leading from the gravel pits two miles from town, directly east. Then Alexander Burkett, James Marsh and others got out an injunction stopping work on the new road. Judge Creanor dissolved the injunction, declaring that the road commissioners had full power to build the road where they deemed it advisable.

Beginning of Good Roads

There was much trouble, lawsuits, fights and one or two murders over the question of public roads. Happily it ended in the new era, the building of gravel turnpike roads by public-spirited men. Stockton, for over three months during the winter season, was cut off from the interior by the insurmountable sea of mud that surrounded it. If it were possible to reach French Camp, travel from there to the mountain camps over the sandy road was easy. Late in the '50s a movement to build a winter road to that point was unsuccessful. In March, 1867, another move was made to build the road and a number of merchants and farmers met in the office of Simpson & Gray, lumber merchants, for the preliminary organization to build a turnpike from Stockton to the "camp." They again assembled in the Court House, April 22, and effected a permanent organization by electing Edward Moore, president; Herbert E. Hall, secretary; B. W. Bours, treasurer, and Louis M. Hickman, Samuel Fisher and Martin McClelland, directors. The company was organized with a capital stock of $20,000, with 800 shares at $25 each, the corporation to remain in existence twenty years. In the meantime subscription books had been opened and Wm. McKee reported $12,075 had been subscribed. Henry B. Underhill offered a resolution in the meeting, which was adopted, that they proceed to begin work as soon as possible and without any delay. John Wallace, the pioneer surveyor, was ordered to report the cost of three routes to French Camp. He reported that the route on the west side of the race track, now called the Hogan Road, five and a half miles in length, covered with gravel and including culverts, would cost $77,040. The middle or present French Camp route, three and a half miles in length, would cost approximately $42,104, and the present west embankment road, four miles in length, forty feet in width, covered with sand thirty feet in width, twelve inches deep in the middle, would cost $42,104. As the company had nearly enough money subscribed to pay for the last-named road the capital stock was increased to $30,000 and the work was commenced and completed in September, 1867. It was a toll road and so heavy was the travel the road averaged seventy-five dollars a day, the secretary, Andrew W. Simpson, reported, and the first year they paid off $2,000 of the mortgage.

It has been the great trouble with Stockton that when one party would start a progressive movement, some other element, instead of encouraging and boosting the project, would start a counter movement. This envy on the part of fossil citizens killed the enterprise. In the good roads project the case was different, for the city could not have too many good roads leading to it, but even in this they came near ruining the whole movement by overdoing it, for in 1868 four projects were started and subscriptions requested for several lines of turnpikes.

In March, 1867, a meeting was held in the city hall for the purpose of building a gravel turnpike to the thriving village of Linden. It was quite a large settlement, and they wanted a winter road into Stockton. Rynerson & Wasley, proprietors of the Linden flour mill, had subscribed $1,000. L. M. Hickman $750, and Dr. Christopher Grattan $5,000 in gravel from his ranch gravel pit at twenty cents a load. The meeting was a complete failure. Alderman C. G. Hubner, an enterprising German, who later founded Hill's Ferry in Stanislaus County, said: "I am ashamed to tell you how many were there, they were so few in number. I went home very much disheartened and discouraged." The success of the French Camp turnpike seems to have given the weak-hearted projectors courage, as a year later the Stockton and Linden Turnpike Company was organized and carried on to completion. The capital stock was placed at $20,000, with 800 shares at $25 each. The time of existence twenty years. Roley E. Wilhoit was elected president, Charles S. Stevens, secretary, and B. W. Bours, treasurer. Henry Ortman, William Tierney, Charles Moreing, John Wasley and Thomas Corcoran were the directors. A survey was made by Engineer Wallace and a gravel road completed to the home of Henry Ortman, eight miles out. Winter travel was possible from that point into Stockton from Linden, as it is a gravelly soil.

In April, 1868, the Calaveras Chronicle, having in mind the failure of the Stocktonians to build the Linden turnpike, presented this not overdrawn picture: "On Monday last our town was invaded by a pack-mule train comprising fifty mules owned by Louis Beysser of Stockton. They were loaded with freight of various kinds for our merchants. This means of conveyance was necessary in consequence of the glutinous condition of the black mud of the valley, which being about the consistency of glue, will not allow the passage of teams. Where are the gravel roads of which our Stockton friends have been raving about for years? We would advise our merchants to patronize the Latrobe railroad to Sacramento, over which goods can be obtained any time of year."

The citizens and farmers were now trying to outdo each other in road building. In March, 1868, a petition was presented to the board of supervisors requesting the grant of a charter to James Gillis, Alexander Burkett, James Marsh and James Smythe to construct a gravel road seven and a half miles out on the Copper-

opolis road. This was the first traveled Sonora road and, as Copperopolis was a big thriving town because of the discovery of copper, there was heavy travel over that route. The supervisors granted the charter. The company was organized with James Smythe, president; George W. Melone, secretary, and Edward Hickman, treasurer. The capital stock was $30,000, divided into 1,200 shares at twenty-five dollars per share. Twenty years was the time of life.

Another turnpike projected and constructed at this time was the Cherokee Lane gravel turnpike. John Grattan, the pioneer farmer who lived upon that road, said in speaking of the natural road, "The conditions had become so bad that it was almost impossible to reach Stockton by a rig." One year his family had consumed all of their flour, and Mr. Grattan, going to Stockton on foot through the mud, purchased a fifty-pound sack of flour and packed it home on his back. It is therefore not surprising that he was very enthusiastic over the construction of a gravel road. At this time a gravel road had been constructed a mile in length from East Street of the city to Madame Fisher's. There the road forked, as it does today, the right hand dirt road running to Waterloo, Lockeford and Sutter Creek, and the left hand or Cherokee to Sacramento. In April, 1868, a petition was presented to the supervisors for the construction of this road. The petition was signed by L. U. Shippee, John Grattan, Cornelius Swain, Elias Hildreth, Joseph C. Davis, W. D. Ashley, W. H. Post, George Moshier, John E. Moore, Dan McCoy and Lois M. Cutting. The officers were L. U. Shippee, president; Henry T. Compton, secretary, J. M. Kelsey, treasurer, and James C. Gage, L. H. Bannock, Cornelius Swain and W. D. Ashley, directors. The estimated cost was $30,000. As many of the city streets were impassable in winter, the company were compelled to start their road on Poplar Street, and running north connect nine miles distant with the sandy soil. The gravel was obtained from the Hildreth gravel pit and the the road was completed in time for the winter travel. The travel over this route was very heavy, as all the mountaineers came into Stockton over that road.

Another gravel road constructed at this time, June, '69, was the Waterloo gravel turnpike. One might suppose that the farmers would have built the road long before this time. The following item gives the reason why. April 7, 1867—"A gentleman informs us that there are eight wagons stuck fast in the mud on the Waterloo road not much more than a mile from the city. One farmer yesterday had to be hauled out with ropes, and a driver of a light wagon had to pay an Italian two dollars for the privilege of driving over his land." But there were many knockers in that day and when W. H. Fairchilds, W. L. Overheiser and many others petitioned the supervisors for a charter, these knockers protested. They declared a free public road was an absolute necessity and if the petition be granted there would be no road to Lockeford free of expense. Paying no attention to the silly argument the supervisors granted the charter, fixing the following rate of toll: Man and horse, 12½ cents; horse and sulky, 25 cents; horse and buggy, 37½ cents; two horses and buggy, 50 cents; two-horse wagon, 25 cents; six-horse wagon, 75 cents; pack animals, 12½ cents each; loose horses or cattle, 5 cents; sheep or hogs, 3 cents. The toll gate was at the fork of the road.

Determined to have a good winter road, about seventy farmers assembled in Ripley hall, Waterloo, April 16, '69, to discuss the ways and means of constructing the road. The meeting was called to order by Jonathan H. Dodge, and H. H. Thurston was elected president, and R. P. Heath, secretary. After considerable discussion they decided to obtain the money by taxing those whose property was alongside the road two dollars per acre, and one dollar per acre for those farmers who would be benefited by its construction. In this way they expected to obtain about $15,000. Among those who would be most heavily assessed were W. H. Fairchilds $1,000, W. L. Overheiser $1,600, J. R. Corey $540, Seth Pierson $460. The company was incorporated April 30, 1869, under the laws of California, and W. H. Fairchilds was elected president, Thomas P. Heath, secretary, and John H. Tone, treasurer. The road was surveyed by Engineer Wallace, six and one-half miles, a gravel road, forty feet wide, with a covering of twenty-five feet of gravel, nine inches deep in the center. The estimated cost was $38,731. The road was completed that year and in time became a free road in accordance with the state law of 1868. This law declared that a board of supervisors could purchase a toll or turnpike road at any time; and at the termination of the life of a corporate turnpike it became a free public road.

San Joaquin County, although conservative regarding many progressive movements, was the leader in California of our present splendid public highways. J. M. Eddy, a newspaper writer of San Joaquin County, is the father of good roads here. For many years he would frequently write editorials on good roads and water conservation, and when, in 1907, the legislature passed the so-called Savage Act concerning highways, Mr. Eddy believed the time had arrived for action. Getting in touch with the Federal Government at Washington, then being secretary of the Cham-

ber of Commerce, he requested the Government to send an expert road builder to Stockton for the purpose of constructing an "object lesson" road; the Government complying with the request sent out R. G. Morton, who arrived in March, 1908, and without any preliminaries began a study of the different kinds of soil over which the road might be built, the quality of rock at hand and the climatic conditions affecting roads.

Mr. Eddy's next move was to organize a State Good Roads Association. With this end in view Chamber of Commerce letters were sent out to the counties of the state requesting them to send delegates to a state convention, to meet at Stockton June 1, 1908. Over thirty counties responded and sent their delegates. The secretary reported the following as delegates from the Stockton Chamber of Commerce: John M. Perry, M. J. Gardner, James A. Barr, George F. Hudson, J. P. Sargent, D. A. Guernsey, Louis H. Frankheimer and John T. Lewis; from the Good Roads Bureau the delegates were Pliny E. Holt, Frank E. Ellis, Charles L. Neumiller, Frank A. Guernsey, Charles E. Littlehale, George L. Luhrsen, John Brichetto. The Highway Commission also were delegates. They assembled in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and perfected their organization by electing Charles D. Daggett of Los Angeles, president; Mike L. Tarpey of Fresno, vice-president; W. E. Gerber of Sacramento, second vice-president, and J. M. Eddy, secretary-treasurer. The delegates that evening attended a good roads meeting in Lodi. They were welcomed by Mayor George Lawrence. The following day they visited the object lesson road then under construction, "for the fact that a two-mile strip of road is being constructed under the supervision of the United States Government has attracted the attention of the entire state."

Several weeks previous to this time much preliminary work, which was required by the Savage Act, had been carried out. A Good Roads Bureau had been organized and they not only began an educational campaign by visiting every precinct in the county, but they obtained over 10,000 of the names of the voters at the previous election. It was a petition to the supervisors, petitioning the board to appoint a Highway Commission to "pave the way for a bond issue." The supervisors granted the petition May 4 and named as commissioners Frank A. West, Burton N. Towne and Stewart P. Elliott. These three young men had accepted a big responsibility and for several months assisted by the Government engineer and George L. Cooley, a road expert, they gave their thought and time to this work. Their only recompense was fifty cents an hour while engaged in road work.

In locating a strip of road for his object lesson, the Government engineer selected a piece of road some two miles on the Mariposa route, commencing about a half mile east of the race track. He had selected for his experiment "one of the worst stretches of black soil, the most difficult soil on which to construct permanent roadways known to experts." The proposed road was to be covered with macadam then rolled with a heavy roller, and covered with asphalt oil. The supervisors then called for bids for the work. It was something entirely new in contract work and the contractors were afraid to bid. There was only one bid, that of John Perry, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and April 25 the supervisors accepted his offer to do the work for $16,400, "the actual cost of the improvement." The work was commenced May 17 and completed late in the fall of 1908. Although they have learned many things about road building since that time—one that a permanent road must have a concrete foundation—that piece of road was so well constructed it held good for six years of the heaviest of county travel. The money to build this road was subscribed by the Chamber of Commerce, the supervisors and public-spirited citizens.

In accordance with the state law the highway commission, after several months work, February 11, 1909, reported to the supervisors the result of their labor. They recommended that 288 miles of road be constructed of the best rock macadam and covered with asphalt oil, the highways to be from sixteen to thirty-two feet in width, according to the location and the amount of travel, the main highways to have a sixteen-foot macadam two inches thicker than at the sides. Taking the object road as their estimate of cost they recommended that the supervisors call a special election for the peoples' decision on a bond issue of $1,890,000 to run for forty years. The supervisors granted their recommendation, and called an election for March 16, 1909. The commission recommended the construction of the following roads, the numerals indicating the proposed length of each road. The Lower Sacramento Road, 20 to the county line; the Cherokee Lane 14, from Lodi to Lockeford 4, to Woodbridge 2, to New Hope 14, along the Waterloo road 19, along the Linden road 12, along the Copperopolis road 8, to Farmington 13, along the Mariposa road 17, the Hogan road 9, over the French Camp road 13, and over the Roberts Island and the Jacobs Road, each road six miles of macadam. On the West side, 23 miles were to be constructed.

Educational Campaign

Now came the hardest of all the work, the education of the people, for the progressive

men had learned after many years that any progressive movement must be preceded by an educational campaign of the citizens. A campaign was planned, meetings were held and addressed by interesting and sound, logical speakers in every precinct of the county. Questions were asked the speakers from every point of the subject by skeptics, tightwads and unbelievers and every question successfully answered, for the speakers were well fortified with the facts as to the cost, the taxable rate and the beneficial results. The farmer was shown by actual demonstration that on the new road he could haul more tons with two horses and at a less cost than with six animals over the dirt road. He could reach the market with his produce at any season of the year, an impossibility in winter. Commercial, secret and professional associations indorsed the bond issue. The physicians, in indorsing it said, "Many lives have been lost through the inability of the physician to reach the bedside of the patient in time." The experience of Dr. Grattan in the '50s was proof of this fact. While visiting a patient, several miles in the country on horseback, for the roads were deep in mud, the cholera broke out in Stockton and his wife was attacked with the disease. When the physician returned she was beyond recovery. In telling me of the incident some years ago he said "I could have saved her could I have gotten back in time." Some men who opposed the bonds later saw the error of their ways. One of this number was Augustus Muenter, the extremely frugal capitalist and financier. "I was against the bonds at the start," he said, "but I have changed my mind, a thing I don't often do." Meeting E. E. Thrift, that gentleman told Mr. Muenter he was going to vote for the bonds. The capitalist quickly exclaimed, "Don't you know that Stockton will have to pay two-thirds of the taxes." "Yes," he replied, "but we have been bottled up all winter and I am willing to pay my share of the taxes for good roads and get out of the mud once for all." "That set me to thinking," said Mr. Muenter. His change of base made many votes for the bonds, for the vacillating voters said, "If Muenter approves of spending the county money it surely is all right." Another great help was the indorsement of the bonds by the labor unions. We are all of us guided in our actions to some extent by the opinions of those we believe to be well informed on the subject. Many votes were obtained, especially among the Catholics, by a published indorsement for the bonds, of Father William O'Connor, one of the most progressive men in the county. During the campaign there was scarcely any money expended. There were no fireworks, flags, automobile hire, not even a brass band. It was a heart ot heart talk on a vital question, the future progress of San Joaquin. The result was pleasing to everybody, even the knockers. Some men are so constituted they enjoy defeat.

The total county vote was 6,184; for the bonds 5,449; opposed 1,685. As it required 4,122 votes, the necessary two-thirds majority to carry the election, the majority for the bonds was 377. Stockton voted for the bonds over three to one, the vote being 2,320 for and only 728 no. Four precincts, among them Lodi, gave a small majority against the bonds, and yet when they learned the result of the vote the citizens "paraded up and down Sacramento Street blowing horns and whistles and the bells rung out the joyful news." During the campaign the Chamber of Commerce offered a beautiful silk flag to the precinct giving the greatest pro rata vote for the bonds. Strange to say the flag was won by the small village of Germans living in Bethany, in the extreme southwest part of the county. They cast an unanimous 44 votes for the bonds. The bonds were sold in sections, and as soon as possible work was commenced on the Lower Sacramento Road to the county line. In 1911 a continuous highway had been completed from the middle of the steel bridge over Dry Creek through Stockton to the county line, the middle of the bridge over the Stanislaus River. In that year the Cherokee Lane Road was completed to Lodi. Since the county bond issue 200 miles more of good roads have been constructed. The state, under the $1,800,000 bond issue, has taken over all of the main lines in the county.

CHAPTER VI

BUSINESS DAYS AND BUSINESS WAYS

IN THE history of the world there is no event like the rush to California "in the days of '49." The march of the Crusaders to the Holy Land was somewhat similar. There was, however, this difference; the Crusaders invaded a land already populated and with food, shelter and comforts a-plenty, while the Argonauts rushed into a territory almost a wilderness, with none of the necessities of life. Thousands of pioneers landed upon California's shore without food or extra clothing, many of them with only a few dollars. They hastened to California with the idea that the earth was covered with gold and that the "first arrivals would get the entire crop." Others, wiser in their day, formed companies and chartering ships for a voyage around Cape Horn filled their vessels with cargos of provisions sufficient to last them many months. My father was one of a company of men who in 1848 chartered the brig Lenark for a voyage from Boston, Mass., around the horn to San Francisco. They loaded the brig with provisions sufficient to last them for two years, and entering the Golden Gate after an eight months' voyage sailed up the San Joaquin to Stockton. Leaving the ship in charge of the captain, the company went to the mines. Returning a few months later they found that the captain had sold all the provisions at a high price and had sailed for China. In the New York Tribune, Horace Greeley in describing this rush of goldseekers, wrote, "Bakers keep their ovens hot day and night, turning out immense quantities of ship bread, without supplying the demand; the provision stores of all kinds are besieged by orders. Manufacturers of rubber goods, rifles, pistols, bowie knives, etc., can scarcely supply the demand." Mechanics brought their tools, tailors brought bolts of cloth, as we have noticed in the case of Benjamin Brown, and a brick mason, William Saunders, brought a quantity of brick. He sold them to Captain Weber at one dollar per brick, and erected in his home the first brick chimney in the San Joaquin Valley.

Population

The estimate of the population in 1849 sent in a memorial to Congress by the first constitutional convention was 107,000. In the spring of 1848 there was in the territory a population of native and foreign born numbering 10,000. They were located almost entirely in the pueblos (towns) of San Diego, Los Angeles, Monterey, San Jose, Yerba Buena (San Francisco) and Sonoma. There were a few foreigners at Sutter's Fort, and a few at Tuleburg, now Stockton. Then came the wild rush and in a few months the Sierra Nevada Mountains from "the Fort" to Mariposa were alive with gold diggers prospecting for gold nuggets. At that time Sacramento had an estimated population of 5,000, San Francisco 10,000, and Stockton 2,000. There were at least 15,000 in the so-called Southern mines—all of the territory south of the Cosumnes River. This population was largely increased month by month by new arrivals, and according to the United States census of 1860 there was that year 374,560 men, women and children in California. In the counties of Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Tulare and Mariposa ehere was a population of nearly 50,000, and 50 per cent of the number were strong, vigorous men between the ages of twenty and forty years. This was the aggregate population, as I have stated in 1860, but in 1870 it had been reduced to 24,118. The miners were fast leaving the mountain camps and locating in the valley. Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno and other counties had been created, and therein settled many of the mountain inhabitants. San Joaquin County, which had in 1850 a population of 3,647, in 1860, 9,435, had increased in 1870 to 21,050. I have given these figures to show principally the vast amount of supplies that were sold in, or that passed through Stockton to the interior counties. There were no railroads, and all kinds of merchandise came into the city by steamer or sailing vessel. It was in fact often called the depot of the Southern mines.

The Magic City

Stockton was built up in a period of four months, and Bayard Taylor, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, traveling through Stockton in 1849, said he found a canvas city of 1,000 inhabitants and twenty-five ships at anchor in the harbor. James H. Carson, passing through the town in the same year on his return from the mines, wrote, "When I arrived May 1, 1849, a change had come over the scene since I had left it. Stockton that I had last seen graced by Joe (Willard) Buzzell's log cabin with a tule roof was now a vast linen city. The tall masts of the brigs, barques and schooners, high pointed, were seen in the blue vault above, while the merry 'yo-ho' of the



STOCKTON HARBOR—1851

sailor could be heard as box, bale and barrel were landed on the banks of the slough. A rush and whirl of human being was constantly before the eye; the magic wand of gold had been shaken over the desolate place and a city had arisen at the bidding of Minerva full-fledged."

Necessity is the mother of invention, said the author, and it is ofttimes the mother of location, because it was necessary for the merchants, especially during the winter months, to be located as near as possible to the steamers and sailing vessels. In 1850 we find almost the entire business section within a radius of 200 yards, with Center Street as the axis. Within the circle we find Buffington & Lum, house carpenters, opposite the steamboat wharf; Davis & Smith, wholesale dealers in provisions, dry goods, mining tools, etc., Center Street; MacPherson & Nichols, general merchandise, Main near Center; Von Detten-Waldrow & Company, merchants, on the Peninsula; Coma & Washburn, Levee Street, dealers in provisions, hardware, mining tools, crockery, tinware and clothing; Marshal & Nichols, auctioneers, Levee; Morton & Ward, butchers, El Dorado; McSpeden & Company, merchants, corner Main and El Dorado; Dr. Simpson, drugs, medicines, books, stationery, Main and El Dorado; George Belt, merchant, Levee; Todd & Bryan, express company with Adams & Company, Center; Starbuck & Spencer, merchants, corner Levee and Commerce; Slocum & Company, Peninsula, two doors from the Stockton House and opposite the postoffice; William Dutch, watchmaker and jeweler, Center, next door to the Central Exchange; Sparrow & Navarro, Hunter Street, bricks on sale; Guibal & Dharboure, wholesale merchants, Center and Washington; Drs. Clements & Reins, drugs, corner Center and Weber avenue; R. J. Stevens & Company, Peninsula; J. R. Foster & Company, merchants, Peninsula, Corinthian Building, next door to postoffice; Peninsula Livery Stable, Channel Street; Henry Jones, boots and shoes, Center, five doors from Main; Ware's Daguerrean saloon in the Gault House, Center and Market; bath house, B. W. Owens, between Main and Weber Avenue; Emil Junge, general merchandise, store ship Susannah, Mormon Slough; Stockton Hospital, corner Center and Market, Drs. Radcliffe and Lasvignes, of Paris. Center Street was so named because it was the center of business, but in less than four years the business places had extended along El Dorado and Hunter streets and east on Main Street and Weber Avenue to Sutter Street, and even beyond that street. In 1853 my father had a meat market, corner of Main and Sutter, together with a boarding house, this indicating that quite a large number of persons worked and lived in that vicinity. The livery stables were the first cause of the extension of business. They required a large space of land for their stables and yard room for the use of the teamsters. There were two stables on the south side of Main Street between Sutter and California. Andrew Wolf was the proprietor of one and "Stuttering" Smith, the other. A. J. Colburn had a stable on Main near Grant Street. Simon Weterau, a stable and the Avenue hotel, on Weber Avenue opposite the San Joaquin engine house. Charles Dallas conducted a livery on Weber Avenue near San Joaquin Street. These stables caused the erection nearby of blacksmith and wagon shops, and then boarding and lodging houses. Four of them were on Main Street in 1856 within a space of three blocks, the American house, kept by Mrs. Cadien, the Western hotel, Mrs. Pope, Sutter and Main, Cottage Home, one block west, Charles Mead, proprietor, and the Main Street Hotel, opposite the court house, George Allesworth, landlord. And then the Crescent City Hotel, where now stands the Hippodrome Theater.

Among the prominent merchants at that time was B. F. Cheatham and Thomas E. Ketcham, a lieutenant in the famous Stevenson Regiment, and a captain in the Third Regiment, California Volunteers during the Civil War. The two men were partners in a merchandise store on the Levee, the firm name reading Ketcham & Cheatham. One night a wag changed the sign, and the following morning the whole town was laughing, for the sign said, I. Ketcham & U. Cheatham. The story was frequently told thirty years later. Cheatham later kept the Hotel de Mexico. He was a man of southern birth, a gambler and sport, but nevertheless one of the prominent men of the town. He was also a leading Democrat, and returning to the South in December '52 the Democratic paper said in fulsome praise, "This gentleman who has long been amongst us and who by the courtesy of his manner and his noble character has won the esteem of his fellow-citizens, leaves next week for his home in Tennessee. The gallant colonel served in the Mexican war, as colonel of the Third Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers." He never again returned to Stockton. In the Civil War he took up arms in defense of the Southern Confederacy and became a general. One day during the war he noticed a burly Irishman cruelly abusing his team. Cheatham, cursing the army teamster, commanded him to stop whipping the mules. The language of the officer quickly aroused the anger of "Pat" and turning to Cheatham, he exclaimed: "General, you are a coward. You know your shoulder straps protect you or you would not use such vile language to me."

Hastily dismounting, and throwing to one side his coat, Cheatham said, "A coward am I, you miserable devil. Look, McCue," pointing to his coat, "There is General Cheatham and his shoulder straps. Here is Frank Cheatham. Come and take satisfaction." The Irishman waltzed in and whipped Frank Cheatham in about two minutes. As the General mounted his horse, McCue, throwing him his coat, said in parting, "There is the whipped Frank Cheatham of the Cumberland Army; and Major-General of the division. General, you can repeat as often as you wish, you will always find Pat at home."

California for over twenty years exported a very small amount and imported an immense amount of supplies of every description. They were imported principally by the wholesale merchants of San Francisco, they in turn selling to the retail merchants of the cities and the retailers in part supplying the mountain camps. These goods all came into San Francisco by steamer across the isthmus trimonthly or by slow sailing vessel or clipper ships around Cape Horn. By the slow sailers it was a six months' voyage, but by the clipper ships built especially for speed the voyage from New York to San Francisco was sometimes made in three months or less. All heavy or bulky merchandise was shipped around Cape Horn, because the cost of freight was much less than by steamer or the "ocean grey hounds" as the clipper ships were known. The first Stockton steam fire engine came around the Horn, the parts packed in boxes, so did the Episcopal Church organ. Then it often took from six months to a year to receive goods from the Eastern States. Now one may telegraph, and the goods are here in ten days or less.

Stockton had at least three merchants who imported goods, P. M. Bowen & Company, Avery & Hewlett and C. T. Meador & Company. We read in his advertisement in February 1850, that he has just received by the ships Sierra Nevada and Indiana, direct from Boston, 200 cases of candles in cartons, 150 cases of lard in ten-pound tins, 116 half-barrels clear pork, 40 cases of eggs, 50 barrels Carolina rice, 14 drums St. John codfish, 15 cases of ginger one-half pound bottles, 25 cases pineapple, 150 kits mackerel, 25 cases handle axes, 200 dozen three-hoop pails, 100 cases spirits of turpentine. Although for a time this state was the largest wheat producer in the Union, and San Joaquin County the largest grower of wheat, for several years wheat was imported from Chile. It was so full of weevils, however, that the legislature in 1854 passed a law prohibiting its importation. Brown sugar in 200-pound barrels, and molasses in 5-gallon kegs and 63-gallon barrels, was imported from New Orleans. Later rice and coarse brown sugar in 100-pound mats was imported from China. Black and green tea came from Canton, packed in large chests. H. O. Mathews was the largest importer and an expert on tea. Bottled pie fruits of the finest quality put up for the California trade were imported from England and from the same isle came the anthracite coal used by the blacksmiths. Raisins were imported from Italy and the finest quality of wines, "liqueurs" and champagne from France. At a Thanksgiving dinner in 1850 there were twenty varieties of wine on the list, including the famous Chateau Laffitte and Haute Sauterne Margaux of the vintage of 1825. Tobacco was imported from Virginia and the finest "segars" from Havana. As to fruits and vegetables they were imported for several years from various places outside of the county. Large fine limes, lemons and oranges came from Mexico; bananas from the Sandwich Islands; grapes, large, sweet and juicy, the Mission variety from Los Angeles; and peaches, apricots, plums, nectarines and watermelons from the Sacramento River country. Apples then, as now, were imported from Oregon; and especially large apples weighing a pound and a half were grown for the holiday trade. They were packed in cotton in small square cartons and retailed at four and five dollars each.

Food Prices

The prices, especially that of food supplies, were far below the present day prices, but there was no stability, as they were continually going up and down according to the supply and demand. Perhaps one day the cost of an article would soar sky high, then a ship would enter the harbor loaded with the article in demand, and overstocking the market, it would be impossible to sell the article at any price. On one occasion there was no tobacco to be had, then in came a clipper-ship loaded with tobacco; the price went down to less than cost. One merchant to whom a consignment of tobacco was made, rather than pay heavy storage rates, threw the boxes into the street for stepping stones over the mud. In an old ledger of a grocery merchant of 1856, I find a few prices for that year and they were the prices for many years. At that time saleratus was sold to the customer at 12 cents a pound, potatoes, 9 cents, dried apples, 22 cents, ten-pound sack salt, 38 cents, candles, 27 cents per pound, soda, 25 cents, cream tartar, 50 cents, Java coffee, 25 cents, Rio coffee, $1.00 fifty-pound sack, flour $5.50 per fifty-pound sack, sugar, 20 pounds $1.00, syrup, 90 cents per gallon, yeast powder, 38 cents per pound, starch, 21 cents, pickles, 38 cents a bottle, pie fruit, $3.00 per dozen, sweet oil, 38 cents per bottle,

white beans, 4 cents, oysters, 87 cents a can, cod fish, 10 cents a pound, sardines, 37½ cents a can, vinegar, 38 cents a gallon, fence nails, 28 cents, tacks 13 cents a paper, garden seeds, 25 cents a package.

The worries of the merchant of today are nothing as compared with the troubles of the retailer in the days of old. Today a merchant knows his business standing in the community, he knows where he can obtain goods at short notice if he make a contract, he knows the good and the bad debtors and he knows he is reasonably safe from loss by fire or bad weather conditions. The pioneer merchant had all of these conditions with no assurance of the coming day. The buildings were all constructed of wood, flimsy in character with but little or no fire insurance, and no adequate fire department, and he knew not the day nor the hour when a fire would break out through the carelessness of some person, or the match of the arsonist, and in a big conflagration destroy the entire block. Well do I remember that at the cry of fire or the alarm of the fire bell, the entire town would be startled and run to the fire. Now we sometimes count the fire whistle number and pay no more attention to the matter.

The majority of the merchants were poor business men. They had had no experience whatever and they went into business in a haphazard sort of way trusting to luck, as the saying goes. Some found their place and were successful, others were complete failures. And you will find the record showing where men were engaged in a half dozen different kinds of business in as many different years. Austin Sperry took up the barley and flour mill business, and when past seventy years died a part owner of the Sperry Flour Co.; Andrew Wolf crossed the plains overland, founded a livery stable and between the stable and farming he left a fortune; Andrew W. Simpson bought into the lumber business with his brother Asa. He died in 1921 worth over $800,000. These men also were good bookkeepers but the majorty were failures. There was in vogue for many years a shiftless credit system, and the merchants would credit "Tom, Dick and Harry" without regard to their community standing or ability to pay their debts. Strangers in a strange land, they had no standing either business or social, and perhaps with plenty of money today, they would go "broke" tomorrow, as was the case with thousands of men. It was the custom to collect bills monthly, and familes would run up big bills, and then depart for some other town, for families like the individuals, were ever on the move. It was the condition of the times—no permanency in anything. Farmers would run up bills as high as $1,000, expecting to pay after harvest. If the harvest was good the merchant got his money, if very poor or only fair, just enough for seed, then the merchant was compelled to carry him over another year. Sometimes farmers were dishonest and they would beg off from year to year until the bill was outlawed—five years—then the merchant could whistle for his money. Said a merchant to me one day, pointing to a stack of ledgers piled two feet high, "There's $100,000 in those books."

Another great drawback to business were the weather conditions. Today the condition of poor crops is balanced or nearly balanced by manufacturers and the assistance of horticulture and irrigation. Now in winter you may travel anywhere, then nowhere. We were subject to the whims, if I may so express it, of a kind Providence and upon several occasions when the people were fearful of a drouth, the pastors, like Elijah of old, prayed for rain; and there came rain. We have never had a failure of wheat crops but once, the year following the flood of 1862, and a partial failure in 1872. But if there was no rain in November then the people began to cry "hard times" and tighten their purse strings. The pessimistic cry was contagious, the housewives spent less money, the shops would lay off men, and building improvements would cease. This of course greatly affected business. Then if in early December there came a heavy rain the faces of the people would brighten up, they would congratulate each other. "Fine rain we had, worth a million dollars." Their purses would open up and the merchants with their Christmas goods would do a rushing business. A jeweler told me just after a heavy late November rain, "That rain, George, was worth $10,000 to my business during this holiday season." Strange to say the same heavy rains, if continued through December, killed completely all the merchants' trade. The farmers could not get into town because of the mud, and from the same cause the women of the town would not go out in the slush and mire to do their Christmas shopping. There were no telephones, no street cars, there were but few sidewalks, made of rickety boards, and the merchants who were stocked with Christmas goods, not salable in any other season, lost heavily.

Foreign Miners' Tax

The Southern mines contained two-thirds of the population of the interior, during the first ten or fifteen years, and the mountain camps were the heaviest purchasers of the Stockton merchants. An event which threatened to almost bankrupt the city merchants was the so-called Foreign Miners' Law. The agitation of the Californians against the foreigners, the Japanese, is nothing new. The same agitation

was made against the Chinese in 1880, and against the Mexicans and Chileans in 1850. The American miners asserted that the foreigners were digging all the gold and shipping it from the country. It was estimated that there were about 200,000 foreigners in the mines, this number including the Chinese. To offset this drain of gold to some extent the legislature of that year passed a law taxing all foreigners twenty dollars a month. This tax, it was believed, would bring in a big revenue to the depleted state treasury. Collectors were appointed in each mining district with authority to take possession of any of the foreigners' personal property, tools, blankets or other property. The result was a very unexpected surprise. Some of the foreigners resisted paying such an exorbitant tax, but the majority, packing up their household goods, began leaving the mines by the thousands. Because of the exodus the mountain merchants closed their doors for want of customers. The Stockton trade fell off fifty per cent, and the mountaineers had no money to purchase more goods or pay their indebtedness to their creditors. Then the Stockton retailer became a delinquent to the San Francisco wholesaler and there was a financial worry "from the mountains to the sea." This is state history, but the citizens of Stockton were deeply interested and said a citizen, "We do not recollect to have ever before seen in California so large, so respectable and so extensive a gathering as the one at the El Placer House on Thursday evening to take into consideration the subject of the tax on the foreigners. The proceedings were harmonious, spirited and of the right stamp." The mayor of the city, Samuel Purdy, was chairman of the meeting, and a committee comprising John S. Robb, David S. Terry, Dr. George A. Shurtleff, Samuel Knight and William Root were appointed to draft a set of resolutions "expressive of the feelings of the citizens of the southern district of California." It was a good committee of young men, a newspaper man, an attorney, a physician, a merchant, and a judge, all prominent citizens in later years, but they were impetuous and hot headed, and way off on their first resolution. The resolutions, evidently written by Terry, declared that "We look upon the infliction of this tax . . . as but part of a scheme to depress the enterprise of our citizens, and make them tributary to the northern part of the state. It is but one of many measures upon the part of the state to cripple our commerce and destroy our local trade. Resolved, that the infliction of this tax is unconstitutional, unlawful, an outrage upon the practical miner, and of vast injury to the whole people of the district and as a public measure its . . . continuance is a public robbery." A committee was appointed to visit San Jose and urge the repeal of "the odious" law. Remonstrances were sent to the legislature from all parts of the mines and the law was modified and later repealed. Then happened a strange action, for all of the newspapers published the repeal of the law in the Spanish and French languages, and circulars were sent out urging not the exclusion, but the return of the foreigners to the mines.

The foreign tax law was not the merchants' only trouble, for in 1851 they strongly opposed the local tax of two dollars per ton levied upon all merchandise landed upon the wharf. The council were considerably worried over the subject of revenue, a subject of vital importance today. They passed an ordinance, which was signed by Mayor J. C. Edwards, increasing the wharf tax of the steamers from twenty-five to fifty cents. At a subsequent meeting they reduced the tax to the former figure. They must have money to pay their high-salaried officers and September 6, Alderman B. W. Bours presented an ordinance which was adopted, levying the two dollars tax. Then the merchants became unduly excited and at the meeting held two weeks later they petitioned the council to repeal the tax. The record says, "On motion (probably of Dr. J. M. Hill a dentist) the petition was filed." The cause we know not, but immediately six of the aldermen, Dr. George A. Shurtleff, B. W. Bours, E. W. Colt, B. W. Owens, H. C. Gillingham and M. T. Robertson resigned. The councilmen would not accept the resignation of the alderman last named and he remained in office.

The resignation of more than half of the city councilmen created quite a breeze and the Times declared, "It has been a subject of much discussion during the past few days," and which resulted in a call for a meeting in the Main Street Hotel opposite the court house. The feeling in the meeting seems to have been directed, for some reason not apparent, particularly against Dr. J. M. Hill, and a resolution was passed signed by thirty-two of the most prominent firms of the town, among them Dudley & Sanderson; Biven & Branco; M. Ainsa; Calvin Paige & Company; C. A. Gillingham; Avery & Hewlett; B. W. Bours & Company; Lamden-Compton & Trembley, and Hestres & Company, calling upon Councilman Hill to resign. The resolution which was unanimously approved declared that "The undersigned views with surprise your conduct in relation to the disposal of the petitions signed by the merchants, remonstrating against the law . . . as by such conduct you deny the right of petition and give place to a misrepresentation of the views of your constituents, to the great injury of the public at large and

detrimental to the future welfare of the city. . . . We respectfully ask you to resign."

The merchants' request was published in the Times September 17, and the same day Alderman Hill received a letter from forty of his friends. The letter said: "We beg to offer you our thanks for the effort and conscientiousness in which you have discharged your duty in the council, and beg that you will continue to be a member notwithstanding the unjust and ungenerous attack upon you by certain citizens." Hill in replying to the merchants said, "In your discourteous card of September 16 you have called upon me to resign. . . . My answer is that having been elected by 600 of the voters of this city, I shall not desert my post to gratify the caprice of a few disaffected individuals styling themselves 'The merchants of Stockton.' Finally, dear sirs, thus do I dispose of your card. Pledged not to resign."

In their assembly of the 16th the merchants appointed a committee to report September 18, in the El Placer House the names of citizens to fill the vacancies in the council. The committee in their report declared the tax "unjust and unequal in its operation because it is exclusively imposed upon the merchants and it is not required to meet any just expense incurred by the city government. Resolved, that while we are willing to submit to all such taxation as an honest and judicious administration of the city government may require, we also declare our intention neither to sanction or submit to the enforcement of such laws as are in direct violation of the Republican principle of equality of burdens. Resolved, That we the undersigned penetrated by the profound conviction of the injustice of the ordinance do hereby pledge ourselves to sustain each other by every means which we command in all legal resistance to the enforcement of the ordinance." They nominated as councilmen to be voted for September 26, B. W. Owens, J. G. Candee, Wm. H. Fairchilds, J. A. Donaldson, Enoch Gove and Isaac Zacariah. The opposition also put up a ticket. The merchants succeeded in electing three only of their nominees, B. W. Owens, W. H. Fairchilds and J. A. Donaldson, but succeeded in their object, as the "odious" tax was repealed.

Ships Block the Harbor

When compiling my History of Stockton—1880—I asked Captain Weber the name of the first vessel that anchored in the channel during the summer and fall of 1849. He threw up his hands as if in despair, thus indicating that they came in so fast he could scarcely count them. In a short time there were a hundred and more ships in the harbor flying at their mast top the flags of every nation—England, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Mexico and Chile. Even China was represented, for John Grattan said that when he and his brother Dr. Grattan anchored in McLeod's Lake in the 500-ton bark Canton, there was a Chinese junk and an United States ship at anchor. The ships continued coming so many in number they soon blocked the channel. They were such an obstruction to navigation that the steamers and sailers from San Francisco could not land their freight. Something must be done. And the merchants in February, 1850, five months before the organization of the city, sent the following petition to Captain Weber, "The undersigned citizens of Stockton do most respectfully request that you cause to be removed from Stockton slough any vessel or vessels which you may own, lying at anchor in said waters. You will also use your most strenuous influence to have all of the vessels similarly situated taken away from their present position. Such a course is deemed absolutely necessary, particularly to the mercantile interest and those who have invested in real estate. As these vessels are now placed, proper navigation is obstructed and the prosperity and growth of the town very much retarded. That you will cause to be carried into effect at the earliest moment the foregoing expression of public feeling is the prayer of your petitioners." The petition was signed by 107 persons this including thirty-six merchants, nine saloon keepers, three blacksmiths, six carpenters, two real estate dealers, a physician, two butchers, two express agents, a lumberman, seven teamsters, four hotel keepers, lawyers and gamblers. A large number of the vessels were towed to Mormon Channel and destroyed by fire; others were used as store ships for goods, and one for a time for a prison brig. After the organization of the city, the harbor master was given full control of the channel, and all vessels at permanent anchor were ordered to leave on a penalty of ten dollars per day license.

The Brig Adelaide

One of these vessels over which the city had no control was the U. S. Government brig Adelaide. She lay at anchor in McLeod's Lake for over fifteen years, the historic vessel of the city. She also aided materially in causing the Government Board of Waterway Commissioners to act favorably in regard to Stockton's fifteen feet of water to the sea. The ship is seen in the background of a picture of Stockton taken in 1850, this proving that in early days, ocean-sailing vessels anchored in Stockton. This bark sailing into San Francisco harbor in 1849, was purchased by the United States Government for use as a supply ship for the troops located at Fort Miller. She was loaded with supplies and sailed up to Stockton

and anchored in the lake. At the close of the Civil War Fort Miller was abandoned. The Government having no use for the brig, she was put up at auction, and sold for $180 to a Norwegian captain, Henry Ramsey. Refitting the brig with new masts he intended to use her as an ocean freighter, but for some reason the port collector at Stockton refused to give him clearance papers. Ramsey was now in a quandry, with an elephant on his hands. Finally he purchased two water lots on the east side of El Dorado Street and at high tide built a bulkhead around the hulk, covered over the deck and opened a saloon. Ramsey lived there until his death, in September 1883. Kullman, Wagner & Company then bought the lots for the extension of the Pacific Tannery, and the old bark was used for firewood.

Disastrous Fires

The greatest fear of the early-day merchant was that of fire and rightly too, for the greatest number and the most disastrous fires in the history of the city occurred in the blocks bounded by Main, Hunter, Weber Avenue or Levee and Commerce streets. Block No. 1, as designated on the official city map, is the birthplace of Stockton. There Willard (Joe) Buzzell built his log cabin and his friends, the hunters and trappers, their tule and brushwood tents. When the merchants intending to go into business arrived at the Weberville embarcadero, they naturally gravitated to block 1 and set up their tents. Flimsy affairs they were, of board frames covered with cloth, with perhaps a tule roof. Business was rushing, for daily men were arriving bound for the mines, expecting to get such supplies as were necessary in Tuleburg. The merchants however were soon put out of business, for on the morning of December 28, 1849, the cry of fire was heard and in less than one hour the town was in ashes. Everything was destroyed with a loss estimated at $200,000. The morning was very cold and there was considerable suffering. That night and for several evenings the homeless pioneers took shelter in the shipping in the harbor. In less than a week business was again resumed.

In the meantime hundreds of immigrants were locating in the new town and the population had increased to over 2,000. The business firms were more than three times the number of 1849 and many of the buildings were constructed of Oregon or Chile pine. This made a much hotter and longer fire than the cloth tents, and on the night of May 6, 1851, the cry of fire was again heard. In a short time the town was a mass of flames. There were no fire engines and the citizens tried to check the devouring element by buckets of water taken from the channel. The loss was nearly $1,500,000, with not a dollar of insurance. The heaviest losers were Lamdin & Compton, $6,000; Underhill & Company, $15,000; Heath & Emory, $20,000; E. S. Holden, $10,000; C. A. Gillingham & Company, $45,000; Biven & Branco, $10,000; Weber & Hammond, $45,000; John S. Robb, $30,000; and John S. Owens, $50,000. The two last named were the heaviest losers for Robb, the owner of the Stockton Journal, lost his entire plant, while the finely furnished saloon and beautiful El Placer Theater were the property of John S. Owens. One of the merchants at that time was R. B. Parker. A few days previous to the fire he ordered by letter several thousand dollars worth of goods from the San Francisco firm of McCondry & Company. Mr. Parker concluded on May 5 to go to the city. The next morning he was met by Mr. McCondry with the remark, "Well, Parker, all of your goods were destroyed by fire last night. They were all marked with your name and were on the sidewalk ready for shipment." This was the great San Francisco fire of May 4, and the goods being invoiced to Parker he was compelled to stand the loss. Returning to Stockton he found his grocery store destroyed. They, however, saved the money drawer, containing several hundred dollars.

From 1851 to 1856 the town grew rapidly along business lines, and there was a solid row of business firms carrying stocks of valuable goods in wooden shanties, that burning like tinder, could be destroyed in an hour's time. These shacks extended along Main Street, from Hunter to Center, both sides; along Hunter to Levee to Center Street, to Main on either side, along El Dorado to Main, both sides and a few buildings along El Dorado to Market. These buildings were, in the main, one-story wooden frames with here and there story-and-a-half structures, such as the Harbeson and Hickman building, corner Hunter and Levee, the Massachusetts bakery and lodging house on El Dorado, the Fisher stage office, corner Levee and Center, and the Phoenix Hotel, corner Market and El Dorado. There were a few brick buildings also in these blocks.

One of these brick buildings, that of Adams Express Company, proved to be a very practical object lesson in the way of insurance against fire. It was in the pathway of the hottest flames in the fire of July 30, 1855, and although at one time there was fire on three sides of the building, it stood intact. The flames started in the lodging house and coffee stand of Peter Manivich, located on the levee a few doors below Center Street. The alarm was given by the watchman of the steamer Cornelia, by ringing continuously the steamer bell. Owing to the fact that a heavy breeze was blowing the flames spread rapidly and all

efforts to stay the devouring element were abortive until it reached the fireproof building of C. P. Greeley & Company's hardware store. At the time the stage office of Reynolds & Company and the Lodge saloon were burning, great fear was expressed for the El Dorado saloon and Fisher's stage office on the opposite side corner of Weber Avenue and Center Street. The loss was about $25,000, not a large amount of money today but quite a fortune then when the wealthiest man in the county was assessed for only $6,000. The losers included T. Robinson Bours, banker, B. Howard Brown, and Richard S. Baters, produce dealers, who formerly had tent stores on the wharf, J. Russell, the hatter, J. F. Rosenbaum, the pioneer book seller, and Nichola Milco, the fruit dealer. For the first time we read about the necessity of a fire alarm and, "we hope the council will take immediate steps to procure a bell. If a proper alarm had been given much of the property could have been saved. What we require is a bell of sufficient tone and size on some elevated position to be heard distinctly in all parts of the town." This suggestion was adopted in 1861, when the historic bell was lifted to the court house dome.

For the third time the cry of fire startled the citizens about 11 o'clock on the morning of February 21, 1855. It started in a restaurant a few doors from Levee Street, and so rapidly flew the flames in a few minutes the buildings adjoining were on fire. For a time it was feared a clean sweep would be made of the entire business portion of the city, for buildings equally destructible, stood not eighty feet distant to the east. The flames were checked at the Shades saloon on the Levee by tearing down several buildings in their pathway. The greater part of the buildings destroyed had been erected after the fire of 1851. The loss was $50,000. The firms made homeless included Emile Sutro, cigar dealer, a brother of the famous Adolph Sutro of San Francisco; the New York bakery and restaurant of John Henderson, later for years keeper of the Grand hotel, corner California and Channel streets; Jack Keeler saloon, Stephen Starbuck's daguerrean saloon and J. & C. Ling, jewelers. During the fire Mersfelder's bakery on Hunter Street caught fire but was quickly extinguished.

The citizens seemed to be very much alarmed over the destruction of their property by fire and yet it took them four years to purchase a fire bell, and ten years before they had even a fairly good fire equipment. However the quickest move for betterment the citizens ever made in the history of the city was on the evening of the fire. Over three hundred citizens, a large crowd for that date, met in the city hall together with the common council. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Buffington, and George H. Sanderson, whose son is now asylum physician, was elected secretary, a resolution was offered and quickly adopted, "that in the opinion of those present the council should pass an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings within proscribed fire limits." The meeting was adjourned and a special meeting of the council was then held and they passed an ordinance which declared: "From and after this date it shall be unlawful for any person to erect any wooden building within the limits of Levee, Hunter and Main streets (100 feet south of the said Main Street) and west by Commerce Street. The penalty for disobeying the ordinance was a fine of from $1,000 to $2,000 and not less than thirty days in jail. It was a good law then, but very bad for today, for brick buildings were erected that are today an eyesore and a detriment to the progress of the city. They are paying big rents and their owners, having no civic pride, will not tear them down and rebuild creditable buildings. Here is an illustration; soon after the fire of 1851, Avery & Hewlett built on the corner of Hunter and Main Street, a two-story brick building. Time passed, and forty-two years later a sharp Hebrew bought the property and opened a clothing store. In the meantime the San Joaquin Valley Bank erected a magnificent four-story brick building adjoining this old structure. Wishing to enlarge their business and erect a splendid building on the corner, the bank directors asked the price of the corner lot, about 30x50 feet. The Hebrew would not even give them a price. It was practically a magnificent hold-up. The bank did not get possession of the property at a fair valuation until after the death of the owner. Now under the name of the Bank of Italy, they will in time construct on the corner an imposing ten-story building.

Like a shuttle cock on the weaving machine I am jumping back and forth through a period of seventy years, but this is unavoidable. Once again for the fourth and last time block No. 1 was a scene of desolation. The alarm was given early on the morning of September 27, 1864, by the watchman on the steamer Helen Hensley. The fire, set by an incendiary, started in the City Hotel on the east side of Center Street, the half block which had been burned in 1849 and 1851. Sixteen firms were homeless, the aggregate loss amounting to $30,000. In the number was the City restaurant, owned by Charles Mersfelder, Fisher & Company, stage office, corner of Center and Levee, the well known Angelo House, and the "Jim" Darcey & Lewis Henry saloon. In the

track of the hottest flames stood the first home of the Stockton Independent which, like its predecessor, the Stockton Journal, seemed doomed for destruction. Located in the two-story brick structure, known as the Shirley Building, the two powerful streams of water thrown on the building by the Weber steam fire engine saved it. So hot was the flames "the zinc roof melted and ran off like rain."

A Block of Fire Traps

The block east of block No. 1, was, as you may have noted, as well filled with fire-traps as the pioneer tract. No fire of importance occurred in this block until 11:30 on the evening of the National holiday 1858. At that time "Uncle" John Andrews, a very popular landlord, conducted a lodging house in the second-story of what was known as the Massachusetts Bakery. The fire started in one of the sleeping rooms and as usual spread rapidly north and south of the bakery. It soon enveloped in flames the William Ward butcher shop, a Chinese wash-house and ice cream saloon, and Jonas Stockwell's grain-sack factory. It then spread eastward through the block, destroying the warehouse of Charles M. and P. M. Bowen, who saved a part of their stock in their brick building. The brick building of Henry Hodgkins stopped its progress towards the Levee and the J. W. Ferris brick building, occupied by Nash & Beamis, stayed its progress towards the south.

A Horrible Death

Another fire, spectacular in its appearance was that of October 4, 1864, when the only tragedy of all these fires occurred. A man drunk with liquor was burned to death in the lodging house over the Eureka saloon. The fire, supposed to have been set by an incendiary, started in the rear of Charles Whitkoph's saloon on the Levee, a few doors from El Dorado Street. The fire bell rang out its startling alarm and the fire engines were soon rattling over the streets. The Eureka hand engine was set at the fire cistern, corner of Main and El Dorado; the San Joaquin at Main and Hunter, and the Weber steamer, stationed on the El Dorado Street bridge, attempted to take water from the channel. It was low tide. The engine immediately began sucking mud, and thus made helpless there were but two engines to fight the flames. The fire licked up the buildings like oil, but it was checked on the south by the Hodgkins brick building. Rushing east, the Eureka was soon in flames and just beyond the flames were extinguished. The losers were Waldman's cigar factory, the Eureka Hotel, Lee's barber shop; Rosenthal & Isaacs; Charley Whitkoph's whiskey shop, W. H. Mills, barber; Henry Langmack, jeweler; Thomas Ecstrom, barber. Most of the buildings destroyed belonged to Henry Hodgkins, Stockton's most progressive citizen.

On the corner where stood the former I. O. O. F. building, reaching south to the Eureka engine house and on Main Street to what was known as the Main Street Hotel, the city owned a number of shacks rented to business men. On the early morn of Spetember 4, 1865, the city suddenly went out of business as property renters. A fire broke out in the Antelope restaurant on Main Street, destroying everything in its pathway on both sides of the block. The loss included the restaurant, Judge Brush's office, the daguerrean car on wheels of I. S. Locke, Delano's barber shop, the National saloon, where Squire Hart killed a Mexican, C. R. Gillingham's hide house, and the Patrick Edward Connor city waterworks.

Building Progress

Three of man's best gifts are air, water and fire, but uncontrolled, they are his most destructive enemies. The flames that devour the old wooden shacks are usually the cause of erection of a much better class of buildings. This was the case in Stockton. Following the fire of 1851 the citizens declared, "Our city improvements are going on very favorably. Numerous brick buildings are going up and still more are to be erected. The property at the corner of Levee and Commerce Streets will be built over with brick. The west side of Center Street (between Levee and Main) will be one solid wall of brick buildings. Numerous frame buildings are going up in the outskirts of Stockton. This speaks well for the stability." On the east side of the block about midway, John Shirley erected a small two-story brick building, and in the second story Stockton Odd Fellowship and Masonry were instituted. To the south Biven & Branco erected a two-story brick, about 20 by 50 feet at a cost of $9,000, and a few months later Biven, buying the property at $12,000, fitted the upper story for the two fraternal societies. Another big improvement was the Schofield & Company building. The Republican says, "They have removed to their new fireproof building opposite the old stand on Main Street (between Hunter and El Dorado). Another handsome building is being erected adjoining Schofield's. The fronts are built of a superior quality of brick from the yard of Mr. Rude, which are laid in white mortar and the joints finished after the Baltimore style of front work." The destruction of the frame building of Hestres & Company, in the 1851 fire, was a cause of rejoicing later of the public in general. We see "that Hestres & Company have removed to Main, corner of El Dorado." While erecting a one-story brick

on the southeast corner, the citizens persuaded them to add a second story for dramatic use, and for twenty years it was Stockton's only theater. Two other business houses erected that year, 1852, were the I. W. Lyons eating house, a brick building next to Holden's drug store on the north and the Hewlett & Collins two-story brick, 20x30, corner of Hunter and Main Streets. The Lyons building now brings in its owner a high rent.

The finest buildings of that period were the Stockton Theater, the county court house, the Holden drug store, the Newell & Company Express building, and the Weber House; the three last-named are today standing, useful business houses and old landmarks of the days of long ago. In reference to the Newell and Company building on Center Street near Levee, the press recorded in August, 1852, "During the summer quite a change has taken place in the appearance of our city for the better. The old wooden shacks have been torn down and brick buildings have been erected in their stead. Two have just been completed which have elicited the general admiration of the public." The Newell Express Company building was 25x50 in size, the first story being fourteen feet in the clear and the second story twelve feet. "The front is pressed brick of Stockton manufacture and all the walls twenty-two inches thick. The roof is laid in brick and cement after which is a cover of tin, making the building perfectly water tight and fireproof. The inside will be finished with plaster of paris, and in the lower story there will be a heavy cornice of the same material. The counters and desks are of solid mahogany and the floor is of marble. In the second story there will be four offices, one will be occupied by the attorney, Samuel A. Booker and another office by the dentist, John M. Hill. The foot walk in front will be completed of granite." It was fifty years later before a sidewalk as lasting as this one came into general use.

The Holden drug store, which was the same ground size as the present store, was two stories in height and cost $13,000. It was noticeable for its "ornamental iron piazza in front. It has a cellar floor laid in cement and perfectly waterproof. The exterior will be covered with mastic which will represent freestone. The building is thirty-five feet in height and the offices on the second floor will be occupied by Dr. Wm. M. Ryer, the dentist, George Warren and Mr. Babbitt." Two years later Dr. Holden and his partner, Havens, erected a second two-story building adjoining, on the Main street side, of pressed brick. The first story was occupied as a dry goods store by Henry B. Underhill and E. R. Stockwell. About 1880 the building was remodelled as it appears today.

The Weber House, still in use, corner Main and Center, was the most costly building of its day, and was a complete failure as far as concerned its builder and owner, James M. Warner. Nevertheless it was a great benefit to the city because of its spaciousness, for it could accommodate any number of visitors to the city in a first class manner. It was for many years the stopping place of all theatrical and other amusement companies, and as the editor stated: "We have not done Mr. Warner justly credit. He has brought to a successful completion a splendid new brick hotel. Through evil and good report he has steadily pushed his way while some said it would be a failure, others a success." Pioneers told me that the building was erected by Reid & Warner and that their friends tried to persuade them not to put their money into the building as it was too big a project for a small city of less than 5,000 people, but they had great faith in the city and borrowed money to build it. The hotel with its 120 rooms was opened Dec. 3 with a banquet, Captain Weber, after whom it was named, presiding. The building cost $40,000 but the owners were unable to lift the mortgage. March 28, 1855, it was sold at sheriff's sale and bid in by the mortgagee, John Dillon, for 17,000. He and John Gross, later the baker and confectioner, refurnished the hotel and leased it to Colonel Robert Manning. "We learn that Colonel Manning has leased the Weber House and will open it without delay. He is one of the best veteran hotel caterers and will make the house popular," said the reporter in March, 1855. The Colonel continued in charge of the hotel, with a slight interruption when he went to Copperpolis, until his death. His daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Tureman, for many years a kindergarten teacher, is still living in this city.

The flames of February, 1855, cleaned out the shacks on the west side of El Dorado Street, north of Main Street. As the fire ordinance passed by the city council prohibited the erection of any frame buildings, a block of one-story brick buildings were erected, and much to the detriment of the city's progress they are still there, although some of the buildings have grown to two stories. In the number of frame buildings destroyed was the jewelry store of two Germans, J. & C. Ling. They were succeeded by Charles Haas. The two men were Odd Fellows, and putting up a two-story brick in July, 1855, the Odd Fellows dedicated their new hall. The Lings knew that the order was a good advertisement and they advertised June 27 "Ling Bros. store under the Odd Fellows hall." Note the speedy work; the fire occured February 21 and three months later they were in their new store. It was a first class building, a monument today to their

enterprise, which was duly appreciated by the Odd Fellows. In that upper story was founded the first children's temperance lodge, "The Band of Hope." A writer in recording these improvements said, "Mr. Forsman, V. M. Peyton, J. and C. Ling, Louis Martin and J. M. Ferris have each commenced the erection of fine brick buildings. Those belonging to the two-first named gentlemen are to have 'cast iron fronts' the first ever used in this city. These improvements give employment to many mechanics and laborers."

In July 1855, we have recorded how the Newell & Company, two-story brick, like a salamander stood against the fire fiend and it was a very instructive lesson to future store builders. A fire, very peculiar as to date, was the El Dorado block fire on the eve of July 4, 1858. The flames broke out in the Massachusetts bakery owned by Alexander Gall, with a second-story lodging house kept by "Uncle" John Andrews. Mr. Gall, an enterprising Scotchman, erected a building with a handsome ornamental front, and fitted up the second story as a social hall, the first public hall in Stockton. And we read January 18, 1859: "Mr. Gall's new dance hall was dedicated last evening by a pleasant private party gotten up by several young gentlemen. Thirty or forty couple enjoyed the dance." His building was completed long before the adjoining bricks, for June 4, the paper states: "The block of brick buildings on El Dorado Street nearly completed will be occupied by Nash & Beamis, Gray & Hickman, Wm. Ward, the butcher, and Gall, the confectioner." Then came the era of church fireproof building. In 1858 the Episcopal church, in 1859 the Presbyterian, in 1861 the Baptist and Catholic churches were erected. The first brick church, the German Methodist, was built in 1855, and the first brick public school in 1859. The first merchants in Stockton to erect a building of any size was the firm of B. W. Owens, Edward Moore and W. F. McKee. Purchasing the lot southeast corner of Main and Center streets, where stood the Central Exchange, and the lot to the south, they erected a handsome two-story building 50 feet on Main and 100 feet on Center at a cost of $10,000. "It is of the Corinthian style," said the account, "with two fronts, surrounded by a wide piazza. In the second story there will be twelve windows, six on Main Street. The store will be a great ornament to the city, and work will be commenced next week"—April, 1861. The second-story became the home of the Stockton Argus and the building stands today, the second story without a single change in its structure.

A few persons at that time began erecting brick buildings for residences, and a few of them are today occupied as dwellings, among them the Joseph Scott and the Dr. Oscar M. Brown homes on East Flora Street; Nathaniel Wormell erected a brick home on East Magnolia; the Chittenden family, on North El Dorado, Dr. Ireland on North Madison, and S. M. Reid, on North Hunter. About the same time Dr. Collins erected a home and seminary in the center of the block where now stands the Congregational Church; Dr. Hunt also built a brick seminary on El Dorado Street, now the Belding property. It was stated a few pages back that Henry Hodgkins was the city's most progressive citizens. He built a brick story-and-a-half home on Miner Avenue near Sutter as early as 1858 and having great faith in the future of Stockton he bought nearly 200 front feet of land on the southeast corner of Levee and El Dorado Street, shacks and all. When the fire of October, 1864, swept them out of existence he at once began the erection of a large two-story building covering the entire ground. When completed the Stockton Independent occupied the corner building; fitting up a public dance hall on El Dorado Street, the Pioneer Society was there organized, and Laura de Force Gordon delivered one of her first lectures for woman suffrage. Hodgkins' crowning work, however, was the erection by him and H. E. Hall of the Yosemite Hotel. It had a frontage of 102 feet and cost $30,000. It was opened July 5, 1869, by Alexander McBean from Chicago. Over 300 citizens sat down to the dinner. The erection of the hotel was followed by the erection of the Yosemite Theatre and the Hook and Wilhoit Building, this making a solid three-story front on San Joaquin and Main Streets to the Hilke Building.

Merchants of 1864

Who were the merchants occupying these buildings? We find a list of ninety-two firms signing an agreement "to close our stores and places of business on Tuesday, November 8, 1864, the same being the day set for the election of presidential electors," and among the many we remember today, Owens, Moore & Cogshill, corner of Main and Center; E. L. Houche, grocer, on the corner opposite; William J. Belding, dry goods; Charles Haas, jeweler, and George Vincent, sewing machine agent on El Dorado Street; Sperry & Company flour mill, Howard Brown and Hale & Newell, produce dealers, and Simpson & Gray, lumber dealers, Levee below El Dorado; Jones & Hewlett, agricultural implements; Richard Condy, tailor; John L. Woodman, bag factory; Mills & Doll, tinsmiths; Louis M. Hickman, hardware; Gray & Hickman, dry goods, B. & A. Frankheimer, clothiers; M. T. Stamper, clothing dealer, Main Street below Hunter; Hedges & Howland, groceries; H. O. Mat-

thews, grocer; Frank Dake, blacksmith; N. C. Hilke, harness maker; L. L. Creech, grocer; H. T. Fanning, grocer; W. O. Tripp, harness maker; John T. Hickinbotham, wagon maker; L. Howard, tinsmith, Main Street east of Hunter; Sidney Newell, bookstore; Dohrmann & Smallfield, grocers, El Dorado north of Main; R. B. Parker, Hunter near Market; Louis Hansel, Hunter and Channel, grocers; William Bush, real estate dealer; Lippincott & Belding, soda works; George Natt, grocer; R. B. Lane, flour mill; Weber Avenue east of Hunter, and William P. Miller, wagonmaker, Channel and California.

CHAPTER VII

COMMERCIAL EVENTS UP TO 1869

NO PERSON can forecast the trend of trade. And as we have observed as early as 1852, it began moving eastward, as all teaming traveled out Main Street and Weber Avenue. Two years previous, many business men, believing that French Camp would become an important trading point during the winter months, made an effort to boost South Stockton, on Mormon Channel. Emile Junge, an enterprising Frenchman, advertised in June, 1950, "Store-ship Susanna, Mormon Channel, general merchandise and produce dealer. Lots for sale in the most improving location of the town." Several other promoters removed their vessels loaded with goods to Mormon Channel and attempted to establish a run of trade. Spending good money, they asserted through the newspaper that "the channel was the place to carry on business as the land was high and dry and vessels drawing ten feet of water could anchor at Center Street, and it was the nearest point to French Camp." The levee on Weber Avenue was a sea of mud in winter, as the banks sloped to the water's edge, and all goods from the steamers were landed in the mud. The city, however, built a wharf in 1852. In order to attract purchasers of lots and goods, Captain Young, one of the promoters, refused an offer of $6,500 for his brig, as he intended "to give it to the town gratis, on condition that it be used as a court house." The city at the time were paying $300 per month for a small room in the McNish Building. The scheme of these speculators caused quite an excitement for a time, and lots along Center Street were quickly bought up. In a few days over 700 lots were sold at prices running from $4,000 to $6,000 each. Regarding business locations, Captain Weber's idea was neither Mormon Channel nor block No. 1, but the Peninsula, where ships could land goods within 100 feet of the front of the store, or at their rear door, sailing up Miner Channel. Today a fish market is doing that very thing. Block No. 1 became the business center through an accident or a misunderstanding. Weber, in erecting his general merchandising store in 1848, directed the captain to land the lumber on the north side of the channel, but misunderstanding the command he unloaded the lumber on the south side. Some pioneers said that the captain ran aground on the south side, and, being unable to float his vessel, was compelled to unload. As there was no immediate way of transporting the material to the opposite side of the channel, the building was erected on the bank. There the settlers located so as to be near their source of supplies. Naturally, the incoming gold seekers, seeing the settlers' tents, landed on the south side.

The Pioneer Steamer

For seventy years and more, steamers have been landing freight and passengers at the Stockton wharf. The first vessel in the freight-carrying business was the little sloop Maria, which was purchased in Portland, Ore., by Captain Weber. This was in June, 1848. The little pioneer sailer was 38 feet in length, 9 feet 11 inches breadth of beam, and 3 feet 2 inches in depth; she carried 13 tons and cost $4,000. The first passengers from the east arrived in whale boats and engaged San Francisco sailors to row them up to Tuleburg. This was followed in September, 1849, by the arrival of the "Captain Sutter," a small side-wheel steamer, under the command of Captain Warren, who at different times was in command of seven different steamers running on the San Joaquin route. The arrival of the steamer created great excitement in the settlement, as she unexpectedly sailed up the channel with flags and streamers flying; the crowd rushed to the water's edge, and, throwing their hats in the air, cheer after cheer greeted the Sutter. It was a great day for the town and it is not surprising that the citizens went "wild," for they were no longer cut off from the outside world. The steamer was run daily on the Stockton route until June, 1850, when she was with-

drawn and run on the Sacramento, her owners, it is stated, having made $300,000.

These steamers might aptly be called speculative death-traps, for they were all run on a speculation to either make or break their owners. They were all hastily and cheaply constructed and any kind of an engine was installed, for at that time there were no boiler or hull inspectors in the state. The steamers were usually a partnership affair between several persons, each person taking some part of the work. Racing on the river was almost of daily occurrence, and boiler explosions, with a terrible loss of life, were frequent. The Captain Sutter was succeeded on the Stockton route by the El Dorado, Captain Warren in command. As steamboating was a big paying proposition, Warren, in partnership with others, concluded to build the finest steamer on the river. Visiting the Eastern States he purchased steam engines and fixtures, and shipping them to San Francisco, the steamer Santa Clara was constructed. Arriving at Stockton on the evening of February 3, 1851, Captain Warren invited the merchants and citizens on board, and in bumpers of champagne they drank "long life to the Santa Clara." Her life was short, for a month later she caught fire on San Francisco Bay and was a total loss. In March, 1852, Warren came into port in the neat little craft Jenny Lind, named after the Swedish nightingale. The steamer made the trip of about 140 miles at that time, in seven hours, a record not surpassed. Six months later, while lying at the wharf in San Francisco, ready to start for Stockton, her drumhead blew out and some ten or fifteen passengers were killed and many more badly scalded by the escaping steam that filled the cabin. One of the worst of explosions was that of the steamer Sagamore, November 1, 1851. She had just left the San Francisco wharf heavily loaded with merchandise and crowded with passengers, bound for Stockton and the way port, Benicia, when her boiler exploded. Fifty persons were killed and many badly scalded.

Explosion of Steamer Stockton

In October, 1853, two accidents took place unparalleled in the history of the state, two steamers, the American Eagle and the Stockton, exploding their boilers on the same river not over fifteen miles apart and within eighteen hours' time. The Stockton left her berth at San Francisco at the usual time, October 19, 1853, and at about 5 o'clock, when approaching the mouth of the San Joaquin River, the entire top of her firebox blew off. The hot water and steam escaped through the furnace doors and through the flues in the rear of the boiler, "shivering the cabin to atoms." The force of the steam tore her deck into a thousand pieces, but a few persons standing in front of the boiler were the only ones scalded. Standing above the boiler were several men, women and children, and although badly frightened none were injured. Two persons were thrown into the water by the force of the explosion, but they saved themselves by means of floating planks. One of these persons, V. M. Peyton, a merchant, was standing by the side of the captain, and although badly scalded by the escaping steam his sudden bath in the cold water saved his life. Fortunate it was for Stockton that his life was saved, for we shall hear much of him in the earlier years of our history. The steamer, H. T. Clay, soon arrived, and, taking on board the seven badly scalded passengers and those not injured, brought them to their destination.

American Eagle on Fire

The American Eagle, noticeable because of a gilded eagle perched on top of her pilot house, was speeding her way over the tortuous San Joaquin and when about twenty-five miles from this city her starboard boiler blew out, tearing away completely all of the boat forward of the wheelhouse. There were fifty-three passengers on board, but only two of the passengers were scalded. Eight of the crew of the steamer were scalded and five of them died. Joshua P. Havens, druggist, in partnership with E. S. Holden, was returning from San Francisco with a large quantity of drugs and oil, and freely he gave of the oil to bind upon the blistered bodies of the scalded. In his recital of the accident he says it occurred at exactly 3:15 o'clock p. m. and that at the dreadful moment he thought creation had broken loose for such a noise of the crashing of timbers, smashing of glass and crockery and of the explosion itself he had never heard before. There was on board a large quantity of exposed gunpowder and several large barrels of brandy. The concussion broke open the barrels, the liquor caught fire and quickly the steamer was in flames. Colonel "Jack" Hayes, the famous Texas Ranger, was on board, and immediately rushed to extinguish the flames. As he did so a very excited individual shouted, "Look out for the gunpowder." "Gunpowder be damned!" Hayes replied, "We might as well be blown up as burned up!" and continuing the work of throwing overboard the powder probably saved the lives of the passengers. The first news received of the accident was by Thomas Moseley, Wells Fargo express agent, who probably arrived from the accident in a rowboat. Immediately steam was raised in the boilers of the steamer Sophie and with Drs. William Norcom, Samuel Langdon, William R. Ryer and Richard P. Ashe on board she speedily went to the scene,

and passengers and wounded were brought to Stockton.

The Mosquito Fleet

These little steamers were about seventy-five feet in length, round bottom, sidewheelers, with a carrying capacity of between forty and fifty tons. The steamers were run independent of each other and there was at times considerable competition and cutting of rates. A combination of steamers would decrease the cost and larger steamers would greatly improve the service, so a company of San Francisco men concluded to combine and learn if the San Joaquin River was navigable for large steamers as far as Stockton. They knew that large steamer navigation was possible, for the steamer Senator had been sailing up the Sacramento River to Sacramento since 1850. To learn the possibilities of the San Joaquin River, the large ocean-sailing steamer Thomas Hunt was selected to pioneer the way up to the tortuous San Joaquin Channel to Stockton. She was of 413 tons carrying capacity and in command of Captain Van Pelt, who had formerly run on the Sacramento, landed at the Stockton wharf March 13, 1853. The citizens were not only astonished but delighted to see such a large, nicely-fitted-up steamer at the wharf, and they predicted great things for Stockton. The steamer made the run in eight hours, much faster than they now travel, although the bends of the river are now all eliminated, and the captain stated that he had no difficulty in making the run, and at a very small expense the river could be so improved as to accommodate such ocean-going boats as the Senator and Confidence, then running on the Sacramento route.

First Class Steamers

In the meantime Charles Minturn, a San Francisco steamboat man who had a ferry line running to Oakland, concluded to send to New York and purchase or build the finest and fastest steamer on the inland waters. He delegated Captain Enoch Conklin, who had been running the steamer H. T. Clay on the Stockton route, to go east and make the purchase. He left California in June, 1853, and returned in November with one of the handsomest and fastest boats ever seen on San Francisco Bay. The steamer was 134 feet in length, breadth of beam 28 feet, and 9 feet in depth. She had compound condensing engines and was fitted up in first class style, with a ladies' cabin and berths astern and a ladies' maid to wait upon the women passengers. The steamer was named Cornelia, in honor of the captain's daughter. She made the run to Stockton in seven and a half hours, and with a crew, captain, pilots, engineers and mates, that for fifteen years were very popular with the merchants and citizens. The following year, January 9, another big steamer, the Helen Hensley, Captain James Whitney, appeared at the wharf. The Hensley and the John Bragdon, which came on later, were an exact type of the Mississippi steamers in the days of Mark Twain. They had two long smokestacks and two steampipes, and to see the smoke in heavy volume rolling from the stack and a big cloud of steam puffing from the pipes at every stroke of the engine, was indeed a majestic sight. The Hensley for a time had a half crew of colored men, and they would assemble on the upper deck, just before the time of sailing and sing old-fashioned plantation songs for the entertainment of the crowd that lined the wharf. The Hensley was unfortunate, for after running only three months her boiler exploded as she was leaving the San Francisco Jackson Street wharf, demolishing the entire front of the cabin. Several passengers were several scalded by hot water and steam. A negro, blown thirty feet into the air, fell into the bay and was rescued unhurt. A passenger lying in his berth on the steamer was thrown to the wharf, mattress and all. Arising, he exclaimed, "I believe I will not go to Benicia," and going on board the boat he got his baggage and tramped it up the street.

The John Bragdon was one of the largest steamers ever put upon the Stockton route, being 240 feet in length, 33 feet breadth of beam and 9 feet in depth, with two sidewheels, each 33 feet in diameter, with buckets 11 feet in length. Although larger than the J. D. Peters, the largest boat at present on the river, the Bragdon could not carry near the amount of freight as the Peters, because a sternwheeler has a much larger deck surface. The Peters is 204 feet in length, 38 feet wide and 9 feet deep with a 780-ton capacity. A few months after the arrival of the Bragdon, the California Steam Navigation Company was incorporated March 1, 1854, and until the building of the Central Pacific railroad, they held the inland freighting and passenger traffic in the hollow of their hand. The company was capitalized for $2,000,000, and buying up or buying off every steamer in the state, none could dispute their right to rule.

Steamboat Combination

We will now write of an event that has been a continual source of contention for the past half-century, namely, monopolies and freight and fares. Although the citizens were pleased in some measure because of the combination of steamers, as they said, "We will have no more racing on the river and loss of life," they were greatly displeased because the California Steam Navigation Company raised the rate

of passengers and freight, this although the combination gave them a much better service than ever before, new, clean fast boats, quick daily reliable transportation, and a polite and gentlemanly crew. In their complaints they declared, "We have too long submitted to the onerous yoke of the soulless combination," and "ever since the combination was entered into we have been crippled and circumscribed." They complained that passengers were carried much cheaper from San Francisco to the Northern mines than they were transported to Stockton. This was true, but the merchants of Sacramento themselves were conducting passenger cheap-fare steamers. They realized the fact that immigration to the Northern mines meant progress and growth to Sacramento. And the Times, in an editorial, said, "All that Stockton requires to give prosperity to every branch of business is a population in the interior," and then asks, "How are we to gain it while there is such a marked difference afforded to immigrants in pursuing their journey to the mines."

Merchants' Steamboat Company

The merchants and citizens were up in arms against the combination and their fancied injustice to Stockton and, proclaiming war, their slogan was, "Down with the combination." The American method of showing their indignation at any supposed injustice is by listening to considerable hot air talk and passing resolutions. And a mass meeting signed by sixty-five merchants was called to meet in the city hall December 30, 1854, for the purpose of consultation in regard to the purchase of a steamer. "As the objects to be obtained include the welfare and prosperity of the entire San Joaquin district and every branch of industry therein we trust there will be a general attendance." It was a wildly enthusiastic meeting. The meeting was called to order by Enoch Gove; B. W. Owens was elected president, and Fletcher C. Andrews, secretary. David S. Terry, throughout his life an anti-monopolist, was called upon for a few remarks and on motion of A. C. Baine, a committee of five was appointed to canvass for subscriptions for stock at fifty dollars per share. They were given full power to open subscription books in Stockton and the mountain camps. At this or a subsequent meeting directors were elected as follows E. S. Holden, druggist; J. M. Buffington, V. M. Peyton, Emile Hestres and H. T. Compton, grocers; Austin Sperry, founder of the flour mill; D. S. Terry, attorney; William Montgomery, farmer, and B. W. Bours, banker. At the directors' meeting, January 16, 1855, they selected as the name of the company, "The Southern Miners' Steamboat Association. In the meantime the subscription committee reported that $40,000 worth of stock had been signed up, and the directors levied an assessment of ten per cent on each share payable at the banking house of T. Robinson Bours on Center Street. Dr. E. S. Holden, David S. Terry and William Montgomery were then appointed to go to San Francisco and purchase, charter or have built a steamer for the Stockton trade.

The directors, considering the amount of subscriptions and knowing from the statement of a practical steamboat man that a steamer the size of the Cornelia would cost at least $80,000 in New York, concluded that the safest plan would be to arrange with some steamboat proprietor to put his steamer on the Stockton route with a guarantee that those sixty-five anti-monopoly merchants would give him their fullest support. Arrangements were made with the owner of the steamer Willamette, who had been running on the Oregon River of that name. And then the editor rejoiced for "At an early hour yesterday morning, January 24, 1851, the ringing of bells and the booming of cannon announced the arrival of our opposition steamer. The peal of bells and cannon found an echo in every citizens' heart." As the time approached for the sailing of the two steamers there assembled "the largest crowd on the levee for many a day." There was considerable excitement and expressed indignation for the merchants had had arrested a runner who came up on the combination line to drum up customers. He was charged with a violation of the city ordinance, which required a runner to take out a city license. Here was seen for the first time the shrewd work of corporations. As soon as they found that the merchants meant business they advertised in the newspaper January 1, 1855, "that on and after this date the passage by the steamers Urilda and Cornelia will be reduced to cabin fare six dollars, deck passengers three dollars. On the day of their departure with the opposition, the combination lowered their cabin fare to two dollars, deck fifty cents. The Willamette's price was three dollars cabin; deck, one dollar. It is almost a waste of space to record the result, for human nature is ever the same in every age. The general public, indifferent to the desires of the merchants, patronized the steamer having the cheapest passage. The merchants themselves began shipping large quantities of goods from San Francisco over the combination line under the cheap freight schedule. The combination boats sailed, crowded with passengers, while the Willamette had only a few staunch supporters. In three months the opposition was withdrawn, and never again did the merchants, in a body, attempt to lower freights and fares.

It was the custom of many of the merchants, in order to creat good fellowship, make new friends and advertise their new store, to have what they called a "house warming." Southworth & Greeley, in 1852, had one of these house warmings on the occasion of their removal to their new brick store on Center Street. "All the citizens were there and the wines and liquors flowed like rain. Punches and ices of every description were spread and a most generous dessert." We can readily believe the reporter's statement that the liquor flowed like rain. Candidly admitting that he became intoxicated, he said, "We take this opportunity of thanking them for the brick brought home in our hat from their brick building."

Hewlett & Collins in November, 1854, completed their two-story brick building on the corner of Main and Hunter Street, now an annex of the Bank of Italy. "At the opening of the store an old-fashioned house-warming took place and the table was loaded with every variety of choice viands. This firm was one of the most progressive in the town, and their schooner, the "Far West," in November, 1855, direct from New York to Stockton, brought in her cargo the first lot of Cumberland coal ever imported to California. H. Hewlett later became one of California's financiers, president of the First National Bank.

The custom of house-warming was not alone confined to the merchants, and in 1853 J. P. D. Wilkins and his brother, James W. leased and on June 22, reopened the Crescent City Hotel on Sutter Street, now the site of the Hippodrome Theatre, and they announced that "the lessees would be happy to see their friends and the public generally at lunch from 10 to 1 o'clock p. m." The previous evening a cotillion party was given in the dining room of the hotel under the direction of twenty-two of the leading citizens. The tickets were five dollars for gentlman and lady, if he could find one, for women were at a premium. The hotel was a tragedy, for within a year John P. D. Wilkins' wife died, and also his brother James, and in July, 1854, by order of the Probate Court he advertised everything for sale. James W. Wilkins' widow and daughter are still living in this city.

J. P. D. Wilkins had, previous to this time, purchased a restaurant on the Levee from John Andrews. "Uncle John," as he was familiarly called, had, in 1850, an eating place in a tent at the corner of Main and San Joaquin streets, now the site of the Native Sons' hall. Later keeping a restaurant on the Levee, he was burned out in the fire of 1855, and again on El Dorado Street in 1858, when the Massachsetts bakery was destroyed. A very popular man, he was again keeping a hotel in 1861, and his friends declared, "Uncle John knows how to keep a hotel; in fact, two hotels, for he now conducts his old stand on Center Street and the Magnolia, a Southern style of building adjoining on the west the McNish Building on Channel, corner of Hunter. Yesterday evening his Center Street boarders formed a procession and, led by a band of music, marched the streets to the Magnolia where they paid their respects to the landlord, who, taken by surprise, apologized for not having made any arrangements to receive them. There were about 100 men in the procession and they were served with refreshments."

Today the merchant visits the Eastern states or even Europe and it is an incident of little note, for it would be something unusual if he did not safely return, such is the progress of travel in 1922. But in the earlier days it was a hazardous adventure, for an Eastern trip was full of danger from shipwreck, fire and disease, and the traveler might never return. The steamer Independence, in 1853, struck a sunken rock off the Lower California coast and over 200 were lost; some years later the Golden Gate caught fire off the Mexican coast and although the steamer was beached over fifty were drowned. The Atlantic steamer, George Law, foundered off the coast of South Carolina, and only a few were saved. Jacob Bonsall, one of the builders of Stockton's first hotel, went East and died in New York of cholera, having contracted the disease on his journey. Joshua W. Carlisle, 28 years old, city councilman and of the firm of Dudley, Sanderson & Carlisle, visited the East in 1854, and, returning, died in San Francisco of Panama fever, which was epidemic on the Isthmus when he crossed over it. And so when B. M. Sexitas, a popular merchant of Stockton, announced his purpose to return East, his friends, thinking perhaps that they would never again see him, tendered him a complimentary supper. In their letter we find something of the character of the man for, "A few of your friends and those who have marked your enterprising course in Stockton, and whom oft-times have been under obligations to you for the many fine vegetables and other delicacies furnished by you, thus giving us some of the comforts and luxuries of home, desire to invite you to partake of a supper before your departure." He accepted the invitation, and in his speech refuted the insinuation that Stockton was a one-horse town. "Where is the two-horse town," he inquired, "that has a more benevolent, go-ahead population than Stockton? Look back three years and we only find tents, and now we defy the world against brick walls. I wish

you all happiness and prosperity and I now propose the following toast:

"The dear ones of Stockton,
The loved ones at home,
Short may the time be—
That from them we roam."

State Telegraph Established

The telegraph, which was of great assistance to the business man before the introduction of the telephone some twenty years ago, was established early in the history of the state. The legislature of 1852, passed a bill giving to Allen & Burnam the exclusive right to construct a telegraph line from San Francisco to Marysville by the way of San Jose, Stockton and Sacramento. Subscription books for the sale of stock were opened at the T. Robinson Bours' Bank at $100 per share, 1,500 shares only being on sale in Stockton. Here was the opportunity for citizens to get in on the ground floor, for as the reporter said, "This will prove one of the most profitable enterprises ever undertaken in California." The company rushed the work along and in December, their agent, H. B. Platt, advertised for 1,000 telegraph poles. The line was ready for business October 24, 1853, and on the evening of that day the Stockton Republican editor was greatly pleased, as he declared he could receive news from the three connecting cities twenty-four hours ahead of their newspapers. "Traders from the mines will now stay in this city and transact their business through their San Francisco agents." A telegraph office was opened January 1, 1854, on the corner of Main and El Dorado streets, and the telegraphic rates from Stockton to San Francisco, first ten words two dollars, every additional word seventy-five cents; to Marysville, first ten words $1.50, each additional five words fifty cents, and to Sacramento and San Jose, first ten words one dollar, and each additional word forty cents.

The first Stockton boy to learn to manipulate the keys was Charles Blake. When the Central Pacific erected their depot in Stockton he took a position with them as telegraph operator and ticket seller. He remained with them for seven years and suddenly taken sick and died two days later of the Asiatic smallpox. Because of the malignant character of the disease, it proving fatal in every case, he was quickly placed in a coffin and buried at midnight, August 2, 1876, in Rural Cemetery without a prayer, hymn or funeral service. There is no similar case on record. How he caught the disease is a mystery, as there was no case similar to it and the only way they could account for it was handling the money of some Chinese or foreign ticket buyers. P. B. Fraser, who later became a bank president, was in the Western Pacific office during Blake's time and in October, 1868, he married Nettie Parker, the oldest daughter of R. B. Parker. Two other Stockton boys learned telegraphy in that office, James H. Sharon, who now has been sending messages over the wires for forty-eight years, and his brother John P. Sharon, who has been employed for the past thirty-seven years. When young Blake learned the business, the telegraph office was in the Weber House. Subsequently it was removed to the south side of Main Street between Main and Hunter, then to Van Valear's store on El Dorado, near the Levee, then back to Main Street, adjoing the Stockton Savings & Loan Bank, a few doors east of its former Main Street location. On the evening of May 8, 1903, the telegraph office was completely demolished by an explosion of gas beneath the cement sidewalk in front of the Gerlach & Morach shoe store. It was the evening of the Eagles' carnival.

A great telegraphic enterprise was the extension overland of the telegraph lines from Sacramento to Chicago and on to New York. The line was completed October 21, 1861, and the first news that came over the wire was the death of Edward D. Baker, a California general, at Ball's Bluff, and the peaceful death of Thomas Wildey, the founder on April 26, 1819, of American Odd Fellowship. The newspapers of the state were more than delighted because they could get daily news from the seat of the Civil War. The editor of the San Joaquin Republican, who was a Southern-born man and at heart a strong secessionist, was also glad because of the completion of the overland telegraph. He secretly rejoiced because of the death of General Baker and the defeat of the Union arms at Ball's Bluff, and in a camouflaged article he penned these lines, "Glory Hallelujah! The telegraph line is now completed to our old home. We can telegraph to our mothers, sisters, brothers, aunts, cousins, anywhere, even in Dixieland after the Confederate row is stopped. A little over three years ago we celebrated the completion of a line that was a fizzle. But this is no fizzle. Why not have a celebration in honor of the event?" There was no celebration for the government, city and county, was in the hands of the Union men, and they were sorely depressed because of the news of the Union defeat.

Atlantic Cable Celebration

We read in the daily press the news of yesterday from all parts of the world. Time and space have been annihilated and yet we give not a moment's thought to the two men who made this event possible, Samuel F. B. Morse, who in 1844 invented the telegraph, and Cyrus

W. Field, who in 1854 made the bold attempt to lay an Atlantic cable from Newfoundland to Ireland. He succeeded, and in September, 1858, the first message was sent over the cable. It was a wonderful event and celebrated throughout the United States; it was also celebrated in San Francisco September 26 of that year. The citizens of Stockton at first had no idea of celebrating the event, but it has ever been famous for its impromptu last-minute celebrations, and at a late hour on Sunday it was determined by the firemen to celebrate the laying of the cable. In the meantime the Stockton Blues, the band, and many firemen had gone to San Francisco to take part in the celebration in that city. When the roar of the cannon was heard the lower part of the city suddenly became a blaze of light. The illumination was effected then and for many years later, by means of rows of tallow candles set the one above the other in the glass windows. All of the hotel engine house and many private residences were illuminated, and the tall flagpole of the Weber engine company was strung with lanterns from the ground to the pole top. At 7:30 a procession was formed, composed principally of firemen, and with torches and many transparencies they marched over the principal streets. Returning to Hunter Street they halted and calls were made for a speech from Henry B. Underhill. He responded in a glowing account of the possibilities of the Atlantic cable. There were defects in the Atlantic cable which were remedied in course of time and since 1866 the cable has been in constant service.

Advertisements and Boycotting

Wonderful advancement has been made at the present time along the advertising line, and experts are engaged by the leading business houses to present their advertisements in an attractive and selling manner. Thousands of dollars are annually expended by the merchants for printer's ink and in 1921 one firm alone made a contract with the Record for $25,000 worth of space. This was a larger amount than was spent in one year by all of the merchants in Stockton during the '50s and early '60s. Now it is nothing unusual to see an entire newspaper page, sometimes two pages, devoted to the advertisement of a single firm. Ads, as a rule, were then single column, not over six inches in length, and some of them would seem quite peculiar today. A hatter advertising his business in doggerel said:

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This hat of mine is shocking bad,
Another one must soon be had;
If such there be,
Ah; let him come
To Everett's Emporium
No hat of theirs is four years old,
Which in New York could not be sold,
Adorn my shelves; but in this stock,
Are new ones fit for Royal heads."

The boycotting of a merchant or firm is nothing new as it was put into practice long before we knew of Labor Leagues or Federated Trades by the Stockton merchants. It was a time of great excitement; the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco had arrested James P. Casey for the shooting of James King of William, proprietor and editor of the San Francisco Bulletin. An indignation meeting was held May 20, 1856, in the city hall "to give an expression of their opinion in regard to the recent attempted assassination of James King of William." B. W. Bours was elected president; John M. Buffington, vice-president, and Enoch Gove, secretary. The meeting passed a series of resolutions and denounced the shooting as "one of the most unwarranted outrages ever committed in the annals of crime; the work of an unprincipled assassin who is unworthy longer to pollute the face of the earth." Casey was a friend of the editor of the Republican, but that paper did not say a word regarding the affair. The Stockton Argus boldly denounced the crime. The unpopular policy of the Republican angered many of the merchants, and over thirty of them withdrew their patronage from that paper, which, considering the small number of advertisements it received, caused a heavy loss.

While the resolutions were being read, news was received by wire that James King of William was dead. Immediately all business houses closed their doors, the bells were tolled, flags hung at halfmast and the grand jury adjourned. The following day all of the business houses were draped in mourning, and May 22 a memorial service was held. In the line were the city and county officers, the two secret organizations, the firemen and the Sons of Temperance, and led by the cornet band playing a dirge they marched up Main Street to Grant, then to the theatre, where a funeral oration was delivered by the Reverend Orlando Fisher, pastor of the Methodist Church, South.

Early Auctioneers

Among the leading merchants of the early day were the auctioneers, and although easily counted, they made up in noise what they lacked in number. They had on sale at auction, at different times, everything on earth—consignments of books, furniture, crockery, clothing, groceries, etc. At one time M. J. Burnard & Co., Levee Street next door to the El Dorado, advertised that he would sell January 4, 1851, 20 barrels of crushed sugar, 40

bags of coffee, 25 boxes of champagne, 50 boxes cider, 20 barrels of English ale, 4 barrels dried peaches and apples, 10 chests of green tea, 100 boxes of sperm candles, 20 boxes assorted pickles, 20 barrels corn meal, 75 kegs of lard, 100 kegs of nails, 50 sacks of sweet, and 100 sacks Irish potatoes, also an invoice of clothing, blankets, boots, shoes, etc."

M. Marks, was one of the popular auctioneers of the day. His place of business at one time was in a sheet-iron-walled building on the southwest corner of the Court House Square and was rented to him by the city. It was the custom in my boyhood days for Marks and other auctioneers to advertise an auction sale on the city streets. An old negro would go along the streets ringing a bell, and at every street corner he would stop and cry out, "Oyez, Oyez, I am pleased to inform you that M. Marks will sell at auction this day." Sometimes the boys would throw stones at him, some times mimic him, but for several years he was the auctioneer bell-ringer of the town. On one or more occasions he traveled slowly over the streets at night announcing and giving a description of a lost child who had wandered from home. The negro just previous to the commencement of the sale would walk up and down in front of the place af auction continuously ringing his bell. This so got on the nerves of an editor whose sanctum was near the auction house, that in 1859 he penned the following item, "We hope that our citizens will turn out en masse and buy every book that Sargent & Adams have on sale, from John Rodger's poems to the Bible, at their auction on Main Street below El Dorado, if it will stop the infernal racket of the zealous and frenzied bell ringer." And we all remember the bell ringing of the Hunter Street auction house of George S. Melone as late as 1900, the pioneer auction days ending at his death.

M. Marks was the favored seller of the wild horses that were annually brought to Stockton every summer and sold at auction. These horses were driven here from Monterey and other points, in bands of perhaps fifty or sixty to a band, and sold to individuals and farmers. They made splendid saddle horses when properly broke, for, tough and wiry, they could travel all day and required but little care. They were small in size, not weighing much over 700 pounds, but were not good as work animals. Hundreds of blooded horses were brought in overland by immigrant parties, but they were few in number in comparison with the animals in service, for every means of transportation was by horse, mule or ox power. The place of sale was in a corral adjoining the Charles Dallas livery stable, southeast corner of Weber Avenue and San Joaquin Street. The mustangs, not even halter-broke, usually sold at prices varying from fifteen dollars to sixty dollars, according to size, form and color. Many a time has the writer sat on the fence and watched the proceedings which, although barbarous, were unavoidable. After the sale each buyer was given possession of his wild snorting, plunging "broncho." The Mexican vaqueros would lasso the animal amidst a cloud of thick dust, throw him to the earth, and place a strong leather halter over his head. The halter, with about seventy-five feet of strong rope, was provided by the purchaser. The animal, permitted to regain his feet, would stand for a moment trembling with fear. Then he would try to escape, but he would be held by the rope in the hands of several men. Then with fear at being thus held, he would plunge and strike out with his front feet and sometimes fall heavily to the earth. When the gate was opened he would make a run for freedom, only to be again caught up by the rope. One day an animal ran through the gate, but set back too quickly, fell end over end and broke his neck. Sometimes as many as half a dozen men could be seen upon the streets, endeavoring to lead or drive home their future work horses. Sometimes a man would desire to have his mustang ridden. Then would come more fun, for the boys and "idle men, dogs and greasers," as the reporter styled them. The owner would pay a Mexican ten dollars to ride his horse. They would catch him and throw him, put on a hackamore, a halter with reins, and a blinder and kicking the animal would cause him to spring to his feet. Then they would saddle the animal and the Mexican would mount his fiery steed. The blinders would be lifted and the frightened animal would run, plunge and buck in trying to get rid of his rider. Then completely tired out by his fright and exertions he would be conquered for that day. When thoroughly broken to the saddle and not abused, he became as gentle as a kitten. But when abused his eyes would flash and he would kick, strike with his front feet or even bit the man at the first opportunity. These were common street scenes in the days before the railroad.

The Drayman on Duty

An occupation peculiar to itself was that of the draymen and upon him was the merchant dependent for the delivery of his goods. Between fifty or sixty in number, they were a self-reliant body of men, full of life and activity and ever ready for a fight or a fire. They used a one-horse high-framed dray with two long skids behind, almost touching the ground, for they were compelled for a time to handle their freight from the ground and roll the heavy barrels and hogsheads weighing a half

ton each up the skids on to the dray. The frame and wheels of the dray were high, because in winter they sometimes were compelled to transport their goods through two feet of mud. In time wharves were built and streets improved, and the skids were removed. Then more street improvements and in 1859 the first four-wheeled dray appeared on the streets, built in San Francisco.

The draymen, as a rule, were a good-natured body of fellows, but it sorely tried their patience when the city council and enterprising citizens began laying street cross-walks for the benefit of footmen in muddy winter. The cross-walks were made of three-inch Oregon pine with no incline approaches on either side. The draymen would often stall their drays in attempting to cross, or the bump on the opposite side would throw their boxes into the mud. A cross-walk on El Dorado Street, midway between Main and Levee was particularly exasperating and one day a drayman took an ax and chopped the cross-walk into pieces and threw it to one side. It ws a lawless act, but nothing was done to punish the offender, for the draymen were a big pull in politics. They were overflowing with fun and ready at any time for a lark. The town, in June, 1854, was overrun with loose stock, and especially with hogs and dogs, and the common council passed an ordinance prohibiting the running of stock at large. There was a large number of swine running loose near the steamboat landing, and one day when the steamer was belated the draymen concluded they would have some fun. Getting a number of ropes they lassooed the hogs, tied and threw them on their drays, one hog to each dray, and to the music of the squealing of the hogs they marched single file to the city pound. Each man received twenty-five cents for his capture.

CHAPTER VIII

EARLY DAY TRANSPORTATION

SHAKESPEARE, in his play of Henry VI, causes King Edward to exclaim:

"What fates impose, that man must needs abide;
It boots not to resist both wind and tide."

Was it fate that impelled the pioneers to rush to California, and undertake the various occupations of life, some to become gold-diggers, others merchants and a few ferrymen over the San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Mokelumne rivers? Fate or no fate, many of them engaged in that business, an occupation as necessary in building up the county as any other line of work. So essential were the ferries that they were doing business before the organization of the county, and twelve licensed ferries were in operation in 1850. Without the ferry, business could not have been transacted nor the traveler journey from county to county, for in the spring there were swift-running rivers to cross and not a bridge in the territory.

First Ferry Boat

The oldest and one of the best patronized ferries was one on the San Joaquin River later known as the Moss Ferry, near the present crossing of the Southern Pacific railroad bridge. It was established in 1849, by John Doak and Jacob Bonsell; these two men in 1848, returning from the gold mines, concluded to establish a ferry, at the point named, and they began operations by running a small yawl across the river carrying passengers. Later in the year John Doak, going to Corte de Madera, in Marin County, there built a ferry boat of the timber then growing upon the point. He sailed the boat up stream as far possible and then towing it the balance of the distance, made the trip from point to point in two weeks. The boat or barge was placed in position, and a long heavy rope stretched from shore to shore. By this means the boat was pulled to and fro across the river. The charges to cross were one dollar for a footman, three dollars for a man on horseback, and $8.00 for a wagon and horses. The ferry did an immense business, for it was on the direct road from Sacramento through Stockton to San Jose and Oakland. There was no other way to reach the coast overland. John Doak, the enterprising but restless pioneer, soon tired of the ferry business and in 1852 sold his interest to Hiram Scott. John Bonsell dying that year in New York, his widow took over the ferry. Shortly afterward, Mrs. Bonsell married James A. Shepherd, who for a season took charge of the ferry. In 1856 it was purchased by William T. Moss, who soon afterward established the San Francisco Examiner.

Heath & Emory Ferry

The Heath & Emory Ferry, a short distance below the present town of Ripon, on the Stanislaus River, was established in January, 1850. A few months later the ferry was purchased by the two partners, who were enterprising men and believed in printer's ink. In the first issue of the Stockton Times they advertised their ferry, saying that it was twenty-seven miles from Stockton. Their boat "was thirty feet long and nine feet wide and enclosed with side railings for horses, cattle and mules." They also had every "accommodation for travelers in the tent adjoining the ferry." They also made a good road to the ferry, built at a cost of $3,000, thus avoiding the cut-off. The great event of that ferry was the arrival in March, 1850, of a Mrs. Jenkins and her husband on their way to Crescent City. The ferryman was so pleased at the sight of a woman that he gave her party, at supper time, a private table, a bottle of wine and an oyster stew in addition to the regular fare of coffee, bread, pork and beans. In a short time there were over a dozen ferries crossing the Stanislaus River. Each ferry had a house where they could accommodate travelers over night, and some of the ferrymen carried a small stock of groceries, liquors, tobacco and mining implements.

Benson Ferry Tragedy

We must now travel north to the Mokelumne River and give a record of the three principal ferries across that river. They did more business than all of the Stanislaus ferries combined, because of the fact that they were the only routes of travel to Sacramento and the Northern mines. The first or the farthest west of these ferries crossed the Mokelumne River a short distance below the present town of New Hope. It was opened for business in 1849 by Edward Stokes and A. M. Woods; the following year the ferry was purchased by John A. Benson, who erected a house on the south side of the river and employed Green C. Palmer to attend the ferry. Benson was the leading spirit in seeking a division of the county in 1859, but before he succeeded he was killed by his employee, Palmer. The cause of the murder was the charge by Palmer that Benson, since 1854, had been intimate with his wife. It was said, however, that like a great many would-be heroes Benson was "more loose in his conversation than in his actions." On the day of the murder February 14, 1859, Palmer was at work plowing on the Benson place, but stopped work at noon-time. During the afternoon Palmer was in Parker's store, Benson came in accompanied by Dr. Hogaboom, and all three men took a drink at the bar. During this time Palmer's four children entered the store, and Benson as was his usual custom, gave them some nuts and candies. Leaving the store, all three men went to Palmer's home. In a short time Benson and the physician left the house and when a short distance away, Benson heard Palmer call out to Benson. Turning Benson saw Palmer running towards him with a revolver in his hand; surmising Palmer's intentions Benson cried out, "Don't, Green," but the murderer exclaimed, "There, you ——— scoundrel you disgraced my children and now you must die," Palmer fired twice in rapid succession each shot hit Benson in a vital spot and he died while being conveyed to the house in a wagon.

Palmer returned to the house, reloaded his revolver and started on a run for the tules. He was not pursued and the following day Andrew Benson, the brother of the victim, offered a reward of $300 through the newspaper for his arrest. The fugitive was discovered about sunrise by a vaquero who was looking for some lost horses. Palmer was shaking and shivering with cold and hunger, having had nothing to eat since the murder. He gave himself up and taken to Stockton, was brought before Justice McCausland and remanded to jail. He there remained until the meeting of the grand jury in May. He was then indicted on the charge of murder and the trial took place August 4, 1859. There was considerable excitement and the court room was crowded, for each man had many friends. Money was freely spent by Benson's friends and they employed E. D. Baker, the most brilliant orator and attorney in California, to assist the prosecuting attorney, Judge Campbell. Samuel A. Booker defended Palmer. The trial looked crooked from beginning to end. The prosecution put on one witness only, Dr. Hogaboom; the defense five witnesses to prove Palmer's charge. It was one of the shortest murder trials on record. At five o'clock Attorney Booker began his closing speech, ending at eight o'clock. Baker closed at 9:30, and Judge Creanor, delivering his charge, the jury were locked up for the night. Twenty-four hours later they were discharged unable to agree, the jury standing five for murder in the first degree, which meant death by hanging; five for murder in the second degree, and two for acquittal. The second trial took place December 12, with J. G. Jenkins and Judge Campbell for the prosecution and S. A. Booker for the defense. The case was given to the jury at 7:30 and at 1 o'clock the following day they were discharged, nine for acquittal and three for manslaughter. In the third trial, January 3, 1860, the defense found some new witnesses. They proved to be good ones, for the jury brought in a verdict not guilty. After the acquittal Palmer's conscience must have greatly wor-

ried him, for on January 26, while in Mokelumne City, he committed suicide by taking strychnine. His friend, J. H. Veach, running into the house at Mrs. Palmer's call, exclaimed, "Why have you done this?" And like old Adam in the Garden of Eden he replied, "This woman is the cause of all my trouble. I wish to die and get out of my misery."

Woods Ferry

It is a little strange perhaps that the ferry just east of Benson's should also have its tragedy. The Woods Ferry, as it was called, was located in 1850 by the two brothers, J. P. and Ross C. Sargent. In 1852 Jeremiah H. Woods and Alexander McQueen purchased a tract of land, now Woodbridge, and Mr. Woods established a ferry across the Mokelumne River where now stands the Woodbridge dam. Several years later Mr. Woods built a bridge across the river; it was there in 1864, for it had become a well-traveled stage route to Sacramento. After J. H. Woods' death some four years later, his widow, Mrs. P. H. Woods, petitioned the supervisors to permit her to charge the following tolls, footman ten cents, man on horseback twenty-five cents, two-horse team fifty cents, four-horse team one dollar, loose horses or cattle six cents each, hogs and sheep two and one-half cents. The Woodbridge Messenger reported March 2, 1868, that certain parties had requested the supervisors to postpone action on Mrs. Woods' petition as $2,000 had been subscribed for the purpose of buying and making it a public free bridge.

The death of Woods was caused by a stab in the abdomen brought about by his own unwarranted actions. A young farmer named William Wilkinson, who lived about a mile north of Woodbridge was walking by Woods' home accompanied by Charles Ashley, Jr., when a dog, running out of the yard, bit the young man on the thigh. Having no weapon he could not defend himself, but concluded that the next time he passed the house he would be ready for the savage brute. A few days later, June 4, 1864, he again passed Woods' house carrying a shotgun. The dog came bounding out but immediately ran back in the yard. A little later in the day Wilkinson saw the dog on the street with other dogs and shot him. Then going to the Union Hotel he left his gun behind the bar and went over to John Ruter's saloon. A short time after Woods hastily entered the saloon exceedingly angry over the killing of his dog, and in threatening manner he went up to Wilkinson and shouted, "Look here, sir, did you kill my dog?" "Yes, I did," Wilkinson replied. Woods then struck the young man twice, then grasping him by the hair of his head pulled Wilkinson to his knees. The young man was unarmed, but thinking of his pocket knife he managed to draw it from his pocket, and opening it made a blind stab at Woods' body. The blade entered a vital spot and Woods in ten minutes was dead. Woods letting go the boy, exclaimed, "Boys, he has stabbed me." Young Wilkinson, then only twenty-two years of age, immediately gave himself up and was brought to Stockton and confined in jail. The next morning he was taken before Justice Baldwin, and after hearing the evidence of five eyewitnesses to the affair, discharged the prisoner on the ground of self-defense.

It is not to be assumed that it was a lawless community along the Mokelumne River in the days long past, but in general they were a long ways from a peace-loving people. A case somewhat similar to that of the Benson Ferry affair took place in 1856. The principal in the case, C. L. Benedict, the owner of the ferry, had more good sense than Palmer and merely horse-whipped his traducer. The ferry, about six miles west of Staples Ferry, was established in 1852 by C. L. Benedict. He was married and living with him was his sister. For some reason a neighbor named George S. Wilson circulated scandalous stories regarding Miss Benedict and her brother. Benedict one day called Wilson to account and at the point of a revolver and in the presence of two witnesses, John P. Coats and Mathew Wills, he made Wilson sign the following retraction, "the story I have reported about C. S. Benedict and his sister is a willful lie done on purpose to both injure him and her." The following day August 21, 1856, Wilson inserted a card in the newspaper saying "my name to that document was forced from me under threats of my life and when I was prevented from using arms to protect myself. The statement was totally warranted and the sentiment expressed not mine." Benedict then laid for his detractor with a heavy rawhide whip. Two days later he met Wilson on the streets of Stockton and thrashed him unmercifully, inflicting a number of blows on his face and head. Benedict then went to the office of Justice of the Peace Bours, entered a complaint against himself of a breach of peace, and paid his fine. That ended the affair. He died in Central America in 1871.

Staples Ferry

The ferry a few miles west of Lockeford was established in 1849 by John W. Laird, in order to accommodate the large number of settlers in that vicinity. It was a very popular ferry and on the direct trail from Sutter's Fort to San Jose. It became famous as Capt. John C. Fremont in 1844, crossed the Mokelumne River at that point. Laird sold the ferry in 1850, to Staples, Nichol & Company, and it

took the name of Staples Ferry. Soon after Staples took over the ferry he was appointed postmaster of that district and the ferry was selected as a voting precinct. David J. Staples was a man too big for that place and the county too limited for a man of his ability. Joining the Republican party, he was chosen from his state as one of the Abraham Lincoln electors and visited the East to see him inaugurated. Returning to California in 1862, he assisted in the election of Leland Stanford and was appointed port warden. He became a member of the various secret and financial organizations of San Francisco, and president of the Underwriters Association. He was born in Medway, Mass., May 3, 1824, came to California around Cape Horn in 1849, and died in San Francisco April 3, 1900.

County Bridges

Traveling by a crude rough-built ferry boat operated by man power is neither safe, reliable nor speedy, and in a few years the ferry boat was put out of commission by the building of bridges. They first were built by private enterprise, the owners being permitted to charge toll, and then by the county. The first bridge in the county was erected in 1854 over the Calaveras River at what was then known as the Leach & Frost ranch. The river was not wide but during the spring months the water ran deep and swift, the banks were steep and during these months of spring floods it was impossible to cross the stream. Leach & Frost had built a toll bridge across the river. In December the farmers of that vicinity made liberal donations, money was liberally subscribed by Stockton merchants, the bridge was purchased and opened free to the public. In giving an account of this enterprise the press declared, "All we want now is a bridge over the Mokelumne River to have a fine road to Sacramento." In 1858 Jeremiah H. Woods built a toll bridge across the Mokelumne River at Woodbridge, at a cost of $1,000. His toll charges were one dollar for two horses and wagon and fifty cents for each additional pair of animals. He is said to have taken in $9,000 the first year. The bridge was swept away in the flood of 1862. Soon after a better and more substantial bridge was built by Leonard, the San Francisco bridge builder, and soon after Woods' tragic death it was purchased by the farmers and opened free to the public.

Bridges were also built at Staples' ferry and at Lockeford before 1860. We have no definite knowledge regarding these bridges; David J. Locke probably built the bridge at Lockeford, for he was a shrewd, enterprising man, and not only endeavored to build up the town but also bid for all of the travel to the Northern mines. Staples Ferry was the upper and better winter route to Sacramento, as Woodbridge was the lower route to the Capital, hence there was a rivalry between the two points. The first bridge of any heavy cost or length was built in 1861 over the Mormon Channel at Pilgrim Street. It was then outside of the city limits and built to accommodate the San Joaquin district fair that year established. The San Joaquin County supervisors, jointly with the supervisors of Stanislaus County, in 1885 erected a bridge across the Stanislaus River at a point then known as Murphy's Ferry. It was a short distance from the present town of Ripon. The cost was $13,880, San Joaquin County paying $8,895 of the amount. The same county officials some twenty years later tore out the old wooden structure and erected a bridge with concrete piers. The bridge is now a part of the State Highway. Tens of thousands of dollars have been spent in this county for the erection of bridges and culverts that in a few years would be worn out and have to be replaced. It was an unavoidable waste because, until a few years ago, concrete for bridges was not a matter of economy because of its scarcity and high cost. Now the supervisors are replacing the old wooden structures with concrete bridges and piers that will last for ages.

Stockton the Mining Depot

Stockton was known as the depot of the Southern mines and it was rightly named, for all of the freight and passengers for Calaveras, Tuolumne, Fresno and Mariposa counties were compelled to pass through Stockton. There was also considerable freight and travel over this route for Sutter and Amador counties. It was not only necessary to feed and clothe the population of these counties, including San Joaquin County, but to also supply them with working tools, machinery, household furniture, building material and a thousand and one articles used in the many occupations and professions. The population in the mining camps to be supplied through the Stockton depot numbered something like 52,000 persons, with 10,000 in San Joaquin County. Of the mountain population there were 16,299 in Calaveras County, 16,250 in Tuolumne County, 4,628 in Tulare, 4,280 in Mariposa and 12,000 in Amador County. This was the mountain census of 1860, from that period the mines began a decrease in population, the people going into the valley and coast towns. It took an immense amount of freight to supply this population and as early as 1856 the two steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company, the Cornelia and Urilda, in the month of March landed 2,598 tons of freight. During the same time sailing vessels landed 1,019 tons, making 3,617 tons of freight for

just one average month. In addition to this there was landed building material, including 235,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 shingles, 4,000 brick and 1,100 fencing posts. In the month of May the same steamers brought up freight aggregating 2,290 tons, the sailing vessels bringing up miscellaneous cargoes of 937 tons. Lumber was landed to the amount of 381,000 feet, laths 28,000, shingles 100,000. The exports during the month were 1,050 barrels of flour, 2,000 hides and 25,000 tons of hay, the hay being shipped on sailing vessels. Arthur Cornwall, for many years a steamboat man, said as a rule that all the freight came up and none went down except passengers and gold dust. The gold was in the care of the Adams Express Company.

The Mule of Commerce

One of the most useful of animals, especially to the teamster of early days, was the solemn-faced long-eared mule. Stubborn and ofttimes devilish, especially when abused, he was sure-footed along dangerous mountains and he possessed that stubborn perseverance which was of great value to the teamster, pulling with might and main as long as he could move over the ground or through the mud. A horse in pulling a load through the mud will sometimes get discouraged and balk. Another peculiarity was that when used as pack animals, if the Mexican loaded the mule too heavily, he would lie down and the muleteer would be compelled to take off the load. Sometimes they made excellent saddle animals. In price mules averaged about the same as horses. When first brought into the county in 1849, they sold at $100 each, but as soon as teaming became a paying business the price went up. The city of Stockton found that the price was high. In 1857, as one of the teams of D. J. Oullahan was being driven along Main Street, a mule pushed the wooden cover off the fire cistern, fell in and was drowned in eight feet of water. It cost the city $300, the value of the mule. Sometime after that Henry Huffman paid Oullahan $1,300 for a choice pair of mules, weighing together 2,800 pounds; they were said to be the two largest mules in the state.

A Pack Mule Train

About the first mules brought into the county were driven here in 1849 by Samuel Catts, a former member of the famous Stevenson's regiment. Shortly after Catts arrival, Capt. Patrick E. Conner came in with a band of mules from Texas. They were then used as pack mules and for a few months Mexicans carried on the principal transportation business. The pack mules, however, were in evidence for several years as there were places in the mountains, inaccessible to wagons or teams. One of these places was the famous Yosemite Valley. As late as 1877 the writer with a party of seven visited the Valley. We were compelled to leave our wagon at the foot of the hill, and travel twenty miles on horseback. On the backs of these mules, fastened with ropes to pack saddles, were all kinds of goods, from barrels of flour to baby buggies and furniture. All kinds of ammunition, even gunpowder was carried in this manner. One day a mule loaded with gunpowder was traveling along the mountain trail. He stumbled and fell to the bottom of the ravine. They found one hoof. The best description I have ever read of a pack train was in the newspaper of February, 1861, it said, "A mule train was packed yesterday from the store of Hestres & Magendie for a point high up in the mountains some forty miles above Hornitas. There were forty mules in the train and they were loaded according to their strength from 200 to 300 pounds. Among the goods packed were casks of liquor, boxes of tea, bags of potatoes, chests of tea, and bales of dry goods. It looked like old times." The trains usually comprised from forty to fifty mules. They were in charge of Mexicans mounted on saddle horses. The mules followed what was known as the bell-mule, a trained animal driven ahead of the train with a bell around his neck. The mules were driven across the plains, for there were but few fences, and halted at night near a stream of water. The load was taken from the pack saddles, and the mules, with hobbles around their front feet, were turned loose to browse on the luxuriant growth of grass until the morn. One Mexican stood guard each night to protect the mules from prowling wild animals and see that they did not go astray. The following morning at daylight the packs were reloaded and the train started for its destination.

The pack-mule trains were soon superseded by ox-teams; the drivers were immigrants, who crossing the plains with oxen began the freighting business, but it was not a very profitable occupation, although for some length of time oxen were used, and in order not to wear out their feet they were shod with iron plates. The shoeing of an ox was interesting; he was led into a strong frame made for the purpose and lifted bodily from the ground by a strong leather harness. There were several blacksmiths who made a specialty of ox-shoeing; one I remember was Rudolph Gnekow, who had a blacksmith shop at Main and Stanislaus streets. The ox teams were slow and the amount of freight they could haul was limited and therefore much time lost in making a trip to the mines. Then followed the four-horse

and mule teams and the business became well established. As a means of finding out those persons who had freight for shipment to the mines, and for the benefit of the teamsters themselves, the "Miner's Exchange," a saloon, opened a "Teamster's Register" and advertised that, "In addition to the Miner's Register the subscriber has opened a register for freight. All persons having freight for the mines, will please enter the quantity, and which mines they are bound for." These teamsters were for a year or two the spotlight men of the town, and the merchants gave them the glad hand. Why? Taking a load of goods to the mining camps for other parties, or perhaps on speculation the merchants would give him an order to purchase goods for them. Then the teamster, returning to Stockton with his pockets filled with orders, would patronize his friends or the retailer that gave him the best terms. There was big money in it and this manner of business continued until the stage lines were well established, the telegraph located throughout the "camps" and the commission business was inaugurated.

We have been hearing the cry of late years, especially from the farmer, the fruit and vegetable grower, "Cut out the middlemen." This may be possible in the course of time, but in the time of which we are now writing, the middle or commission-man was just as necessary in the transaction of business between mountain and valley as the buyer or seller. The mountain merchant could not leave his business three or four times a year to purchase goods either in Stockton or San Francisco, for several reasons. First the cost of travel, the loss of time, and perhaps lack of capital. And, as the reader remembers in certain months of the year traveling was wellnigh impossible. The San Francisco merchant could not ship goods to the mines, as a rule, because of steamer and unreliable land transportation. Hence a place was created for the commission merchant, who for a certain commission received the freight of the mountain dealer and shipped it to its proper destination. He was in one sense like the town postmaster who receives the letters and packages and through a third party sends them to the proper address. Freight would come to Stockton by steamer addressed to the Sierra merchant in care of the commission merchant; each commissioner employed certain draymen who would take the goods to his warehouse. The middleman would then send on the goods by his regular teamster as soon as possible. Sometimes a merchant would have his own teams, but in general the merchandise was given to reliable teamsters for transportation. Frequently it would happen in the winter months that goods could not be quickly shipped out, and the steamers would overload the middle man. To store such goods as arrived the commissioner, or better still, the teamster, would erect a small brick storage house. Henry Huffman had a storage house where now stands the Clark Hotel; Andrew Blossom had such a storage place on California Street, now used as an ice cream factory; and a large two-story brick building on the Levee was used for that purpose. Before the erection of brick buildings there were many storage ships in the harbor.

China John

There were a few foreigners engaged in the commission business, but the majority were Americans, except China John, a fat, sleek-appearing Chinaman, could speak good English, something very unusual in that day, sported a gold watch and a heavy gold chain, was well dressed in American clothing, and was an inveterate gambler. He became wealthy acting as a middleman between the Chinese merchants in San Francisco and the Chinese miners in the mountain camps. He carried on an immense business, for the Chinese dealt as far as possible with their own people, rather than with the white man. Frequently China John would receive a consignment of Chinamen for the mines from some Chinese company in the Bay City. Chartering a mule team, he would fill the wagon-bed with their boxes of rice and tea, rice bowls and chop sticks, then their blankets and bags of clothing, and the Chinamen on top. Time and again have I seen from twenty to thirty Chinamen, wearing their wide bamboo hats, perched high on a wagon and chattering like monkeys, bound for the Chinese mining camps.

Prairie Schooners

The quickest and most profitable way of transporting freight was in a large wagon holding from five to eight tons of freight, with two trailers. In that way, using sixteen mules, a teamster could haul from twelve to sixteen tons of freight. These wagons were so large that they could carry as much as a small water craft, hence they were usually known as "prairie schooners." The largest wagon ever manufactured in California was made by Wm. F. Miller of Stockton at a cost of $1,000. It was exhibited that year, 1857, at the Stockton fair. Named the Stocktonian, the bed of this wagon was twenty-five feet in length, five feet in width and eight feet in height, and the rear wheels were seven feet in diameter. The wagon alone weighed 5,000 pounds and it would carry ten tons. It was practically of no value as it was too large for mountain roads and required twenty mules to haul it; sixteen mules were about all one man could conveniently handle, besides driving

throughout the day was no easy job in the hot sun, and an awful task through the mud; each man was obliged to water, feed, harness and unharness the animals twice a day.

It was remarkable the amount of freight a mule could haul. It was found that a mule in team work pulling together could pull twice his weight. Team work was necessary, especially when traveling over heavy winter roads. This team work was accomplished by the driver with a six-foot flexible whip called a "black snake." He would touch up the laziest mules with the whip, and giving it a crack that resounded like the report of a pistol, every mule would commence pulling. It was by this means such remarkable loads were daily transported from Stockton to the mines. In the climbing of the mountains it was necessary to give the animals frequent resting spells, and large wooden blocks were dragged behind each hind wheel to block the wagon when it ceased moving. Of the thousands of large loads carried we will note two or three. James Fillmore, in 1853, with a team of six mules hauled 9,000 pounds from Stockton to Agua Fria; Kelty & Reynolds, with eight mules delivered 16,000 pounds of freight to the Sonora merchants; John Schricke, "Dutch John" they called him, the same year landed 18,000 pounds of freight in Sonora from his ten-mule team. Here's another one giving both time and weight. On August 14, 1855, "Sullivan & Company of Mariposa received on August 8 the largest load of goods ever taken to that town. It was hauled by a twelve-mule team owned by J. C. Warren, who left Stockton July 30 with 22,500 pounds of freight and arrived at the store August 8 at 8:30 P. M. Beat this who can." Michael Caracoff, later a very successful Sonora Road farmer, on one occasion with fourteen mules, hauled in three wagons 31,000 pounds of wheat to the Stanislaus flour mills at Knights Ferry. And in August, 1856, "The largest load ever drawn by eight mules in a wagon was brought from the ranch of Reynolds & Kelly, about seven miles from Stockton, into town. The load consisted of 280 sacks of barley, 80 pounds to the sack, amounting to 22,400 pounds.

As the mule team is almost a thing of the past and thousands of citizens have never seen one it may be well to describe the handling of such a team. No matter whether the number of animals were four or more they were all guided by a single line or rein called a jerk-line. The line fastened to the bit of the leading mule ran back to the saddle or right-wheel mule which the driver rode, and he could guide the team by the line or stop it by the strong heavy brake the rope from which was fastened to the saddle. If the driver wished to turn to the right he would yell "gee gee," and pull the line; all the team understood that word, if going to the left he would yell "haw haw," and jerk the line three or four times. The four most valuable mules in the team were the leaders, because of their intelligence, and quickness to obey the driver, and the wheelers, so called because nearest to the wheels. They were the largest and strongest mules in the team, as it was their work to steady the tongue of the wagon, and sometimes assist in stopping the wagon down grade. An outfit of sixteen mules and a wagon would- extend at least 175 feet and to see a teamster turn a corner of a sixty-foot street and the wheels not touch the corner of either street was a marvel of expert driving. Handling an automobile is no comparison.

The Bell Mule Team

In October, 1853, the newspaper stated that the "teamsters and teams of Stockton are the subject of general remark by all those who visit the city. The teamsters are industrious and take great pride in hauling big loads and embellishing their harness and wagons in fine style." Many of the teamsters would have sets of small bells which they riveted to an iron band in the form of an arch and fastened on either side of the hames, which were buckled around the collar. They were known as bell teams. The principal use of the bells was to warn persons or teams about to start down hill in the mountains that a heavily loaded team was moving up the grade. It was said that the mules traveled steadier and more spirited to the jingle of the bells. To see one of these teams of big evenly-matched mules with their clean, polished harness, bells jingling and glistening in the sunlight on a Fourth of July parade, with little flags in the bridle of each mule, was a beautiful sight.

The busiest season of the teamsters was in the fall of the year, for at that time the mountain merchants were compelled to get in their winter supply of goods. Then the steamers would arrive daily loaded to capacity with freight and the draymen would be busy throughout the day checking up freight and hauling it to the commission houses. The teamsters were very busy, so much so, I have known of blacksmiths working late at night shoeing mules and mending wagons so that the teamsters could start the following morning with a load of freight for the camps. At this time the principal roads leading to the mines were crowded with teams and on one occasion seventy teams, each team hauling from five to eight tons, were counted upon the Sonora road within a distance of fifteen miles.

Miners Short of Food

Although the mountain merchants would guard, as much as possible, against any chance of a shortage of goods in his store, especially if he was a dealer in foodstuffs, a famine sometimes took place. The winter of 1853 was particularly severe on the mountain camps, as it was very wet and almost impossible to reach the mines. The consequence was several towns ran out of food. In January fifty Chileans left the camp on foot and coming to Stockton through a sea of mud, each man took back to Mokelumne Hill 100 pounds of food packed on his back. An American who came into town from the "hill" said food was so scarce that he was compelled to give $1.50 for a plate of beans. At Murphy's camp the food conditions were as bad or even worse than that of Mokelumne Hill. Two men reaching Stockton in a light boat made of a wagon bed stated that flour was worth $1.50 a pound at Murphy's and the miners were grinding acorns and barley, Indian fashion, for food.

The Road Stations

When the freighting business was first established the teamsters "cut across lots" and camped wherever night found them or at some ferry. When the farmers began purchasing land and enclosing it with a brushwood or cordwood fence, the teamsters were compelled to follow along the road. Then public houses and stopping places were established and they were so numerous that they averaged not over three miles apart. On the Linden Road, at one time, there were over seventeen public houses within a distance of twenty miles. On the Sonora Road there were nineteen stopping places; and on the Knights Ferry Road thirteen houses. These men naturally had their favorite stopping places, which in summer time they could easily reach during the afternoon, and there at times, from ten to fifteen teamsters would assemble at night around the fireplace and tell their jokes or stories and give the latest news. Here was planned the joke which won a wife for Joseph D. Peters, one of their number.

The teamsters returning to Stockton would stop at some convenient spot on the street and unharnessing their mules, would tie them on each side of the wagon and feed them. A favorite camping place, said G. C. Claiborne, was the Court House Square, the teamsters and muleteers made it a common place to camp. When the authorities would no longer permit them to camp on the square or streets then the stablemen came in and gave them free use of their big stable yards, provided they purchased of them their hay and barley. The feeding of barley to the mules meant a feast to the hundreds of blackbirds in the tree tops. The mules would waste considerable barley and the following day the birds would alight in swarms and feed on the waste. The birds made a good pot pie, and the Republican referring to them in 1856 said, "Blackbirds are thick in the suburbs (now the corner Sutter and Main) and almost as gentle as barn fowl, but they are fast being reduced as the Kanakas (Sandwich Islanders) and Frenchmen are shooting them for food." After the passage of the firearms ordinance they no longer feared the sportsmen within the city limits.

Highwaymen Hold Up Stages

There were others upon the road as well as the teamsters and they were the highwaymen, who not only held up the stages, but the teamsters as well, robbing them sometimes of several hundred dollars. That these drivers were no cowards was evident from the bravery of George Eberhardt and Ira Ladd. Eberhardt, in 1859, was driving one of the teams of Fred Yost. While on his way to Mokelumne Hill a footman stepped from behind a rock with revolver leveled and ordered the driver to dismount from his mule and hand over his cash. Eberhardt did as directed, cautioning the robber to handle the pistol more carefully or it might go off. The knight of the road then mounted his horse, tied near by, and headed towards the Tuolumne River. Eberhardt was unarmed, but quickly unhitching his mule he hastily rode to the wagon of a teamster some four hundred yards up the road, borrowed a shotgun and the two men started in pursuit of the bandit. The fellow seeing them, plunged into the river, expecting to swim his horse to the other side. The current was too strong and being obliged to return he was made a prisoner, taken to French Bar and placed in jail.

The three Ladd brothers, George, John and Ira were in the commission and freighting business, George conducting the store, and the two last-named driving teams on the road. In September, 1864, while Ira and an employee, each man driving a team, were approaching Knights Ferry about sundown, two Mexican horsemen came out of the bushes and approaching the drivers told them to dismount and hand over their money. The teamsters were armed but helpless and made no resistance. The Mexicans obtained $215 from Ira Ladd and $185 from the hired man and rode away, foolishly forgetting to disarm their victims, believing that they would not pursue. Ladd and his man quickly stripped the harness from their mules and started on the trail of the Mexicans, soon overtook them and both parties began firing. The "mustangs" of the Mexicans were more speedy than the mules

and they escaped. Ira Ladd was wounded in the leg by a pistol ball, and throughout his life was slightly lame.

The decreasing population of the gold mines commencing in 1864, rapidly reduced the number of teams hauling freight to the camps. The population of Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa counties in 1860 was 45,058; ten years later it was only 30,199. Mariposa in 1850, had a population of 4,379, with an increase to 6,243 in 1860. Calaveras County in 1850 had a population of 16,134, reduced to 12,546 in 1860. Tuolumne County's inhabitants was in 1850, 8,351, increased in 1860 to 16,239, decreased in 1870 to 8,150. Where did the mountain miners, their wives and children go? San Joaquin County received hundreds of them as shown by the statistics. It is true that hundreds settled in the county who came by steamer from the Eastern States, some came across the plains, but the great majority came from the mines. In 1850 the county had a population of 3,647, in 1860 9,435, and in 1870, 21,500, more than double the inhabitants of 1860.

Copper Excitement

The decline of freighting was somewhat revived by the accidental discovery, in 1860, of copper in the foothills. Two miners prospecting for gold found strong indications of copper. In a short time a town was founded upon the spot named Copperpolis and in less than two years it had a population of 10,000 souls. Deep shafts were dug, millions of dollars expended and an abundance of pure copper ore found. It was loaded into heavy canvas sacks, 100 pounds to a sack, and by teams shipped to Stockton. Hundreds of teams were engaged in this work and at times the Levee was crowded with wagons unloading copper. So many were the wagons bringing copper into the city the steamers could not keep down the supply. And as early as 1862, 3,000 tons of copper had been shipped by steamer. The output of copper rapidly increased and in 1865, from February to September, 64,000 tons of copper ore had been landed upon the wharf by freight teams. This work gave employment to hundreds of teamsters and laborers, and thousands of dollars were expended with the Stockton merchants. Then came a slump in the price of copper. It fell so low in price that it could not be dug from the mines and shipped by team to Stockton except at a heavy loss. A railroad line to Copperopolis had been incorporated but too late to get results. Charles T. Meader, a Stockton merchant, became a millionaire dealing in copper stock, but failed on the decline of copper. The mines were shut down, teaming discontinued, the population decreased and the mines and many buildings are today rotting with age.

In the heyday of teaming the prices for hauling freight were very high. At one time the teamsters received seventy-five cents per pound for carrying freight sixty miles to Sonora, and one dollar per pound to Mariposa, 120 miles. After a time the prices for transporting freight fluctuated, as the new comers in the business with two or more oxen or horses would carry freight at any price. This caused the teamsters, who had thousands of dollars invested in mules, wagons, harness and several other overhead expenses, to try and protect themselves by forming an association. Another expense that sometimes cut down the profits was team losses. The teamsters in traveling to the mines were obliged during the winter and spring months to cross many small creeks of running water. One of those losses the newspaper of April, 1861, records in this way, "The remainder of the splendid team of Bostwick & Wilhoit, in which eleven mules perished in Custer Creek above Sonora, recently arrived in town. It had been up with a load of goods and was returning to Stockton. The driver upon reaching the creek put a man upon the lead mule to ride him across the creek. The water was not belly deep, although there was a swift current. The man fell off and then seizing the mule by the bridle turned him downstream. He was greatly frightened and so were the mules. The leader fell and they were soon all of a tangle. The mules made no effort to save themselves but laid down in the creek and were drowned. Three of the mules only were saved and it was a heavy loss for those days, nearly $3,000."

Teamsters Association

The press in writing of the proposed Teamsters Association said in 1854, "We speak of this class of our population with no small degree of pride. They are industrious, honest, intelligent. They are as accomplished and expert as any that ever cracked a whip or owned a bullock. But considering the dullness of the times and brisk competition they have not received much profit for their labor and for the capital invested. We are therefore glad to hear that they are trying to effect some arrangement or combination to ameliorate it." The teamsters' union was the first labor organization in San Joaquin County, the Typographical Union excepted. And their first efforts for organization were made in October, 1855, when a meeting was called in the city hall by "many teamsters," "as matters of great importance will be brought up." At that meeting, D. J. Oullahan was appointed chairman and Samuel Crosswait secretary. A committee was appointed to draft a resolution "regulating the prices of freight to the mines on a fair and reasonable basis." A week

later the committee reported a schedule for over thirty mountain camps, which was adopted by the meeting. An average of their prices ran as follows: Angel's Camp, 65 miles, 2½ cts. per lb. light freight; 1¾ cts. heavy freight; to Mokelumne Hill, 50 miles, 2 cts. light and 1½ cts. heavy freight; to Mariposa, 120 miles, 3 cts. light and 2½ cts. heavy. Light freight was not profitable as baby buggies, sewing machines, furniture, etc., took up too much room.

Many of the teamsters broke their agreement. The association reorganized in the spring of 1856 and they signed an agreement to forfeit $100 if any of them took freight below the schedule price. Not only that, but a committee of twenty teamsters were appointed to watch the other fellow. A few of this committee well known in later years, compriser D. J. Oullahan, Jeremiah Sarles, John D. Pierson, Frederick Yost, J. M. Schofield, Isaac S. Bostwick, Henry Huffman and O. H. Perry. The Ladd brothers would not enter the combine, George Ladd, saying later that the teamsters were doing well enough. In April, 1859, he seems to have changed his mind, for in a meeting of the teamsters for a permanent organization he was chairman of the meetings. The association as organized elected as officers: George S. Ladd, president, Dr. F. W. Todd, secretary, Roley E. Wilhoit, treasurer, and Frederick Yost, Isaac V. Leffler, Joseph M. Capurro, Andrew Snyder and Enoch Peyton, directors.

The industry, honesty and intelligence of the teamsters as portrayed by the Republican was fully maintained in their future lives. They married, became men of families and quite prominent in civic and political life. Fred Yost built a pretty two-story brick home on California Street and his children are now honored citizens. George S. Ladd, for twenty years was city superintendent of schools. R. E. Wilhoit was county treasurer, councilman, school trustee and bank director and lived to reach ninety-one years of age, attending to his business. D. J. Oullahan was appointed state treasurer, and one of his sons was mayor of the city and is now secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. Some of these men found their wives in the mountain camps. Smith Whiting, a teamster and later a drayman found his wife at Mokelumne Hill; he was married December 1, 1859, to Miss Jeannette Morrison. His daughter is now a public school teacher. At the Spring Garden ranch, Calaveras County, February 8, 1863, Andrew Blossom was married to Miss Laura H. Saunders. Mr. Blossom built a handsome residence on California years later and engaged in farming. The oldest son now carries on the business, and the second son is a musician of note. The most notable of all of these marriages was that of Joseph D. Peters, a young, energetic Italian who came to Stockton in 1849 and engaged in teaming. We will let Ernest J. Hopkins of San Francisco tell the story, as his imagination is more of the romantic order than mine and in the Romance of San Joaquin he wrote the following story: "First of the teamsters' tales is the story of how J. D. Peters won his bride. Be it remembered that the problem of getting a wife in those days was a costly one. It costs $2,000 for a man to leave his business, go east and return with the lady of his heart. One of the hotels in Columbia, a favorite hotel of the teamsters was kept by a Mrs. Taylor, a refined and charming woman, who had two pretty daughters, Emmaline and Zuba Taylor. One day in the '50s a new team drew up at the watering trough, and the young man who swung the blacksnake was merry and likeable. He had left his native Genoa and landed in America under a vow that he would never work for any man. He had struck a little gold and this team was his first step towards fortune. This young man, J. D. Peters, tied up and went inside for his meal. He was served by the charming Emmaline herself. Peters' fate was sealed. But soon his eyes took on a weary look. He was a poor man and this young lady had said, 'I'll never be a poor man's bride.'

"Now the teamsters were a jolly lot, with more than usual brotherhood. They sized up the situation and laid their plans to help. Two fancy teams with bright steel trappings and gaudily painted wagons met one noon at the eating house, the drivers entered together to be greeted by Miss Emmaline. And one driver said to the other, 'Who are you driving for now, Bill?' 'Oh, I'm driving for Peters.' 'Why, I'm driving for Peters, too,' replied the other. 'He's a fine fellow to work for.' Emmaline listened with interest. Every day after that new names were added to the army of men who were working for Peters. Then signs began to appear hung on the sides of the wagons where all might read, J. D. P., J. D. Peters, J. D. Peters & Co. The legend grew and grew—a colossal joke spreading over the whole Stockton-Sonora district. Wherever the young lady walked or rode on horseback she would come across that sign J. D. Peters, or be greeted by pleasant-faced fellows who straightway praised their boss. 'When I came to America, I swore I would never work for another man,' he told her at evening as they sat on the porch of the hostelry, 'And I'm keeping my promise.' What girl could resist?" History proves that Emmaline could not for she and J. D. Peters were married at Columbia in 1858, and a jovial crowd of teamsters attended the wedding and made Rome howl far into the night. Later she learned the joke, but

Peters was then making big money and she had no cause for complaint." Mrs. Peters died in April, 1874, and to her memory her husband erected an ornamental marble block, surmounted by a life-sized figure, the features resembling the deceased. Imported from Italy it was of pure marble, personifying Hope, a work of art costing one thousand dollars.

Staging to the Mines

Teaming was but one phase of the transportation business; another phase of equal importance was the passenger and mail service. In 1850 a Mr. Holden, while freighting to Sonora with a small team noticed many travelers walking to and from the mines, and he concluded to carry light freight and passengers. By so doing making quicker trips he could make more money. The following year he sold out his pioneer line to Kelley, Reynolds & Company. In the same year "the traveling public were glad to learn that Todd & Company have also established stages to Sonora and other points. We have never seen a handsomer turnout or a more useful team of mules." These two firms primarily were in the express business and they began carrying gold dust, letters, and passengers. The fast time made by these two companies "was astonishing. They left Sonora, seventy-five miles distant, at seven o'clock in the morning and arrived at Stockton at two P. M. Thirty miles of the road was of the roughest description, along hillsides, over channels formed by the winter rains, and up steep elevations that would demoralize the city driver."

In February of 1851 two Frenchmen, Guibal & Dhorboure, established a tri-weekly stage line to run between Stockton and Mokelumne Hill. The express was of great advantage to all of the mercantile men who have long felt the want of such a communication. "The animals," said the writer, "are not excelled by any in the county and the cars are new and well adapted for such a purpose." Before the firm had been a month in the staging business they were compelled to meet with competition, for two other Frenchmen, Provinde & Paxon, established a line to Mokelumne Hill and Double Springs. They left Stockton on Tuesday and Thursday at 7:30 A. M. and left the "Hill" on Wednesday and Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. The fare clear through was twelve dollars.

Fisher Brothers' Stage Line

In 1854 two solid and reliable business men, Alvin N. and Samuel Fisher, purchased the opposition line of Alonzo McCloud at a cost of $10,000. They put on a daily line of stages, carried the United States mail to all the mountain camps and equipped their lines with fine horses and coaches. They occupied as their stage office, the old El Dorado gambling house, a famous resort on the northwest corner of Levee and Center streets, now the Grand Hotel. On New Year's Day, as was the usual custom with the hustling business men, they gave a housewarming. And we are told that "The baskets of champagne opened on the occasion were fully appreciated by the friends of the enterprising firm. Fisher says he is ready for the race," meaning that he was ready to battle with all competitors, which at that time was the California Stage Co. They were carrying passengers to Mokelumne Hill or Campo Seco for one dollar or to Sonora or Columbia, two dollars, Murphy's Camp, seven dollars. Alvin Fisher died in 1863, and a third brother, Zenus Fisher, purchased the business. He died in May, 1872, and soon afterward Samuel Fisher sold out the staging business to his competitor, Maurice Dooley, who had for several years been running an opposition line with an office in the brick building at the northeast corner of Levee and Center streets. It is now a grain office. The stage business at the time was declining because of the advent of the Central Pacific Railroad. When Dooley died the business was taken over by Charles Sissions, who had formerly been one of Dooley's drivers.

Alonzo McCloud, a tall, enterprising Yankee, in 1852 started an opposition line to Sonora with fare at sixteen dollars one way. It was his line that made the record time from Sonora, August 18, 1853, at the time of the destruction of the town by fire. The stage came "bounding into town at 8 o'clock A. M.," much to the surprise of the citizens. It left Sonora about 2 o'clock that morning, coming through in six hours. A few minutes later the regular stage arrived. In July, 1854, McCloud endeavored to establish a daily line of stages between Stockton and Oakland in opposition to the steamers. There was much complaint about the high prices on the steamers and McCloud believed the travelers would patronize his line, especially as it was a saving of time and a daylight trip. The line left the Weber House at 1 o'clock and running by the way of French Camp, Banta's, Livermore rancho, San Antonio and Clinton the passengers took the ferry for San Francisco, arriving at 4 o'clock. The steamers reduced their fare to a point below the stage line, and in a few months it was discontinued.

In August, 1859, another attempt was made to establish a line of stages between Oakland and Stockton. They left Fisher's stage office at 6 o'clock and their passengers landed in San Francisco between 4 and 5 o'clock. It was another contest with the California Navigation Company and said the editor, "We congratulate the citizens of Stockton upon the

consummation of this long deferred project. It will be a heavy blow against our ancient foe, the California Navigation Company, as it will deplete the coffers of that monster monopoly at least $75,000 a year if the stages are well patronized. Since the spring of 1854 the public of Stockton and the surrounding country have been bled by this soulless corporation." Fares again went down on the steamers, goodbye stage line. Today automobiles are making several trips a day and there is business for all the companies, stages, steamers and railroads.

The fun and the opposition of stages was not alone confined to the Oakland and the Sonora routes, but there was the Sacramento route, Sacramento since 1858 having been the State Capital. There were two routes to the Capital, one known as the Upper Sacramento Road, running about half way between the Cherokee Lane and Waterloo Road and the Lower Sacramento Road, skirting the tule lands passed Woodbridge. The upper road, crossing at Staples Ferry, the lower road then took all the travel. It was a horrible winter road, especially the first ten miles out of Stockton, and not until 1863 was any part of the road improved. Along the lowlands of the Mokelumne River there were miles of swamps and none but an expert driver could travel the road during the winter months. Said a writer in March, 1861, "It is perfectly wonderful how the stage drivers continue to pilot their vehicles through the immense lake without a mishap, while the slightest deviation from the road, which is invisible, would in many places overturn them in from eight to ten feet of water." The leading driver and stage proprietor on this line was "Peg-leg" Johnny Smith, so called because of a wooden right leg from the knee down. He was a very expert four-horse driver and, strange to say, could handle the lines drunk or sober. If too drunk, then his friends would prevent his getting on the coach, but there was a tussle, for he would fight like a wildcat and insist on making his regular trip. "Johnny" also had opposition and on one occasion he advertised, "fare reduced and speed increased on John Smith's line of stages from Stockton to Sacramento; the fare will be reduced to five dollars or as low as the lowest."

The Coaches and Routes

The coaches in use by the two larger companies were all first class and built in Concord, N. H., costing from $1,200 to $1,500 each. The bottom of the coach was built rounding like a bowl, so that it had a rocking movement like a chair when fastened to the thick leather spring on each side of the running gear. On the rear of the coach was a large leather boot, covered with a leather curtain. It held the baggage and trunks of the passengers. In front, beneath the driver's seat, was a smaller boot, which held the United States mail and Wells Fargo express box, ofttimes containing from $5,000 to $20,000 in gold dust. The highwaymen, hundreds of times, held up the drivers with a shotgun, and demanded, "Throw out that box." "Now drive on." After a time the thing got monotonous and the express company had the boxes fastened to the stage with strong iron bands. Then the knights of the road began holding up the passengers. All of the coaches were handsomely painted with fine landscape scenes on the outside of each door. Dennis & Tinkham, with their shop on Channel Street, now the location of the Simons building, did all the painting for the Fisher brothers, with their large stable on the opposite side of the street. These stages would seat nine inside the coach and from ten to fifteen on top, their legs dangling over the side. In the hot summer sun it was a very disagreeable, painful ride, but there was no other choice. In the winter months travel was very light and the company ran what was dubbed as "mud" wagons, with passenger service only in the body of the wagon. Sometimes these wagons would stall in the mud and the passengers were compelled to alight and walk or wade to higher ground.

The stages left the office promptly at six o'clock, the steamer with its passengers arriving before that hour. If the steamer was delayed by heavy fogs or mud bars, the stages moved on time unless there happened to be a special group of steamer passengers. Each stage line engaged a runner at $100 per month who called out in stentorian tones the names of the various mountain camps, some thirty in number, through which the stages passed. They were all one day journeys except to Mariposa; that was a two days trip, 120 miles, fare $20.00. There was at one time nine coaches leaving the stage office every morning except Sunday for various points in the mines and the coast. They left for Sacramento by the way of Woodbridge and Elk Grove for Sutter Creek through Lockeford and Jackson; for Mokelumne Hill through Linden, Bellota and Angel's Camp; during the summer a stage for Angel's Camp, Murphy's Camp and the Big Trees; along the present Sonora road for Knights Ferry, Chinese Camp, Big Oak Flat, Jamestown, Sonora and Columbia; over the Mariposa road for Mariposa, stopping the first night at Snelling, and last to Oakland.

Overland Mail Line

The pony express and the Overland stage line preceded the coming of the Central Pacific Railroad only a few years. Stockton saw

nothing of the pony express for its terminus was Sacramento, but they caught a glimpse of the Overland stage line as it started from or passed through Stockton. It was announced October 31, 1858, that the first mail stage from Stockton to Missouri, over the Central Overland route would start the following morning from the Weber House, and the stage would go by the way of Independence, Kansas City, Santa Fe and Albuquerque. The announcement was made by the postmaster, Wm. Lanius, so that all citizens who desired could send their eastern letters by that route. Letters before this time had been going by steamer twice a month, it taking the steamer twenty days or more to make the trip from San Francisco to New York. There was a large crowd present to witness the starting of the first mail line. No attempt was made to take any passengers and the stage was loaded with blankets, provisions and the United Stats mail. Four employees of the company boarded the stage and a mounted guard rode on either side. At precisely ten o'clock the horn was blown, the mail was put on board, the crowd hurrahed and the stage was on its way. It was this line over which Horace Greeley came to California in 1858. It was sanctioned by Congress which appropriated a large sum of money, but the expense was so heavy and the results so small the line was discontinued in 1859.

CHAPTER IX

JUSTICE COURTS—SQUATTERS—MOB LAW

IT is a surprising fact that so few persons in any community realize the value, the necessity and the strict observance of law. As a rule they believe, or profess to believe, that they should respect and obey no law that does not meet their approval, forgetting perhaps that laws are passed for the good of the public in general and therefore should be obeyed by all honorable men regardless of their individual opinion. To illustrate, note the thousands of honorable citizens who are daily violating the prohibition and the automobile laws, forsooth they do not believe them just laws. In the early days of San Joaquin County there were hundreds of men who were of the same opinion as the "wets" and the "speeders". They had no respect for the laws, no regard for the rights, the property or the lives of others in that community. The consequence was the laws were trampled under foot and all manner of crimes were committed.

A Riot of Crime

The cry of gold in California brought to the territory not only thousands of honest industrious young men, but it also brought hundreds of criminals from every land and nation, many of them steeped in crime. It became a place of refuge for men escaping punishment, and a place where criminals could continue in crime and reap greater rewards than in their own country, with less danger of being caught and punished. Among the worst of criminals who came into the state were those from Sydney, Australia, who were known as "Sydney ducks". You remember that many years ago Australia was the penal colony of England, where all criminals were banished. They were a terror to the law-abiding citizen. The Stockton press in June, 1851, gave the following warning, "Look out, Citizens, we have been informed that eight 'Sydney Ducks' arrived on the steamer this morning. The dread of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco has induced them to seek more healthy quarters." Then there were the Mexican criminals, for California in the early '40s was the penal territory of Mexico. Because of the Mexican war there was no love lost between the Mexicans and the Americans. Then there came another class from the south and west, a bullying braggadocio class that despised a man who believed a negro was a human being and should be so treated. They declared that they had won the Mexican war and California belonged exclusively to them. These men brooked no laws or restraint and always armed with a bowie knife or revolver, sometimes both weapons, defied any man or set of men to arrest or punish thme for any misdeeds. They would fill up on "old Kentucky Rye" and then mounting their mustangs ride rapidly up and down the streets whooping and yelling and firing their pistols in every direction. I have seen them cruelly spur their horses across the sidewalk into a saloon, drink from the bar when mounted, and then tell the barkeeper to charge it. If they didn't sweep his tumblers to the floor and ruin his fine looking glass with bullets, he was lucky. Sometimes a crowd of them in a saloon would draw their pistols and "shoot up the place". On one occasion the bullet went through the ceiling with the following result as quoted in the

newspaper, "Died, February 22, 1851, Edwin Moss, twenty-six years of age. His death was caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was asleep in an upper room and the pistol was discharged in a room beneath the ball passing through the floor and several blankets, then through the body, causing instant death." Nearly all of this class of men "died with their boots on" as was the expression. They were shot and killed in shooting scrapes during the first ten or fifteen years.

Courts and Law

In order to suppress and punish outlawry such as this, laws and their enforcement were necessary. But for several months the county was without any laws except the good old moral law, Do unto others as you would they should do unto you. The state government was not organized until November, 1849; the county government in April, 1850; and the city government in August, 1850. The crimes which were daily taking place compelled the law-abiding citizens to adopt some form of government, and in want of something better they adopted the Mexican form of government. The Mexican form comprised what was known as the Courts of the First, the Second and Third Instance, all three of these courts corresponding to our county, state and National courts. Mexico organized her government after the United States model. Their officer, which was similar to our justice of the peace, was known as an alcalde, and his badge of office was a heavy cane with a large round silver knob at the head. After the organization of our government the legislature declared that the judicial officers should comprise a justice of the peace, a court of sessions and a district court, the last named including two or more counties. The court of sessions was composed of a county and two associate judges. When the new constitution of the state was adopted in 1880 it abolished the district court and the court of sessions, substituting for the last named a superior court and a county judge.

The justice courts of the early days were a joke and an instigator of crime and seldom legal or just in their decisions, because ignorant and ofttimes unprincipled men were elected to the office. They would sometimes be intimidated by the counsel for the defense and dare not give a decision adverse to his client. Juries also were threatened. At one trial David S. Terry, laying his revolver upon the table, demanded that the jury acquit his client. These justices also favored and discharged all friends brought into court for trial and often accepted bribes. Knives and pistols were often drawn in the court room to enforce certain demands, and bedlam then broke loose. The judges were ignorant of law, often ignorant of the use of correct language. Some of the decisions of one of these judges have come down to us. His name was John J. Jenkins: he was a short, thick-set, round-faced man of southern birth, honest, easy-going and friendly with everybody, but he was ignorant of the first principles of law, yet being popular he was elected a justice and later district attorney. In September, 1854, Officer Connolley, one of the city police, arrested a man named J. R. Butler on the charge of grand larceny and took him before Judge Jenkins. The judge in recording this case in his docket said, "On examination of the complaint it found it to be petty larceny and twelve men were summoned to make a jury to try the case." After hearing the testimony they brought in a verdict of guilty. "I ordered him to have twenty lashes on the bare back and remanded him to jail." At another time, said the judge, "Officer Barnes brought into court Wm. Hill, a drunken worthless-looking fellow, who had formerly been an inmate of the asylum. He had no money and on his promise to leave the city I let him depart." Another vagrant was brought before the judge, "Defendant James Wilson was brought before me as a vagrant; had no money nor did he look as if he ever would; discharged on condition that he go to work or leave." At another time Pedro Antonio got off easily, "The defendant was charged with being drunk in the streets of Stockton. He said he had been sick, came to Stockton for medicine and his friends got him drunk, and as he was quiet and it was a holiday he was discharged." John Roberts was punished. He was arrested on the charge of furious riding through the streets. "I saw the offense committed myself; as it was an aggravated affair I ordered that he pay a fine of twenty dollars and stand committed until the same is paid." In February, 1855, a man was brought before the Justice "charged with assault and drawing a pistol, a six-shooter pepper-box pistol on one John Brown." The defendant was fined fifty dollars and the pistol forfeited to the city.

Terry's First Duel

David S. Terry, whose name will appear many times in this work during the first thirty years, was a young, hot-headed, blustering southerner from Texas. He was a firm friend, and a good hater of an enemy. His first duel was of the Damon and Pythian order, being willing to sacrifice his life on the altar of friendship. In the spring of 1850, Dr. W. D. Aylett, E. L. B. Brooks, Dr. Richard P. Ashe, Samuel A. Booker, William D. Fair and George G. Belt were all close friends in Stockton, together with a Dr. Roberts of Mexico, who professed to be a physician and surgeon. George G. Belt, who at the time was the pro-

prietor of the Hotel de Mexico, learned by some means that Dr. Roberts was masquerading under a false name and was in fact a noted bandit and horse thief. Belt, believing he was doing his friend Terry a kind act, told him of the character of the so-called Dr. Roberts alias Yeomans. Terry immediately denied the charge. This was equivalent to telling Judge Belt that he was a liar, a traducer of Terry's friend, and immediately Belt challenged Terry to a duel. The time, the place and the weapons were named, the duel to take place at daylight in the southwestern part of the town. Unfortunately the only definite account of this affair, so important in the history of the state because of the future prominence of Terry, is from the writings of James A. Woods, the pastor and founder of the First Presbyterian Church. He had just arrived in town the day previous with his family and was residing at the Dickenson House on Center Street. As early as "four o'clock in the morning the people of the Dickenson house, where we were lodging, were excitedly moving about getting ready to attend the "Field of Honor." Through the cloth partition he could hear them talking about the anticipated duel, and he came to the quick conclusion that there was a great ncessity for a Presbyterian Church organization. The large crowd gathered on the spot expected to see blood shed for both were brave men, and good marksmen. The bystanders however were disappointed as the seconds of Terry succeeded in showing him that Roberts was an impostor, and that he has been too hasty in calling Belt a liar. The duel was called off, and the two men shaking hands, resumed their former friendship. Terry became a Supreme Judge of the state, was imprisoned by the Vigilantes of San Francisco, for stabbing Hopkins. The slayer of Broderick, then the leader of the Democratic party, Terry was shot and killed in 1889 in the Lathrop Hotel by Naglee, the bodyguard of the United States Supreme Court Justice, Stephen J. Field.

The Stockton Alcaldes

Gallant D. Dickenson, a pioneer of 1847, was Stockton's first alcalde, under Mexican administration. He was an honorable man, a Christian layman, and his eldest daughter was the first of Stockton's brides. George G. Belt, the second alcalde, was the first official under American rule. James R. Reynolds, the third in office, was a very corrupt and dishonest alcalde. Ben E. Williams was of the same stripe, and later elected county judge, was indicted for malfeasance in office. He was never brought to trial as the district attorney refused to prosecute him. George G. Belt, a large, portly Marylander, born in Baltimore, came to Stockton in 1848, at the age of twenty-six years. He began merchandising, his store or tent having been erected on two lots given him by Captain Weber at the corner of Levee and Center streets. He married a Mexican woman by whom he had a large family. He later engagd in stockraising and farming and finally located in Merced County.

Tragic Death of Alcalde Belt

Belt was killed June 3, 1869, by William Dennis, a pioneer and former city councilman in a shoot-at-sight duel. The two men had had some difficulty over money matters, and Dennis said that Belt had cheated several men out of their money. The two men parted, each threatening to kill the other at sight. On the day mentioned Belt came to Stockton on business from his Merced home. He was doubly "heeled" for his enemy with a derringer pistol and a bowie knife. A derringer was a single-barreled firearm, a very deadly weapon, carrying a large ball and was known as a duelling pistol. On arrival in Stockton, his friends warned him of the threat made by Dennis. "I don't think there is any danger," he said, referring to his weapons. Passing a gun store, he exclaimed, "I think I had better reload," and the weapon was reloaded. While standing on Center Street about 12 o'clock, talking with some friends a loud report rang out and Judge Belt fell dead upon the sidewalk, a bullet crashing into his brain just under the left ear. Wm. Woods, running up to the body exclaimed, "Who did this?" "I did," said Dennis. "I gave him just what I promised him." The homicide was arrested by the chief of police, Wm. F. Fletcher, (later a member of the Oakland police force for many years), and taken to jail.

Dennis had been one of Stockton's most quiet and peaceful citizens. He was a widower, a man of considerable property, and evidently considered himself justified in the act, especially after the coroner, Morris H. Bond found a bowie knife on Belt, nearly new, and his right hand in his coat pocket firmly grasping a derringer. The public had no sympathy for the deceased as he was always known as an overbearing, bullying fighter, but they did not approve of the manner in which Dennis killed him. It appeared cowardly, Dennis probably hiding behind some grain sacks, as he was only four feet away when he fired. Then came the trial before Judge Joseph W. Cavis in the district court. The grand jury had indicted Dennis for manslaughter, and the contest was to save the old man from state's prison. The district attorney, E. S. Pillsbury, was assisted in the prosecution by N. Greene Curtis of Sacramento, acknowledged the best criminal lawyer in the state. The defendant was represented by local attorneys, Joseph H.

Budd, Samuel A. Booker, Wm. L. Dudley, L. T. Carr and Peter S. Wilkes. The trial commenced October 25, 1869, and continued two weeks, other business being brought up and postponed from day to day. November 9 at 12:30 Pillsbury began the closing argument, followed by Budd at 4:15, he closing at 9:10 that evening. Dudley occupied the morning session and a part of the afternoon, Booker speaking from 2:30 until 4:30. Court then adjourned until 7:30 and Curtis closing at 11 o'clock p. m. The judge then delivered his charge and the jury, locked up for the night, returned a verdict the following morning of "guilty of murder in the second degree." The verdict was not much of a surprise for at that time two other murder cases were on trial and a third murderer had just been captured. The judge sentenced Dennis to the state's prison for ten years. He there died in less than twenty months.

Punishments for Crime

The punishments for crime were many in number and included hanging, whipping, imprisonment, ducking, branding and for lesser crimes, railriding and blanket-tossing. The punishment of whipping was inflicted at the public whipping post. At the time of the justice court was located on a brig in the channel a whipping post was erected on the bank, and the culprit, bare to the waist, was fastened to the post and the number of lashes, imposed by the court, laid on with a heavy whip. After the renting of a building for a jail, the prisoner was privately whipped. Thongs were fastened around his wrists thrown over the cell door and fastened on the other side. The punishment of ducking was executed by fastening the prisoner to the yard arm of the brig and then lowering him into the water several times, until justice was satisfied. These punishments were illegally inflicted hundreds of times upon criminals or presumed criminals by mobs of men, and a case in point of both whipping and branding was that of January 4, 1851. A few miles out of town on the Calaveras River a man was caught stealing a horse. He said he was a Kentuckian and gave a fictitious name. A jury was impaneled and after trial was sentenced to be hung. A gentleman present begged for and saved his life, but the fellow was given fifty lashes and branded horse thief.

In the following month, February 23, the sympathetic editor said under the caption "Served Him Right," "On Sunday last a man formerly employed in the American navy, was detected in the act of stealing a mule near the bridge. The crowd speedily procured a rope, tied it around his neck and forced him into the water. He swam across to the opposite side and was then pulled back again by means of the rope. The crowd was then tying him up to a tree to give him a lashing when the marshal appeared and took him to jail."

Imprisonment was the most common form of punishment and for those jailed only a few days for minor offenses the question was asked, "Why should these fellows lie in jail with board and lodging at the expense of the public?" This question was asked in 1861 by the editor of the Stockton Independent when the authorities decided to put the prisoners at work improving the court house grounds. The Independent said, "Hereafter when an individual gets drunk, and breaks windows and abuses policemen, and everyone else, instead of nice board and lodging at the public expense for a few days, he will be expected to do some work. This is an excellent idea and will prevent crime instead of increasing it." Said the Times, "Every week we have the proof of the necessity of a town council and the punishment of criminal outcasts. Why should we not have a chain gang to perform such labor as cleaning the streets? San Francisco derives much benefit from their services." The chain gang was at work on the streets at different periods of time and as late as 1888 five Chinamen were at work and two policemen, Nap Edwards and Thomas Towle, guarding them. About this time some vagrants were put to work on Main street, and one of them was in a disgraceful condition. It was a cold day and the man had on no clothing but a faded coat and pants all rags. It excited the sympathies of the passersby and James H. Budd declared that if the man was not taken back to jail and given some decent clothing he would prosecute the whole crowd, meaning the officials. On another occasion sometime later the men were worked on the streets, and Frank D. Nichol took up their case. One of the vagrants demanded a jury trial, and the attorney by a very shrewd fallacious argument proved that it was no crime for a poor man to walk along the sidewalk. The man was acquitted and the entire bunch turned loose to again beg from door to door and continue their petty crimes. Later regular employees were engaged by the street superintendent to clean the streets and a political machine formed of city employees.

In the earlier days the "boys" had an excellent method of getting rid of deadbeats and fakers by what was known as railriding and blanket-tossing. It was fun for the fellows but tough on the victim. A lawyer defending these fellows would have been given the same medicine, neither his profession nor dignity would have saved him. The riding of a man on a rail was a very severe punishment even torture, especially if the man's hands were tied. Blanket-tossing was a very novel and ludicrous proceeding; strong blank-

ets were used with leather handholds on each side. The offender was tossed up in the blanket, and the severity or lightness of his punishment depended upon the tension of the blanket whether held taut or loose. In August, 1856, a man blew into town and proceeded to do everybody with a hard luck story. He obtained considerable money from the merchants, hotelkeepers and others and then disappeared. In a few days he returned with the same gladsome smile and the "dead broke" appeal. The boys this time "spotted" him and concluded to have some fun. As he approached a man in a saloon and asked the loan of a dollar, the blanket men rushed in and the deadbeat was soon trying to bump the ceiling of the room. Then one of the handles tore out, and the man was allowed to depart. Unwisely entering another saloon, he asked the barkeeper for a drink; in the meantime the sports had obtained a second blanket and now grabbing the poor fellow they tossed him up to the "queen's taste." The following morning he was seen about six miles out, hiking for Sacramento.

A Fake Shakespearean Actor

The pioneers had no respect for self-conceited persons impostors or dudes. A funny incident happened to a would-be actor; his name was McDonald and he claimed to be a Shakespearean actor. He came to Stockton in 1857 and advertised that he would give readings from Shakespeare in the Stockton Theater. The price of tickets was one dollar. The citizens had heard of him in other places but they concluded to pay their dollar, and get their money's worth in fun. The house was crowded, for it had been whispered around town that there would be a barrel of fun. The man had neither dramatic or elocutionary ability and appearing on the stage amidst prolonged applause he poorly recited "The Fate of Genius." He then began a selection from Hamlet.

"To be or not to be, that is the question" Just about that time a potato, thrown from the gallery, hit the back of the stage. He gave no heed to the coming storm but continued his reading. Several potatoes were thrown in quick succession. Believing that was Stockton's way of honoring a genius, he held his ground. Then cabbages began to fill the air and McDonald thinking it was about time to get under cover turned to leave the stage. The reception committee were there to receive, bearing with them a strong blanket. Grabbing the actor they began tossing him up at a lively gait, every bounce sending him higher toward the top of the proscenium. The audience was in an uproar, laughing and yelling. As soon as McDonald was given his freedom he made quick tracks from the theater and left town as soon as possible.

Judge Reynolds Holds Court in Saloon

John Nye, who owned and managed the Gault House, now the location of the United States Hotel on Center Street, a man of property and later for many years snare drummer in the cornet band, told me this story of Alcalde James R. Reynolds. He and Samuel Geddes, in 1849, erected a small one-story brick building on the corner of Center and Main streets at a cost of $14,000. The building was occupied as a saloon, the proprietor giving it the name of the Central Exchange. A noted gambler named "Bob" Collins rented a portion of the room for gambling tables, paying $1,000 a month rent; business was not as lively as he anticipated. At this time Judge Reynolds was holding his court on board a store ship in Stockton channel. Collins conceived the plan of having the Judge move his court to the saloon. "If we can get him to do that," said Collins to the proprietor, "it will draw a crowd to court and we can do a way-up business." It was agreed between them that the Judge was to have plenty of free whisky and a bedroom in the attic. Bob that day saw the Judge and walking down to the Exchange, they took a social drink. Bob brought up the subject of the removal of the court to the saloon; he showed the advantage of the location, the fine room, free lodging, and then they took a drink. The Judge immediately fell for the scheme, and moved his extensive office holdings and library consisting of a table, pen and ink, old Spanish law book and his bed to the Central Exchange. Everything was harmonious in the new quarters, the bartender sold his liquors, the gamblers dealt out monte and the Judge held court in one corner of the room. One day a young fellow came into the saloon and deposited some money in Collins' bank. He called for his coin the following day and Collins laughed at him, saying, "You are dreaming, you left no money here." The fellow insisted that he had left some money and commenced suit against Collins for its recovery. While the case was in progress the judge, stern appearing and dignified, sat in an arm chair elevated upon a large dry goods box. The money had been brought from the safe and was lying upon the table. The parties could not come to any decision in the matter and finally some one suggested that Collins and the young fellow divide the money. The lawyers for the parties now began to hedge. "I want my fee out of this," said D. S. Terry. "And I shall have my fee," exclaimed Lawyer Perley, putting his hand behind him as if to draw a weapon. In an instant fifty hands

went to their pockets for bowie knives and pistols. The Judge, quickly observing the state of affairs, quietly stepped down from the dry goods box and raked all of the money into his hat, remarking "that the court must take care of itself." He then dismissed the suit. Bob was very much displeased at the way the Judge had put it over him and he concluded to get even. He declared, "this court is ruining my business; everybody rushes over to that corner and leaves me all alone." Then he schemed to get rid of the Judge. One day he got the Judge into a game of poker, and by putting up aces on the Judge, won all of his money. The court was "dead broke" and helpless and Collins then called upon Alcalde Dickenson to eject him from the room for nonpayment of rent. Judge Reynolds then left for Mexico and never returned to California.

The Brig Susanna

The least desirable place to an honorable, industrious citizens is the county jail, but it is the desired refuge for the lazy, shiftless and vicious class, especially during the winter months when they can get free board and lodging and a turkey dinner on Thanksgiving day as became the custom in Sheriff Cunningham's time and since. In the earlier days criminals were lucky to get sufficient coffee, bread and meat, for then a criminal was regarded as a social outcast, a vampire of society. In those days the first place of confinement of prisoners was on the French brig Susanna, which had been run aground in the Mormon channel. The brig was owned by Emile Junge, and the county paid him $500 a month rent. Even at this high figure he swore most emphatically that he could keep the prisoners no longer on such terms and he declared that he would turn them loose if not taken off his hands, said Judge Williams in his report. The cause of his anger was the low price of county script. He was compelled to take script for his pay and then discount it twenty-five per cent to get the coin. Louis Basilio, on one occasion in speaking of this brig said, "In 1849 I was working as a blacksmith at eight dollars a day in a shop at the corner of Hunter and Market streets. One of my duties was to rivet shackles on the legs of prisoners. The prisoners were kept on the lower floor of the brig, and the man in charge of the prison generally laid on the floor just above the deck. A cleated plank descended from the upper floor. Every night I went down that plank with my tools and shackles (to iron the prisoners) and the jailer stood guard at the hole with pistols and guns ready to kill the entire lot if they made any resistance. After being shackled they were chained to beams which supported the upper floor."

When the brig was no longer used as a prison the criminals were confined in some room of a house or in the basement. This was very expensive and unsafe and the grand jury in 1851, reporting said, "In pursuance of their duty they visited the county jail and found it entirely inadequate for the safe keeping of prisoners. The revolting spectacle of an American citizen in chains and that before a trial has become a necessity from this cause." The shackling again of prisoners arose from the fact that a short time previous "two prisoners who were confined in gaol escaped from confinement about 8 o'clock in the evening. Rushing from their cell to an outer apartment where two turnkeys were sitting at the time, they reached the balcony in front and jumped to the ground. The one sprained his ankle and was easily caught, but the other escaped in the darkness." The guards were not overly vigilant although they were each paid $120 a month. Three hundred dollars a month was paid for rent of the court house, $120 a month for rent of jail and this, together with the two guards' salary, totalled a yearly expense for the keeping of prisoners of $7900 a year, to say nothing of their board. Thus it went on until 1853, when Judge Root recommended that the jail be removed to the John McNish building, northwest corner of Hunter and Channel streets; the court house was then in that building. Two years later the court room was a school room, and today one of the pupils in that room is writing this paragraph.

Market Street Jail

In a former chapter we wrote of the building of the court house and at the same time bids were let for a county jail. The talk was to erect a joint court house and jail on the public square, but the grand jury of that year, 1853, opposed that plan, reporting, "Jails are sometimes erected on a public square of a city, but this is deemed to be in bad taste and it should be located outside of the well settled parts of the city, as crime and the wretchedness which flows from it are unpleasant subjects for the contemplation of good people." There were men of refined sensibilities in that day as well as this. Where did the supervisors place the present jail to save cost and time? On the corner of Channel and San Joaquin Streets, within 400 feet of the largest church and where hundreds of children pass each day on their way to school. I am thirty years ahead of my subject and we will return to the grand jury of 1853, that considered decency and refinement of far greater value than money. "We have examined the jail and find it insecure and unfit for the keeping of

prisoners. A constant watch is kept at considerable expense to the county, several extra guards being necessary at all times of the day and night, an expense that could be avoided only by the erection of a suitable building for a jail." The idea of erecting a combination jail and court house was given up, and a jail was erected on Market Street, about 300 feet south of the court house, and convenient to the court. It was a two story brick building, in size 30x40 feet, the entire building being less than twenty-five feet in height. The walls were two feet in thickness and from the second floor to the top of the fire wall a one-eighth inch sheet iron plate was set in the center of the wall. In the second story there were six small windows with iron gratings. The building was inclosed with a brick wall about fifteen feet in height, the top of the wall covered with broken glass bottles. These bottles in time became firmly embedded in earth blown from the street. The building cost about $15,000 and was in use as a jail for nearly forty years. Within its wall have been confined some of the deepest-dyed criminals in the history of crime and here for a short time, Naglee, the bodyguard of Justice Stephen J. Field, was confined, he who shot and killed Davis S. Terry. From the rear of the jail were hung six murderers. Time and again attention was called to the old building by the grand juries and the press, the press as early as 1868 saying, "It is a misnomer to designate the miserable dilapidated stack of bricks as a building at all." So unsafe was the building in Sheriff Cunningham's time, when he had desperate prisoners in confinement he placed upon one leg what was known as the Oregon boot, a heavy piece of iron band with chain and iron ball.

No movement was made towards the erection of a new "calaboose" until 1886. At that time the supervisors had given up the plan of building a jail in connection with the court house and they purchased two lots at the corner of San Joaquin and Channel streets, for $6,000. The lots were formerly the location of Wm. Derrick's blacksmith shop and windmill manufactory and at the time of sale belonged to Wm. M. Hickman. In July, 1891, the architect, David Salfield, under the direction of Sheriff Cunningham, drew plans for a jail, safe against jail breaks, and convenient and comfortable for the prisoners. The supervisors issued bonds to the amount of $50,000 for its erection, bearing interest at four per cent. There were no bidders and they were compelled to issue a new series of bonds at five per cent. Then unwisely and unfortunately the supervisors, to save money, began cutting out all of the necessary conveniences, including closets in the cells. As a result the prison is today a foul-smelling nuisance on one of the principal streets of the city. The contract for the building was let to the brickmason, Sol Confer. It was completed and ready for the transfer of the prisoners from the Market Street jail in May, 1893. On the 15th of May it was open for the inspection of the public and over 5,000 citizens visited the place during the day and evening.

Imperfect Land Titles

In a former chapter we wrote of the Mexican grants El Campo de los Franceses, El Pescadero, Chabolla and Moquelemos, which had been given to Mexican citizens in this section of the territory. After Mexico ceded California to the United States some of these grants were recognized by the Government as valid, but hundreds of the state grants were declared to be imperfect and were in dispute for many years and not until 1862 the first named San Joaquin County granted perfected. Because of the imperfect titles a great many lawsuits have taken place, together with bloodshed, riotous acts and several murders. Many persons would preempt land and then, carrying their claims over a larger amount of land than they were entitled to, would try to hold it either by force or by law. The doubtful ownership of lands led to the creation of a body of men known as "squatters." They would "squat" upon a piece of land, already claimed by another party and by force or intimidation attempt to hold it.

The First Squatters

In the spring of 1850 this kind of trouble began and parties "jumped" several lots on the Levee in Stockton claimed by Captain C. M. Weber under his Mexican title. They set up their tents on the lots and defied any person to eject them. The following day they were arrested and suit of ejectment was commenced in the Court of Sessions. There was a formidable array of attorneys on each side. Captain Weber retained as his counsel Samuel A. Booker, Wm. D. Fair, Dr. R. Roberts and Thomas B. Van Buren; the squatters, to plead their claims, engaged D. W. Perley, E. L. B. Brooks, David S. Terry, Hairston Amyx and Slocum and Spafford. It was a gathering of attorneys, with two or three exceptions, the equal of any attorneys in the state. Judgment was given to the plaintiff, Captain Weber. During the week of June 1, 1850, some persons took a foolish notion into their heads that they might squat with impunity upon the property of other persons. "One man, thinking that he might as well, in common parlance, go the whole hog, squatted upon a lot on the Levee valued at $10,000. Crowds of people gathered to witness the spectacle, and the valiant hero bore his blushing honors for several hours, then the thought of unpleas-

ant consequences took possession of him and both the squatter and his tent suddenly vanished in the night. During the night several other tents were pitched in various parts of the town and there shortly existed a mania for squatting on the property of the old settlers. These efforts seemed to have been principally leveled against Mr. Weber's claim, as to the mere legality of which we are quite satisfied." In 1854 the tall, high-cheek-boned attorney, Hairston Amyx, who always carried a six cylinder revolver, concluded that he would take a hand at squatting and he laid claim to a part of the Hunter Street side of the Court House Square. He alleged for his action, that Captain Weber's Mexican title was invalid. He dug post holes along the block line and putting in posts, erected a fence. He had not made any calculations on the actions of a gritty Yankee mayor, J. M. Buffington, who ordered the fence torn down and the lumber sent to the city jail. It was sold and the money turned into the city treasury.

Hundreds of property lawsuits might be written up but we must confine our writing to three or four of the most important cases. One of the most daring and insolent was the Day-Light affair. In November, 1850, A. B. Light located on a tract of land on the Calaveras River which he found vacant. Not making any inquiries as to ownership he built a house and began improving the land. Later he learned that James Daly had a previous claim but nevertheless he intended to hold it. May, 1851, Daly came on to the ranch and Light, well-armed, ordered him off the place. Daly left, but later returned with eight friends well-armed and they called on Light to come out and settle the question. He very sensibly refused to tackle a crowd of eight to one. The Daly men left, and Light took his wife to a place of safety. While Light was absent Daly sent men on to the land to cut grass for hay. Later the Light crowd got possession of Daly and compelled him to sign the following quit-claim deed. "In accordance with the request of several American citizens, I, James Daly, hereby obligate myself to leave this place, relinquishing any claim heretofore made on the opposite side of the river now occupied by A. B. Light, and also agree not to come within 100 miles of this place after July 25 in default of which I am to receive thirty-six lashes on the bare back, or such other punishment as the above-named citizens shall inflict. (signed) James Daly." This high-handed proceeding took place on Sunday, June 22. Daly then came to town and took refuge in the Murphy & Durgeson bakery on the Levee. The rioters, learning that Daly had not left Stockton the following Tuesday, eighteen of them mounted and armed with rifles, rode into town and demanded that Daly be given up to them. Their demand was refused, and they expressed belligerent intentions. It looked like war and the San Joaquin Guard, organized a few days previous with Maj. R. P. Hammond as captain was ordered under arms. "The Missourians," as the press styled them, after considerable blustering rode away without accomplishing their object.

The Battle of Waterloo

The next interesting land excitement took place just ten years later, November 9, 1861. It was known as the "Battle of Waterloo," so-called because fought near the farming village of that name. Among the pioneers of that section is was one of the standing jokes of their life time—the thought of a lone squatter standing off a cannon and a party of settlers and then giving them the laugh. Along in the '50s, a young man named Almer Drulliard purchased a tract of land eight miles to the northeast of Waterloo of Kelty & Reynolds paying them, with the improvements, $6,000. He was presumed to have purchased 160 acres, but land was cheap, and the former owners had been claiming twice that amount. A Canadian wagonmaker, about thirty years of age, named John Balkwell, who had formerly been located at French Camp, concluded that Waterloo with its hotel, blacksmith shop and four saloons was a better business place than the camp, so with his family he removed to Waterloo, never dreaming that he would make the place a historic spot for future generations. Drulliard permitted Balkwell to occupy twenty-five acres of his rancho for a home and garden. After living there about eleven months he learned that Drulliard had more land than he actually bought and he immediately filed a claim for the extra 160 acres. This meant war, and as Hopkins said, "to jump an idle piece of land was no particular crime, titles being so doubtful, (this was within the Pico grant) but when any one tried it the farmers generally banded together to protect each other."

Balkwell was no coward and anticipating trouble, he built a fort impregnable against rifle bullets or buckshot charges. The fort, 10 x 12 feet in size, was built of a double wall of one-inch Oregon pine, the hollow space between the walls being filled in solidly with earth. There were port holes about three inches square in the front and ends. The structure was covered with a shed roof. Balkwell provided himself with plenty of food, water, ammunition and four double-barrelled shotguns, two rifles, a revolver and an ax and awaited events. The settlers were aroused, their rights of ownership had been challenged and they resolved to drive out their enemy. Seeing at once that Balkwell could not be driven out by any shotgun barrage or rifle

tactics, a number of the farmers came to Stockton in a four-horse wagon in the stillness of the night and taking the old nine-pound cannon, that had fired many a patriotic and political salute, transported it to the field of battle. During the day, Deputy Sheriff George R. Choate had visited the parties but failed to avert the fearful slaughter of the morrow. He concluded to remain in Waterloo and await results. The battle was timed for 9 o'clock, but the besiegers, learning that the deputy sheriff was in that vicinity, resolved to open fire at daybreak. Balkwell had no fear of that cannon if they did not come too near. Loading it with powder, scraps of iron, nuts, bolts, pieces of chain, and other refuse from the blacksmith shop, they began moving the wagon towards the fort. When within about 250 yards, Balkwell fired a shot from a rifle at them. It was a warning—"thus far shalt thou come and no farther.' The cannon was then fired, and the charge, scattering badly, fell short. Then came the second rifle shot, and a second cannon discharge. Elevating the piece a third charge went over the fort; the fourth time it again fell short. The besieged was not idle and he fired five rifle shots. none took effect, except one shot which broke J. H. Tone's index finger. At this time the deputy sheriff, hearing the bombardment, hastened to the scene, and all hostilities were declared off. Ten of the farmers were arrested and charged with riotous acts. Some were found guilty after a jury trial and some acquitted. They were all honorable citizens and became well-to-do farmers. Balkwell, through the courts, retained a part of the laid. Not one of them is now alive.

The Comstock Affair

Another exciting event the following year was the Comstock fight, which threatened to develop into a very serious affair because of the hatred then growing intense between the Northern and Southern men of the county, and the reported defiance of the Southerners for law and order. Along in 1852 or 1853 a man named Eli H. Comstock located some land about two miles east of Waterloo, and in 1856 he reclaimed it under the state school warrant law. It was within the disputed Pico Grant and Comstock paid out a large sum of money to Francis Pico, who claimed that part of the grant. In November, 1860, Comstock cancelled his claim to the land under the school warrant law, and located a new tract, presumed to be outside of Pico's claim. Soon after this Comstock died and a party of squatters jumped the Comstock land. Emile Hestres, the Stockton commission merchant, was appointed by the court, administrator of the Comstock estate, and he commenced a suit of ejectment together with damages against the squatters, Thomas Brown, Andrew Harris, C. L. Clements and D. L. Hopkins. Hestres won the suit and was given $2,500 damages.

Sheriff Thomas K. Hook was ordered by the court to go out and place the administrator, Hestres, in possession of the land in dispute. The sheriff found several men on the place and they refused to vacate. The second time he went out and tried to show them that they must obey the law even if force was used to eject them. They replied that they would resist all force and defied the sheriff to eject them, even threatening his life. Then all kinds of wild reports floated around. It was said that there were from fifty to sixty men on the place, that they were all well-armed and that David S. Terry was one of the number, Terry himself having land in that vicinity. It was reported that they were all secessionists, and fortified behind a brick wall some thirty feet long and five feet high, which Comstock had commenced for a granary, they would fire even upon the state militia. Sheriff Hook, June 1, 1862, called upon the Union Guard to enforce the law and put the administrator in possession of the land. The following morning the Guards under the command of Captain Pearsall assembled in the Agricultural Hall and fell into line. No braver body of men ever assembled upon the field of battle, for these men, although of the state militia, had volunteered to go to any part of the Union where duty called. It was a trying situation, for many of the men were married with families, and they knew not the result of the com day. It was a study to see them, some were pale with excitement, others joking and laughing to conceal their real feelings. As each man was handed three rounds of cartridges, Robert Hanks, holding up one cartridge said, "Here's one for Dave Terry if ever he shows his head over that fort." There was a bitter feeling against Terry for the killing of Broderick, for having him now within their power, defying the United States authorities, they would have tried to kill him. But Terry was not there, he was too well posted in law to oppose the Government. The Guards in wagons and carriages started for the scene at 10 o'clock and when near Waterloo were met by a messenger who stated that the settlers had all vacated the place. The militia went on to Waterloo, stacked arms, had dinner and remained until two o'clock, then returned home. The sheriff put Thomas Marshall in charge of the place, he appointed two men to remain on the land and came to town. As soon as the militia had gone from sight, the squatters returned and informed the two men in charge "that they had better leave, as it would be unhealthy for them to remain." The men then accompanied some of the squatters to Waterloo, had a social drink, and coming to

town reported the event. Once again, twenty-one years later, the militia was called out to compel squatters to obey the law in the Moquelemos affair.

A Mob Law Court

We cannot criticize the actions of the mob in pioneer days too severely when we read of the actions of the Ku Klux Klan in Kern County a few months ago. The pioneers lived in an unsettled country with scarcely any law and desperadoes on every hand, while the presumed law-abiding K. K. K. lived in a civilized, peaceful community. One of the most numerous crimes of the early day was stealing. "The country is infested with horse thieves," said the Times. The evil has become one of great magnitude and the victims are taking the law in their own hands." One of these victims was Billy Owens, one of the well-known gamblers of the town. He had a little white pony which he highly prized and May 24, 1851, the pony was stolen. A short time afterward he received information from some source that there was a suspected band of horse thieves in town, and finding them he might find his pony. Without a warrant or any authority Owens commenced to hunt for those horse thieves. As a matter of fact, Owens ran the town and when on a drunken carousal he ran that pony up and down the streets everybody ran to cover as they do today for the auto speeders. Owens believed that he might get track of the horse stealers by going to a saloon on the Peninsula kept by a Sydney Duck named Russell. There he found a suspicious character named Wilson. Owens and his friends took Wilson to a gallows near by, hoping to intimidate him into making a confession of guilt or informing them regarding his companions. The sight of the gallows failed to have any effect on the prisoner. Then they tried another police "third degree method. They stripped him to the waist and whipped him severely, but the man, sullen of nature and deep in crime, spoke not a word. Then a rope was fastened around his neck, and he was quickly hauled off his feet two or three times, and then begging to be released he promised to show the men the rendezvous of his companions. He led the party to a heavy growth of bushes near the present corner of Park and San Joaquin streets where their camp, hidden from view, was located. There was no one there, but waiting around a short time four men named Frederick Salkman, James Nell, Jasper Cochrane and James Boland came into camp. The party was questioned, but giving no satisfactory answers, one of them was seized and whipped. He then made a confession and said they were all horse thieves.

The men were taken to jail, and with them James Wilson. On the following day t were taken before Justice W. F. Nye for a preliminary examination. There was a large crowd in the court room, the sympathizing friends of Bill Owens who had lost his pony. Evidence was introduced which pointed strongly to the guilt of the men as horse thieves. Owens then addressed the crowd, declared them guilty, and moved "that we hang them." The motion was seconded by Dr. Samuel McLean, one of the most honorable men in the county. He was no friend of Owens, but very excitable and erratic, he was for law and order, at any cost. No sooner had McLean made his motion than bedlam broke loose. At least fifty knives and pistols flashed in air and the city marshal, the recorder and the deputies were seized and held by the crowd. Overturning chairs and tables the mob tried to seize the prisoners. Boland, who was a large and strongly built man, fought his way to the door and, escaping, ran towards the Levee. He was followed by the crowd whooping and yelling, and Owens, swifter of foot than Boland, rapidly decreasing the distance between them, fired five shots at him. Boland then surrendered. The men were all taken to jail, followed by the crowd. So eager were the mob for blood that they shoulted, "Hany them! hang them!" and the officers had great difficulty in rescuing the men, for the mob tore the clothes from their backs, exposing the skin which had been lacerated by the lashing which two of them received. The sheriff, Dr. R. P. Ashe, addressed the mob, begging them to disperse and let the law take its course.

Russell, the Sydney Duck

Soon after this event, the Bill Owens gang concluded to give Russell, the low dive saloonkeeper, the experience of mob law. They proceeded to do this by the usual mob law manner. They organized what they called a "mustang court," selected a sheriff, Captain Chapman, and a prosecuting attorney, Captain Bell. The sheriff was sent out to bring in Russell, who had been accused of keeping a low resort and boarding house with his wife, and harboring thieves. Russell when brought into court was informed by his Honor, Judge Owens, that what he had to say in his defense should be said quickly and to the point. Russell stated that he had been in Stockton a few weeks and he did not know that his boarders were thieves. He came to this country to make money honestly. At this moment of the court the judge inquired, "Has the jury been polled?" A bystander answered by saying, "I think there is timber enough in me and this crowd without any polls. I move that Russell be ducked in the slough." The

mob did not wait for any second to the motion, but seizing the victim they hastened to the channel and threw him in. He swam back to land, and grabbing him again, threw him in a second time. After he got out he was taken back to the court and sentenced to be given thirty lashes on the back. The sentence was carried out and Russell was given sixteen hours in which to leave town.

Vigilance Committee

Rough punishment this was for a suspected criminal, but harsh ands cruel punishment were necessary to check the high tide of crime. The execution of one Jenkins at this time, by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee for the stealing of a safe, caused an exodus of criminals from that town. Some of them floated to Stockton, and to meet the occasion the citizens formed a Vigilance Committee. A meeting was held on the evening of June 9, 1851, "to take into consideration measures to insure the better security of the lives and property of the citizens." A committee was appointed to recommend a course of action. This committee reported June 11, advising the formation of a vigilance city police, that the city be divided into wards, each ward to have its guards at night and that a committee be appointed to enroll the names of citizens. The following evening a meeting was held in the Corinthian Building and elected Major R. P. Hammond president; in his address he opposed the actions of the committee and declared the matter should be left to the action of the council; that they be requested to divide the city into wards, as they were elected by the citizens and represented their interests. J. M. Warner declared they should not wait for the council's action; the "Sydney Ducks" might destroy the town before they woke up. Dr. George Shurtleff also called for action, and suggested that twenty gentlemen be appointed to divide the city into wards and to petition the council to clothe the police with the necessary authority. A ward division was made as follows: First Ward, west of El Dorado Street, extending from Stockton to Mormon Channel; Second Ward, east of El Dorado Street to American between the two named channels; Third Ward, the south side of the Stockton Channel and Weber Avenue to American; and the Fourth Ward included the Peninsula and the blocks on the east side of Channel to American. The First Ward, led by Dr. Samuel McLean, was the only ward that acquired any speed or was reported. On the 18th they met at the Gault House, organized a citizens' police and elected Samuel McLean chief of police, with full power to detail citizens for a nightly patrol of the ward.

CHAPTER X

THE MAYOR AND THE COMMON COUNCIL

GOVERNMENT is an essential quality in every community, and it is especially necessary where there are assembled a band of criminals and those who have no respect for law, order and the rights of others. The press, knowing this, said in one of its earliest numbers, "We are the advocates of public organization because we know that the most respectable part of our merchants experience its necessity. For instance, the town and harbor are infested with peddlers who pay no taxes or rent, and who sell merchandise at ruinously low prices. This is a great injustice and should immediately be put down. The citizens should organize a local body which should have jurisdiction in this and other matters and a great good would be effected and peddlers would disappear." The editor then severely condemns the San Francisco common council, who were a set of grafters and a disgrace to any city, when he wrote, "Let it be decidedly understood, however, that we do not mean such a municipal government as that of San Francisco. We would not have our council men vote for themselves enormous salaries. We would not see an honorable member move that each merchant shall supply six buckets (for fire purposes) and then buying up all of the buckets in the town sell them at an immense profit. No, we would have such a public body as would be men of probity and standing, guarding carefully the pockets of the public and imposing taxes with a light hand." The newspaper editor who wrote this article was independent of parties. They had not been organized. His splendid admonition was not practiced until 1906, when a commission form of government was adopted. The councils were elected by parties, and partisan politics were the rule.

The Unfortunate Town Council

The condition af things in the town in 1849 were very unsanitary and unhealthy; the food was bad and poorly cooked, the tents cold and cheerless, and the citizens, many of them not

more than half clothed; ill smelling pools of water were everywhere and medicine scarce and high in price. It is not surprising therefore that there was much sickness from colds, fevers and dysentery, and much illness from drunkenness and other dissipations. Conditions were very bad, in some cases pitiful, and kind-hearted citizens requested Alcalde Belt to call an election for a town council, so that they could make some provision for the unfortunates. An election was held November 13, 1849, and the following men consented to run for the office and were elected, namely; Richard W. Heath, David Douglas, John J. Stephens, Wm. A. Streeter, Thomas Van Buren, Monroe T. Robertson and George Glidden. They adopted ordinances, erected a cloth tent hospital and employed Dr. J. F. Clements to take charge of the hospital. After spending about $1,200 out of their own pockets they learned that their election was illegal and that there was no way for them to obtain any return for their heavy expenses. They then dissolved. After the courts were organized, Dr. Clements, before Judge Creanor, sued R. W. Heath for $4,300, his three months' salary. The judge decided it was a legal claim and the council were compelled to pay it. Subsequently a relief bill was introduced into the legislature to reimburse the town council for their loss, but it failed to pass.

Movement for City Government

After the dissolution of the town council no movement was made towards a town government for several months; as a consequence crime was unchecked, business unsettled and all manner of nuisances created. The streets and sloughs were reeking with garbage and filth, firearms were recklessly discharged without any regard for safety or life, all because of a want of authority and government. The first movement for the purpose of forming a government was made in March, 1850. A public meeting was held in the tent store of George Belt, the alcalde of Tuleburg. Then, as now, the boosting of business seems to have been their leading thought. The meeting was called "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a newspaper to lay before the public and the world at large the advantages of the San Joaquin Valley." J. R. Meloney called the attention of the meeting to the nuisances of the levee, and Dr. J. W. Reins spoke in regard to the incorporation of the town. Mr. Mix, who seems to have been a man of high morality, called the attention of the citizens to the proceedings of Hodskiss & Company and their associates since their arrival in town. They must have ben a bad lot, for several talks were made upon that subject and Dr. J. B. Clements, M. F. Sparrow, Thomas Ketchum and Richard Younge were appointed a committee "to wait on the parties and give them notice to leave town at the first opportunity." A splendid committee, comprising Samuel Booker, John Doak and Dr. J. W. Reins, was appointed in regard to the organization of a town government. Nothing further is known of this meeting.

The movement towards the organization of a city government was progressing quite rapidly for there was plenty of action in those days. June 15, 1850, a second meeting was held in the Owens saloon. It was called to order by Thomas B. Van Buren, one of the rising young men of the state, and he was appointed president of the assembly; J. F. Stephens, R. W. Heath and Charles A. Leake, vice-presidents, and Dr. E. B. Bateman, secretary. On motion of Captain Wm. D. Farr, Ben S. Lippincott, Thomas McSpeddon, George D. Dickerson, M. F. Sparrow, Wm. N. Robertson, Geo. R. Buffum, B. F. Whittier, Geo. G. Belt and L. G. Chapman were appointed a committee to draft articles of incorporation for the city of Stockton.

The committee on town incorporation reported June 21, the meeting again being held in Owens' saloon, for at that time the saloons were the only places convenient for the assembling of men. "Your committee find that when the inhabitants of a town or village containing 1,000 inhabitants shall deem it to the advantage of such town that it shall be incorporated, a majority of the legal voters residing therein may petition the Court of Sessions to declare such town incorporated as a city, by the name and within the boundaries as stated in the petition. Your committee have also taken into consideration whether or not it is best for the town of Stockton to seek a speedy incorporation, and they find the strongest reasons to recommend to their fellow-citizens immediate action upon the subject. Your committee find for example, that a vessel loaded with lumber or other goods may arrive at Stockton and appropriate to their own use as much of the public levee as the owners may desire, land their cargo, and without any charge or rent, establish a retail lumber or grocery store. Your town is at all times liable to be destroyed by fire; it has felt the shock of disaster (December, 1849), and has seen its sister city of San Francisco three times reduced to ashes. With a careless population such as we must acknowledge ourselves to be, and living in houses of such inflammable material as ours, the danger from fire is always great and much to be dreaded." The report was adopted unanimously, and a committee appointed to circulate a petition among the citizens to permit the incorporation of the city of Stockton.

Judge Williams Orders an Election

On July 25 the citizens assembled, this time in a circus tent, as Foley's circus was then giving performances. The meeting being called to order, the following officers were chosen to preside: Samuel Purdy, president, Asa C. Bradford, vice-president, and F. C. Andrews, secretary. Notice the nativity of these officers; Purdy was a New Yorker, Andrews from Pennsylvania and Bradford from Virginia. President Purdy stated the object of the meeting and he then read the order of the Court of Sessions which had been issued July 23. "A petition from the citizens of Stockton, praying that the town might be incorporated under the name of the City of Stockton, according to the provisions of an act to provide for the incorporation of cities, was this day presented to the Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said town had a population exceeding two thousand, that a majority of the qualified electors thereof have signed the above petition, and that legal notice has been given of the aforesaid application, it is therefore ordered by the Court, after hearing said application that in accordance with prayer of said petition, said town is incorporated by the name of the City of Stockton, with the following boundaries to wit: On the north by Flora Street; on the east by Aurora Street; on the south by Twiggs Street; on the west by Bragg or Tule Street as shown by Hammond's survey of said town, a map of which is deposited with this court. It is further ordered that the common council to be chosen under this act of incorporation shall consist of seven members. It is further ordered that notice be given of an election under the above act of the incorporation, to be held at the Central Exchange in Stockton, on Thursday the 1st day of August A. D. 1850, Benjamin Williams, Judge."

After the reading of the order a committee of seven were appointed to recommend to the meetin g suitable candidates for mayor and common council. They left the room, and returning in a few minutes reported the following: for mayor, Samuel Purdy; for councilmen, Dr. George A. Shurtleff, Dr. J. W. Reins, John Hyde, Wm. H. Robertson, Captain Charles M. Weber, B. G. Whittier and Hyram Green.

Then and there party lines were drawn between the slavery and the anti-slavery men and the hatred which existed until after the Civil War was very noticeable. The nominees of the Owens House meeting were all anti-slavery men. The same evening a meeting was held in the Hotel de Mexico, kept by B. F. Cheatham, later as we noted a General in the Confederate army. A committee comprising Dr. R. P. Ashe, Ben F. Cheatham and J. R. Meloney were appointed to recommend names for mayor and councilmen. The following evening they reported David S. Terry for mayor.

The election was held in the Central Exchange, then a canvas tent on the southeast corner of Main and Center streets. The party slogan was New York against Texas, Purdy being a New Yorker and Terry a Texan. About 4 o'clock the Terry advocates suddenly grabbed the ballot box and started with it on a run for the George Belt tent on the Levee. What their object was is not known, although ballot box stuffing was a well known practice in those days. The little scheme, whatever it was, did not work, for the Purdy men captured the box, and returning it to the Exchange it was thereafter well guarded until the closing of the polls. The result proved quite a disappointment to the Southern men for the entire ticket headed by Purdy was elected. As an illustration of the voting population on that occasion I give the result of the officers elected. The first named were of the Purdy party, Samuel Purdy 481, David S. Terry 288; recorder, C. M. Leake 486, J. M. Sloan 189; city attorney, Henry A. Crabb 650; assessor, Charles Edmonson, 378, R. W. Wilson 205; treasurer, George D. Brush, 345, Edwin D. Colt 198; S. G. Phillips 131; marshal, J. S. Lubbock 361, W. M. Willoby 384. In this first election of city officers note the following names, for they in part became the builders of Stockton; in the council, Capt. Charles M. Weber and Dr. George Shurtleff, then D. S. Terry, Henry A. Crabb, Edwin D. Colt and George D. Brush.

Samuel Purdy and David S. Terry

Stockton's first mayor was the most notable officer ever elected to that position, because of his characteristics and general attainments. He was the exact antithesis to his opponent, David S. Terry. Born in New York of Knickerbocker stock in 1819, he was well educated and graduated as an architect. He came to California in 1849 and locating in Stockton, engaged in business with Captain Sparrow. Terry was born in Kentucky in 1827 of fighting stock, his mother being a sister of the notorious Shelby and Jackson Smith. Orphaned at thirteen years of age, Terry went to Mississippi to reside with an uncle, then governor of that state. He was captain of the Texas Rangers in the fight of that state for her independence, and in command of a company of immigrants that came to California in 1849. Purdy was well educated, not only along architectural lines, but in science, music, painting, sculpture and other avenues of art. Terry had no education except in the law and took no interest in things of beauty. Purdy was handsome in feature, with full side whiskers (the fashion of that day), physically well-formed, neat and fashionable in dress, a good dancer

and an Adonis with the female sex. Terry was slouchy in dress, always wore the broad-brimmed Southern style of hat, physically a giant in build, heavy and clumsy in action, always avoided the female sex, although married. Following his wife's death, however, he met and married the notorious Sarah Althea Hill, who later was the cause of his death. Purdy was a leader in society, a patron of fine arts, the opera and the drama, a high liver and a jolly fellow among men. Terry kept aloof from society and had but few friends. His duel with Broderick may have been the cause of his lack of sociability, for men as a rule shunned him after that event. He was pointed out to strangers as the man who killed Senator Broderick. Purdy was polished and gentlemanly in manner, soft in speech and slow and deliberate in his actions. Terry was abrupt and boorish and ofttimes insulting in speech. Purdy loved children and they admired him. Terry apparently never noticed children, and they avoided him, although he was the father of seven children.

Purdy, cool and dispassionate, never carried any weapons. Terry was very sensitive and fiery tempered and in early days carried a revolver and bowie knife, and the last weapon at all times. In this connection a story is told by Theodore Steiney when he was a boy. One evening the boys were having fun lowering a straw-stuffed dummy from a tree limb every time a person passed along the sidewalk. "Along came Judge Terry, huge shoulders swinging as he walked along. The boys lowered the dummy; Judge Terry's hand flashed into his hip pocket and before you could wink he drew a revolver and shot two bullets into the dummy. The two shots were close together and by the time the second shot was fired there wasn't a kid in sight." Purdy was a politician, smooth and diplomatic, and educated in schools of Tammany Hall, New York, and elected lieutenant governor, he honored the state and himself as an honorable man. While presiding in the senate the infamous San Francisco bulkhead bill came up before that body. It had passed the Assembly, was favored by Governor Bigler and was a tie vote in the senate. Purdy voted no, although he had been offered $50,000 for his vote. "By this vote," says the Historian Hittell, "he saved the water front of San Francisco, and the state from disgrace." On the other hand Terry dishonored the state by stabbing Hopkins, a Vigilante police, and fighting a duel, while Chief Justice of California. Purdy, after his retirement was lieutenant governor, lived in Stockton until 1860. Later he was appointed superintendent of construction of the city hall, San Francisco, and there died in February, 1884. Terry "died with his boots on," shot and killed in August, 1889, in the Lathrop Hotel, then the Southern Pacific dining station at Lathrop. Between these two extremes in character, lies the gamut of life in San Joaquin County.

Major Hammond Surveys Stockton

Stockton is named after Commodore Richard F. Stockton, a naval officer famous in national history and commander-in-chief and military governor of California in 1846. Captain Weber made his acquaintance, and admiring the naval hero, named the embryo city in his honor. In the planning of Stockton by its founder, Captain C. M. Weber, we see the remarkable foresight of a man who looked far into the future. Had the city councils regarded his advice and wishes the city would be far in advance of its present progress in everything that goes to build up a city. His first act proves it, for as early as 1848 he engaged Major Richard P. Hammond, a competent engineer, to survey the town. Hammond was a civil engineer by profession, an officer in the Mexican war, and the father of John Hays Hammond, the engineer of world-wide fame. Hammond made a map of this survey and it was produced in court by Joseph H. Budd in 1885, during the Court House Square contest. This survey proved to be of little value, for in a few months came the rush of immigration to the mines; then Captain Weber saw immediately that a town of much larger scope than was a first project, must be planned. His dream since 1842 was about to be realized and Stockton was to become an important city, the depot of the great valley.

Major Hammond was then engaged to resurvey the city on a much larger scale, one mile square. This survey was completed in November, 1849. A second map was plotted and it so pleased the Captain that he informed the Major that he would keep the original map, and a third map was drawn. This third map was sent on to New York and lithographed and the copies returned in eighteen months. The plan of a city a mile square was a big proposition in that day, but could the Captain have foreseen a century ahead, instead of fifty years, the extension of the city two miles square, then the annexation of the Homestead, the Fair Oaks, McCloud's addition, Tuxedo Park and Stockton Acres, he would have planned the city four instead of one mile square. Even so, he did in one particular plan the city centuries ahead, when he declared that the Stockton and Mormon channels must be open waterways to the general public forever. Pioneers offered him thousands of dollars for water front lots, but he refused all offers. Some of our councils have unwisely permitted corporations to close a part of the water front to the public use under the plea of commercial necessity. But the time

is not far distant within the life of youth of today when every foot of the water front from the head of navigation, El Dorado Street, to the San Joaquin River, will be required by the shipping of interior and ocean steamers and vessels. Standing on the south bank of the Stockton Channel, Captain Weber extended his arm east and west as he told me, thus indicating to the engineer his desire to have all the streets along the water channels. This plan prevented all encroachment of the channels by private parties. As the streets were surveyed east and west naturally they were surveyed north and south, this forming square blocks. The blocks are 303 feet square and the streets running east and west 60 feet wide, and north and south 80 feet in width. The only exception is Weber Avenue, which is 120 feet wide east of Hunter Street. These dimensions do not apply to the recent additions for there the blocks and streets are all shapes and sizes, surveyed according to the whims and fancies of the original owners, when outside of the jurisdiction of the city.

Naming the Streets

Nearly all the streets of Stockton within the two-mile city limits were named by Captain Weber, or approved by him. He admired plants and flowers, and seldom was seen without a buttonhole bouquet. North of Fremont Street we read the names, Oak, Park, Flora, Poplar, Acacia, Magnolia, Rose, Vine, Willow. He was also a great admirer of American statesmen, presidents and patriots, and south of Market Street the student of history quickly recognizes the name of Washington, La Fayette, Jefferson and Clay. West of Center Street on the north side of the channel, Weber for some reason named the streets after animals, Beaver, Elk, Bear, Otter, Raccoon and Tule. These names years later were changed to Commerce, Madison, Van Buren, Lincoln and Harrison. Tule Street is now known as Edison Street. Major Hammond was a very enthusiastic Mexican War veteran and when the surveyors arrived south at Mormon Channel, Weber approved of the engineer's suggestion that the streets be named after famous United States generals in the Mexican War, and the victorious battles won, Scott Avenue, Taylor, Worth, Twigg and Jackson. Then came a host of Mexican names commencing at Aurora which was called Mexico, and going west, Victory, Smith, Contreras, Harney, Cerro Gordo, Huger, Vera Cruz, Palo Alto, Ringgold, Reseca, Ridgley, Monterey, Bliss, Buena Vista, Bragg. These names were soon abrogated and the names on the north side of Mormon Channel continued through to South Street.

In the present name of two streets the Civil War is brought to mind. Twigg became a general in the Confederate army and the union loving city council blotted his name from the official record and substituted that of General Anderson, he who so heroically defended Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. When U. S. Grant won his famous battles, at Weber's request the council changed the name of the street called Jose Jesus, to Grant. The Indian was a faithful friend of Weber's, but his love of country was greater than his friendship. Main Street was so named because it was and is now the main traveled thoroughfare of the city. Center Street, when the city was organized was the center of business; it is now the house number division line east and west, and Main Street is the corresponding street north and south. Lindsay Street was so named after Weber's overseer, Lindsay, who was killed on the Point by Indians. Fremont Square and Street were named in honor of Captain John C. Fremont, explorer and prominent in California affairs in 1846. Weber Avenue and Weber Levee and Park were named by the citizens in honor of the founder of Stockton. Miner Avenue was so called as the miners from the mountain camps made that street their principal place of travel. Hazelton Avenue, paralleling Mormon Channel, was named in honor of Dr. Wm. P. Hazelton, who gave the city $75,000 for the building of a free public library. West Street is now known as Pershing Avenue, named after General Pershing, commander of the American troops in France during the World War. The public plazas set apart by Captain Weber as "resting places for the people" have no names of any special significance. These squares were reserved from sale, together with a block bounded by Church, American, California and Hazelton Avenue, which was reserved for a church. The block directly opposite on the east was reserved for a hospital. Where now stands the Franklin school was reserved for a town hall, the greater portion of the city population living in that vicinity. A block fronting on Mormon Channel between Church and Sonora was reserved for a public market. In 1870 the city limits were extended one-half mile on each of the four compass points making the city two miles square. Within the past ten years additions have been made of Fair Oaks, Homestead, McCloud's addition, The Oaks, Sunnyside, Stockton Acres and Tuxedo Park, these additions making the city very irregular in shape.

The Flood of 1852

The city elections were held annually until 1884. The mayor elected in May, 1851, was a distinguished person—John C. Edwards. Born in Kentucky in 1806, governor of Wisconsin in 1844-48, he came to California in 1849 and located in Stockton. The year of his election

as mayor he married Miss Emma J. Richards, who is now living in this city, her husband dying September 16, 1888. Mr. Edwards took his seat as mayor under very discouraging conditions. The principal part of the town had been destroyed in the fire of May 5, and in the spring of 1851 came the first of those floods that since that time have caused hundreds of thousands of dollars damange because the citizens made no movement to prevent damage by floods until some ten or fifteen years ago. In the winter of 1851-52 a very peculiar condition of weather existed for it was the heaviest rainfall—17.98 inches in 1851; 27.40 inches in 1852—in the history of the county, save that of 1862. The freshet was sudden and unexpected for there had been scarcely any rain in December, January or February. The storm commenced March 5 and continued with but little interruption for three days. "Then it swept through the city with the most astonishing rapidity, boiling and roaring in its fury." The greatest force of the current was along Main Street, carrying away a part of the bridge and the engine house; private parties also lost considerable property, and although there were no sidewalks or improved streets, the loss was over $25,000. One of the losses was that of the mayor who had a $1,700 interest in the Main Street bridge.

A special meeting of the council was held and they selected a permanent place for the engine house and instructed the city marshal to employ men to take charge of the city's lumber and to erect and repair all of the bridges and those cross walks that had been washed away. The county surveyor was instructed to take a level of the water courses approaching Stockton. He declared there was no danger from the back water of the San Joaquin River and the only danger was from the overflow of the banks of the Calaveras River, which finds a channel across the plains through the city. He advised that all bridges be placed above the high-water mark about three inches and that all buildings be erected on stone or brick foundations, the walls in low places to run with the current of water.

Reception to Peter Rothenbush

One of the council elected in 1852 was Peter Rothenbush, a very popular young German, who polled the highest vote on the ticket. In October Peter concluded that he would go home and get a wife and the city fathers gave a supper in his honor. The press received an invitation to be present and said the reporter, "We sat down to the most recherche supper ever spread in Stockton. It was an occasion of more than ordinary interest as one of their number, Alderman Peter Rothenbush, was about to start on his travels in search of a wife. When we say that wine flowed freely, and that Captain Jordan was in 'tip top spirits' our readers will conclude that the affair went 'merry as a marriage bell.' Mayor Baker presided. We must not forget to notice that the proprietor of the New York Hotel placed every luxury of the season on the table, fowl, game, an excellent dessert and a generous welcome." Peter returned with a "Frau" and for a time kept the Stockton Bakery Hotel, corner of Channel and California streets. In 1857 he purchased an interest in the El Dorado Brewery and continued in that business for many years. He died in Vallejo in August, 1892, sixty-eight years of age. He was an uncle of Jacob Simon, at one time a police and fire commissioner, and a brother of Daniel and Jacob Rothenbush; the latter died in March, 1922, at the age of eighty-four years.

The Bridgers and Diggers

When the city election of May, 1853, was at hand, there were two questions at issue; the improvement of the streets and numerous bridges across the shallow and main water courses. "The question is," said the editor, "will we have public improvements or shall we remain behind the times, 'a one-horse town.'" The leading issue was the building of a bridge across the Stockton Channel, either at Hunter Street or El Dorado Street. The narrow footbridge across the channel, midway between Hunter and El Dorado streets, had been washed away by the flood, and those living north of the Avenue together with the merchants of the Peninsula were practically isolated; the only way they could cross the water was by ferry boat. The two factions were known as the Bridgers and Diggers. The Diggers demanded that the slough be deepened to Hunter Street, "the head of navigation." As a proof of that assertion they pointed to an ocean brig lying at anchor where now stands the Turnverein hall. The brig later was turned into a bowling alley, said James Kidd. The Bridgers comprised the merchants doing business on the Peninsula; they wanted the bridge built at El Dorado Street. And their friends declared, "To refuse to build a bridge at El Dorado Street would be a gross outrage to the residents and property holders on the Peninsula." The Bridgers planned and carried through a neat scheme by having the legislature, in April, declare El Dorado Street the head of navigation. Captain Weber strongly favored the El Dorado project, and he backed it up by offering to release to the city the block in dispute providing they built a bridge at El Dorado at least eighty feet in width. The head of the Bridgers' ticket was M. B. Kenney, a crockery merchant, who was one of the first settlers in the city. With him

were two men for councilmen, B. W. Owens and Captain P. E. Jordan, two of the most popular men in Stockton and councilmen in 1852. The Diggers after considerable sparring for a candidate finally succeeded in getting Dr. Christopher Grattan to accept the nomination for mayor. On his ticket were several men for councilmen who were on the Kenney ticket, among them Austin Sperry, B. W. Owens and Andrew Wolf. The result was an overwhelming majority for the Bridgers, 610 to 351. The mayor-elect and the councilmen comprised M. B. Kenney, B. W. Owens, Andrew Lester, Austin Sperry, Wm. Vance, J. W. Carlisle, J. C. Cleghorn, P. E. Jordan, Andrew Wolf, Joel Clayton and V. M. Peyton. This was the council which in connection with the county judge, W. D. Root, erected the first court house.

Mayor Kenney's Administration

Mayor Kenney took his seat as Stockton's third chief official and the first one to deliver an inaugural address. In the address he said, "The city income for the past year ending in March was $51,129.31. The expense exceeded the income because of a heavy drain for hospital expenses and bridges, but the excess is so small that it can be kept down by being economical. There is much to be done, building bridges and improving streets, which should have a regular grade and be planked or graveled in a substantial manner. At the second meeting of the council, Owens' resolution was unanimously adopted that the property holders be notified that Center, Levee, Main and Hunter streets would be immediately planked with three-inch Oregon or Humboldt pine. There was an immediate remonstrance against planking the Levee, the protestants saying that "probably we would not have any rain this year." Center Street, which was the principal street of the city, because it led to French Camp, in December the previous year "was in a woeful condition. The council at considerable expense, carted soil from another part of the city to fill up the low places, but the rains came, the soil turned into mud, and now it is almost impossible to get across it." "Our partner, Dr. Radcliffe," said the editor, "attempted to cross it, and soon he was in the water up to his armpits. The following day a man on horseback floundered in the mud and nearly drowned." This press report is no stretch of imagination, for the author has seen these things time and again. In the heaviest winter storms, automobiles speed over Market Street today at twenty miles an hour. What was it in '53? The editor praising Councilman Owens for his planking resolution "as a move in the right direction," said, "We regret that he did not include Market Street. In no part of the year can a dray travel this thoroughfare without being in danger of submergence in the slough, which passes along it nearly from beginning to end." The streets were planked and it cost $80,000 to plank Main Street from Center to Hunter and El Dorado to Levee, over $25,000 a block, and it was not only dangerous because of the holes in the planking, but almost useless, as the mud would fly up through the ends whenever a team passed over it thus covering the street with mud and slime. One day it is said that a team heavily loaded started up Main Street from Center and broke every plank along the street. The days of planking soon ended and then they tried gravel.

I have wandered a long way from the subject which I had in mind—bridges—but as the subject of bridges or planking will not again be noted, a few lines on bridges, for these two items were among the heaviest city expenses. One of the first wagon bridges, if not the first, was the bridge across Mormon Channel. It was built by the merchants as a business proposition in their trade with the mountain camps by the way of French Camp. They came before the council of 1853 and petitioned them to reimburse them for the money paid out. The council refused, as the city had paid half of the cost. In March, '53, a contract was given for the building of the El Dorado Street bridge at a cost of $27,000. It was 200 feet in length and 80 feet in width. The bridge was built on piles and for many years was an open waterway, the Chinamen passing through and tying their boats near the Hunter Street China houses. There were dozens of wagon and footbridges throughout the city, but now there are but few left, such is the city's progress.

Assassination of Wm. A. Brown

Considering the scarcity of funds in the city treasury it is peculiar the way in which they spent some of it. In April, '53, the council, through the mayor, offered $1,000 reward for the arrest of one William Bowlin, who shot and killed W. A. Brown, the Adams Express messenger between Stockton and San Andreas. The citizens, the county judge, the Masonic lodge, of which Brown was a member, and Governor Bigler also offered large rewards for the arrest of Bowlin. He was also in the employ of the express company and embezzling funds, was tried and acquitted. Brown was a witness against him and this so angered Bowlin that he determined to kill him. At this time Brown was boarding at the City Hotel, located on the east side of the present Masonic Hotel site and kept by I. V. Leffler. Bowlin planned well his escape from the scene of murder by placing a relay of fast horses from Stockton to Mariposa. There was no telegraph or telephone lines, no railroads and a long stretch of country sparsely

settled between the two points. Bowlin knew Brown's habits and, riding to Stockton on a fast horse late on the afternoon of April 1, 1853, lay in wait for his victim at the end of the small footbridge across the present Hotel Stockton site. At dusk Brown came from the hotel and as he approached the middle of the bridge, Bowlin fired at him with a shotgun, so seriously wounding Brown that he died the following day. Bowlin then quickly jumped on his horse, which had been held in waiting by Glover O'Neil, a son of the sheriff, and sped away in the darkness. There was great excitement over the cowardly assassination, for the murdered man was very highly respected, and as soon as possible a company of mounted men started after the fugitive. Everything, however, was in his favor, the darkness, fast horses and several hours start. Brown was buried in the City cemetery, over 2,000 persons, Odd Fellows, Masons, officials and citizens attended the funeral. In the meantime it was learned that Bowlin was secreted in the mountains near Mariposa and, stimulated by the large reward, parties of men mounted and well-armed started forth to hunt for the murderer. In a few days a party of four found Bowlin afoot and alone in a ravine near Mariposa. As the men came within hailing distance Bowlin cried out, "I suppose I am the person you are looking for." On receiving an affirmative reply, he laid his bowie knife and revolver upon the ground and said, "Come and take me," and immediately swallowed a quick poison. One of the party then shouted, "He has taken poison." "I have," was his reply, "keep your distance, I am desperate," and reaching for his revolver he kept it in his hand until his death.

Disposal of the Dead

In the evolving of civilization in Stockton there is no progress more noticeable than the humane burial of the dead. Today in Rural Cemetery they peacefully sleep, in soil artistically laid off and surrounded by beautiful trees, shrubs and flowers, and some of them beneath handsome monuments and inclosed in costly mausoleums. Yesterday it was not so. Then the dead were disposed of as quickly and cheaply as possible in the most convenient spot, no prayer, nor funeral dirge. One grave was found while workmen were digging the foundation of a building on Main Street; another was found, late in the '60s on Hunter Street, corner of Market while workmen were cutting out an oak tree for the improvement of the street. It was the grave of a little girl. While the Chicard family were crossing the plains the little girl died, but the mother positively refused to leave the body buried on the plains, so the body was brought to Stockton. The family had had bad luck and on arrival were extremely poor. Captain Weber, hearing of the sad case, permitted them to live on a lot on the southeast corner of the streets named and the child was buried beneath an oak tree standing near by.

For this neglect of the dead there were good and sufficient reasons; namely the conditions and the times. It's an old and a true saying, "What's everybody's business, is nobody's business," and as there was no government, no one to take charge of this work, the men were all strangers to each other, here today and gone tomorrow never to return. Each man was dependent upon himself for his food, shelter, and even life, none of them were wealthy, and they had neither the time. inclination nor the money to give to strangers. Then another reason, deaths were very many in number for such a small population, due from various causes. Many immigrants landed in Stockton with just money sufficient to pay their passage, lured to California with the absurd report that gold could be picked up off the earth. They took sick and died. Others came with some coin, they were also taken sick and going to the hospital, were turned out into the streets to die as soon as their money was exhausted. The physician was one of the most humane of men, but medicines, labor, material and food were high in price, and he could not act otherwise than as he did. Then there were many cases of men drunk with liquor who would mire down in the mud of winter, lie down and die. These were some of the conditions in the "days of '49."

After the organization of the city government, quite a number of the dead were buried in the lot where now stands the county jail. Then by common consent the city authorities selected a piece of ground just east of the Western Pacific depot. An engine house is now located on the block. Soon after this selection of a burial place had been made a wail went up from the press, "For mercy's sake and for the love of God, good Christian gentleman, let us bury our dead." Then the reported declared, "The hogs are rooting up the dead bodies on the unfenced burial ground. Now we earnestly suggest," said he, "that the city council take this matter under serious consideration, as they could do no more popular act than enclose with a good fence the Stockton burial ground." In the previous year, July, 1851, the committee on public grounds had been authorized to advertise for "proposals, to build a fence around the graveyard belonging to the city." They had taken the squatters possession, and Councilman Howison, in January, 1852, offered a resolution which was adopted, that the committee on public grounds "be instructed to confer with Captain Weber and solicit from him a donation of the burial grounds." At the same time $1,000 was appro-

priated by the council towards inclosing the grounds. The citizens had previously obtained $500 by subscription for the same purpose, and they had requested the council to create the office of city sexton, "to take charge of the graveyard, superintend funerals and make monthly reports of burials to the council." Their request was approved and the council appointed Morris H. Bond as city sexton and Jacob Sutherland as grave digger. M. H. Bond was a curious figure in Stockton's society. He was less than five feet in height, heavy-set, near-sighted, and slow of comprehension; because of this he was the goat of many jokes. He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow and at one time a member of the Stockton Cornet Band. For over thirty years he was a funeral director and several times coroner, his office and home being just east of the engine house on Weber Avenue. He was the first undertaker to purchase a hearse, in 1856, and it was a crude vehicle in comparison with the handsome automobile hearses of today. The donation of the grounds was cheerfully made by Captain Weber and soon after blocks of land were deeded to the Catholic and Jewish churches, and the Odd Fellows for the burial of their dead. In March, '61, a meeting of citizens was held in the city hall for the purpose of purchasing a new burial ground as "the city cemetery," they declared, "is being rapidly filled and will soon be unfitted for the purposes for which it is now used." The following year the old burial place was abandoned and the undertaker began the removal of the bodies, of those who had the money to pay for the work, to Rural Cemetery. Hundreds of bodies were left in the earth and the block, overgrown with dry grass, littered with broken tombstones and open graves was a disgrace to the city. The fence was broken in many places, cows fed and trampled over the graves and in '67 Captain Weber, at his own expense, engaged a carpenter to repair the fence, "for he is determined to keep the swine, horses and cattle from encroaching upon the graves." The legislature in 1893 authorized the removal of cemeteries from the city limits and Mayor W. R. Clark, recommending their removal, the city cemetery was obliterated, the Catholics selling their block to the Holt Manufacturing Plant, removing their dead to a new plot just north of North Street; the Odd Fellows, laying off a plot in the Rural grounds, sold their lot to the Western Pacific Railroad, and the Jewish cemetery still remains in the city limits.

J. M. Buffington's Administration

City elections every year, state and county elections every two years, kept the politicians busy. The proposal of the Democrats to carry the election of 1854 as they had carried the three previous elections, went glimmering. The Democrats assembled in the city hall April 20 and elected Captain P. E. Jordan president, and Abram Schell and Dr. Christopher Grattan secretaries. Dr. E. B. Bateman offered a resolution, which was adopted, that all candidates for office be pledged to support the convention nominees or withdraw their names. Apparently up to this time there had been no party lines drawn in city elections. The Whigs, assembled the day following the Democrats, declared "Whereas, the necessity has been forced upon us by the late Democratic convention of effecting an organization; Resolved, that we recommend competency and integrity as constituting the only real claim to public support for municipal honors." They appointed a committee of thirteen from the four wards to recommend a city municipal ticket, they to report April 25. Reporting they said, "We have endeavored to select men whose interests are permanently identified with the city; men of sound practical judgment and unquestionable character, ability and integrity." They recommended for mayor, John M. Buffington, at the time was engaged in the grocery business, who was already a councilman, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school and of the public schools. The unusual thing happened in 1854, when the mayor of Stockton read to the council his report of the public schools as superintendent. All of the nominees were elected viva voce, a very unusual custom in elections, but the Whigs declared "Let every man show his hand." The Democratic press commenting on this method of voting asserted that B. W. Owens, the chairman, "is constituted the king of the crowd and the ballot box is repudiated and almost scoffed at." In 1854 the Democrats voted by the same method in their convention. Commenting on the Whig nominee for mayor, the editor declared, "We have one objection to Mr. Buffington, of a most serious character; he was the head and front of the movement for the issue of city bonds to the amount of thousands of dollars for the purpose of building costly school houses."

The Democrats had placed at the head of their ticket William Vance for mayor, but he was defeated by the Whig nominee 518 to 410 votes. Mayor Buffington made a very able inaugural address before the council, in which he stated that the city revenue from taxation was $48,000, licenses $6,000, harbor dues $10,000, and rent of city property $5,000. The expense was, fire department $2,000, hospital, streets and wharves $16,000, schools $7,000, interest $20,000, and contingent $10,000. There was a balance of $25,000 which he hoped would be used in the liquidation of the debt. John M. Buffington was a very active

business man and unfortunately for the city, he removed to San Francisco with his wife and four children in 1857 and there died in June, 1891. Born in Massachusetts in 1828, he attended the public schools of Boston, and coming to Stockton in 1849, he did his first work as a carpenter on the Presbyterian Church at sixteen dollars a day. He then opened a cracker bakery, where now stands the business college on Weber Avenue. He was a prominent Mason, and possessing considerable self-esteem, he had painted a life-sized oil painting of himself in the handsome Knights Templar uniform. It hung for many years on the wall of the Pioneer hall. One evening a woman lecturing on woman suffrage stated in her remarks, "They say the men are not self-conceited," and pointing to the painting, she quietly said, "Look at that." The applause was deafening, the men as well as the women enjoying the speaker's sarcasm.

The City Rents Property

An income of $5,000 a year from the rent of city property would not come amiss even in this day. The idea of leasing property was conceived in the first council, that of 1850, for the purpose of replenishing the exchequer, and it was thought more advisable than the ordinance which they had passed taxing the auctioneers $100 a month. Captain Weber had deeded to the city the west half of block 12, fronting on Hunter and Main Streets, and Phelps & Company had made the council an offer of $600 per month, payable in advance, for lots on Main Street, which they accepted. Reserving lot seven for the use of the Hook and Ladder company, they leased the balance of the property, the lessors to erect their own buildings. Much of the property was a de slough in winter, but the buildings were erected on piles. On the corner was a saloon and to the east I. S. Locke's daguerrean car, which sat on wheels. The low one-story shacks remained until 1865 when the fire of May 5 wiped them out of existence, and the city out of considerable profit. Soon after the fire the Odd Fellows' Hall Association offered the council $5,000 for the corner lot 90x100 feet. The council accepted the offer, but Mayor Gray vetoed the ordinance, saying "the price was too cheap." The council passed it over his head and the Association erected the finest building, a three-story, in the San Joaquin Valley.

In 1854 the council leased the southwest corner of the Court House Square to Webster & Barstow, a mercantile firm. They paid $250 a month for the rent of the ground, 50 feet on Main and 100 feet on Hunter street, and on piles of heavy timbers erected a one-story sheet-iron building. Some two years later they removed and Marks, the auctioneer, occupied the building until 1860. It was then voted by the council to fill in and improve the square and the building was torn down.

The council moved into the city hall in April, 1854, as they owned the south half of the court house. "It was admirably arranged and brilliantly illuminated with three elegant hanging lamps reflecting an illumination sufficient to read or write in any part of the room. The lamps were filled with whale oil (you can imagine the brilliant illumination). It has a rostrum and desk, with a handsome mahogany railing around it. The room is complete and well arranged." This hall was used for all public assemblies, church festivals, conventions, Sunday and public school entertainments, until the building of Agricultural hall, where now stands the Yosemite Building. The city rented the hall to various parties, through the hall-keeper, Thomas Barnes. He opened the hall for the council meetings, receiving $1.00 per night. He also received a perquisite from each party to whom he rented the hall, each time giving the council five dollars. Although during the year the hall was occupied over thirty times the council received only seventy-five dollars from rents. There were too many "dead head" entertainments, and free rents given by councilmen through politics and favoritism.

The largest and steadiest income of the council was the rent of wharf space. In 1855 they passed an ordinance "leasing out the new wharf in parts and parcels suitable for the vending of vegetables. The tents, six by eight or over, to pay $100 a month rent." The space was quickly occupied, as it was a fine business location for those who received their vegetables by water. These cloth tents gave the city quite an income, although in later days the rent was reduced to twenty dollars per month. In my day I remember along tent row Louie Vilhac, the fish market, L. L. Rowland & Co., Richard S. Bates, B. Howard Brown, Joseph Hale and Heeney & Lochhead. The town was rapidly growing and the demand for wharf room was so great that in 1864 the council notified the tent occupants to vacate. At this time Louie Wagerman, a butcher, had a wooden shack at the corner of the bridge where now stands the Lodi and Sacramento electric car office. He erected his own building and paid the city twenty dollars a month rent. After several years the place became an eyesore and a nuisance, but as it was one of the best business locations in the city Wagerman refused to vacate. The council then raised his rent to $100 per month "payable in gold or silver coin." That clause was inserted because it was war times and Uncle Sam's paper money was at times below par.

Victory of American Party

In the following year, 1855, there was a city, county and state election, and a new party known as the American or Know Nothing party was organized. The party was composed of Whigs and Democrats, and in their city ticket they nominated Royal B. Parker, a leading grocer, for mayor. The Democrats nominated Alvin N. Fisher, a stage proprietor. Two men more honorable could not have been placed on either ticket. The Know Nothings swept the state in the September election and they elected every city officer, except their mayor and one alderman in the Second Ward. The party held no convention, but selected their candidates in a secret meeting and, said the Republican, "Citizens not invested with the password were not allowed to enter the circle that formed it. It is headed Citizens' Ticket, to which it is about as much entitled as old Nick to righteousness."

As the Fourth of July drew near (the two previous councils had appropriated $500 towards the expenses of a celebration), the American council refused to appropriate a dollar and there was no celebration on that day. They also ordered the committee on public grounds to remove outside the town the old cannon which lay at the north end of the El Dorado Street bridge. This was simply spite work, and as the press truly stated, "We presume the old gun has chronicled too many Democratic victories to be tolerated by the Know Nothings." On the morning of the Fourth, a company of patriotic young men, procuring a wagon fastened ropes to the tongue and getting the cannon, loaded it on the wagon, drew it to the bridge and fired a salute. Then preceded by a fife and drum they marched around town, firing a salute at every corner. The gun was in charge of its owner, William Walls, who had not been consulted as to its removal. In the evening there were fireworks at the Zachariah gardens on Park Street, now a part of the State Asylum grounds.

B. Walker Bours Elected Mayor

The Democratic press were never so happy as when berating the opposition party and in 1857 they called the Democrat's attention to the fact in April that "the day of our annual election is approaching and it is time for the Democratic party to make their selection of public men to fill the various offices. It is perfectly certain that the combined forces of Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism will enter the field under the guise of a People's Party. Like a celestial army of Chinese they will come into the field with a clash of gongs and shouts of reform and what not, but then they are more disagreeable than dangerous, as it is known they are all foam and no cider." On the 29th the Democrats met in convention with H. T. Huggins as chairman and Allen Lee Bours and Edward M. Howison, secretaries. They resolved that no delegate should have the right to vote for any candidate unless he was a legal voter and would support the nominees. The election was again by viva voce. There were three nominations for mayor, Charles S. Stevens, Henry T. Compton and B. Walker Bours. The three named were vestrymen of the Episcopal Church, thus showing that in the early days men of religion were shaping the city government. In the city election Bours had no opposition and he was elected by a vote of 647. The entire Democratic ticket was elected except V. M. Peyton, J. P. D. Wilkins and A. J. Colburn, who were elected councilmen from the Third Ward on the People's ticket.

The mayor elected was not new in politics, having been elected an alderman in 1854 from the First Ward, this only a few weeks previous to his marriage, May 18, to Miss Louise Faulkenberg. He was born in New York in 1823, and came early to California in the early days. In 1850 he came to Stockton and he and his brother, T. R. Bours, established the first banking house here, now the Bank of Italy. The mayor in delivering his message to the council said, "The financial affairs of the city are in a sound and healthy condition. Our taxes have already been reduced and our citizens look to you for still further reductions. The city charter allows you to expend only $16,000 a year. A fair estimate of the city's resources are as follows: Ground and office rents, $3,000; wharf stands, $3,400; liquor licenses, $3,500; wharfage, $9,000; dray licenses, $1,000; billiard licenses, amusements, etc., $1,000; totaling in all $21,000. The expenses are: Salaries—marshal, $2,400; city drayman, $1,000; clerk, $800; assessor, $400; wharves, streets and city property, $6,400; fire department, $2,000; printing, stationery, $1,000; incidentals, $1,000; total $16,000.

Dr. Grattan Deserts Democrats

The city election of 1858 was another Democratic victory, the seventh victory since the organization of the city government. The entire Democratic ticket was renominated in the convention and reelected. Two who were defeated on the Independent ticket were the printer, E. D. Eldridge, later a prominent capitalist, and Jacob Sutherland, whom we recognize as the city burial ground gravedigger. In 1859 the political agitation in the East was felt in Stockton and the anti-slavery or Union men were beginning to marshal their forces for the great presidential election of 1860. We will hear more of this in a succeeding chapter. The Democrats met in the court house April 25 and Lot Day was elected chairman, the

motion being put by William Lanius, the Stockton postmaster appointed by President James Buchanan. The secretary, Oscar M. Brown, two years later was a captain of cavalry in the California Volunteers. Bours was again nominated without any opponent, the delegates voting viva voce. In the evening the Citizens' Democratic party met in the court house and Dr. Christopher Grattan, who now had deserted his old-time Democratic friends, was elected chairman of the meeting. B. W. Owens nominated Dr. E. S. Holden for mayor and he was elected by acclamation. Owens was an anomaly in that day, an anti-slavery and a Union man, a native of South Carolina. The election was May 2 and Bours was beaten by Holden 409 to 350. H. W. Gillingham, elected collector on the Citizens' ticket, was elected mayor in 1856 on the Democratic ticket.

Mayor Bours' Farewell Message

Mayor Bours, in bidding good bye to the council, never again to take part in politics, said, "Our official connection ends this evening, and I beg to review the present condition of the city which is financially in a strong and healthy condition. The income from ground rents and licenses has proven to be amply sufficient for all general expenses, including salaries of officers and fire department. The city has no floating debt and for the past two years has paid cash for every demand against her as soon as audited. It is gratifying to be able to state that the credit of our city stands as high, if not higher, than that of any other city in the state. The receipts for the year have been $23,838.95 and the expenses $18,486.78. Among the disbursements of the fire department was that of repairing and constructing fire wells and cisterns, also the cost of the fire alarm bell, $1,636. A large outlay has been made for grading and graveling streets in front of city property, which was absolutely necessary because of the dilapidated condition of the old planking. During the present year a beautiful and commodious school house has been erected for the boys' school. The ordinance requiring the retailers of liquor to present a petition to the councilmen signed by three respectable citizens residing in the immediate neighborhood has had the desired effect of closing nearly all of the low dram and tippling places and a corresponding decrease in crime." Mayor Bours then retired, closing the first decade of Stockton's history, and vacating the mayor's seat in favor of Dr. E. S. Holden, who when elected mayor four times refused to longer serve as the city's servant.

CHAPTER XI

THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

YESTERDAY the big five-ton auto pumps and chemical engines went thundering along the streets at a thirty-mile clip, bells ringing and sirens blowing in response to an alarm of fire. It was the sole business of those firemen to extinguish the flames. Since 1887 we have had a paid fire department. Previous to that time the fire department was composed of volunteers, men who were willing to give their time and money and risk their life in the saving of property from fire. All honor to these men in their heroic work in many a hard-fought battle with the fire fiend; they are as much entitled to honors as the hero on the battlefield. The soldier is fed, clothed and given shelter and a small wage by the Government and goes forth to battle for his country and save the people and their property from destruction; the firemen leaped from his bed at the midnight hour or left his work during a hot summer day, at the alarm of fire, to battle with the flames and save property and perhaps life. He was only given a small sum of money to take care of the fire apparatus and by some common councils he was even begrudged that amount. As for clothing, many was the time when the firemen ruined their clothes and pocketed the loss. A particularly disastrous fire in that respect was that of the Sperry Flour Mill, Sunday afternoon, April 2, 1882. The firemen were all in their "Sunday best;" no time to make any change of clothing, and many a fireman was out of pocket from ten dollars to fifty dollars. So much for the glory of being a volunteer fireman.

The volunteers were not only the property savers of the city, but they were the social, intellectual and political leaders as well as firemen: the department was composed of laborers, mechanics, merchants, clerks, attorneys, bankers and judges. They were in some instances officers in secret societies, and on one occasion, Charity lodge of Odd Fellows quickly adjourned at the cry of fire; four of the officers were members of the fire department. In the courts all firemen were exempt from jury

duty; this was a state law. As leaders in social life they gave all of the balls, parties, picnics and excursions of that day and they were the events of the season. We will not devote much space to the practical work of the volunteer fire department; the extinguishing a fire as quickly as possible, all-important as it is today such work is commonplace and of no interest to the general public. We will therefore write principally of the social life of the department, its patriotic, competitive and stirring events, some of them not creditable to those engaged; and its benevolent and charitable features.

Preliminary Organization of Department

Before the city was born the volunteer fire department was organized. At the citizens' mass meeting in the Owens House June 15, 1850, for the preliminary organization of a city government, a committee was appointed comprising George W. Mason, W. T. Shannan, J. W. McKenney and James E. Nuttman, all of them former eastern firemen, to report at an adjourned meeting, a plan of organization of a temporary fire police. At the assemblage June 18, the committee reported, "Having taken into consideration the important subject committed to them, and fully examining every particular connected therewith, find there is not at present in town a single fire engine or any means of arresting the ravages of fire, save by the common water bucket, nor have they been able to procure the requisite amount of money to purchase even the buckets so necessary at present to save the property of the citizens of Stockton, when the awful element is raging in our midst. The committee further "recommend that the City of Stockton proceed at once to elect a chief engineer and other officers, subject to the chief engineer, and forthwith organize a company of 100 men who, under the command of said chief engineer, shall have the entire control of the fire department during the continuance of a fire. The committee would also recommend that a committee be appointed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions from the citizens of the town to purchase at once, hooks and ladders, with the necessary apparatus to be placed in charge of the fire department, convenient for their invaluable services in case of fire. The committee believe and are of the opinion that by their early fulfillment and execution much good will result to the citizens of this place and the evils consequent upon the calamitous ravages of fire, will be in part, if not entirely curtailed and zealous action is most earnestly invoked in this matter." Eight days later the citizens met in the same place as at the previous meeting, and the requisite number of persons having been obtained they proceeded to start the organization of a fire department by electing a set of officers, J. E. Nuttman, chief engineer, Asa C. Bradford, first assistant engineer, and Emil Judge, secretary.

First Hook and Ladder Truck

Following out the recommendation of the committee there seems to have been formed what was called a Hook & Ladder company, for in August, 1850, great praise was given "to the patriotic enthusiasm of the management of the Hook & Ladder company for their zeal and activity in forwarding the preliminary arrangements to obtain the subscriptions. They are all paid and the apparatus is present." What that apparatus was we are left to conjecture. Probably a two-wheeled truck made to carry the implements quickly to a fire. In October, 1850, George Buffum notified the council that the hooks and ladders were ready for use, and given in charge of the street commissioner they were housed on the Court House Square. When the engine house was built on Weber Avenue, near El Dorado Street, for the Weber engine company, the Hooks were there placed. Two months later the Webers complained to the council that there was not enough room, and the Hooks were removed to Center Street, where they were placed in the rear of a coffee stand near Center and Levee, and in the fire of May 5, 1851, they were burned up.

That was Stockton's most disastrous fire in more ways than one, as catching fire from the shavings made in the erection of a hotel, it burned over more ground, destroyed more valuable property than any succeeding fire, and badly crippled the fire department, what there was of it, by burning most of the fire hose and badly injuring the fire engine, because improperly handled. Chief Engineer Nuttman and many of the firemen had gone to San Francisco to see the ruins of the big fire at that place a few days previous and amateurs, taking out the Weber engine to play water on the flames, the fire caught them between two buildings and nearly destroyed the machine.

The Weber Bucket Company

The Weber Engine No. 1 was at that time an organized company, claiming an organization since July 4, 1850; so reads the granite stone set in the front wall of their old engine house on the Peninsula. The date of their organization was always a disputed point between them and the Hook and Ladder company, because of the fact that the oldest company always had the place of honor the lead of every parade. The Webers claimed that date because of the fact, that at the great fire of December, 1849, a large number of citizens running to the fire with buckets formed two long lines from the channel to the fire. One side passed along full pails of water, the opposite side returned the

buckets to the water to be refilled. Then they called this the Weber Bucket Brigade and organized their company. They made this bluff work as the Hook and Ladder company was the meekest and mildest body of men in the department.

Organization of Weber Engine Company

The common council were informed in January, 1851, by many of the citizens, that if they would purchase an engine a fire company would immediately be organized. Captain Weber, then a member of the council, stated that anticipating the necessity of a fire engine he had obtained one in good order for immediate use. He offered to let the council have the machine at cost price, $3,799, payments to be made in three, five and six month installments. The council immediately accepted his proposition and January 29, 1851, Major Hammond, as Weber's agent, was instructed to deliver the engine to the chief of the fire department, James E. Nuttman. In the meantime some thirty citizens, men who formerly were firemen in the Eastern States, organized a company, in honor of Stockton's founder they adopted the name of Weber Engine Company No. 1 and elected the following officers, James E. Nuttman, chief engineer, W. H. Brown, first assistant engineer, William Adee, foreman, P. Q. Brown, first assistant foreman, E. B. Veeland, secretary, John W. Lewis, treasurer, and William H. Ward, steward. Young and full of energy, they celebrated the event March 1 with a festival, and a representative of the press was on hand for he wrote three days later, "We have seldom been more pleased than we were on Saturday last at the festival of the Weber company which took place in commemoration of the beginning of the company. It was a brilliant affair in every way worthy of the occasion. The meeting took place at 5 o'clock at the engine house and they marched to the New York Hotel, where the best dinner we ever sat down to was spread. Every delicacy of the season was upon the table, and a bottle of champagne by the side of each plate. The dinner was given at the expense of the company. Patriotic speeches, toasts and songs were the order of the day and 'all went merry as a marriage bell.' " Their first fire occurred March 6, in a tent on the peninsula, "and the company played on the flames with their beautiful engine and saved the office of Major Hammond. The necessity of another engine was obvious to every person who witnessed the conflagration."

The organization of a second fire engine company was brought about in a curious manner. As stated, in the fire of May 5, 1851, all of the hose of the Weber engine was destroyed and the machine badly damaged. The engine was repaired, but without hose the engine was worthless. The company petitioned the council for fire hose. Their request was not heeded until they threatened to disband. Then the council sent the chief engineer to San Francisco to purchase 500 feet of fire hose. The hose was scarcer than gold, and hose could not be purchased unless you bought with it the fire engine. Then the council bought of the firm of Davis & Smith, a fire engine, the "piano" make, fire hose and hooks and ladders for $6,000. They had to take the entire outfit to get that hose, and as the hooks were a little short, the firm threw in 500 extra feet of fire hose. The engine was delivered to the city in August, 1851, and given to the Webers for their use.

Protection No. 1 Organized

After the May, 1851, fire the citizens were cautioned to be more guarded in their domestic use of the destructive element and to subscribe the necessary funds for a hook and ladder company. Several meetings were held with that object in view and November 15, 1859, C. O. Burton, at one time foreman of the company, told of its organization on that date. The meeting was held in Brown & Carlisle store on the spot where stood Scott's saddlery, (Main Street, north side, just below El Dorado). At the meeting James W. Underhill was chairman and George H. Sanderson secretary. In those days the company met at the stores of the different members, as there was no accommodations for warmth in the truck house, which was nearly opposite the Republican office (same block further west). "The truck was bought by the city from Davis & Smith, together with a little 'one-horse' red engine at a cost of $4,000. The truck of course has been greatly improved. The company was organized with twenty-eight members."

Reorganization of Weber Company

Things worked smoothly and harmoniously in the Weber Engine Company until the latter part of May, 1853. At that time there seems to have been an election of officers. The company was composed of Boston, New York and Baltimore firemen, young men who had "run mit de machine" in those cities. The chief engineer had been a New York fireman, Ned Colt was a Baltimorian, and Henry Chanfrau was a Bostonian. They had assembled at the Angelo House for the purpose of reorganizing the company. The New Yorkers wanted James Lynch as foreman of the reorganized company, but the Bostonians had selected Henry Chanfrau as their leader. They had the majority of votes and the following officers were elected, Henry Chanfrau, foreman; F. E. Pacey, first assistant, James Goodman, second

assistant; John Utter, secretary and Edwin W. Colt, treasurer. The company then adopted a uniform of blue shirts trimmed with white, black trousers, black belts and blue tarpaulin hats. This uniform was not changed during their existence, except the hat for which the regular stiff leather fire hat was later substituted.

Eureka Company

The New Yorkers were much discomfited because of their defeat and nineteen of the Webers seceded, and assembling in the Angelo House two days later, June 2, organized the Eureka Company. They found as members the liveliest men in the city and before many years elapsed they found themselves one of the most popular engine companies in the state. After selecting their name they completed their organization by electing the following officers, James Lynch, foreman, Wm. B. Clark, fire assistant, Elbert Weeks, secretary and D. S. Clark, treasurer. Having completed their organization, they asked the council for the new engine that was in use by the Weber Company. This was refused them and they consented to use the pioneer machine on condition that they should have the next new engine bought by the city. In the latter part of 1853 the council set aside $4,000 for a new fine engine, and a few weeks later the council heard of an engine on sale in San Francisco. It was what was known as a Hanneman end-stroke tub engine. It was brought to the coast for Los Angeles, but the little pueblo was unable to pay for it. Chief Engineer Colt was sent to San Francisco and purchased the engine at a cost of $4,500, city script. On arrival of the machine the entire fire department turned out, and preceded by the Coggeshal brass band, they marched to the wharf. The firemen manned the ropes, and hauling the new engine to the corner of Main and Center streets, tested her water-throwing power. The new machine was turned over to the Weber Company and the Eurekas took the piano engine.

The Hanneman machine was housed in a two-story brick building on Channel Street near Hunter, the lot being donated by Captain Weber. Their former engine house had been a wooden structure on the Levee where now stands the Hotel Stockton. The Hook and Ladder Company occupied the same house, but the Hooks were later located on Market Street. Where the Eureka was housed we do not know, but in 1854, a neat two-story building, costing $11,450, was erected on Hunter Street for the use of the Eurekas and the Protection Hook and Ladder. The second story was handsomely fitted up by the companies, and on the eve of Washington's birthday the Eurekas gave a house-warming to all of their brother firemen and friends. It was said to be "the greatest event of the city, tables were spread with every luxury upstairs and down, and champagne flowed freely. The members spared no expense and the invited guests comprised our best citizens."

In the last month of the year the Eurekas were again made happy because of the arrival of their splendid second-class Smith engine, a machine that proved to be, in their hands, the best second-class machine on the Pacific Coast. The machine had been ordered by the council of the Button & Smith Fire Engine Company, of New York, at a cost of $1,500. Shipped around Cape Horn, it arrived at San Francisco on the clipper ship Phantom late in December, '54. The engine arrived in Stockton December 28, on the steamer Cornelia, and that evening "the ceremony of receiving the new engine was the occasion of a gallant demonstration on the part of our firemen." A procession was formed and preceded by a band they again marched to the Levee and manning the engine ropes, they paraded through the principal streets, then back to the cistern, corner of Main and Center, where the throwing power of the machine was tested. Although new and working stiff, the company were well pleased with her first performance as she threw a solid stream of water seventy-five feet through the open "butt" hose and a seven-eighth inch nozzle "pipe," thirty feet higher than the flagstaff.

San Joaquin Company

Soon after the Eureka was well settled a new fire company, the San Joaquin, was organized March 12, 1855, with George Schultz as foreman. The company numbered twenty-eight men, mostly Germans, and they adopted as their uniform gray shirts, black trousers, glazed caps and black belts with the name of the company inscribed thereon. Later they adopted red shirts and in time all of the companies had fire hats. The old piano machine formerly used by No. 2 was turned over to them and it was housed in a shack of a building where now stands the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Weber Avenue. During the following year the city fathers, for $300, secured a lot two blocks east where now the present chemical engine is located and a two-story brick building was erected. This was the only company that had the proud distinction of having an alarm bell. It was purchased by subscription at a cost of $250, the German ladies donating fifty dollars of that amount from the proceeds of a ball. A bell tower was erected on the engine house and the bell installed. Alas, in loud clear tones it ne'er rang out for the bell

was cracked. The company used it for several years, when it was supplanted in 1865 by a new bell weighing 480 pounds. When the new engine house, the present structure, was built, 1869, the bell was sold to a Linden church denomination.

A warm friendship existed between the firemen and the traveling theatrical companies that played in Stockton and this friendship was expressed in gifts and theatre benefits. One of the first companies to play in Stockton was the Chapman family, including their daughter Caroline, a young girl of ten or twelve years of age. In August, 1852, they tendered the firemen a benefit, the proceeds to form a fund for disabled firemen. Two days later, memorial services were held, August 14, in memory of the death of the great statesman Henry Clay. Caroline Chapman on this occasion was the guest of the firemen, riding on the Hook and Ladder truck. This so pleased the young fire fighters that they tendered the Chapmans a benefit in the Corinthian Theater on the Peninsula.

Two years later in December, 1854, the Stockton Theater was opened under the management of George Ryer, and in January, 1855, he tendered the firemen a benefit, in which Caroline Chapman volunteered her services. It was "one of the most brilliant entertainments they had ever witnessed. The firemen in their uniforms made a splendid appearance as they entered, preceded by the band playing 'Hail Columbia.'" At the conclusion of the performance Ryer responded to a curtain call; as he turned to leave the stage he was met by the chief engineer, Edwin Colt, who presented Ryer with a beautiful diamond pin, in the form of a cross, and studded with eleven large diamonds and valued at $600. It was a gift from the firemen and other citizens.

At the close of the dramatic season, the firemen were again favored with a benefit, and Caroline Chapman again volunteered her services. Mrs. Chapman was called on for a speech, and leaving the stage, she returned immediately bearing in her hands three magnificent silk banners, bearing the inscription of three fire companies Weber, Eureka, and Protection Hook and Ladder, together with the date of their organization and their motto. Chief Engineer Colt received the banners and then called for three cheers for the Chapmans.

Howard Engine Company Visits Stockton

Another close friendship was that of the Stockton firemen for the firemen of other cities. The Howard Engine Company No. 3 of San Francisco visited Stockton June 19, 1855. It was one of the most notable events of that day, as the Howards were the high-toned engine company of the metropolis, and their foreman, Frank E. R. Whitney, was one of the founders of the Dashaways, a temperance society, and a temperance man, something very unusual firemen. The Howards brought with them their beautiful double-deck engine presented to them by W. D. M. Howard at a cost of $5,000, and the American Brass Band. They were given a cannon salute of fourteen guns at daylight, ten guns when the reception committee received the visitors, and minute guns were fired during the moving of the parade. About 7 o'clock the Howards were welcomed to the city by the reception committee and escorted to the Protection engine house; from there they marched to breakfast at the Weber House. At 8 o'clock there was a firemen's parade, with two bands. At 6 o'clock the entire department marched to I. Zachariah's garden on Park Street, now the asylum grounds, "where they were served with a sumptuous repast by the proprietor. The following day by invitation of Dr. R. K. Reed, the resident physician, the visitors visited the Insane Asylum. The Howards then visited the home of Dr. E. S. Holden where they were entertained and partook of a collation gotten up in the doctor's best style." The third day they returned to San Francisco on the steamer Bragdon, the Stockton department escorted them to the boat, and the Howards from the hurricane deck gave cheer after cheer for Stockton and the ladies. Arriving home late that night they were received by the First California Guard and the entire fire department of 700 firemen and escorted to their engine house. Chief Engineer Colt spared neither time nor money in entertaining the San Francisco firemen. Remembering this, a short time afterward, the company sent Chief Colt a fine fire hat valued at forty-five dollars, appropriately inscribed on the visor. On every parade Colt wore this hat, and of handsome features, commanding appearance, wearing his heavy white coat and carrying his silver speaking trumpet, he was the observed of all observers.

Eurekas Make Return Visit

Early in June, 1856, the Howards invited the Eurekas to be their guests. The Stockton firemen accepted the invitation for July 4th, as the common council had refused to appropriate any money towards a celebration here. Early in the afternoon of July 3rd the company, fifty-five in number, led by Condy's Cornet Band and escorted to the steamer by their brother firemen, were cheered all along the streets, "and their machine was as bright as a new dollar and beautifully decorated with flags, ribbons and flowers." Arriving at San Francisco, as the steamer neared the Pacific Street wharf, they were welcomed by a cannon salute fired by the French artillery company

of the Vigilance Committee. They were received by the entire San Francisco fire department, numbering over 700 men, in full uniform. On landing their machine, four men were detailed from each San Francisco company to man the Eureka's engine, and the firemen paraded the streets for nearly one hour, passing each engine house during the parade. Then entertained by the Howards until 4 o'clock they were permitted to go to bed. Aroused early the following morning, for a fireman is supposed to never grow weary, they were kept going throughout the day, and that evening attended the American Theater. On Saturday the Howards and the Eurekas took the Stockton machine out for a wash, and the company at the brakes played 185 feet through an inch nozzle and 100 feet of hose; the San Francisco firemen then trying their muscle played 181 feet. That afternoon the Eurekas visited the Monumentals, the "big 6," as she was called, on Clay Street hill, the company for which the song, "The Engine House on the Hill" was composed. There a collation was given the visitors, and toasts given and songs sung. That evening the Eurekas were tendered a complimentary banquet at the American Exchange. It was one of the finest banquets ever given in San Francisco, the feast alone costing over $5,000. The bill of fare was printed on the richest of dark blue silk, in ink of pure gold. The following day, Sunday, they attended the service of the eloquent divine, Rev. Dr. Scott. On the afternoon of June 7 they returned to Stockton, escorted to the steamer Urilda by the fourteen engines and three hook and ladder companies of the metropolis. The firemen declared that they had been treated like royalty. They couldn't spend a dollar, everything was paid for in advance by the Howards.

The motto of the Stockton firemen was "Where duty calls there we obey," and they believed it their duty not only to extinguish the destructive material fires, but to inspire and encourage the fire of patriotism in every American heart. During their existence they celebrated every natal day by a parade, and every member not in line was heavily fined unless he sent a qualified substitute. The citizens were not so patriotic, and in 1852 there would have been no celebration except for the action of Protection No. 1. Appointing a committee, they solicited subscriptions for a celebration, and finally aroused the do-nothings to action. The day was ushered in by the thunder of cannon from 2 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock. A procession was then formed upon the plaza, comprising the Hook & Ladder Company of forty men, with their truck handsomely trimmed; the Masonic order and citizens. Marching to the Methodist Church on Washington Street, they listened to an oration by A. C. Bradford, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by J. A. Donaldson, and patriotic music by the church choir. Dinners were then provided by the different hotels and the day ended with a grand ball in the dining room of the Crescent City Hotel.

On another occasion in 1859, Minard S. Thresher, foreman of the Weber Engine Company, made a motion at the monthly meeting that they celebrate Washington's birthday with a grand ball. In support of his motion he declared that "It is one of the many duties of a representative body of citizens like the Weber Engine Company to keep alive in the community the patriotic spirit with which the fathers of our magnificent country were imbued."

Patriotic Firemen

The patriotism of the Weber Engine Company was never more emphatically expressed than in June, 1861, when the news came, April 26, by pony express, that the secessionists had fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. It was a crucial moment; the question was, are you for or against the Union? The Webers quickly answered the question by flinging to the breeze the Stars and Stripes on their magnificent flagpole, 130 feet in height, which was brought from Oregon in the rough and hewn into shape by the carpenter members of the company. It was planted in front of the engine house, a small brick building then on Channel Street near Hunter and July 2 "a reunion was held and a celebration over the raising of a beautiful flag with streamers over their pole and the clinking of glasses was continually heard." The pole was topped by a tin fireman's hat four feet across. The flag was 16x30 feet with streamers 60 feet.

The Channel Street engine house was altogether too small for the housing of the steam engine purchased in 1863, and the common council erected for them a new and much larger engine house one block west. In lowering the flagpole to remove it to the new location, it got away from the workmen and falling with a crash, the smaller half was splintered into a thousand pieces. The company then send to Oregon for another pole and splicing it with iron bands, the pole 120 feet in length, was replanted in the center of the street, and surmounted with a galvanized weather vane representing a steam engine. Some four years later a boy of twelve years climbed the pole and reefed the halyards. It was a dangerous feat and for his work he was well rewarded by the company. This was the tallest, and the only ground-planted flagpole south of Sacramento, save that on Banner Island. It could be seen many miles distant from any direction and with the flag and streamers flying, on a clear day, it was a beautiful and inspiring

sight. The pole had a tragic ending. On February 9, 1870, a strong sou'wester was blowing with increasing violence; "during the gale windmills were upset, shingles blown from houses, and the Weber flagstaff fell to the earth with a crash, the pole crushing through the roof of the Corinithian Building into the room occupied by Charles Walner, the musician."

First Steam Fire Engine

The invention of the steam fire engine caused a complete change in the method of extinguishing fires, especially in big cities, where they had proven themselves to be far superior to the hand-power fire engines. San Francisco had purchased a steam engine and found it first class in every respect. This was in 1860 and the Webers had sold their Hanneman engine for $1,200 to parties in Pacheco, Contra Costa County, and were undecided for a time whether to purchase a double hand engine or a steam fire engine. In the company there were several first-class machinists and steam engineers and they recommended that the company purchase a steam fire engine, as it could do a greater amount of work, throw a heavier stream of water a greater distance and work all day or night without tiring. They had not figured, however, on getting the heavy steamer to the fire by hand power nor the muddy condition of the streets in winter. The city appropriated some $2,000 and the company sent on an order to Levy & Neaffie of Philadelphia for a second class steam fire engine at a cost of $4,000. The engine was shipped around Cape Horn in a flying clipper and it arrived in Stockton late in December, 1862, and during the month the engine was set up by William Keep, proprietor of the Globe Foundry.

The trial of the machine that was to work wonders in putting out a fire was to be tested New Year's day, 1863. The trial was the talk of the town, for it was quite a novelty to have an engine playing upon a fire. On that day the Webers in full uniform proudly marched to the Levee pulling the steamer, soon to be deeply humiliated by a long delay in getti up steam. The fire in the boiler furnace was lighted and the crowd expected to see something wonderful. The smoke rolled out of the stack in volumes, but the engine would not make steam sufficient to start the flywheel. Then the hand engine firemen began to laugh and joke the Webers about their wonderful steam engine. Finally the engineers found out the trouble; the firmen had used pine burrs in lighting the fire and they had choked up the smoke stack with soot and the steamer had no draft. Taking off the smoke stack and cleaning it out they again lit the fire using less smoky material, and the engine was soon playing two heavy streams of water. The engine had been tested at the factory and threw a stream of water 245 feet.

The trials and tribulations of the Webers had just commenced, for the little brick engine house on Channel Street was too small to accommodate the engine and the company was compelled to house her in the wooden coach house of Fisher & Company's stage stable, a block to the east. The company petitioned the council for a new and larger engine house, but the city fathers replied that they had no money for that purpose. The Webers threatened to disband and then the council got busy and passed an ordinance for an election, the citizens to vote upon the question of the council issuing bonds to the amount of $5,300 for the erection of an engine house. The citizens voted the bonds by a heavy majority. Captain Weber deeded the city a lot on Channel Street just north of the water front and the building was erected and dedicated May 19, 1864. The company with great ceremony hauled the steamer and their four-wheeled hose carriage to its new headquarters. That evening they had a collation and a dance in the new hall of the second-story of the building. The hall was handsomely fitted up at the company's expense.

The steam fire engine was a complete failure as a fire extinguisher and an elephant on their hands for several years, because they had no means of quickly reaching the fire during the summer and in winter it was useless because of the condition of the streets. At an alarm of fire the members would run several blocks to the engine house and, already "winded," they would undertake to hasten to the fire with their heavy engine, perhaps a run of a half mile or more. Many a time have we seen the Webers "running" to a fire on a walk, the men being completely exhausted. Ofttimes the Eurekas and San Joaquins would reach a small fire and extinguish it before the Webers arrived. The members could not afford to use horse power to haul their steamer; the city could not provide it as the other three companies could demand horses and so they were the laughing stock of the community until March, 1870. Then they employed Charles Ashley, a farmer, at $100 per month to furnish two horses, live in the engine house and drive the team to every fire. Then the tables were turned and the Webers had the laugh on the hand engines.

Another handicap of the steamer was the scarcity of water, for at that time there were no fire hydrants. Few fires burned any length of time, most of them wooden one-story buildings, when the Webers with their two powerful streams began playing upon the flames. The only water source was the fire well or cisterns dug at the intersection of four streets

or the Stockton or Mormon channels. The steamer exhausted a fire well in about ten minutes, while it would supply a hand engine from two to three hours, flowing in almost as fast as it was pumped out. These cisterns were from fifteen to twenty feet in depth and about fifteen feet square. They were walled up first with three-inch plank and later with brick at a cost of from $200 to $400. They were placed along the principal streets of the city, and the outlying residences had no protection whatever from fire. In a far distant fire the first engine to arrive would set at the cistern, run off their hose and play into the second engine and she into the third engine, which played upon the fire. In this manner the companies would play upon a fire a half mile distant from the nearest fire well.

Although the Weber was at all times speedy in reaching a fire during the dry season, in the winter season they were no better off than in the hand hauling days, for galloping the horses over the good streets, the minute they hit the mud the animals were winded, and the driver was compelled to stop and let them rest.

After a time the Weber steamer, which was the second steam fire engine on the Pacific Coast, became antiquated and out of date and in 1874, at a cost of $4,200 the company purchased a second class Amoskeag steamer. The "Old Betsey," as she was called, was then used for all kinds of purposes, pumping out cellars, sprinkling streets, and taken to the islands at one time to extinguish a peat fire. The engine, although forty years old, did fine work at the pavilion fire in 1902 and is now in the city corporation yard, ready at any time to fight her old enemy, the fire fiend.

Members of Weber Engine Company

The names of these who gave their time and money freely for the protection of the city should be remembered and I here submit the names of the Weber Engine Company, together with their occupations as I remember them: H. F. Horn, saddletree maker; John A. Balthis, Joshua Barstow, John W. Hart, Robert W. Howes, William H. Derrick, blacksmiths; M. J. Jerry, John Sirey, Henry Robinson and Thomas K. Hook, corpenters; I. V. Leffler, hotel keeper; John W. Root, wagonmaker; J. H. Hogan, Frank T. Baldwin, attorneys; George M. Doll, George S. Ladd, merchants; L. E. Yates, stable keeper; Charles G. Earnest, tinsmith; Sol Salsman, harnessmaker; Charles E. Pinkham, J. H. Barney, Dan Meader and George A. Brown, bookkeepers; R. W. Keltie, stage proprietor; John Gross, hotelkeeper; John Crofton, constable; Amos Durant, laundryman; John Goode, painter; John Barker, cattle dealer; Charles Brutchy, saloonkeeper; William Jackson, R. J. Patterson, Ben F. Sanborn, Charles Schneider, W. H. Briggs, A. Enders, A. Levy, George Devoll, D. K. Hienbonch, Tom. Donecliff, E. Jeffers, F. A. Taylor, C. E. Taylor, William Applegate, W. O. Cutler, L. Weingath, H. B. Babcock, Ed Stockel, Fred Valentine, R. M. Jersey, T. H. Bridge, John Brown, Andrew Hansen, M. S. and Thomas Thresher and John Ziegler.

The Weber Hose Company

In the earlier days of the fire department, each hand engine was accompanied by a two-wheeled hose cart carrying, on a reel, about 600 feet of leather hose. After the purchase of steam fire engines by the Weber and the Eureka they used the same style of hose cart, drawn by a horse, each cart carrying about 1,000 feet of heavy duck lined rubber hose. Early on the morning of September 10, 1877 an alarm of fire was turned in and Charles Ashley, the Weber engine driver, rapidly drove to the fire. He was followed by Frank Kinsley, a young man of some twenty years of age, driving "old Bob," the hose horse. In the darkness he was thrown from the cart by some obstruction and falling under the wheel his leg and thigh were so badly crushed that he died the following day. This was the first tragedy in the Stockton Fire Department. His funeral was attended by the entire department together with an escort from the Stockton Guards, of which he was a member.

At this time both companies had auxiliary hose carriages which were manned by young volunteers from fifteen to twenty years of age. They were four-wheeled carriages, beautiful in design and costing each company from $1,200 to $1,500 each. The Weber Hose Company was organized in January, 1875, and disbanded in February, 1879. The company elected as its first officers, E. F. Foran, president; Charles M. Weber, Jr., foreman; Henry Eshbach, assistant foreman; E. J. Walker, secretary; Henry Wolf, treasurer, and Eli Confer, Mathew Crane and Frank Eck, committee on investigation. The company included such young fellows as Otto Grunsky, Wm. W. Westbay, Charles Starkey, John Boice, Lincoln Ruggles, Robert Furry, Frank Adams, Otto Vogelsang and William Sanders. So enthusiastic a fireman was the last named member, he would ride his little white pony to the engine house and assist, with the pony, in starting the hose carriage.

Eureka Hose Company

The Eureka Hose Company, organized December 4, 1868, comprised young men of about the same age as those of No. 1. Both hose companies were assisted by their proteges, and and on the occasion of the Eurekas' visit to San Jose, June 2, 1873, in celebration of their

anniversary, they were accompanied by the Eureka Hose Company. The Eurekas took with them their fine steamer and two beautiful iron gray horses and were much admired in the Garden City. The foreman of the hose company, John P. Kafitz, a young man about twenty years of age, acted as drum major for the brass band that had accompanied the Eurekas; the son of a boot and shoe maker, he was very popular with all classes of citizens, and so successful was he in his new position the Eurekas presented him with a complete drum major's uniform at a cost of $150. The presentation was made in Mozart hall on the evening of July 3, about fifty of his friends being present. The presentation was made by A. B. Bennett, and the following day, leading the parade, in his gorgeous uniform, he was admired by thousands of people. Five years later, November 21, 1878, his death from tuberculosis was mourned by thousands of people. He was a member of the military, a major on the staff of General Canavan, Third Brigade, N. G. C., a member of several secret societies, and second assistant engineer of Eureka No. 2. The funeral services at the Presbyterian Church were conducted by the Rev. Martin Post of the Congregational, and Rector Elias Birdsall of the Episcopal Church, with Mrs. Gertrude Starbird, Flora Phelps, J. Le Rose Phelps and Charles E. Pinkham in the choir and Ivan Carmichael at the organ.

The Gallant Young Firemen

Some ten years previous to the organization of the hose companies, there were two youngster fire companies between the ages of eight and twelve years, the Young Americas and the Vansyckles. George Kroh, a carpenter and a genius, then residing with his parents next to the Birdsall Foundry, on San Joaquin Street, in 1859 made a small box engine and placed therein a double cylinder pump, which he had manufactured in the foundry. It was what was known as a garden pump. George Kroh was a member of Weber Engine Company No. 1 and organized a company of boys, took charge of the little engine and named it Young America. The Young Americas were the principal attraction in the 4th of July procession that year.

The Eurekas not to be outclassed by their rivals, the following year formed a similar company. Some two years previous, J. M. Vansyckle, agent of Wells Fargo & Co. and a member of No. 2, had presented them with a small fire engine about three feet high and five feet long, which had been imported from New York by the express company to protect their building in case of fire. It would throw a stream of water similar to our garden hose of today. The Eurekas accepted the gift, repainted it, and named it Vansyckle. The two little fire companies were in the 4th of July parades and in that of 1863, there was no more prouder boy than the author, in his glazed cap, black trousers, red shirt, and patent leather belt with the word Vansyckle on it. The Young Americas wore the same uniform except their shirts were white. The Independent, in writing of the celebration said, "A number of young lads in this city have organized an engine company and they will appear in the 4th of July parade, the Eureka Engine Company having given them control of the little engine Vansyckle. The boys have elected George R. Sanderson, foreman, Edgar Whitney, assistant foreman, Charles Williams, secretary, Calvin Baldwin, treasurer. The other members are George Warfield, Frank Wilkins, Harry Housman, Gilbert Don, John Clowes, John Housman, Charles Weber, Frank King, George H. Tinkham, Edgar Sanderson, Andrew Chase and George Rappel."

The highest ambition of a fireman was to arrive first at the fire, "get on first water" and play a greater distance than their brother companies. In this the Eurekas were ever ready and they elected so far as possible active, vigilant men. They obtained as members nearly all of the draymen in the city; these men, with their two-wheel drays, would put their horses on a gallop for the engine house at an alarm of fire and jumping from their drays would man the ropes. Sometimes they would throw the rope over a dray stake and up the street the engine would roll, the two men on the engine tongue trying to keep their feet to say nothing of guiding the engine. So eager were the men to have their engine in working order, they had monthly drills or "washes" as they were called, and on Saturday evening at 4 o'clock they would go to the channel and for a half hour or more work their engine.

In order to encourage these engine playing contests the state fair directors gave premiums for the best playing. In 1857 the State Fair was held at Stockton and engine playing contests took place between the three Stockton companies and the Monumental No. 6 of San Francisco and the Young America of Sacramento. The Fair directors gave silver trumpets for the best first, second and third class engine playing, the engines to play through 100 feet of hose open butt without any pipe, one stream with a 1¼ inch nozzle and two streams with a ⅞ inch nozzle. The only second-class engines in the contest were the Stockton machines, and the Webers played open butt 23 feet, one stream, 155 feet, and two streams, 158 feet. The Eurekas played 34 feet open butt, 157 feet, one stream, and 156 feet, two streams. The San Joaquins played 19-154-160 feet. The judges declared the playing a tie. The San Joaquins and Webers re-

fused to make another trial and five days later, the Eurekas playing alone threw a stream of water 157.5 inches and the judges awarded them the silver trumpet.

The following year visiting the State Fair at Marysville, the Eurekas had a hard experience. They left Stockton August 24 in the steamer Gazelle accompanied by Condy's band and a number of citizens. The steamer arrived at Sacramento about 7 o'clock that evening and they were entertained by the firemen of that city. Embarking the following morning, about forty miles above Sacramento the Gazelle struck a snag in the river, and leaking badly, to keep her from sinking, the Eurekas were compelled to work their engine throughout the day and a part of the night. Fortunately another steamer came along and the company transferred to her and late that night landed at Marysville. The contest was over before the arrival of the Eurekas. The Marysville firemen insisted on the Eurekas giving an exhibition of her playing powers, and after the gravel which she sucked up from the river had been cleaned from the engine the machine threw a powerful stream 197 feet. It was a greater distance than two of the first-class machines had played. Returning again to Sacramento on the Gazelle, which had been repaired, they were again entertained by their brother firemen in Sacramento, then leaving about 4:30, after a slow trip, they arrived at Stockton after a twelve hours' run, and found that the firemen here had been waiting all night to receive the home comers. They were welcomed home by a cannon salute, skyrockets and a big bonfire. Marching to the Eurekas' house the band playing and the men cheering, they housed the engine and then proceeded to Webers where a collation was spread, then visiting the San Joaquins there was another eat, the affair ending with another feast in the Protection Hook and Ladder house.

The members of the Eureka engine company at this time were Solomon Pearsall, foreman; Wm. R. Jefferson, first assistant foreman; Edward Hickinbotham, second assistant foreman; B. P. Baird, B. F. Boutell, Henry Blum, Geo. W. Aylesworth, D. W. Blackleach, Louis E. Chicard, Thomas Cunningham, Mark Dugan, C. H. Huffman, C. D. Bryan, W. M. Coombs, E. A. Everett, John T. Hickinbotham, John T. Boice, Samuel Elliott, Wm. Graham, A. M. Gray, John Flyn, John Kerr, Henry Hodgkins, C. S. Cook, Elbert Weeks, R. B. Lane, T. W. Newell, A. S. Rider, James Ruddick, Thomas McWha, Mark Sellig, Jerome Myers, Geo. L. Sanderson, R. E. Wilhoit, James Middleton, Geo. Taber, Fred Schaffer, E. T. Spafford, Dennis Mehan, Joseph T. Scott, Robert Kerr, C. McCausland, H. Stewart, Henry Trembley, J. M. Swain, Fred Moebus, Nicholas McKensie, T. J. Smith, Delos Manning, J. C. Oben, Thomas Eckstrom, F. H. Lewissen, Joseph Long, Dan Lucas, Thomas Greneir, Christopher Lyons, Thomas J. Keyes, Frank Morse and John Shea.

The coming and the parting of friends is today but a momentary event, for we have almost annihilated time and distance, but in the other days the departure of friends meant perhaps a return no more. Such perhaps was the thought of the Eurekas when it was announced by W. B. Clark in January, 1853, that he was going to Portland, Ore., to reside. He was one of Stockton's oldest citizens and he had been the foreman of the company for several years. Assembling at the engine house the company tendered him a bountiful collation, which ended with the presentation to him of a beautiful California gold ring. Then manning the engine ropes, he was escorted to the steamer by his friends and cheer after cheer greeted his departure.

Two of the most popular firemen in the department, regardless of their Eureka membership, were Henry Hodgkins and Samuel Baldwin, and when it was announced that they would depart for the east November 17, 1858, there was quite a stir in the city. The press stated that "Our city was thrown into considerable confusion yesterday by the announcement that two of our oldest citizens, Henry Hodgkins and Sam Baldwin, would depart for the East. They go to New York and from thence Mr. Hodgkins will go to England. Champagne and various drinks were the order of the day and at the Eureka engine house, which was thrown open for the reception of friends, Mr. Hodgkins was presented with a beautiful gold ring. At two o'clock Mr. Baldwin's friends at the 'Shade' made him a present of a gold watch chain. At the appointed hour the friends of both gentlemen, both prominent Eurekas, assembled at the engine house and marched from there to the steamer. As the Helen Hensley left the wharf cheer after cheer greeted the two travelers and the wish for a pleasant voyage and a speedy return." This journey was taken by steamer, then the only way. After several months Mr. Hodgkins returned to Stockton, and again went East in July, 1869, by railroad. He was accompanied by Henry Robinson, who went to Massachusetts, and George Weller, to Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Hodgkins before his departure for England "gave a farewell dinner to his friends and bumpers of champagne were drank to the long life and future happiness of the host."

Marshall Hook and Ladder

The necessity of a hook and ladder company is much like that of an extra tire on an automobile, you may have no use for it for several

years and you may need it badly most any time. The use of ladders and truck is twofold, to save life from high buildings and to carry aloft the hose lines. Here in Stockton we had no building over two stories in height until twenty-five years ago, hence no need of ladders for that kind of work. The only use made of the truck and apparatus was to rake over the burned hay from incendiary fires, of which there were many. The city fathers refused to purchase a new and up to date truck for Protection No. 1, so they were compelled to be contented with the old antiquated affair until 1883. At that time Oscar Marshall, who was reared in Stockton, invented an extension ladder-truck. "It is a valuable invention, doing its work in the most satisfactory manner," said the inventor's friends. It was manufactured at the wagon-shop of F. Miller, and was 34 feet in length and 9 feet in heighth from the street to the top of the ladders. The ladders could be extended 60 feet by ropes and pulleys, more in number than on a river schooner. Marshall had a pull in politics and had a special friend in James H. Budd, so the council bought the truck at a cost of $2,800. It was the joke of the town because in making use of the truck it was necessary to stop and back it up to the sidewalk. As time-saving at a fire is just as necessary in raising ladders as in hose work, the truck was of no practical value. The only incident worth recording is that it caused the death of a young fireman, David Ferrill, September 2, 1890. The young man, in running to a fire, attempted to jump upon the running board of the truck, then drawn by horses, his foot slipped and falling to the street the rear wheel passed over him, badly crushing his body and he died a few minutes later. The city kept this apparatus until 1895, at which time they purchased an up-to-date Babcock truck. With this truck it is possible to run alongside of a burning building and raise the ladder 60 feet within a minute and a half, and supporting two firemen on the top round of the ladder, swing round in a three-quarter circle.

Protection Hook and Ladder

Ever ready, ever willing to do all within their power to save life and property these were the members of Protection Hook and Ladder No. 1 in 1858: S. T. Nye, foreman; David Porter, assistant foreman; Benjamin R. Lippincott, H. M. Fanning, Charles P. Greeley, John P. Nash, Harry Hubbard, M. L. Bird, Henry B. Underhill, E. E. Kenney, E. B. Whitman, Charles A. Potter, C. O. Burton, Charles A. Hutchinson, Wm. B. Losee, Wm. H. Nowell, Wm. Harper, Geo. Kroh, David G. Oullahan, John H. Tucker, Wallace Tinkham, Edward Hickman, Thomas R. Moseley, Royal B. Parker, Charles A. Mead, Louis M. Hickman, J. M. Conley, Henry H. Hewlett, J. P. Stockwell, Samuel Geddes, Geo. H. Sanderson, Elisha Lyons, John Fox, John L. Woodman, Hart Littebrant, Charles Jones, Robert W. Miller, A. L. Bours, Henry Grimbel, F. L. Sargent, Wm. Sanders, Elbert J. Smith, L. Howard and Wm. Chiten.

Eureka Serenaders

The pioneers had no methods of congratulating their newly married friends except the instrumental and vocal serenade and the barbaric charivari. The Eureka serenaders employed both in congratulating their brother firemen in their matrimonial ventures. In 1856 they presented their secretary, Rufus B. Lane, with a handsome and costly pin which he proudly wore during his life. Deserting his bachelor friends in October, 1859, he married Miss Jennie Hodgkins, the sister of Henry Hodgkins. About ten o'clock that night the Eurekas silently marched to the home, accompanied by a cornet band and tendered their secretary and his bride a serenade. Some two hours later they again appeared "and the firing of the cannon, which they had hauled to the house on a dray, shook all the glass in the neighborhood for blocks around; awoke all the babies in town and set the dogs howling. Then followed the usual uproar of trumpets, bells, tin cans, the old fiddle and other hideous instruments, until the bride and groom appeared at the door and invited the crowd in to take something."

In 1860 there was another seceder from the bachelor ranks, Alfred S. Rider, the biggest fireman in the company, who weighed over 200 pounds and later reached nearly 300. He was one of the eight "Pioneers" who, uniformed in their dark blue coats, black trousers, fire hats and white leather belts, marched abreast ahead of the Eurekas in every parade, carrying on their shoulder genuine heavy broad-axes. They "blazed the trail" and looked very ferocious to the youngsters. He was married October 11, to Miss Sarah McLellan and early in the evening he was given a fine serenade by the band. Assembling at the engine house about eleven o'clock, "they had with them all kinds of ingenious ear torturing instruments, including three bass drums,. two snare drums, a fife and a good performer, a church bell, fish bells, cow bells and the cannon which they had loaded upon a dray. Proceeding to the Crescent City Hotel they began their unearthly racket, firing the cannon several times during the 'serenade' and after the boys had pounded and blown until nearly exhausted, the bridegroom appeared and introduced his bride. A procession was then formed and corralling the bridegroom all hands marched to Sol Pear-

sall's saloon, where the champagne flowed freely."

Another serenade, quite discomforting to the recipient was that to Louis M. Hickman, who had just married Mary Dallas, the oldest daughter of Charles Dallas. On the night of their marriage the firemen and other friends appeared before their residence on West Oak Street to give the married couple a serenade. The house was dark, the bridegroom endeavoring to make the serenaders believe no one was at home. But they had kept track of his movements and began their unearthly noise, beat their tin cans, fired pistols, set off firecrackers, whirled their wooden rackets and yelled for the bridegroom until they were exhausted. The bridegroom was a haughty young man and opposed to serenades when he was the object of them. It was a clear case of stubbornness on the bridegroom's part and victory or death on the part of the Eurekas. On each side of their engine was the motto "We aim to conquer." Going to the engine house, they hauled the machine to the cistern near the home and began playing a stream of water through the window. Did the happy couple appear? They did in short order and the bridegroom treated the crowd, but he never forgave them.

Double-Deck Engines

When in 1859, the Webers were planning to purchase a second-class steam fire engine, weighing three and a half tons, and draw it by man power, the Eurekas voted to order a first-class hand engine with a weight less than one-third that of the Weber steamer. We have already noted the wisdom of their choice. Subscriptions were obtained from the members to the amount of $2,000, an English opera company gave them a benefit netting $150, and in November they ordered a first class end-stroke machine from Jeffries & Co., Pawtucket, R. I. At the same time an engine of similar make was ordered for the San Joaquin Engine Company. The engines arrived early in December, 1860, having been shipped around Cape Horn, and were set up and ready for a trial wash on Christmas day. The cost of the two machines was $7,500, the Eurekas' engine costing $500 extra because of finer woodwork and finish. The box of the San Joaquin engine was mahogany and the trimmings brass. The Eureka engine was a beauty, as handsome an engine as was ever seen in the state. The box was rosewood so highly polished that it reflected like a mirror. The trimmings were of German silver and inlaid with pearl. The machine would play four streams of water, two from each side with sixty men at the brakes. It was known as a double-decker because twenty men, ten on each side, worked the brakes standing on decks or platforms on top of the box. As a powerful water-playing machine the new engine was not a success for several reasons; the older members, exempt after five years' service, according to state law, had retired; the draying business was now confined to a few four-wheeled drays; the teamsters had gone out of business because of the coming of the railroad. Many of these men belonged to the company. Quite a number had joined the army, among them Sol Pearsall, the foreman of the Eurekas. Monthly washes had been discontinued and a sufficient number of men could not be assembled at one time to bring out the full power of the new machine. The competition between the two companies was somewhat enlivened when the Webers attached horses to their engine steamer, as they would ofttimes arrive first at the fire. To offset this the Eurekas purchased a horse and harness, kept the animal near the engine house and employed a young man to ride him to the fire, hauling the machine. It was amusing to see the engine rolling up the street, the horse on the jump, and the engine-tongue men having all they could do to keep their feet, to say nothing of guiding the engine.

Hand power versus horse power is a losing game, and the leading Eurekas soon learned that unless they bestirred themselves the company would go to pieces. The men would run to a fire and work hard at the engine brakes perhaps an hour or more, with their rivals, the Webers, standing around and looking at their steamer doing the work of extinguishing the flames and this, of course, was very discouraging for No. 2. The Eurekas had at this time a member named A. B. Bennett, a man of good education, quite an executive, and he, with others, in 1871, organized the Eureka Association. The circular sent out by them read as follows: "The prime object of this association is the creation of a fund to be devoted to the purchase of a steam fire engine for the use of Eureka No. 2, to be employed in the service of the fire department of Stockton. The capital stock of the association is fixed at $6,000, divided into 1,200 shares of $5.00 each, to be aided by such voluntary contributions, in the form of donations from insurance companies and other sources as may offer in aid of the enterprise. For eighteen years our motto has been, 'We aim to conquer,' and so long as vigilance and unaided muscle were opposed to us, the contest was equal, and the Eurekas were considered no common foe. There is not a man who has served in the company's ranks that is not proud of his record; but it will soon become a thing of the past and be forgotten unless, as in other days, we prove ourselves equal to any emergency."

This stirring appeal had its effect and in a short time stock sufficient was sold to warrant

the company in ordering an engine. The design of the machine, one that would be superior in every respect to any second class steam engine on the coast, was planned and blueprints made by A. B. Bennett. These plans were sent on to Jeffries & Co., Pawtucket, R. I., with instructions to build the best engine that could be made. The engine was landed in Stockton December 6, 1872, at a cost of $6,000, nearly $2,000 more than the regular brass-trimmed engine. The machine was worth it, as steam could be raised in her boilers from cold water in less than five minutes, and in an exhibition play July 4, 1874, through 100 feet of hose and 1¼ nozzle- pipe and drawing water through 7 feet of suction hose she played a stream of water 295 feet. This is a distance scarcely exceeded by the present day auto pumps.

The company purchased three large, handsome iron-gray horses through their foreman, Thomas Cunningham, and as soon as the engine went into service, two horses were attached to the engine, and one animal to the hose cart. The engine driver was Charles Thompson, the horse cart driver, Fernando Lastreto. Then the old rivalry between No. 1 and No. 2 was renewed, but it was not the man to man contest of the old days and hence the charm and the interest was gone. It was simply a race of horse against horse in answer to the fire alarm and not always honestly driven. On one occasion, in a collision, a horse's leg was broken and he was later killed. Then the chief engineer was compelled to make certain rules regarding their speed to a fire, and under no conditions must the head engine cut out the rear machine.

For many years all three companies celebrated their anniversary days by picnics, balls and excursions, but particularly attractive was the celebration of the anniversary day of the Eureka No. 2 under the slogan "The Day We Celebrate." It was in fact a small 4th of July celebration and was anticipated with pleasure by many citizens. The company made every effort to make each picnic a success and they were assisted in their work by all classes of citizens. Sometimes the picnic was held jointly with the other companies, but in the main they were celebrated by the Eurekas alone.

On June 2, 1869, a salute of seventeen guns awoke the town at 6 o'clock, and ushered in the "day we celebrate." Flags were flying from all of the engine houses and many private buildings; the Eureka engine house was decorated from top to bottom. At 9 o'clock the members in full uniform and the exempt members in citizens' dress assembled at the engine house on Hunter Street. Forming in line, the stalwart Pioneers, marching eight abreast, with their broad-axes, led the parade, followed by Schmidt's Cornet Band, the Eureka Exempts and fifty-six firemen hauling their "new engine, beautifully ornamented, glistening like silver in the sun." Then came the Eureka hose boys with the handsomely decorated four-wheel hose carriage. After parading the streets the company halted at Park and California streets and there took conveyances for Good Water Grove. As the twilight hour drew near the company and their friends returned to the city. The Eurekas were met at Park Street by the entire fire department in full uniform, with their engines and escorted into town. Then took place a magnificent scene, one that in this day cannot be reproduced. Each fireman had been provided with a flambeau and plenty of Roman candles, "and as each company turned from California into Main Street, the real carnival of fire began. The street was ablaze with Roman candles shooting red, white and blue fires all along the line and these but increased the beauty of the glistening machine and the varied colors of the firemen's uniforms and fire hats. But it was on the plaza that pandemonium broke loose. The lurid glare of the torches, the shrill scream of the engine whistles, the shooting stars of the Roman candles, the deafening detonation of the bombs and the whole scene was made weird by two immense bonfires vieing with the moon for the supremacy of light."

In 1883 the company held their picnic at Agricultural Park, and it was a picnic long remembered by those present, because of its novel feature, a clambake. We have had several meat barbecues before and since that date but a clambake, never before and once only since that time. The picnic was the talk of the town for several days. To superintend the affair an expert clam baker, Dexter from Sausalito was engaged, and three tons of clams, ten sacks of potatoes, thirty dozen crabs, 180 pounds of fish were shipped here from San Francisco, together with three tons of seaweed, rocks and many other things necessary for a successful clambake. At five o'clock the fire bell rang out to awaken the citizens, and at 9 o'clock the members of the Eureka Engine Company began assembling at the engine house. Forming a procession and led by the band, the company marched the streets and then took carriages for the park. Four tables were set, each table seating 400 persons, and over 2,000 persons were present.

Decoration of Graves

The annual decoration of the graves of the county in 1869 by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other organizations soon adopted the custom. It was no surprise to see secret organizations observe Memorial Day, but to see a fire company observe the

day was indeed a surprise, for in their rough, exciting life of a fireman, the dead were forgotten, but many of the firemen were big-hearted and were as sympathetic and tender-hearted in their natures as any child. We had an illustration of this in the Eurekas soon after their organization. A charter member of the company went to Merced in 1855, and there took sick, died and was buried. In the spring of 1856, as soon as traveling would permit, a delegation of three members went to Merced, brought the body to Stockton, as they presumed, and he was buried with all of the honors of a fireman. Unfortunately they learned later that the wrong body had been brought to this city and that Williams' body was interred with only a pile of stones as a headstone.

The custom of decorating the graves of deceased firemen was first observed by the Eurekas in 1880. It was probably brought about by the death March 18, 1878, of Thomas Ecstrom, an ex-foreman, and a citizen admired by all classes for his beautiful character of always striving to make others happy. Greatly respected by the company, in 1871, they presented him with a beautiful gold watch. Assembling at their engine house on June 13, 1880, the members marched to Rural Cemetery preceded by a band and followed by a large wagon loaded with flowers. Arriving at the cemetery they halted at the grave of John A. McDougall, an ex-foreman, who had been accidentally killed by a shotgun wound January 13, 1879. Thomas Cunningham addressed those present, stating that the Eurkas intended to decorate the graves of the deceased members annually on the second Sunday in June. A short addrss was then delivered by Attorney Joseph C. Campbell and the firemen then decorated the graves of twenty-six members, among them the graves of Elbert Weeks, died in 1868; John Schrieck, died in 1870; W. W. Hatch, 1872; Geo. Fox, 1872; Thomas Ecstrom, 1878; Julius Steiney, 1878; John P. Kafitz, 1878; and John McDougal; six of the number were in the Catholic cemetery. In 1881, at the grave of Thomas Ecstrom exercises were more extended, they were begun by Otis Perrine as master of ceremonies, prayer by Dr. J. M. McKaig, oration James A. Louttit, remarks by A. B. Bennett and singing by the quartette, J. Le Rose Phelps, Albert Ecstrom, S. D. Waterman and Charles E. Pinkham. Later the Eurekas united with the Grand Army in a general Memorial day, in which they were joined by the entire fire department. The Eurekas then purchased from the cemetery trustees a plot of land 30x50 feet for the burial of their dead, and paid in advance for its perpetual care. In this plot are buried sixteen of their members, among them that of A. B. Bennett, with a marble tombstone surmounted by a carved fireman's hat. The most notable grave of these past protectors of the city property is that of Wm. W. Lee, a West Indian negro, who died September 9, 1877. Lee kept a barber shop on the Levee, was not a regular member of the company, but he was so faithful in attending all fires and making himself useful in many ways that they elected him an honorary member and buried him with all the honors of a fireman, the company paying all of the funeral expenses.

In the cemeteries nearly all of the firemen now lie asleep and no fire bell can awaken them from their slumbers; but there was a time when its first sound would find them hurrying to their engine houses to roll out their machine. The old historic bell which tolled out the death of Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley, and the death of every fireman; that ushered in at sunrise many a Fourth of July; that rang out the opening of the Agricultural Fair; that rejoiced with the people in every Union victory, and that has told the passing of time since 1868 is now in the tower over the Hunter Street engine house. The bell weighs 1881 pounds and was made by Wm. Hooper & Company of Boston, Mass., at a cost of $850. The fire department had long been demanding that the city council purchase a bell, and they asserted that in the fire of July, 1855, half of the property could have been saved if they had had a bell to awaken the fireman. Another fire occurred in October, 1859, with a loss of $15,000 in hay, horses and stage coaches, and it was suggested that persons be hired to ring the four church bells in case of fire. In the following year the council presented a proposition to the citizens to permit them to appropriate $3,000 for the purchase of a fire bell, the erection of a tower on the court house and placing an iron post chain fence around the city half of the court house block. It carried by a vote of 261 to 23. Two weeks later J. P. D. Wilkins and Moses Thresher, representing the city and the fire department, went to San Francisco to buy a bell. On the suggestion of the chief engineer of San Francisco they purchased a large bell. It was fortunate that they did for the bell could be heard in any part of the city, and during a strong wind has been heard fifteen miles distant. The contract for erecting the tower and installing the bell was awarded to James Brown on his contract of $1,125. The tower was seventy-nine feet to top of dome and built with four clock faces, the bell being fifty feet from the ground. In 1886 the clock and bell were removed to the Eureka engine house and a tower erected. The tower was not strongly built and it was declared by experts that the walls were too weak to stand the strain of the swinging bell, so its useful-

ness as a fire alarm bell was at an end. They began erecting high buildings which cut off the sound, and then a sliding steam fire whistle was installed November 25, 1892. It made such an unearthly screeching that the present whistle was installed.

Babcock Chemical Engine

The San Joaquin Engine Company was the goat of the department and was always in the third place until they received their Babcock engine, with two horses attached. Then they gave the entire department the laugh, for with their light running machine they frequently would arrive and extinguish a small fire before the big, heavy steamers were in sight. At the time the Eurekas received their steam fire engine, the San Joaquins planned to purchase a steamer. To obtain the money they started a lottery scheme with over 300 valuable gifts. The citizens bought hundreds of tickets, but when the company called for an accounting, their secretary, Eugene Lehe, could show no money. They had no evidence whatever as to the disappearance of the coin and the company was compelled to pay out hundreds of dollars to the ticket holders. Some two years later the value of chemicals as a fire extinguisher was discovered and the Babcock chemical engine invented. The San Joaquins had a special engine made and it arrived in August, 1873. The machine had a carrying capacity of 180 gallons, and carrying 250 feet of hose, would throw a stream of carbolic gas and water 125 feet. The engine weighed 2,500 pounds and cost $5,000. They later had a larger chemical of the improved pattern, which they used until the organization of the paid department. The first members of the company were Frank Selnacht, Charles F. Wurster, Rudolph Gnekow, A. Kolberg, Anton Seibert, Jacob Schrack, J. G. Gilgert, John Siler, John Minges, Herman Haupt, Joseph Kahn, Stephen Bergin, Henry Nelson, Max Magner, Jacob Meyer, Simon Wetreau, Michael Schuler, Phillip Umlauf, John Brandt, Henry Mayer, Wm. Kahn, August Williams, John Gunther, Ludwick Gerlach, John Learson, Emil Gross, Frank Pattie, Lawson Smith, Wm. Huffman, Charles Whitkrofft, John Digger, Charles Hubner, Chris Herbert, Henry Eshbach, John Frederick, John Mayer, Peter Mengel, John D. Sterm, Samuel Steiner, Jacob Rothenbush, Henry Frederick, Jacob Werner, George Dahl, Jacob Mersfelder, Fred Nuss, Michael Stholl, Ernest Northine, August Smallfield, Daniel Rothenbush, George Natt, Joseph Esses, Jacob Kreker, Louis Goldee, W. H. Speckman, Peter Heckler, Wm. Sessor, Conrad Roesch and John Speckler.

San Francisco Exempts Visit Stockton

In September, 1892, the Exempts of San Francisco, eighty in number, paid the Stockton fire department a visit. They brought with them a light double-deck engine and the First Cavalry Band. The entire Stockton department marched to the steamer to receive the visitors and escort them to the Protection house where their engine was housed, then to the engine house for breakfast. Then followed a parade through the streets, the Stockton firemen 100 strong, manning the ropes of the old Weber steam fire engine. During the afternoon the Exempts were shown around the city. That evening they were tendered a banquet at the Yosemite House, John T. Doyle, the chairman, introduced James H. Budd, president of the Stockton board of delegates, who in a few words introduced the mayor of Stockton, W. R. Clark, who extended the greeting of the city to the Exempts. Old fire songs were sung by several of the San Francisco firemen, including the old timers, "The Engine House on the Hill" and "When We Ran With the Old Machine," the banquet ending with "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

There was no exempt firemen's organization in Stockton until 1895. Long before this time there were hundreds of exempts in Stockton, the law declaring every fireman an exempt after five years' continuous service. Many of the exempts remained as members of their company, but the most of them retired. The Webers honored their exempts July 4, 1870, by presenting them with a beautiful silk banner. The exempts assembled November 2, 1895, and incorporated by electing John T. Doyle, president, and Nicholas Vizelich, James Ford, John T. Field and Henry Rohrbacker, directors. The following signed the roll as charter members, Ben F. Kolberg, Joseph Klack, John T. Doyle, Henry L. Culkin, R. S. Ellsworth, R. E. Murray, W. B. Wollam, Michael Brisco, Henry Robinson, Charles E. Venilli, Henry Rohrbacker, James M. Brown, Henry Ford, Eli Confer, Charles M. Aaron, C. P. Wolf, J. C. Zignego, E. F. Weber, Wm. Dorcey, J. F. Field, L. J. Gerlach, Gus Gianelli, Jack Hampton, Charles Hamilton, and Michael Gough. The members obtained from San Francisco an old hand engine, at a cost of $150. Upon each side of the box was the name Broderick No. 1. It was so named after the death of D. C. Broderick, who was the foreman of the company at that time. The Exempts endeavored to preserve all of the historic associations of the department, such as fire hats, belts, hat fronts, badges, banners and pictures presented to them by the firemen of other cities, but they received no encouragement from the city council or private citizens. One set of four pictures given to them in February, 1867, by Chief Engineer David Scannell of San Francisco, are very valuable at the present time, as they show four different fire scenes in the days of the hand

fire engines. Even the Exempts are passing and today a few only are left.

Bad Morale in Department

The splendid paid two-platoon fire department of today is the outgrowth of the political machine department of 1888. Twelve years previous Wm. (Pony) Denig, an enthusiastic fireman of the old days and proprietor of the Weekly Record, advocated the organization of a paid department, as an unruly element were fast getting control and young fellows were "running the machine" not for the sole object of saving property but for the excitement and fun there was in it, "getting on first water." After a time there were many incendiary fires, and certain engines received the news before the alarm was sent in. A local paper commenting on this fact said in October, 1881, "The public is becoming aroused by so many fires here, and the frightful theory is advanced that they are due to the rivalry among our fire companies to "get first water," not that our firemen are guilty of attempting to fire property, but that hoodlums, knowing of the spirit of rivalry that exists have been prompted to start the numerous fires that have been in the city during the past six weeks." Making hoodlums the goat is easy, but on one occasion a barn opposite our house was fired, and going out we saw a fire engine setting on the cistern, a block distant, before the alarm had been turned in. "Our citizens are beginning to feel that the contest that has so long animated our firemen for first water must stop, as its effect, although well intended, has been pernicious." At some of these fires liquor was freely passed around and some of the firemen became staggering drunk. Hosemen, in a spirit of fun would play on each other instead of on the flames and this at the Inglis fire resulted in a free fight. The Herald commenting on this, they wanted to mob the editor for telling the truth.

The old-time firemen regretted this condition of affairs, for they took great pride in the department and especially their company and its work. They were at this time old and staid citizens, married and with families to support, and they thought it neither fair nor just, paying out money to run their steam fire engines for the benefit of the city. In 1885 the Eurekas petitioned the city council to submit to the citizens the question of a paid fire department. The council ignored their request. The company then appointed a committee to sell the steamer that had cost them $6,000 and voted to disband within three months. They were then paying the engine driver, hose cart driver and engineer $185 per month; they were receiving from the city $25 per month, which was not sufficient even to pay for horse shoeing, feed and veterinary and other minor expenses. They were jollied along until 1887, when the entire department petitioned the council to organize a paid department with that petition as their ultimatum. The council, seeing that the firemen meant business, passed a resolution purchasing the Weber engine, hose cart and three horses at $3,250, the Eureka engine at $3,220 and the Babcock chemical at $2,235. The city owned the hook and ladder truck. In the sale of the apparatus each member of the Weber Engine Company received $75, the San Joaquins $70, and the Eurekas, who had expended $750 in the purchase of their burial plot, put their money on interest to pay for a perpetual care of their plot.

Paid Fire Department

The paid fire department became an established fact August 1, 1888, but unfortunately for the Republican party, the Democrats took possession of the city government in January, 1888. Making almost a complete sweep of the firemen appointed by the former council, they appointed Democrats to three-fourths of the positions. To start the good work, Councilman R. R. Reibenstein, an old-time politician and carpenter, was appointed foreman of the Eureka at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month; John T. Doyle, a grain dealer, and like Reibenstein one of the keenest politicians in the party, was appointed foreman of the Hook and Ladder truck, at twenty-five dollars per month. As these two men would do nothing but draw their salaries it was so cheeky that they resigned. The following are the first firemen of the paid department: Weber No. 1, Chris J. Wolf, foreman, Henry Nash, engineer, Henry Wolf, engineer, and John McLaughlin, hose cart driver, H. Neistrath, Charles Aaron, J. G. Robbins, Louis Oser and J. W. Brown, extra men; Eureka No. 2, R. R. Reibenstein, foreman, Charles Vinelli, engineer, Fernando Lastreto, hose cart driver, Phil T. Brown, engineer, and Jake Fisher, Con Collins, Thomas Towell, Gus Gianelli and Hugh M. Tye, extra men; Babcock chemical, Will H. Humphrey, driver, S. C. Brown and J. S. Simpson, extra men; Protection No. 1, John T. Doyle, foreman, Mike Brisco, driver, and George Lieginger, Frank Kendall, J. K. Dempsey and John Ferrill, extra men. At the time of the pavilion fire, September 28, 1902, Thomas J. Walsh, then the driver of the Weber hose wagon, was so severely burned that he died the following day. He was the only fireman in the history of the department to lose his life in fighting the fire.

A word about the present department. The original volunteer fire department, at its best, comprised about 230 men, the law permitting only sixty-five men to a company. The pres-

ent department comprises only sixty-five men, including the chief engineer and his assistant, and yet, with their present apparatus, they can do more and better work than could 500 men with their hand engines. The apparatus today comprises six auto pump engines run by motor power; three of these pumps will each deliver 1,000 gallons of water per minute through four lines of hose, and three of the pumps will throw 750 gallons of water through three lines of hose. If necessary the two steamers can be used each throwing 500 gallons of water through two lines of hose. In a big fire, the department, through twenty-five lines of hose, can pour a flood of water, over 6,000 gallons a minute, upon the flames. The fire department, through the present alarm system, which is obsolete and should be replaced by an up-to-date system, arrives at a fire inside of a mile in less than two minutes, hence no fire gets a headway, unless it is an explosion, before the arrival of the engines. This is a wonderful progress in fire fighting, made possible only within the past twenty years by the invention of the gasoline engine.

CHAPTER XII

TEN YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

California, in the sisterhood of states stands preeminent in many ways—naturally, physically, geographically and politically. The Constitutional Convention that assembled at Monterey in September, 1849, voted to seek admission into the Union as a free state, although the leaders in that organic body were advocates of slavery. Wm. M. Gwin, the foremost man in the convention, was a slave owner, but he was afraid that if California sought admission as a slave state, Congress would turn them down. The South brought on the Mexican War and practically fought it out, the army being in the greater part southern men. It was their plan to make California a slave state but the discovery of gold blocked completely that scheme for which they had been working for twenty years.

Then came the Congressional contest. The South fought California's admission as a free state, as it would give the North the balance of power, which up to this time was upon the slavery question dominated by the South. Then came that great March 7, 1850, speech of Daniel Webster upon the Union, one and inseparable, and the reply of Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina. The South had threatened to secede if California came into the Union as a free state. The great question was settled for ten years only by Henry Clay's compromise bill, and September 9, 1850, California became the thirty-first in the sisterhood of states.

The Slavery Question

The rush of population to California brought to its shores men from the North and from the South. The immigration from the Southern and Western states included many politicians who anticipated making California a strong Democratic state, filling its principal offices and thus materially assisting their brethren in the South if such an occasion should arise. The men came from the North to dig gold and open up business. California thus became the neutral ground of the nation and there were more men favoring and opposing slavery than any other state in the Union. As it was in California so was it in San Joaquin County. The two great parties at that time, the Whigs and Democrats, were divided upon the question of slavery, and we find northern Democrats and northern Whigs opposed to slavery and Whigs and Democrats in favor of it. The Democratic party was the dominant party and the Southern wing of the party were in control. The first Governor, Peter H. Burnett, a Democrat and pro-slavery man, was elected on his personality, regardless of party lines.

Democratic County Convention

Although Democratic conventions had been organized in other parts of the state, notably Sacramento and San Francisco, in the summer of 1850, no movement was made by the party in San Joaquin County until the time drew near for the election of delegates to the Benicia state convention, for the nomination of state officers. In the meantime the Stockton Times had been sold to Democratic politicians with George Kerr as editor. The name of the paper was changed to the Stockton Republican, a rather peculiar name for a strong partisan organ. The Republican, in February, 1851, said, "The old fires of party warfare are rekindling. Let the Democratic party in San Joaquin be brought forth full-grown and strong and let it be baptized in the old Democratic faith." A call was made through the press for the assembling of the party, and February 23, 1851, nearly 300 Democrats from

all parts of the county met in the Corinthian Building, Maj. R. P. Hammond, a strong Democrat, having tendered them the use of the rooms free of cost. They organized by electing Ex-Mayor Samuel Purdy, chairman, Nelson Taylor and Maj. B. G. Weir, vice-presidents, and Maj. Richard P. Hammond, secretary. A committee of three was appointed "to prepare a place for the election of nine delegates" to the Benicia convention. The committee, leaving the room, returned in a few minutes and reported that the polls would be opened immediately in the room occupied by the convention. The election was immediately held and the following delegates elected: Nelson Taylor, Maj. R. J. Hammond, George Kerr, Wm. Root, John E. Nuttman, Samuel A. Booker, Dr. J. W. Reins, A. C. Bradford and Dr. R. P. Ashe. In their resolutions they declared, "We are attached to the principles of the Democratic party, and will at all times adhere to its usages. Resolved, that the Honorable Mayor Purdy is our first choice for the office of governor and we will use all proper means to secure his election before the convention."

Benjamin F. Moore

Following the custom of the states across the Rockies to send out speakers in every political campaign to advocate their party's cause and abuse the other fellow, the Whigs and Democrats sent out their speakers. They were as brilliant a class of speakers as could be found in any state in the Union. Among them was Edward C. Marshall, closely related to John Marshall, the great jurist, and Benjamin F. Moore, of Southern fame. Both of these men were candidates for Congress, Marshall being a Democrat and Moore a Whig. We will hear more of the former through many campaigns. Regarding Moore, Bancroft bluntly said that he had "migrated from Florida through Texas, carried a hug bowie knife and was usually half drunk." Liquor paralyzed his intellect and at the age of forty-six he died in an insane asylum in January, 1866. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the San Joaquin district, and appearing at Stockton June 20 appealed to the voters to send him to Congress. Moore was a very quarrelsome character and it was early in the year that he had his first encounter with David C. Broderick. Moore at the time was state senator and he was very much displeased because Broderick had been made lieutenant-governor after the resignation of Governor Burnett, and in his speech in the senate, he insulted Broderick. That evening the two men met near the Benicia treasurer's office, and Moore advanced toward Broderick with a drawn revolver. Broderick, who was a scientific boxer, struck at Moore but missed him. Friends interfered and disarmed Moore. Somehow he again got possession of the weapon and approaching Broderick exclaimed, "I'll shoot you, you scoundrel." Broderick, who was unarmed, looking Moore straight in the eye, exclaimed, "Why don't you fire, you cowardly assassin?" Moore, finding that Broderick was unarmed, refused to shoot.

On another occasion in the same year Moore had a set-to with Judge Stephen J. Field. The incident is related in "Bench and Bar." Field, in the legislature, moved the impeachment of Judge Turner for illegal practices. Field's motion called forth a "savage and abusive reply" from Moore. Rising to speak, he "opened his drawer, took out two revolvers, cocked them, and laid them in the open drawer before him." He was abusive in his speech regarding Field's motion, and later Field demanded an apology or satisfaction on the duelling field. Moore refused to either apologize or fight a duel, his friend Drury P. Baldwin, declared. Then said Broderick, who was acting for Field, "As soon as the House meets Judge Field will arise in his seat and pronounce Moore a liar and a coward." "Then Judge Field will get shot in his seat," said Baldwin. "In that case, others will get shot too," Broderick replied. The next morning Moore arose in the house and read an apology, which a friend had written and advised him to read. It settled the business.

Purdy Whips an Editor

The ex-mayor of Stockton, Samuel Purdy, was a very popular man, especially in the Southern mines, and long before the assembling of the Benicia Democratic convention, one of the mining camps held a picnic, and planting a tall flagpole, they threw to the breeze a large flag bearing the following words, "Samuel Purdy, the people's choice for governor." His leading political friends did not think it wise to place him in nomination for governor against John Bigler, who was elected as the party leader on the sixth ballot. Purdy was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the second ballot. Returning to Stockton, Purdy met one of his bitterest opponents in John S. Robb, the editor of the Whig organ, the Stockton Journal. Robb, as was customary for party papers in that day, began attacking Purdy. He paid no attention to the Journal's invectives until Robb began his abuse in such a manner "as to reflect upon him as a gentleman and injure him before the people of the state." Purdy then concluded to stop such work "by administering to the editor a sound flogging with a whip." Robb at all times carried a revolver, and Purdy, obtaining a good cowhide and a revolver to use in case of necessity, began looking for Robb. His search continued throughout the day without success. That evening he met Robb and pro-

ceeded to use his whip. Robb immediately drew his pistol, and Purdy in defense struck the editor over the head with his pistol, cutting a deep gash. Thus ended the scurrilous articles.

Party Hatred

War at all times causes intense party feeling and at this time it merged into party hatred between the Whigs and Democrats living north or south of the Mason and Dixon line. This you remember was the compromise line established between the slave and free states. We will have occasion to refer to this line in the election campaign of 1857. The northern Whigs and Democrats opposed the Mexican war, and from this fact grew the hatred between the Northerners and Southerners. The victory was won, principally, as was stated, by Southern soldiers. California became a part of the Union, and the southern wing of the Democratic party had the audacity to claim that they should have control of the government, because of their part in the war. In their convention they resolved to permit no Democrat to vote who opposed the war. This hatred is best expressed in a poem by F. A. Durivage in "A Soldier's Reply to a Whig," who asked Durivage to vote for him.

"Give you my vote? No, not to save
This shattered body from the grave;
Your perjured party I disclaim—
Treason in doctrine, Whig in name.
To those who would my reason know
This it is—I fought in Mexico;
While through our ranks swept grape and shell,
And yielded none while hundreds fell,
You gave the murderous foeman aid,
Whetted every treacherous blade;
Yes, to the cowards courage gave,
Heaped curses on your country's brave,
And now you change at once your note
And ask a soldier for his vote."

Succeeding legislatures are continuously changing laws as to manner of voting time, etc. Under the election law of 1850, the county judge appointed the inspector and judges of election. If he failed to appoint any or all of the election board, bystanders could so appoint on the morning of the election. The polls throughout the state opened at 8 o'clock and closed at sunset. The board could take a one-hour recess any time before 3 o'clock. The precincts in San Joaquin County were eleven in number, namely, Stockton, French Camp, Cotton's Ferry on the Stanislaus River, Chalmers' ranch, now Eight-Mile Corners, Oregon Tent, now Farmington, O'Neal's ranch, Staples' Ferry, Benedict's Ferry on the Mokelumne River, Elkhorn ranch, Guard's ranch and Dent & Vantine's on Knights Ferry. The sheriff's office was the plum desired by most nominees, there being seven candidates: Dr. R. P. Ashe, Richard W. Heath, John D. Taber, Dr. Samuel McLean, John E. Nuttman, McKee Rainey and George Condon. All of the candidates for county offices ran independent of party. John Bigler was elected governor, Purdy's vote, however, running ahead of the ticket. Bigler's vote in the city was 602, in the county 801. His opponent's vote, P. B. Reading, in the city 588, in the county 802. In the vote for sheriff none of the candidates cut any figure except Dr. R. P. Ashe, 333 in the city, 458 in the county, and George Condon 332 in the city and 451 in the county; doctors and undertakers were then quite popular.

Convention of 1853

In the next election, 1853, politics began to warm up, notwithstanding the fact that the Whigs were making their last fight in state and nation. The death of their great leader, Henry Clay, the previous year was a serious blow. The Democrats assembled in the Methodist Church South, August 6 and passed a resolution thanking "Parson Kelley for his kindness in opening the church to the convention," taxed every cadidate five dollars and taking up a subscription of forty-five dollars, and gave it to the pastor. The chairman of the convention was Capt. P. E. Jordan, a lumber merchant, and the secretaries, Maj. John Stemmons, a rancher, and Dr. R. K. Reid, state asylum physician. The convention, in their platform, favored the granting of lands by the government to actual settlers; a complete system of public schools; a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific; opposed any change in the state constitution; special corporations; a land monopoly; and reaffirmed the resolutions adopted by the state convention of 1852.

John Bigler was again nominated for governor by the Democratic convention and Samuel Purdy was again his running mate. The campaign opened at Stockton August 25, the principal speaker being Governor Bigler. Cannon salutes were fired at intervals during the day. "The people left their harvest fields by the hundreds and came to Stockton to greet John Bigler. At seven o'clock there must have been 2,000 people upon the ground." The Governor delivered a three-hour address, advocating the principles of the Democratic party and his reelection to office. He was followed by David S. Terry, who bluntly insulted the Governor during his speech by denouncing him for signing the so-called San Francisco water lot steal. The two leading Whigs of their party, Henry A. Crabb and Edmond Randolph, then addressed the meeting, which closed at two o'clock in the morning. Edmond Randolph was one of the brightest young Southerners in the state or nation but very erratic and passionate. One of his Democratic friends said, "Mr. Randolph is a man of character, great natural ability, and a well

read scholar; at the same time he is possessed of a peculiar temperament, bitter in his personal hostilities, and very apt to be carried away by ungovernable feelings." Another scribe said of him, "If Mr. Randolph could only subdue his bitter personal animosities, and his violent prejudices, and ever employ his eloquent tongue in favor of the Democratic party, he would become the idol of the people."

The election was held September 8 and the entire state and county went Democratic. Bigler polled in the county 1,187 votes and Waldo 775, and Bigler in Stockton carried it by 1,295 to Waldo's 697. Nelson Taylor, the Democratic nominee for sheriff, received 963 votes in the county and 595 in the city; A. F. Rudler, 694 in the county and 308 in the city, and George Condon, Independent, 822 in the county and 598 in the city.

George Kerr, State Printer

It was the custom for the first few years of state legislation for the legislators to elect the state printer, and it became a fat graft for the printer elected and his friends.

George Kerr, one of the proprietors of the San Joaquin Republican, was elected state printer by the legislature of 1852 and during the following two years all of the state printing was done in Stockton. George Kerr was a man of fine character, but like many others, he was his own worst enemy. He died at Stockton March March 5, 1854, crazed from liquor. A member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., he was buried by that order. Five times only have state officers been residents of San Joaquin County, David Douglas was elected treasurer in 1850, Purdy, lieutenant-governor, George Kerr, state printer, D. J. Oullahan, state treasurer, and Governor James H. Budd.

American or Know Nothing Party

In 1855 the great Whig party, which had been in existence since 1840, and elected two Presidents, Harrison and Taylor, in California, was dead. It was superseded for a day by what was known as the American or Know Nothing party. Its meetings were held in secret, its members sworn to reveal none of its business transactions or the names of its members, to any outside party and to vote for no foreigner or Catholic for any government position.

When any person inquired about the order the reply was invariably, "I don't know," hence the slur name given them by the Democrats, Know Nothings. Their slogan was, "Americans must rule America," and, says the historian Channing, "its opposition to the foreign element became the basis of a political organization extending over many states." The party had shown unexpected strength in 1854, carrying several town elections, and many Whigs and Democrats joined the new party. It was a party particularly attractive to Californians, for we have already noted their hatred of foreigners, a hatred which later was extended to the Chinese, and now to the Japanese. The Know-Nothing party passed out of political life as quickly as it came into it because of their policy regarding the great impending question of slavery.

Campaign of 1855

This great and momentous question was sounded in the Democratic convention which assembled August 11, 1855, to elect delegates to the Democratic State convention and nominate county officers. The meeting was called to order by Samuel A. Booker, chairman of the county committee, and Maj. Thomas Lane was elected chairman, A. C. Baine and Thomas A. Bours, vice-chairman, and John M. Schofield and C. N. Powell, secretaries. After the committee on credentials had reported, Booker made a motion which was carried, that every member of the convention be pledged on his word of honor as to whether he be a member of "the party commonly called Know Nothing or any political party except the Democratic party." They feared traitors in their ranks as well they mght, for many of their leading members had seceded.

In the afternoon they passed several resolutions, the most important of which was their resolution on the Kansas and Nebraska bill, a bill which did much to bring on the Civil War. It indicated the action of the South to rule or ruin. The bill in this day needs a brief explanation as the World War has overshadowed all previous National history. Soon after the admission of California as a state, emigrants from the North and from the South began flocking into the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Southern men took their slaves with them for the purpose of forming slave governments. The Northern men bitterly opposed their plan, for under an agreement between the North and the South in 1820, under what was kown as the Missouri Compromise, all territory north of the Mason and Dixon line—36-30 north latitude—should be free soil. The slave owners refused to abide by this decision, and set up a slave-holding government. The Northern men organized a free government. Then there was a clash of arms and bloodshed. Now coming back to the San Joaquin County Democratic convention, they coincided with the South in the matter of state rights and resolved that "we will sustain the constitutional compromises made to secure and perpetuate the Union, including Kansas and Nebraska's construction of State's rights, which recognize and declare the exclusive power of each sovereign state to settle and de-

termine for itself its own local institutions and government, without restraint or control, by any state or power, beyond the limits of her territorial jurisdiction. This resolution had no bearing on the state or county election but it foretold their position on the question of slavery.

"Resolved, That in our opinion the gallant Whigs who fought under the banner of the immortal Webster and Clay, can find no home or sympathy among the so-called American party alias Know Nothing party, and we cordially invite them into the ranks of a party who pledge themselves to the Constitution, guaranteeing religious freedom and the integrity of all those principles which have to this time secured all of the blessings of our Government."

Terry Deserts His Party

So many in number were the Democrats that joined the new party the Democratic press saw party defeat in sight and they tauntingly declared, "While the Americans excluded from their councils the native and naturalized Catholic, yet they allowed the buck niggers of the Empire State to organize Know Nothing lodges and to aspire to the equality of white members of the great American party." The editors were particularly severe on David S. Terry, who had deserted the standard of Democracy to get office. They gave him several columns of space at different times, and the Republican said of him: "D. S. Terry, Esq., certainly deserves a nomination from his coworkers for his indefatigable efforts to save the country by throwing off and discarding what little democracy he ever possessed and giving his body and soul to the new order. We will not say that a desire for office has actuated him in the least, but if he can get it he will receive his reward."

The election day, September 5, was the most exciting of any election up to that time. For the first time in the history of the town the day was enlivened by a brass band engaged by the American party, playing patriotic airs at the election polls. Wagons were engaged in drumming up voters and taking them to the polling place, each carriage or wagon having big posters with the words, "Genuine Democratic Party. Americans shall rule America." The entire state and county Know Nothing ticket was elected and the Democratic press consoled itself by saying: "It is reported and generally believed that there was an election on Wednesday. It is true there were a great many people and a great deal of noise and confusion. But after all, what does it amount to?"

It was a novel election; men who had been strong Democrats and who later were violent Secessionists were elected to office, together with Northern men, enthusiastic Whigs and later strong union men. J. Neeley Johnson carried the county 1,447 and the city 722, Bigler receiving only 1,026 in the county, and 433 in the city. George Webster, K. N., was elected sheriff over the Democrat, Andrew Lester, 1,253 to 1,091, while his brother, John Webster, Democrat, was defeated for treasurer by Dr. George A. Shurtleff, 1.362 to 1,002. Otis Bridges, a seceding Democrat, was elected prosecuting attorney over A. C. Baine, 1,220 to 1,100. David S. Terry, going into the American convention, was nominated for judge of the Supreme Court, and elected over his opponent, Charles H. Bryan, and although Terry was in the political spotlight for nearly thirty years, and a resident of Stockton during all that time, never again was he elected to office, although in 1878 he joined the Workmen's party with that object in view. For the first time the prohibition question came up in this state, and upon the ballot there was the proposition, "For a Prohibition law the county vote was 442 yes, 1,041 no. In the city the vote stood 181 yes and 484 no. As it is today a live question let us look at the ward vote; First Ward, 75 yes, 106 no; Second Ward, 117 yes, 243 no; Third Ward, 124 yes, 117 no.

Henry A. Crabb

With the passing of the Whig party, there passed out of life a few months later by a tragic death, Henry A. Crabb. A Mississippian by birth, he came to Stockton in 1849 and was Stockton's first city attorney. He was a law partner of D. S. Terry, the editor of the Whig newspaper, the Stockton Argus, and the leader of the Whig party. A man of high honor, he was so universally respected that even his political enemies said of him, "Crabb is a man of his word. What he says may be relied upon whether it be for or against you." He was not only a man of honor but he would fight in defense of that honor. This fact was shown in his difficulty with Senator Whitney, in the legislature of 1853 at Benicia. A bill was under consideration relating to school lands, and Whitney, doubting Crabb's opinion in the matter, made the remark, "I have always regarded the Senator from San Joaquin as a gentleman and I am sorry to see him pursuing such a course." Crabb immediately jumped to his feet and exclaimed, "Do you mean to say I am not a gentleman?" Whitney replied, "I mean to say that your conduct today belies your general character." Crabb, greatly angered rushed to Whitney's side and struck him several blows, forcing him across the desk. Senators quickly grasped the infuriated Southerner and prevented any more fighting. Bitter language followed between the two men, and a motion to adjourn was

quickly carried. Crabb then made a proposition to settle the difficulty at once. "But I have no weapons," said Whitney. "I have two and you may take your choice" was the quick reply. In the meantime the Assembly had adjourned and the legislative hall was crowded with excited legislators. Friends finally succeeded in quieting Crabb and the matter ended without further trouble.

Crabb aspired to a seat in the United States Senate and he believed he had good prospects of winning the fight after the defeat of the Democratic party. But Broderick, the greatest manipulator of politics in State history, blocked Crabb's chance by having the election postponed another year. This, said his friends, broke Crabb's heart, and ready for any rash proposal he listened to his wife's proposition to raise an army, and march to Mexico and assist her father in overthrowing the tyrannical Governor Gandara. Crabb in 1853, then a young man of twenty six years of age, had married Filomena, one of the pretty daughters of the Spaniard, M. Ainsa, then a merchant of Stockton. Ainsa at this time, 1857, was an officer in the revolutionary army, and Crabb raising an army of 100 men marched overland from Los Angeles to assist his father-in-law. In the fight at Caborca Crabb and his men were trapped and compelled to surrender. The company marched out expecting fair treatment as prisoners of war. Instead their hands were tied behind their backs and they were marched to a corral, and there guarded like a band of cattle. The following morning the brave little army were taken out in groups of five and ten and shot to death. For Crabb a worse fate was reserved. Permitted to write a letter to his wife, he was then fastened to a post with his hands stretched above his head. A company of riflemen was then placed in front of him and at the word a hundred bullets pierced his body. A Mexican then stepped forth and with a long knife severed the head from the body "the warm blood spurting half way across the street." The head was then placed upon a table and after being subjected to the insults of the mob, it was preserved in mescal as a warning to all future filibusters.

Judge Wier, the Filibuster

Another Southerner who went on a filibustering expedition was Judge B. G. Wier, assemblyman from San Joaquin County in 1852. Wm. Walker, the so-called "grey-eyed man of destiny," got the idea into his head that he could organize an army, march to Nicaragua, take possession of the country and set up a Pacific Republic. He organized his army and invaded Nicaragua by land and by sea. The expedition was a complete failure and his army was scattered in every direction. One of his followers was Judge Wier. The Judge, as I remember him, was one of those easy-going Missourians who was contented with a mere living and the easiest way of obtaining it. He was a politician and social with all classes, floated into office, having been elected justice of the peace several times, and twice a court judge. By what hypnotic influence Walker aroused the latent energies of the Judge I know not, but he joined the expedition. One morning my father, who kept a meat market, was surprised to see a strange man, to all appearances, walk into the shop. His clothing was in rags, his boots were worn out, his stockingless toes showing through the leather, he was without a hat and his hair and whiskers looked as if he had not seen a hair cut or shave for many months. Making himself known to my father he exclaimed, "For God's sake, Tinkham, lend me fifty dollars, I can't go home looking this way." Recounting the terrible experience through which he had passed, he said, "No more Nicaragua for me." The Judge was a strong pro-slavery and State's right man, and during the Civil War he drifted into Stanislaus County to grow up with the country, and holding several minor offices, in 1875 was elected county recorder and auditor.

Fugitive Slave Law

In the days of the gold rush many Southern men brought slaves to California, intending to work them in the mines digging gold. The anti-slave men, however, were continually informing the negroes that they were free men, and urged them to run away from their masters. There was no law permitting the slaveowners to hold or capture their slaves. To remedy this matter, Henry A. Crabb, introduced his famous slave law which was passed by the legislature and signed by Governor Bigler. This law authorized any owner of a slave who had escaped to procure a warrant for his arrest, and any city or county officer was compelled to arrest the party. When brought before the justice court, if the slaveowner proved his claim, he could take the negro or negress from the state, in chains if necessary. It was easy for the slaveowner to prove his claim when the judges were all pro-slavery men. And to make it still easier Crabb introduced a bill, which became a law, that prohibited a negro or an Indian from testifying against a white man in any case whatsoever. In proof of the statement at the beginning of the chapter that the slavery men ruled the state, although California was supposed to be free, we cite two or three cases. In May, 1852, a case of this kind came before Justice of the Peace Fry of Sacramento. A negro was arrested and a Mr. Lathrop claimed

that he brought the negro to California in 1849, and that he and three other negroes ran away a few months previous to his arrest. The case was carried to the Supreme Court and they decreed that the slaves be given immediately to their owner.

In another case, the San Francisco Herald of September 25, 1852, said, "Justice Shepherd yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of a mulatto woman who was claimed as a fugitive from labor by T. T. Smith, of Jackson County, Mo., her owner having learned that she was secreted on the clipper ship Flying Cloud. She was brought to the country, together with other slaves, in 1850 and remained with the family until a few months ago, since when she married a free negro and escaped. Her owner heard of her arrival here and came down in search. She was arrested and brought before Justice Shepherd by whom, on satisfactory proof of title, she was remanded to the custody of Mr. Smith to be conveyed to the state of Missouri." The same newspaper in referring to this law said in June, 1852, "We regret any attention to disturb this law as very senseless and mischievous. The question to be ascertained is, whether the negro belongs to the claimant; if he does he should be remanded to his custody without the tedious and unnecessary delay of nearly three weeks." And the San Joaquin Republican declared "we endorse every word."

Crabb's Fugitive Slave law and and Negro Evidence law remained in force and on the statute books until 1861. They were then repealed by a Republican legislature. Regarding the Evidence law, said the newspaper correspondent in March, 1852, "The Assembly was lashed into a state of frenzied excitement on Saturday by the presentation of a petition from the free negroes of San Francisco asking that they might be permitted to give testimony in courts of justice upon the same footing as white men." One assemblyman said, "Burn the petition," and another excited member shouted, "Throw it out of the window." The Whig members advocated the granting of the request. "An angry and exciting debate followed and the memorial was finally rejected."

The slavery advocates considered the negro an inferior person and subservient to the white man. This fact was clearly brought out by the decision of the Stockton judge, A. C. Baine, in a case where a white person was arrested for assaulting a negro. The defense of the man was that the negro had insulted him. This was the judge's opinion, "The negro's position I hold to be this; he is in a sort of a state of wardship or pupilage, relatively towards the white man, and neither his social nor legal position is on an equal with the white race. His duties hence are inviolable deference and marked and perfect respect and constant politeness towards the other race. And if he shall become insolent or impertinent I will leave him in the position he has so falsely placed himself . . . and he will . . . not expect me to inquire into the exact judiciousness of any chastisement he may receive, unless that chastisement were wholly unreasonable and outrageous and not a manly determination to vindicate the name and morals of society."

Another attorney of Baine's opinion regarding the constant respect and marked politeness of the colored man, was Samuel A. Booker. One day a darkey approached the judge while on the street, and neglected to take off his hat, Booker threateningly raising the heavy cane which he always carried exclaimed angrily, "Take off your hat, sir, take off your hat. Don't you know you are in the presence of a Southern gentleman?" The negro quickly doffed his hat, and from that time on until after the Civil War the colored gentlemen always took off their hats when Judge Booker drew near.

There are many events in Stockton's history that read like fiction to the generation of today, but here is an event, the sale of a slave, that was told to me by James Kidd, alive today at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Kidd was a native of South Carolina, opposed to slavery and lived on the opposite side of the river to the Bates plantation in Georgia. Bates came to California in 1850, bringing with him a negro slave called Charley. He promised that if Charley would remain and work two years for him, he would give him his liberty. The foxy slaveholder said to his faithful slave just before the two years had expired, "Charley, wouldn't you like to go back to old South Carolina and see your wife? We will go home and then you can come back." The negro was delighted and willingly accompanied his master on board the steamer for Panama. Once more in South Carolina, a slave state, never again would Charley have seen California. On arrival at Panama, Charley fortunately met several free negroes, who told him that he was not a slave and persuaded him to run away and hide from his master. Charley not showing up, Bates went on without him, for the town was very unhealthy and not a very desirable place for travelers.

Charley went to work and made considerable money. One day he was greatly surprised to meet James Kidd, who was then on his way to Stockton. "Why, hello, Charley, what are you doing here?" Charley told him the story, and Mr. Kidd invited him to come to Stockton with him. In the town Charley went to work, was saving and laid up about $200

in gold. One day he was walking the street and met a Mr. Clay, a friend of Bates. Charley was glad to see a man from his old home, little realizing the trap that was to be sprung. Clay was very glad to meet the slave for Bates owed him $700, and he had told Clay that if he found his "nigger Charley" he could have him for the debt. Here's where the Crabb Fugitive Slave law came in. Clay went before Judge Baine and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Charley as a fugitive slave. The arrest was made and Charley's friends were very angry, for the man had been industrious and a good citizen. Clay agreed to release Charley if given $1,000. Charley had $200 and to raise the balance of the money it was planned by his friends to put Charley up at auction and sell him to the highest bidder. He was sold to Angelo Oliver for $800. The negro was given his freedom, and in a few years paid off the men who had advanced the money. Charley Bates, as he was afterward called, at one time lived on and owned a block of land cornering on Commerce and Flora streets and died in Sacramento about 1890.

David S. Terry Stabs Hopkins

Justice of the Supreme Court, David S. Terry, in office less than a year, in June, 1856, was confined in "Fort Gunny Bags," the Vigilantes' prison on Battery Street, San Francisco, for a deadly assault on a police officer of the organization. The Vigilance Committee, comprising some 6,000 men, secretly banded together for the purpose of restoring law and order and punishing and driving from the city the criminals who had been harbored and protected by the officers and judges of the courts. One of these lawless characters was Rube Maloney, wanted by the Vigilantes for smuggling arms into San Francisco. Police officer Sterling Hopkins with a squad of men started out to locate him and he was found on the street in company with Judge Terry, Dr. R. P. Ashe, ex-sheriff of San Joaquin County, and others. The party carried guns, for those were exciting times in the Bay City, and as Hopkins attempted to arrest Maloney, Terry resisted the officer by placing his musket in front of Hopkins' body. "Leaving his duties at the capital," says Bancroft, "Terry had come to drag his already soiled ermine in the demagogical slums of San Francisco." Just at the moment of Terry's resistance a pistol shot was heard and Terry, believing that Hopkins had fired the shot at him, drew his bowie knife and stabbed the officer in the back of the neck, severely wounding him. Terry was then arrested and hastened to the Vigilante jail, where he was confined several weeks, awaiting Hopkins' recovery or death. The police officer recovered and Terry was placed on trial by the committee for the assault on Hopkins. The trial was in progress for twenty-one days and the case was then given to the Vigilance Committee, but they could not agree upon a verdict. They could not hang him as they did Cora and Casey, for the victim of the assault was not dead, and they could not banish him as they did several criminals for he "was too strong politically to be treated like an ordinary criminal" and was an officer of the state. He was a white elephant on their hands and they finally decided to give him his freedom.

As soon as free Terry sailed up the river to Sacramento in the United States sloop John Adams. Bancroft says he "sailed up the river, the captain being very friendly with the Terry party." On arrival at the capital Terry received a great ovation, and there the ladies of San Francisco presented him a magnificent service of silver plate; the water pitcher bore this inscription: "Honorable David S. Terry, from the ladies of San Francisco who admire his courage, honor, his patriotism, and take the highest pride in his heroic resistance to tyranny." Four years later their hero and these same ladies were doing everything possible to insult the flag and disrupt the Union. Remaining in Sacramento a few days, there lionized by his immediate friends, he returned to Stockton, where he was met by a large delegation of citizens, accompanied by a brass band and escorted into Stockton. The procession was so timed that his arrival in the outskirts of the city would be announced by the firing of the old cannon on the El Dorado Street bridge. As the cannon was fired the Court House, St. Charles hotel, Weber house and several private buildings were a blaze of light, illuminated by candles. As the hero of the evening rode through the streets in a hack accompanied by Judge Creanor, many people lined the sidewalks to catch a glimpse of the Supreme Court judge who had defied the Vigilance Committee. The procession halted at the Weber House and Terry retired to the parlor where he was welcomed by the Democratic ladies of Stockton. Then moving to the front porch, the crowd waiting on the street, he was again welcomed in a speech by Judge Baine. Skyrockets illumined the heavens, the crowd gave three cheers for Terry and the band played "Home Again."

The Democratic party, forgiving Terry for his secession from the ranks in 1855, again welcomed him with open arms, and again he was in the campaign of 1857, glorifying the "grand old party which he so much admired." The Democrats also rejoiced because they

were again united and in their "Democratic Rally Song" they shouted—

"Fling out the banner and swear not to yield,
John Weller and Joe Walkup haste to the field,
The fearless Democracy is banded once more,
Have sworn that the day of disruption is o'er.
Let the signal go forth o'er mountain and dell,
There is union of hearts, a union of shells.
Fling out the banner beloved by the free,
Let it float feared by tyrants on every sea.
Black traitors and foes must soon beat a retreat
For banded once more the Democracy meet."

United Whigs and Democrats

The Democratic county convention assembled in the city hall July 11, 1857, to nominate county officers and state legislators. John B. Hall was elected president of the meeting, A. C. Baine and John Oliver, vice-presidents, and H. P. Corcoran and Wm. Rodgers, secretaries. It was not a simon-pure Democratic convention, for many of the old stalwarts had left the party and many Whigs had united with it. The chairman of the convention, John B. Hall, had been a Whig up to 1856, and in his speech accepting the position as chairman he said the old party was now "the broken and dismembered fragments of a once-glorious party and they were following strange gods to worship and to lead them." There were 88 delegates in the convention, and each candidate was pledged to abide by the decision of the convention and work for and support the nominees. Thomas H. Lane, a strong Southern-rights man, was nominated unanimously for sheriff. In their resolutions they resolved "that we again ratify the principles of the Cincinnati platform as the true principles of the Union. We approve of Mr. Buchanan's inaugural address, and the conduct of his administration. We affirm the constitutional enactment of laws that will protect the rights of bona fide settlers and it is the duty of the Federal Government to donate free of charge to actual settlers at least 160 acres of land of the public domain."

Shakespeare asks, "What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but the politicians at this time were very sensitive about names, as the time was fast approaching for a "show down," for or against the Union. The Republicans were standing for the Union against slavery and the Democrats stigmatized them as Black Republicans. D. C. Broderick, although the leader of the Democratic party, was fast sailing into Union waters. He had already denounced the southern outrages in Kansas and the Southern Democrats hated him with a bitter hatred. Thomas Jenkins became very angry if called a Broderick Democrat, and in a card July 14, he said, "Having heard through a responsible party that James Garnett (a Southern Democrat) publicly asserted that I received $1,000 and a promise of office for my vote for Broderick (for United States senator) I here pronounce the said Garnett to be a liar, a poltroon, and villain and slanderer of character so base as to be spurned by honorable men." There was no duel nor bloodshed, for it seems Jenkins merely repeated a rumor heard by him. Three days later George C. Holman, of Lockeford, then an assemblyman from San Joaquin, published a card in the newspaper saying, "I deny in toto that I ever voted a Black Republican ticket or affiliated with them. I pronounce the assertion without foundation, and furthermore I voted for James Buchanan for President." John C. Fremont was the Republican nominee. But there were many kaleidescopic changes in that day, and four years later Mr. Holman was not only hand in hand with the Republicans, but he was captain of the Lockeford Cavalry company sworn to fight for the Union.

Republican State Organization

We have been reading of the "Black Republicans" and we will turn back one year to their state organization. The few adherents of Republicanism then in Sacramento assembled in a mass meeting April 19, 1856. "In the general disturbance of the meeting," says Winfred Davis in his "Political Conventions," "the Republican speakers attempted to talk, when suddenly a rush was made for the stand by the crowd, and it was overturned and the meeting broke up." They assembled in state convention on the 30th of the same month in the Congregational Church, Sacramento. In their nine resolutions they in part declared, "That the Republican party is organized to preserve the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of states and the perpetuity of the Union." They adopted the principle of the prohibition of slavery in all the national territories and they were in favor of "preventing the increase of the political power of slavery." Slavery, they declared, is "a sectional institution in which only about 350,000 slaveholders are directly interested, while freedom is a national principle by which 26,000,000 of American freemen are secured in their rights." On May 10 a public discussion was held in the same city by George C. Bates, Republican, and J. C. Zabriskie, a Democrat. "Rotten eggs were thrown and firecrackers burned to create a disturbance but the police made several arrests and order was restored," says Davis. You observe that we are approaching lively times.

Some three months after this event, five Republicans assembled in Stockton to consider the feasibility of organizing a Republican party in San Joaquin County. The five men were B. P. Baird, Dr. George R. Warren, John Tucker, C. C. Firely and John M. Buffington,

who was the leader of the movement. He was an ex-mayor of the city, the school superintendent in 1854, and now the Republican nominee for state superintendent of schools. They issued a call to all Republicans to attend a meeting August 2, 1856, in the little wooden building then located at the southeast corner of Weber Avenue and San Joaquin Street. Republicans must have been few in number for it seems only the five were present at the meeting. A subsequent meeting was held in the Baptist Church then on Center Street, a few doors south of the present Occidental Hotel. There the Republican party of this county was born, the first permanent officers being Dr. W. R. Kerr, president, J. M. Buffington, secretary, and Dr. George R. Warren, corresponding secretary. The first county Republican convention met October 10, 1856, and organized by the election of David J. Staples as chairman, and C. O. Burton, afterward Republican postmaster, and Madison Walthall, secretaries. At that time the Republicans had no paper to plead their cause and they were compelled to publish their call in the Democratic Republican. But the same day of the convention the first number of the Stockton Daily Gazette was issued and it published at the head of the column the names of John C. Fremont for President and Wm. Dayton for Vice-President of the United States. Its editor was John F. Damon, who preached the first sermon in Stockton in 1849.

Returning now to the state election of 1857, the Republican stated that the Republican county convention would meet August 8, to place in nomination a full county ticket. "The Republicans make up in pluck what they lack in numbers. If their principles were as commendable as their zeal and nerve in fighting for them, they would deserve to become a strong party." They nominated a full county ticket, but they styled themselves as Know Nothings. As this was the first Republican ticket we give it as follows: for the Assembly, J. M. Kelsey and Wm. A. Fisher; sheriff, John W. O'Neal; clerk, Norval Douglas; judge, Dr. George A. Shurtleff; district attorney, Otis Bridges; treasurer; Thomas K. Hook; surveyor, George E. Drew; assessor, Thomas S. Stout; coroner, M. H. Bond.

For the first time in California politics there were three candidates in the field for governor, a strong indication of the breaking up of the old parties and the forming of new parties on broader lines. The Democrats again carried the state and county, Weller, in the county receiving 1,549 votes; in Stockton, 706; Geo. W. Bowie, K. N., received in the county 604, city 327; Edward Stanley, Republican, county 394, city 137 votes. John O'Neal, elected county clerk in 1855, now received for sheriff only 316 votes, the Democrat, Thomas Lane, receiving 1,552 votes. Dr. George A. Shurtleff, elected county recorder on the Know Nothing ticket, received for judge 877 votes, his opponent, Judge Shafer, receiving 1,552 votes. The most popular man on the Democratic ticket was E. W. Hager, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, nominated for county superintendent of schools; he received 1,457 votes, his opponent, Myers, 260 votes.

An Exciting Campaign

The campaign of 1859, which terminated in the death of United States Senator, David C. Broderick, was one of the most bitter and personal in the history of the state. There were three parties in the state: the Republicans, with Leland Stanford as their nominee for Governor; the Democratic or Lecompton party as it was called, with Ex-Congressman Milton S. Latham, a young man of twenty-six years born in Ohio, as their nominee; and the anti-Lecompton or Broderick party, with John Curry, a Republican, as their standard bearer. The Democrats were now split asunder over the slavery question in Kansas. President Buchanan, in his message to Congress urged them to ratify the Lecompton constitution, which meant to make Kansas a slave state. Stephen A. Douglas strongly opposed any such action, and the anti-Lecomptonites were called Douglas Democrats or Broderickites, because he joined with Douglas in opposing slavery. This account of national politics is necessary that we may understand why the contest was so bitter and the reason of the complete overthrow of the Democratic party in the campaign of 1861. Mass meetings and conventions of all of the state parties were held early in the year, something very unusual, and the Republicans holding no county convention, by appointment, sent I. S. Locke, a photographer and portrait painter, C. C. Rynerson, George R. Choate, Dr. David Locke, of Lockeford, and D. J. Staples to represent them in the convention at Sacramento. Bancroft in writing of D. J. Staples says, "He was a man who had much to do with forming loyal sentiment in San Joaquin County. He used his influence to soften the hostility of his southern neighbors as well as his courageous will to repel the tyranny of their leaders. The first Republican speech in the county was delivered on his premises."

A United Democracy

The Democratic county convention assembled June 18, 1859, in the city hall and they were called to order by Judge A. C. Baine, chairman of the Democratic county committee. The former Whig, John B. Hall, was again elected chairman, and Dr. L. R. Chalmers, sec-

retary. John W. O'Neal, who bolted the party and was elected to office on the Know Nothing ticket and was defeated for sheriff on the same ticket in 1857, was now unanimously nominated for the same office. In an editorial the Republican declared, "The Democracy of California is firmly united. It is a union of the friends of Union, firmly banded together to resist the attack of faction and disunion. The Democrats are determined not to meddle with the affairs of their neighbors. The forces of our neighbors are this year divided. The Republicans are bound to do business on their own account, and all the persuasions to the contrary will not move them. In this county the Republicans will display their grit if their leaders have not become faint hearted and sought protection as they did last year under the Broderick flag."

Terry's Abusive Speech

In the Democratic state convention at Sacramento, David S. Terry sought the nomination of judge of the Supreme Court, as his term was about to expire, but he was turned down, and C. C. Pope nominated. Terry in his speech before the convention said some remarkable things, considering his bolting his party in 1855, and some insulting remarks regarding the Douglas Democrats. "I claim the honor of being a Democrat. I can be nothing else. In my opinion there is no other party in which one who loves his country can rest. I have no doubt that in the coming election we will show to our sister states that California—for the acquisition of which we are indebted to the Democratic party and no other—are true to the principles which have carried our glorious Confederacy to its present proud position. If our enemies were ever united in one solid bond the forces of the unterrified and invincible Democracy are fully capable of sweeping them from the face of the earth. Who have we opposed to us? A party based on no principle. They belong heart and soul, body and breeches to David C. Broderick. They are yet ashamed to acknowledge their master and are calling themselves forsooth Douglas Democrats."

The Republican county convention met in the city hall August 2 and elected as president Dr. W. R. Kerr, a strong temperance advocate, vice-presidents, B. P. Baird and Charles Ford, and secretaries, H. B. Post and J. W. Whitney. They resolved "That the slavery agitation of the Democratic party; its endeavor to crush out freedom in Kansas—meets our unqualified condemnation. Resolved, that we entertain an abiding confidence in the Republican party. That a division of our country would be unwise and while it would benefit a few it would be decidedly prejudicial to the many."

Reception to Latham

It was always customary for each party nominee for governor to appear at Stockton, and to him was usually tendered a big ovation. Stanford and Curry received but little attention, but Milton S. Latham received the biggest ovation of that day. The Democrats assembled at three o'clock at the St. Charles Hotel and marching out met Latham on the outskirts of the town. A procession was then formed with Capt. Patrick E. Conner as marshal. In the lead of the triumphal entry was a fourteen-mule team handsomely harnessed and decorated with flags. They hauled an immense prairie schooner called the Stocktonian, and perched on top of the wagon was the Stockton Band playing, "See, the conquering hero comes." This was followed by Ex-Congressman Latham riding in a barouche, accompanied by Judge Charles M. Creanor. Then followed carriages, lager beer wagons, about 100 in number, and a calvacade of horsemen. As the procession entered the town the old cannon on the bridge began firing and so continued until the procession arrived at the Weber House. Along the street were hundreds of people anxious to see the next governor, who was a distinguished and quite handsome man.

That evening came the first and the greatest torchlight procession of the day. At the appointed hour the Democrats began assembling at the St. Charles Hotel. Forming in line and led by the band they marched the streets. First came the standard bearer carrying a large flag, and behind him four men transporting a huge transparency on which was the motto, on one side, "Union for the sake of the Union," and on the reverse side a drawing of two clasped hands and the motto, "In Union there is strength." There were some twenty transparencies in line each one bearing some strong Union sentiment and about 1,000 men carrying the old-fashioned torches and Chinese lanterns. The procession returned to the St. Charles and Latham then addressed the assembled crowd. He addressed them very successfully for on election day, September 7, he polled in the county 1,816 votes, Curry 878, and Stanford, the Republican, only 209 votes. In Stockton it was in the same proportion, respectively, 578-378-67.

Death of Broderick

Turn back the page to Terry's speech and you will find the remark that led to the Broderick-Terry duel, the effect of which did much to keep California in the Union during the Civil War. Briefly will I review the great duel, which is not only of county but state and

national history, involving as it did a United States senator and an ex-judge of the Supreme Court of California. Terry resigned from office a few days before the duel took place. The exact cause of the duel, and the exact details of it have never yet been fully explained, although the writer has read everything relating to it that came his way during the past thirty years. Broderick was a Northern man, opposed strongly to slavery. He had become the leader of his party, overriding the leadership of Terry and Gwin, and he was fast destroying the plans of the Southern leaders. This angered the party and they were determined to get rid of Broderick. But how? There was but one way, the way that many Southern men disposed of their enemy, "on the field of honor." Who was to be the gentleman to do the honor? Why, Terry, the blustering leader of the southern wing of the party and the hero of the Vigilance Committee.

Broderick was sitting in the International Hotel, San Francisco, June 26, 1859, eating breakfast. On the opposite side of the table sat D. W. Perley, a former Stockton lawyer and a friend of Terry. Broderick said to Perley, "I see your friend has been abusing me. I have hitherto spoken of him as the only honest man on the bench of a corrupt Supreme Court. He is just as bad as the others." Perley then and there challenged Broderick, willing to die if needs be for this insult to his friend Terry. Broderick refused to accept the challenge on the ground that various attempts had been made to keep him out of the campaign. Not having this excuse after the election, the following day Terry sent him a challenge. Broderick accepted it. Some of Broderick's friends attempted to stop the duel, knowing that he was tired out from the strenuous campaign. Other friends knowing that Broderick was a dead shot said, "The duel has got to come some time; it might as well come now." Terry, who was an expert with the bowie knife, now began derringer practice. The pistols belonged to Dr. Aylett, then physician of Stockton State Asylum, who lived on the north side of Park Street between California and American. Terry practiced in the back part of his yard shooting at a mark on an oak tree until he was able to hit the bull's eye every shot. The duel was to take place September 12, near Lake Merced, San Mateo County. About sixty persons were present, but the chief of police of San Francisco appeared and stopped the duel. Secret arrangements were made and the parties met about two and a half miles southeast of the lake. "As the duelists took their places about ten paces apart," says James O'Meara, an eyewitness, "Broderick appeared nervous, and, straining his nerves to the utmost tension stood stiff and unnatural. His opponent, cool and calculating, stood erect, and firm, and in in an easy position awaiting the command to fire." The pistols used were Aylett's pistols, with which Terry had been practicing. Broderick had never seen them until the fatal day. They were made especially for dueling, and the trigger was such that it could be made to pull hard or be fired at the touch of the finger by turning or loosening a little screw. Some witnesses stated that Terry was seen to place the pistol behind him just before the word to fire was given. According to the arrangements the second was to repeat the words, "Fire—One, two." Neither duelist was to raise his pistol before the word fire nor discharge it after the speaking of the word "two." The second repeated the words "Fire—one, and Broderick's pistol was discharged, the ball striking the earth about nine feet in front of Terry. Just before "two" was spoken Terry fired, his ball penetrating Broderick's right breast, piercing the lung. He slowly sank to the earth and died September 17. Was this a deliberate murder? Terry, turning to his second, said, "The shot is not mortal. I have struck two inches to the right." Broderick is reported to have said, "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of slavery and a corrupt administration."

Farcical Trial of Terry

Dueling in California was prohibited by law and so they went through the farcical performance of trying Judge Terry for murder. The friends of Broderick wanted Terry tried in San Francisco, but Terry's friends wanted it tried in another county. The place of trial was finally presented before the Supreme Court, and they declaring that to kill another person in a duel was not murder, and the case might be tried in any county. It was then transferred to Marin County and nicely jobbed. The county court was held at San Rafael. The judges very considerately stepped aside and Judge J. H. Hardy of Mokelumne Hill, a close friend of Terry, was appointed to try the case. The trial was set for July 6, 1860, and the witnesses were summoned to appear at 10 o'clock promptly on that day. As 10 o'clock drew near, some person, accidentally of course, set the clock one hour ahead. At 10 o'clock clock time, and 9 o'clock sun time, the jury were in their seats and the judge upon the bench. The judge then asked the prosecuting attorney, "Are you ready?" "All ready, your honor," he replied. The names of the prosecuting witness were then called. Not one answered. They were then in a sailboat crossing San Francisco Bay, to arrive shortly before the true opening hour

of court. No witnesses appearing the counsel for Terry moved that the case be given to the jury. The judge gave his charge to the jury. And without so much as leaving their seats they rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Judge Terry walked from that court room a free man; throughout his life, however, he was branded as the murderer of Broderick.

CHAPTER XIII

THE FOREIGN POPULATION

Israel Zangwill, the great Jewish writer, calls America the "melting pot of nations." In relation to San Joaquin County this is true only in part. Many immigrants from other nations, notably those from Germany, Ireland, England, Scotland, France, and smaller nations have blended with the Americans in customs, habits and thoughts, but the Jews, the Chinese and the Japanese are as distinctive a race today as they were fifty years ago. The Chinese are apart and they have no desire to enter the melting pot, but their American-born children are fast adopting American ways. The Japanese are doing their level best to get into that pot, but the Americans tolerate them only in a financial sense. The Jews are apart because they consider themselves "God's chosen people" and through their distinctive racial solidarity.

The foreign population of Stockton, as given in the United States census of 1870, was 4,102, not including the Chinese. Japanese there were none. This population was classified as follows: From England 532, Scotland 123, Sweden 153, France 189, Germany 1,084, and Ireland 1,581. The Chinese in 1860, according to the census, numbered 139, and in 1870 1,692. It was impossible to make a count during the mining days as they were coming and going by the hundreds, and suspicious of the Americans, they would not correctly report their numbers. Besides the nations named there were immigrants from Italy, Spain, Wales, Denmark, Norway, South America, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands and German and Polish Jews. What a fusion of metal they would have made had they all blended, but they did not blend; had they done so this chapter could not have been written. Their customs, manners and religion were different, hence I have assembled these first-named, together with the Mexicans, in one chapter.

The Mexican People

The Mexican people of Stockton came originally from Mexico, the sons and daughters of Spanish soldiers and Indian mothers. They were almost unanimously of the ignorant peon class. The American hatred of these people was the after-effects of the Mexican War, their efforts to dig the gold and take it from the country and their admiration of a good horse regardless of its owner.

They were very poor and lived in shacks or hovels with scarcely any furniture, no carpets upon the floor and in many cases not even a wooden floor, the bare earth serving them. They had no improvements around their houses, not even a fence or sidewalk, and often adjoining the house was the corral where they stabled one or two horses. Every family had one or more dogs and it seemed the poorer the family the greater number of canines. Nearly all of the families lived within sight and sound of the Catholic Church, and the bell was rung at 6 o'clock a. m. and 6 p. m., thus giving them the time of day. The families were located principally east of San Joaquin and south of Washington Street.

The men were engaged in the various occupations of sheep herding and sheep shearing, as pack-mule drivers, and vaqueros, for there were thousands of cattle, horses and sheep in the surrounding country that required herding and handling for market. In the town a few Mexicans were engaged in manufacturing bridles, Spanish bits, spurs, hair rope, hair cinches, and stampers of leather for saddles. The men when not employed would lie around smoking cigarettes and gambling. The women would do all the housework, such as it was, even to the marketing, and day after day the women were seen with a shawl thrown over their heads, carrying their basket on their way to the grocer or butcher. They would always purchase the cheapest of meats, and then beg a piece of meat for the dog. Their principal food was flour, corn, beans and beef. They never used mutton or pork and cooked their foods in beef suet; everything they used was steeped in red pepper and garlic.

The Mexicans were expert horsemen and much of their work was done on horseback. They were also expert with the riata in catching and throwing animals, although in neither their rope work or their horsemanship were they equal to the cowboys of today. They were great admirers of the horse and began riding horseback in early childhood. Their admiration for the animal was so strong that

frequently they took possession of other people's property. Horse stealing became so common, not only among the Mexicans, but the Americans, that a law was passed in 1852 making horse stealing a capital crime. It was repealed the following year and horse stealing went right on. The crime was so common that severe measures were necessary to stop it, if possible, and the owner of the stolen animal was justified in killing the thief on the spot. A case of this kind was reported. A man named Weber lost a valuable horse and saddle in March, 1855. Having some idea of the direction the thief traveled, he obtained another animal and started in pursuit. The following morning he found his horse tied to a tree and nearby a Mexican cooking his breakfast by a campfire. Shooting and killing the thief he threw the body across the saddle horse he had stolen and brought him to town. Another case was that of Thomas Marshall. Early one morning in 1856, he heard a noise in his stable near the home in the south part of Stockton. Going to the door with his cocked revolver, he saw in the moonlight a tall Mexican leading one of his horses from the stable; Marshall fired two shots at him, and the man dropping the rope, ran like a deer for the street. That morning a tall, straight-as-an-arrow Mexican was found dead upon the sidewalk near the South Methodist Church. He lay there in the morning sun for over two hours before the coroner took charge of the body. Upon inquiry as to his death, Marshall informed the coroner of his actions early that morning. The Mexican had a wonderful vitality, as he had run over half a mile with two shots in his body, either one of them fatal.

One of the strongest characteristics of the Mexican was his revengeful nature, especially concerning womanhood, and among themselves they would fight to the death. Their favorite weapon was the bowie knife, and many of their women carried concealed daggers. Until the erection of the Clark Hotel a few years ago, there stood on the corner of Market and Sutter Streets a large oak tree, and around this tree, in 1858, was fought one of the most tragic duels of the state. Two Mexicans had some difficulty over a woman and going to this tree about three o'clock in the morning the two men fought round and round the tree until both were so badly cut that they fell exhausted and both died later. Several Americans saw the duel and said, "Let them fight, they are nothing but greasers." The men had fought so long that they wore a pathway around the tree, and it was covered with blood. Two Mexicans in July, '54, began disputing in the El Dorado Saloon over some trivial matter "and as the subject waxed warm they concluded to fight it out with bowie knives. They proceeded down to the wharf near the store of Paige & Webster and went to work with the precision of Mexican soldiers. One, a boy seventeen years of age, was stabbed twice in the arm and the other duelist landed in jail." July seems to have been a warm month for Mexican duels, for the newspaper reports one in July, 1853, between two senoritas. The two women had some trouble over a dog, and they challenged each other to fight. They accordingly met between their respective adobes armed with bowie knives. The contest lasted several minutes, each cutting the other severely.

Joaquin Murietta

The chief of the Mexican revengers was Joaquin Murietta, who terrorized the central part of the state from 1849 to 1853. Joaquin, but nineteen years of age when he began his criminal career, was beyond all doubt the most daring, cool-headed and quick-witted of any of California's desperadoes. In his appearance he is said to have been a handsome light-complexioned Mexican with black curly hair and deep blue eyes. He was of splendid physique, an unerring shot with a revolver and ready for any kind of daring adventure. Hailing from Mexico, he came to California in 1849 with a Mexican circus and located in Los Angeles. While there he fell in love with Rosita Felix, whose parents were Spanish and proud Castilians and objected to their daughter's marriage with a Mexican, so they eloped. Going to Shaw's Flat, Murietta discovered some rich "diggin's" and began mining. One day a company of American bullies came along and finding that Murietta had a good thing attempted to drive him away, saying that greasers were not allowed to dig gold from the American soil. The young fellow held his ground. He said that he had obeyed the mining laws and had a perfect right to dig for gold. Then the cowards insulted Murietta's wife and when he resented it they knocked him down and severely beat him, and ravished his wife in his presence. The ruffians then fled, and Joaquin, stifling his revenge, went further back in the mountains, where he hoped the Americans would not come. Not long after this he visited Murphy's Camp, riding a horse belonging to his half-brother. Again a party of scoundrels greeted him with the remark, "You d—d greaser, where did you steal that horse?" Without waiting for him to give an explanation, they seized Joaquin, bound him to a tree and whipped him severely upon his bare back, turned him loose with the remark, "Now vamoose and never come back to these diggins unless you want to be hung." Burning with hatred against the Americans, he took an oath that he would have revenge for his three wrongs, for the Americans had not only outraged his wife and severely whip-

ped him without any cause, but they had shot and killed his half-brother.

Organizing a band of some twenty of the worst desperadoes in the state, including Roger Felix, Pedro Gonzales and Manuel Garcia, better known as three-fingered Jack, for over three years he terrorized the great San Joaquin Valley with murders, robberies and daring exploits. His criminal record is unsurpassed by any other bandit on the Coast. Here is the record of Joaquin and his band for ten days in February, 1852: On February 12, at Mokelumne Hill they robbed an American and four Chinamen. A party started in pursuit of the gang and easily tracing them found that at Big Bar on the 16th they murdered six Chinamen and got away with $10,000. On the following day a German traveler reported that the band had relieved him of $600. At Rich Gulch they killed three Chinamen and wounded five more, getting $10,000 in gold dust. The sheriff of the county and his posse now followed in pursuit and suddenly coming upon the band February 20, while robbing a bank, a fight took place in which the Mexicans came out second best. They all escaped, however, as the sheriff's horses were too tired to follow the bandit.

Joaquin Murietta was the Claude Duval of California as that famous highwayman was the terror of England. Joaquin in his escape from justice was assisted by all of the Mexican people, who would act as spies and inform him of every movement of the officers. His band had the fastest horses in the country and committing a robbery or murder in one locality, the following day he would be a hundred miles distant. His escapes from an early death seemed almost miraculous, considering his daring exploits. It is said on one occasion he attended a fandango in Monterey. While on the floor dancing, the sheriff of the county came up to him and speaking in Spanish said, "Senor, have you seen anything of Murietta in your travels?" "No; but I should like to get hold of the gentleman." Quietly Murietta left the dance and in a few minutes was miles away. On another occasion he visited a saloon in Marysville and began playing monte. During the conversation Murietta was discussed, and a card player remarked, "I would give a thousand dollars for a shot at Murietta." The desperado, jumping upon the table, exclaimed, "You cowardly gringo, look, I am Murietta," and before the astonished party could gather their thoughts he ran to the door, jumped on his horse and sped away. One of his most daring escapes was at Stockton. A reward of $5,000 had been offered for Murietta's capture dead or alive and posters were sent out to that effect. One day several persons were reading one of the posters fastened on the side of a house when one of them exclaimed, "I would like to get that greaser in range of my gun, I'd pay my score. Murietta's gang caught me on the road below Angels Camp, they took my horse and all my gold dust, and tying me to a tree two of his men gave me a whipping, while Murietta looked on and laughed." About that time a horseman rode quietly along on a small, well-built mustang. He stopped and listened to the conversation for a few minutes, then dismounting he went to the poster and quickly wrote the words, "I will give $10,000 myself. Joaquin Murietta." Then with a quick spring into the saddle he swiftly rode away. Parties pursued him, but he had the fastest animal, a lead of many miles and pursuit was useless.

The authorities were determined to somehow break up and capture the outlaws, and in 1853 the legislature commissioned Harry Love, a well-known gun-fighter and ranger, to organize a company of horsemen and capture the bandit. Love organized a company of twenty men, among them Captain P. E. Connor. They rode over the country for several months but could find no trace of Joaquin, for his Mexican spies, both men and women, whom he paid with much gold, kept him posted as to every movement of the Love party. Meeting with failure at every turn, Love finally resorted to strategy. During the day time he would ride in one direction and at night he would travel in another. In that way he deceived Joaquin's sentinels and they could not warn him as to Love's locality. On July 25, while Love and his party were traveling in Fresno County near Tulare Lake they noticed a rather suspicious smoke arising from the broad plain, the Mexicans were sitting around, some smoking cigarettes and others playing cards. As soon as the Americans recognized the party they made a dash for the camp; the Mexicans, taken by surprise, made no effort to fight but fled in every direction. Joaquin was recognized by William Byrnes, one of the Love rangers, and he shouted, "This is Joaquin, boys; we've got them at last!" Murietta, springing from the ground, ran to his unsaddled horse, which was staked out to feed, and jumping on his back dexterously threw a loop around his nose to guide him. Hoping to escape his pursuers, he ran his horse to a bluff and forced him to jump to the earth below. Some of the party riding around both sides of the bluff attempted to cut him off. Shooting at Joaquin as he ran, one of the shots struck the animal and it fell. The desperado then attempted to run, but a well-directed bullet ended his career and, throwing up his hands, he exclaimed, "No tira mas yo soy muerto," (Don't shoot any more for I am dead.) They severed the head from the body and preserved it in alcohol to prove that the famous bandit

was no more. Later it was sold to some traveling showman and exhibited throughout the state.

The Fandango

One of the pleasures of the Mexican people was the "fandango," a lively Spanish dance. The fandango as danced by the Mexicans themselves was right and proper, for woe to the Mexican who insulted a wife or maiden, but later fandango houses became the vilest of vile resorts. There were several fandango houses in Stockton, and singularly enough one of them became the Baptist house of worship. The authorities long tried to suppress these places and in 1854 succeeded. "The better element of society rejoiced today, March, 1854, because of the closing of the fandango houses. One year previous there were a dozen or more such houses, but from that time on they were gradually closed until they were reduced to a single fandango." A little later the famous gambling house, the "El Dorado," corner of Center and Weber Avenue, was closed. It was first run by John Owens, and later by John W. O'Neal, who figured considerably in politics. The press commenting on the closing of the El Dorado, said: "We are pleased to record the closing of the only gambling house in the city. John O'Neal, the owner, has concluded to convert the building into stores. Public gambling and fandangoes have yielded to the mandates of the moral sentiment of the community. The great accession of women and children to our population has done much to influence these results. Schoolhouses have taken the place of gambling saloons and, in one instance, the gospel is preached."

The Cascarone Ball

A very pretty dance engaged in by the better class of Mexicans was what was known as the Cascarone ball. It was a dance by which favors were shown by the women to those men they most admired. This admiration was shown by means of egg shells filled with finely cut colored papers or perfume. The dance was celebrated in the spring of the year, when eggs were plentiful. The yolks of the eggs were drawn, the shell filled with the papers or perfume and the opening covered over. During the dance, or at any time, the woman would slip up, unseen by the favored one, and throw one of the egg shells at his head, and the shell breaking would fill his hair with the colored papers. Reserving the egg shells filled with perfume until the last of the dance, she would break them upon the heads of the men she most admired. It was considered an honor to be thus pelted, and a high honor to those who were thus perfumed. It served another purpose, for maidens could thus designate those whose attentions they desired, and the wives, those whose friendship they respected. These Cascarone balls were given at intervals for many years, the last one being given along in 1880 in the old Pioneer hall, the Mexican population of the city and county being few in number.

Hanging of Judas

The principal sports of the Mexicans were the amusing sport of hanging Judas Iscariot, flour-throwing day and the barbarous sport of rooster-pulling. The last-named sport was was saintly in comparison to the cruel cowboy exhibitions of today. The first took place just before the crucifixion day of Jesus Christ. It was a religious performance and typified their hatred of Christ's betrayer. The Mexicans made up a dummy with a false mask and all kinds of horrible clothing and placed a quantity of gunpowder in the body; then seating him in a chair in an old tumble-down wagon, the older the better, drawn by two sorry-looking mustangs, they hauled Judas about the streets to the sound of discordant music and the jeers of the Mexicans. A short time before ten o'clock mass in the Catholic Church, the procession halted on Washington Square, they hung Judas by the neck on a gallows already prepared for the arch traitor, then set fire to his legs, the fire crept upward, there was an explosion and Judas was blown into smithereens. A few minutes later the church bell rang and all of the Mexicans attended mass.

The Flour Battle

Amusing to all but the victims was the flour-day battle, and to engage in the sport of that battle the participants would spend every dollar they possessed, if necessary, to buy flour. The description of a victim of an event is sometimes better than a description by an observer on neutral ground and I will let the reporter describe what he saw and received good and plenty:

"The celebration of the last day of the carnival took place yesterday—March 8, 1859—and at an early hour the Mexicans began their sports. The center of the fun seemed to be at the corner of El Dorado and Market streets, in front of the Phoenix Hotel. A band of music was in attendance and the partakers in the sport were arrayed in all manner of accoutrements, with cocked hats, soldier hats, stovepipes. There were big Mexicans and little Mexicans and Mexicans of high and low degree. Mexican flags were flying from the adjacent buildings, and the fair sex were upon the balconies. The flour throwing was commenced at an early hour, several victims having been fastened to a chair, overwhelmed with flour, and afterwards taken behind a sort of castle as prisoners of war. Later in the day

the Mexicans formed into opposing forces, and at the sound of the bugle, charged upon each other, making the flour which they carried in bags, fly in a bewildering cloud. After pelting each other liberally they began throwing flour at the two or three hundred bystanders, who made excellent time from the spot. One of us got spotted and as a special compliment he received a pound or so of the staff of life, but his excellent traveling qualities soon removed him from danger. At a late hour "fatal curiosity," the same propensity which betrayed Mrs. Bluebeard into a very awkward scrape, tempted another of us to gaze upon the motley crowd in Center Street. The leader, Colonel Lopez, unfortunately happening to be our Spanish interpreter, and wishing to pay the compliments of the season, the unlucky newspaper man, who was gazing, was seized by several stout hombres, and before he could say his soul was his own, he was deluged with flour, enough to sustain a good-sized family a week. When he escaped the scribe could not tell himself from "Death on a pale horse." The rogues soaked it to him good. Though he appreciated the compliment and the three cheers, a little less flour would have been more acceptable. The sport was carried out in good humor and we hope to see another specimen, but far from the immediate danger of participation."

Rooster Pulling

The sport of rooster pulling was fun for the Mexicans but death to chanticleer. Its origin is unknown, but in its performance the Mexican riders displayed great nerve and expert horsemanship. The entire performance centered around a rooster, his body planted in the earth, leaving his neck and head free. The feat was for a Mexican on horseback, riding rapidly past the rooster's head to quickly bend over and pull him from the earth. It was a difficult and dangerous feat, as the stumbling of the animal or the turning of the saddle would crush the rider's head against the ground. It was also difficult because the rooster would always dodge as the man's hand came near him. In this sport the riders were very cruel to their bronchos, as they would prick their long spurs into their quivering flanks and stop them short, after passing the rooster, with their Spanish bits. It was no unusual sight to see the poor mustangs bleeding at the mouth, and their flanks gnashed and bleeding as if cut with a knife. When a rider succeeded in pulling a rooster from the earth it was his hour of victory and he was privileged to pelt his defeated companions over the head and shoulders with the body of the victim. Then would come the race to get out of his way. If they had faster horses they were lucky; if not they would go racing through the streets, the victor pelting them until there was nothing left of the rooster but the head and neck. The sport usually took place on St. John's day, on Washington Square. In the '60s the authorities prohibited the performance on the square and riding at a breakneck speed through the principal streets. They then transferred their rooster pulling to the banks of Mormon Channel near American Street.

Early Jewish Settlers

In the rush of '49 between two and three hundred Jews came to Stockton. They came like the multitude, to get gold, not like the goldseekers, to dig it from the earth, but to get it by trade rather than by manual labor. It was a very unusual thing to find among them a gold digger or a mechanic in Stockton. They were shopkeepers, merchants, peddlers and auctioneers. The first book store in town was owned by J. Rosenbaum on Center Street and near him was the clothing store of Bernard Frankheimer, who later moved to Main Street near Hunter and employed as a clerk David S. Rosenbaum, in after years one of Stockton's most progressive citizens. Another progressive citizen of the fifties was Isaac Zachariah, first a clothier and then an auctioneer. He planted a beautiful garden of fruits and flowers, and the public was at all times welcome. At one time the public school picnic was held there and he provided all the refreshments. Time and again the citizens and the fire companies were indebted to him for flowers for decorations. Another set of men were peddlers, and taking their packs upon their backs they would tramp over the county, selling their goods. Today their children are reaping the harvest of their hard-earned toil.

Among the well known Jewish families of Stockton were the Bernard Frankheimers, M. L. Abramsky, the Harts, David Safferhill, the Rosenbaum, Kullman and Saltz families, and later the Friedbergers from San Andreas, and the Levinskys from Woodbridge. Some of these men were prominent in secret societies. Isaac Zacariah was the first noble grand of Charity Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Hyram Mitchell, who now sleeps in the Jewish cemetery, was a charter member of Stockton Lodge of Odd Fellows and the first Odd Fellow in Stockton to attend a sick and needy brother until his death. Looking further we find the names of S. Friedman, Louis Rosenthal, R. G. Jacobs, Samuel Marks, E. Gumperts, A. Kolberg and M. Stamper, Odd Fellows of many years ago. Among the Masons there were many and we find Michael Arndt, L. H. Frankheimer, Dr. William and A. V. Friedberger,

Henry Glick, Emil Gumpert, Alfred Haslacher and Irvin Zeimer, 32nd degree Masons.

The Jewish religious organization is known as the Congregation Ryhim Ahoovim—Beloved brethren—and, said Moses Marks in 1905, "A half century has gone by since this congregation was organized. This was in in 1852, and three years later the congrgation, like King Solomon of old, said, 'And behold I purpose to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God.'" They obtained a lot on the north bank of the channel on Miner Avenue near Hunter Street, the rear of the lot being under water much of the time. Subscriptions of money were obtained from Hebrews and Gentiles, and a small building was erected, seating probably 200 at a cost of $3,500. "The synagogue is a commodious structure and the whole reflects a high credit upon the congregation. It was lighted by a six-lamp chandelier with whale oil as a fuel. At the altar candles were used as in this day. The elegant and beautiful curtains which hid the Ark of the Covenant were presented to the congregation by Mr. and Mrs. M. Marks. An eloquent and impressive dedication discourse in English and Hebrew was delivered by Julius Eckmann of San Francisco." During the flood of 1861-62 there was two feet of water on the floor of the synagogue and a rushing river on the front and rear of the building, and as soon as possible the building was removed to a lot on Hunter Street opposite the home of Wm. Kierski. It was set three feet above the ground and provided with a portico and fence. The congregation worshiped in this house until 1905.

A Hebrew Marriage

An event in the synagogue which created considerable interest in the community because of its novelty was the marriage in January, 1859, of Samuel Faulk, of San Francisco, to Miss Lenken Swartz, of Stockton. Long before the hour set for the ceremony the building was crowded with Jews and Gentiles, anxious to witness the Jewish marriage ceremony, as it was the first marriage of the kind in Stockton. At the appointed hour the bridal party, fourteen in number, arrived at the synagogue, marched up the aisle to the platform in the following order, first, four young lady bridesmaids accompanied by four groomsmen, then came the bride accompanied by two married ladies, and behind them the bridegroom and the husbands of the two matrons, the latter witnesses to the marriage contract. The wedding party standing front of the Ark of the Covenant, Rabbi Julius Eckmann addressed the audience in "a happy style, and alluded to the fact that the national prejudice against the Jews was passing, as evinced by the large number of Gentiles present." He then addressed the bride and groom upon their duties. This short address was followed by a prayer. The platform was then covered by a white satin canopy or "chuppa" and beneath it stood the bride and groom, the rabbi, the two male witnesses and their wives. The bridesmaids and groomsmen stood at the corners of the platform, two at each corner, the men supporting the canopy by long staffs. The obligation of the synagogue, which was very solemn and impressive, was then administered to the bridal couple. The rabbi then read aloud the marriage contract stating that the bride and bridegroom did "on the 24th of Shevatt in the year 1519 enter into a certain contract." The year corresponded to the 30th of January, 1859. The blessing was then chanted in Hebrew. During this time one of the witnesses held in his hand a silver tankard and a glass tumbler, and as the marriage vows were pronounced the husband and wife each took a sip of liquid from the tankard. The glass was then dropped to the floor and the husband crushed it with his foot. This ended the ceremony. The bridal party and their friends then wended their way to Turnverein hall and sat down to a magnificent dinner and those present then enjoyed the dance to the music of a fine orchestra until near midnight.

As early as 1851 the Jews of Stockton set apart a sacred place of burial for their dead. In that year the Hebrew ladies requested Captain Weber to give them a burial plot. He complied with their request and gave them the block bounded by Union, Acacia, Pilgrim and Poplar streets, then outside of the city limits. They enclosed a small part of the block with a high rough-board fence, and a burial was there made as early as 1852. This was Stockton's first permanently established cemetery. The Hebrew ladies were anxious to erect a suitable fence around the block, but the conditions were such that nothing could be accomplished until 1859. In that year the Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society gave a ball in the city hall January 20 "for the purpose of raising funds to be appropriated to the building of a fence around the Hebrew burial ground." They secured one of the best citizens to act as manager and the ball was a financial success. The ladies cleared $375.75, and in February at a meeting of the Congregation Ryhim Ahoovim, of which Joseph Marks was president and Bernard Frankheimer, secretary, the money was presented to them by Miss Rebecca Marks, together with $100 from the society, as a donation to the fund. "The fence around the Jewish cemetery has been quite completed," said the reporter in December, 1859, "and the place is now an almost exact counterpart in appearance to the Odd Fellows bur-

ial ground." What became of that fence I don't know, but for many years the block has been enclosed by a fence of Osage orange trees. It is an evergreen memorial to the pride and perseverance of the first Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.

The Oppenheimer Duel

The Hebrews were a highly moral people for from early childhood they were taught the religion of their fathers and the Mosaic law. Even their personal difficulties were settled out of court. There was one case, however, where the Jew, like Shakespeare's Shylock, wanted blood. The difficulty occurred in April, 1860. Samuel Frankenthall and M. P. Oppenheimer, a wholesale cigar dealer, engaged in a fight over some trivial matter. Later Frankenthall, in telling of the fight to a friend, remarked that he would rather believe a Chinaman or a negro than Oppenheimer. When Oppenheimer heard of his opponent's remark he demanded that the Jew retract the insulting words. Frankenthall was stubborn and refused to change his opinion of Oppenheimer. Then the latter challenged his enemy to mortal combat on the "field of honor." The seconds were selected and by the terms of the agreement the two men were to meet west of the asylum at six o'clock in the morning. The weapons used were navy revolvers and the duelists were to stand twelve paces apart back to back, and at the word, wheel and fire. After one round, in which no one was in danger but the seconds, an attempt was made to adjust the difficulty, but Frankenthall would not go back of his opinion regarding adversary. After firing two more rounds, each man, shooting holes in the air, the seconds succeeded in ending the deadly affair, Frankenthall saying that he would believe Oppenheimer as quickly as he would a Chinaman or a negro. This assertion satisfied Oppenheimer and the parties again became friends.

The Jewish Reform Movement

In the last few years of the 19th century a wonderful reform was made in the Jewish religion. The reform movement in Stockton was led by M. S. Jaffee, and it resulted in a separation of the Congregation Ryhim Ahoovim, the departure of Rabbi Davidson, who had been their rabbi for over twenty years, and the establishing of a new synagogue on Fremont Street between California and Sutter.

Dedication of the Temple

In the year 1900 the old synagogue was fast decaying from the stress of winter storm, summer heat and over half a century of service, and the congrgation planned to build a handsome Temple Israel, but when the bids were opened for the construction of an edifice of wood it was found that the bids for material, especially that of lumber, was so high that the lowest bid was $2,000 higher than the architect's estimate, and they were compelled to defer for a time the building of a new temple. In 1905 it was erected at a cost of approximately $14,000, and seating about 400 persons, was dedicated Friday evening, September 12. Early in the evening it was crowded with Jews and Gentiles, the last named forming more than one-half of the audience. The ceremonial service was preceded by an organ prelude by Karl Brueck. A prayer was then offered in Hebrew by Rabbi Montague of San Francisco. While the choir was singing the rabbi retired to a rear room and immediately returned accompanied by two gentlemen carrying the sacred scrolls. These they delivered into the keeping of Rabbi Voorsanger. After reading a passage of scripture appropriate to the occasion, he deposited the scrolls "within the sanctuary over which stands the tablet of the law." The next ceremonial was the lighting of the "perpetual light" and H. Marks, the president of the Congregation, arose from his seat with a lighted taper in his hand and repeated first in Hebrew and then in English the sacred words, "Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God the Eternal is one God." He then read in Hebrew from the new English version of Genesis 1:1-2 translated for use in the Jewish service. Up to this time the temple was dimly lighted but as the president repeated the last line, "And God said Let there be Light; and there was Light" he lit the perpetual light and the full flow of gas was turned on in the candlebras. Following the address of Lucius L. Solomon of San Francisco, M. P. Stein stepped upon the platform, accompanied by little Hattie Glick—now Mrs. Carl Steinhart—bearing the key of the temple on a cushion. The key he presented to the president, who in receiving it said in part, "The unlocking of this door is an invitation to the people of all denomination to enter and be welcomed." The Hebraic prayer by Rabbi Cohen was preceded by the choir singing the one hundredth Psalm, the choir singing during the Rabbi's absence the hymn, "Sh'ma Yisroel." Just previous to the remarks of President Marks the song of "Etz Chayhim," Tree of Life, was sung.

Concluding his address Miss Bessie S. Rosenbaum sang the hymn, "Lead, kindly light," and the anthem "I will magnify Thee, Oh Lord," following the address of President Marks. H. Weinstock's address on "Why We Build Beautiful Houses of Worship" was followed by the dedicatory address by Dr. Voorsanger, the choir then singing the Jewish

hymn, "Ador Olam." The benediction was then pronounced by Rabbi Cohen.

Arrival of Chinese

The Chinese are a paradox. They are more troublesome to the authorities than any other class of foreign population, because of their gambling, opium smoking, prostitution and tong wars. They are the most desirable of servants and employes because of their docility; never go on a strike and are willing to work for a fair living wage. They began coming to Stockton as early as January, 1852, the little steamer Kate Kearny bringing quite a number to the city in that month. They continued arriving and in June, 1858, the reporter paid his respects to them as follows: "On Monday night the Helen Hensley brought up over 200 Chinamen and they were later quartered in the Chinese hovel, corner Hunter and Channel streets. The crowd started yesterday for the mines and seated on their luggage on the mule teams they chattered like a lot of apes, which they resemble somewhat." As to their number living in Stockton, the first census report we have is in 1870. In that year they numbered 1,629, in 1880 1,997, in 1890 1,676, and in 1910 1,873.

Seven-eights of these Mongolian residents were men and their occupations were principally of the menial class; some were servants in private families; some hotel and restaurant cooks, and in 1854 quite a number were engaged in catching and curing fish. These fish they caught in the Stockton Channel, fishing sometimes where now stands the Hotel Stockton. In curing the fish "they operated on a large schooner and were experts in cleaning them and salting them down in pork barrels, where they found a ready sale in the mines." Hundreds of them were miners and they would camp in Stockton for the winter. It is stated that millions of dollars worth of gold was saved by them, as they were willing to work at a small profit, diggings deserted by the white miners. In later day as the population increased they became laundrymen, vegetable gardeners and hucksters, blackberry pickers, merchants, island renters and potato raisers.

Their foods in the earlier days was of the simplest kind, principally rice, pork, sugar and the finest quality of tea imported from China. They were very fond of ducks and chickens when they had the money to purchase them, ate neither beef nor mutton. The cooked food was set on the floor in large bowls and the Chinamen, squatting around in a circle, would help themselves directly from the bowl to their mouth. The Chinese of today patronize the baker for bread and pastry. Many of them have been family cooks and they appreciate good living.

The Chinese in early times were located on Bridge Street between Hunter and El Dorado, facing Stockton Channel. Their habitats were an old story-and-a-half house, formerly a French hotel, and several one-story shacks that in the early day had been places of business. Crowded into these places with no means of ventilation or sanitation, these houses soon became the foulest ill-smelling spots in the city and a menace to health and the morals of the community, especially the children, for there was a public school only a block away. "They were quiet and peaceful during the day, but at night they made the hours hideous with their infernal bawling and wrangling. "They have become an unbearable nuisance," said the scribe, "but the cold water remedy has been very successful in stopping it in other cities, notably San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville." Taking the hint as suggested by the Republican, some parties in May, 1854, quietly took one of the fire engines from the engine house late in the evening, set the engine and drawing water from the Channel literally drowned out the shacks. The next morning it created a sensation and considerable feeling because of the disgraceful and unwarranted act, but no arrests were made.

Burning of Chinatown

The water cure was not a success, for the Mongolians went back to their water-soaked hovels as soon as permitted and remained there for several years. In July, 1862, the destruction of these hovels was "regarded as a public benefit." The fire broke out about eleven o'clock at night caused by the explosion of a lamp and in one hour the buildings were a bed of coals. They were owned by George Deitz, a gunsmith, Emile Hestres and M. Poursille, of Philadelphia. Upon the ruins was built the two-story brick now standing. Another disgrace to the city was the house at the corner of Channel and Hunter. Time and again efforts were made to set fire to the place, but the Chinamen were foxy. They guarded the house every night during the summer and threw pails of water upon the shingled roof. Nightly there would be from twenty to fifty Chinamen bunked in a room 20x40 feet, the bunks placed steamboat style, and sometimes they would lay so thick upon the floor it was impossible to walk across the room. The house was finally torn down and the present brick structure erected.

There was good money in renting buildings to Chinese tenants and parties with capital erected one-story buildings for them on Washington Street, between Hunter and El Dorado. They were soon filled with Mongolians and in a short time the same filthy and outrageous conditions existed as in their former location.

They were in a measure isolated for several years as there was but little travel along the street and but few families in that vicinity. At this time many Chinese women had arrived and many of them undesirables.

As the years rolled on more Chinese crowded into that locality and houses for them were erected on both sides of the street. Their presence depreciated the value of property round about, and poor persons began to settle there. Things were getting pretty bad and in September, 1867, Charles Hubner, an honest plain-spoken Hollander, capitalist, and member of the common council, published the following: "To the citizens and taxpayers living in the vicinity of the new Hong Kong, which is permanently settled and located in the heart and midst of the great and flourishing city of Stockton: You hoped that some day you would be relieved of the great evil, but your hopes have been dashed to pieces. The idea that you could pass along the street corner of El Dorado and Washington, without taking a perfume bottle along and smelling frequently of its contents you had beter give up. Don't dream that the time will come when you can sleep without being disturbed by a band of hell-escaped wolves. Don't imagine that you can walk along Washington Street without blushing, for the city fathers will take no measure to suppress this evil. Don't imagine that your sons and daughters will be able to go to school along that street without blushing. You have tried in vain to remove the Chinese from your midst. It would seem as if every officer has taken a special oath to cherish and protect them in their crimes. To the Chinese I would say, go on with your ungodly crimes. Call the youths of your city into your dens, and show them all that is worth seeing, for you are protected by the strong arm of the law." This was no exaggerated statement made by Mr. Hubner, and up to a few years ago it was a common report that the higher-ups were paid "hush money."

Hubner was anxious to abate this evil, and he jointly with others, purchased some lots on Mormon Channel just west of Center Street and erected some cheap houses anticipating that the Washington Street denizens could be prevailed upon to remove to the new locality. Before the shacks were completed they were set on fire and burned down. The people in the neighborhood said they didn't want the Chinese out there. New buildings were erected and without lessening the number in the old Chinatown the new buildings were soon occupied. There took place the only double murder in San Joaquin County. It appears that two Chinamen, a Sam Yup Co and a Hong Wo Co man, were gambling. The Hong man lost and refused to pay the debt, whereupon eight of the Sam Yups surrounded him and attempted to force him to "pungle up." He was a fighter, however, and drawing a knife from his blouse, he stabbed a Sam Yup named Hong Pang who dropped dead. In the excitement Mr. Hong broke away and fled towards the tules, accompanied by another Hong man. Pursued by Sam Yups they began shooting and Sam Yup fell mortally wounded. A Sam Yup then ran to the police office and Officer Jerome Myers was sent out to hunt for the murderers hiding in the tules. As it was near dark he could do nothing and started back to town. Before he had gone far he heard a shot. He and his companion hurried to the spot and found a Hong Wo man had been killed. Myers questioned the Chinese but it was of no use. These "tong wars" are still going on, and many Chinamen have been killed by the "hatchet men" of the other company, because of some crime or insult. There is no possible way for the authorities to punish the murderer as his company will perjure themselves in his favor, employ the best attorneys to defend him, and the other company dare not testify against the murderer, fearing that they will be killed.

The Joss House

The religion of the Chinese is Buddhism, a religion as old as the pyramids of Egypt. In Stockton they had their Buddha, and sometimes they had two of them. Their principal god was in the second story of a Chinese temple or "Joss house' on Hunter Street adjoining Turnverein hall, and there during their religious festivals the Chinese would come from far and near by the hundred and bow down before, and worship the "big Joss." In 1881 the old wooden structure was torn down and in its place they erected "one of the most substantial brick buildings in the city" at a cost of $7,500. The second story was fitted up as a Chinese temple and over $5,000 was expended in fitting up the interior. On one side of the room on an elevated seat sat the new Joss, dressed in all of the color of the rainbow. When sitting he was over eight feet in height, with arms four feet in length. He was a hideous looking monster, scowling upon his worshipers as they bowed and burned incense before his shrine. The temple was dedicated by a three-days ceremonial of priestly prayers, incense and food offerings, and open to the public, thousands of persons visited the place and admired the many excellent specimens of Chinese skill and handiwork. A few years ago the building was sold and converted into a rooming house and meat market.

A Chinese Funeral

One of the oddest events of the Chinese was a funeral. They are a very superstitious people and when a Chinaman died every effort was made to keep the devil from getting him. As the funeral procession wended its way to the cemetery a Chinaman sat upon the hearse with the driver and threw out small slips of red colored papers with Chinese characters upon them, to keep the devil from getting the spirit of the deceased. If the deceased was poor no music, no mourners nor hacks, if wealthy or a man of influence, he had music, a Chinese or American band, paid women mourners who, dressed in white, their mourning color, marched behind the hearse; then came the friends in carriages. Bringing up the rear was an express wagon carrying food for the dead on his celestial journey. This food comprised rice, tea with china tea cups, and other delicacies and a whole hog nicely roasted. On arrival at the cemetery the body was interred in a place set apart especially for Chinese, the food was placed upon the grave and around it burning tapers of incense. The food was usually left there for three or four days, but when the tramps began appropriating the food after the Chinamen left the place, they fooled the weary willies by returning to town with the food. Every Chinaman believes that his spirit could not rest in eternal peace unless his bones be buried in his native soil. So after a time when the body has decayed, the director of his company disinters the remains, and scraping clean the bones, packs them in a small air-tight box and ships them to China. Every few years hundreds of these boxes are exported, containing the bones of deceased Chinese from all parts of the state.

Chinese New Year

The great Chinese day is the Chinese New Year. The celebration, which continues for three days does not come on the same date each year, because in Chinese chronology they calculate time by the phases of the moon and in cycles of sixty years. In preparation for that event the Chinamen of the poorer class save up their money so that they may be enabled to pay all of their debts before New Year's day. So honest were the Mongolians that it was considered a disgrace to be unable to pay his debts, and on one occasion a Chinaman unable to pay up, committed suicide. Just before New Year's you will find in every Chinese hovel, shack and store a little bulb called a Chinese lily. It is a peculiar plant as it does not grow in soil, but in the open air supported by small pebbles in a dish of water. They give this bulb as presents to their friends, together with Chinese nuts and candies, and if the bulb flower before New Years it is considered as a good omen for that house. The celebration continues for three days and during that time they feast in their own homes, visit their friends, worship in the Joss house and explode hundreds of dollars worth of firecrackers. It was a time of great rejoicing for the small boy and, said an eyewitness, February 1, 1859, "Tuesday was the first of the Chinese New Year and the moon-eyed Johns spread themselves in the way of firecrackers. They were ably assisted in the discharge of this sort of artillery by the Young America of this city, who mustered in great strength around their habitations and volunteered their services." Then, as I have stated, there were few homes in that vicinity and but little travel along Washington Street. In time their noisy celebration became a nuisance as the families in that vicinity were awakened at midnight by the incessant noise of the crackers, and during the day there were several accidents by frightened runaway horses. People made complaint and Edward Colnon, editor of the Mail, demanded in his paper that the chief of police, Ben F. Rodgers, suppress the nuisance. Police regulations were established and the Chinese permitted to fire explosives during certain early and late daylight hours.

THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY

CHAPTER XIV

AMIDST the scenes of crime and dissipation that were everywhere prevalent in California in the early days, it is a pleasure to recall the first sermon ever delivered in Stockton. To the Presbyterian Church belonged this honor. The Reverend James C. Damon, then a seaman's chaplain at Honolulu, in July, 1849, visited San Francisco. Coming to Stockton, on Sunday, July 12, he delivered a sermon from on board a store ship moored along the channel. It had been previously announced through the camp that a "preacher" was coming to the town and a large crowd of sinners and a few Christians assembled to hear him. His text was from Galatians, "Be ye not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." No more appropriate text could have been selected, and it had its effect. In ten months from that day the Sabbath bell pealing over the city invited all to worship and praise.

Arrival of Protestant Pastors

The evangelizing of the world is the mission of Christianity and as early as 1642 the Catholic Church sent her priests to the Western Coast. When the discovery of gold in California was heralded around the world the Protestant denomination sent seven of their young ministers, the Reverend Albert Williams and James Woods, Presbyterians; T. Dwight Hunt, a Congregationalist; O. C. Wheeler, a Baptist, and the Reverend Flavel S. Mines and the Reverend J. I. Vermehr, Episcopalians, to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Woods arrived with his wife and two sons late in December, 1849, and was surprised to find that the other pastors had preceded him. Remaining in San Francisco some two weeks, he came to Stockton in January, 1850, with letters of introduction to Capt. Charles M. Weber and A. J. Grayson, after whom Grayson on the San Joaquin River is named. On arrival in Stockton on the little steamer, Captain Sutter, he found the mud knee deep. Removing his family and household goods on a two-wheeled dray to the Dickenson House on Center Street near Levee, the dray mired several times and men were compelled to get out and boost it along. The following day was the Sabbath and the pastor held service in the Dickenson Hotel, the proprietor, G. D. Dickenson, being a good Methodist.

Mr. Woods at once made the acquaintance of Captain Weber and declared his purpose to organize a church. Mr. Weber quickly agreed to the plan and to support the pastor a subscription list was started. Mr. Weber agreed to get twenty-five dollars a month. Mr. Woods, without any delay, immediately commenced his ministerial work and began looking around to find some suitable place to hold religious services. He found an excellent place, as he believed, in the locality where now stands the County Jail. It was a large tent with a sign over the door, "A Temperance Store." The proprietor, Thomas Atwood, was a retired sea captain, an ordained minister and later the pastor of the Baptist Church. He gave Mr. Woods permission to preach his first sermon in the tent, but he found it a very noisy place of worship. Mr. Atwood had rented the back part of his tent to a blacksmith, and while Pastor Woods was preaching the blacksmith was shoeing horses at thirty-two dollars per horse.

The ring of the anvil so disturbed the services that Mr. Woods was compelled to look up another place and for the following Sunday he secured a large warehouse. It was a much better place than the store and in it he found many innocent looking barrels. Boards were placed on top of the barrels for seats. The audience was large and the pastor delivered a very forceful sermon on "The Sin of Intemperance." He was very much annoyed the following day to learn that his congregation had been sitting on barrels filled with good old Kentucky rye.

Organization of Presbyterian Church

After the reverend gentleman had been preaching some two months in the home of Nicholas Den on the Peninsula, and in a tent on Main Street, where later stood the church, the First Presbyterian Church was organized March 17, 1850, in the Vernon house on the peninsula, a knock-down building brought around Cape Horn by the Dr. George A. Shurtleff party. The church was organized with the following nine members: Peter Nodine, Samuel L. Yerkes, Ezra E. Washburn, S. W. Foster, Martin Potter, J. S. Anger, Levi Merriam, Ralph Wittesey and Mrs. Eliza Ann Woods, the wife of the pastor.

Captain Weber Donates a Lot

The pastor's experience in the blacksmith shop and among whisky barrels convinced him that the quicker Stockton had an ex-

clusive place of worship the better for the community. Calling on Captain Weber he solicited a donation of a lot for the erection of a a church edifice. Mr. Weber quickly replied, "Get together some of the prominent citizens of the town to select a lot and then come to me." Conferring with a number of the leading people of the place, they selected the corner of San Joaquin and Main streets, where the old church stood for so many years. It was a spot well shaded with two handsome oaks, and later the spot was dubbed "The little brown church under the trees." When informed, Captain Weber very generously gave not only the selected lot but the entire quarter of the block. Years later the lot was mortgaged and then sold. It is now the location of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Having secured the lot, Mr. Woods called together the citizens in regard to immediately erecting a church. With one accord they cried, "Go ahead; we'll give you all the money you want." But not a man could be induced to take charge of the work. "We are too busy," they said. Mr. Woods then took full charge and liberally the money rolled in, the gamblers contributing as freely as the churchmen. The energetic pastor soon had a bag of gold dust, and in March, 1850, he visited San Francisco for the purpose of purchasing lumber for the church. On arrival he found on sale, very cheap, a large number of knockdown warehouses, the market having been overstocked. Purchasing one of these houses, together with other lumber, the material was shipped to Stockton. Mr. Woods then engaged carpenters at twelve dollars per day, and the superintendent, John M. Buffiington, mayor of the city in 1854, was paid sixteen dollars a day. In just ten weeks from the date of contract the building was completed at a cost of $4,000. The church, although a neat and tasteful structure at that ime, would be a curiosity today, with its white plastered walls, green painted curtains of Chinese manufacture at the windows, and a rough hardwood floor without any carpet. The pulpit consisted of two upright pieces of undressed boards three feet apart, and a board laid across the top and the whole covered with scarlet colored domestic, making a very neat appearance for a pulpit in California in 1850. The choir seats were in the front of the church, raised a foot above the floor; an entrance on either side, and the only means of warming the room was a little wood stove in a corner of the building.

The winter had been very severe and at the time that Mr. Woods was preaching in the tent a stream of water flowed past the door. Persons could not get to the church and Mr. Woods later declared "his hearers were ferried across the Stockton Slough in small boats free to those who attended service."

When the day of dedication arrived, May 5, 1850, the following notice appeared in The Times: "The new Presbyterian church will be opened for worship tomorrow. Services to commence at 11 o'clock. Ferrage free for those attending service." The pastor took as his text, John xviii:38, "What Is Truth?" This sermon was published later in 1862 in pamphlet form by the San Joaquin Republican. Five years after this event Mr. Woods, in speaking of the dedication, said: "Of those present at the dedication not more than five remain in Stockton at the present time. They have returned to the East, gone to the Pacific Islands, and many are dead." Such was the unsettled condition of Stockton's first residents.

Money was plentiful, "no trick at all for a minister to have $20 gold pieces in his pocket," said Mr. Woods, and at a donation party tendered the pastor in May, 1851, the members not only sent provisions by the wholesale—sugar, flour, beans, etc.—but at the evening entertainment a collection of $700 was taken for the pastor's use. After a service of a little over four years Mr. Woods resigned because of the long continued ill health of his wife, leaving behind a church membership of sixty-eight. He preached two sermons each Sabbath, taught school five days of the week—the Stockton Female Seminary—and did the housework during his wife's most severe illness. Then he made pastoral calls, visited the sick, and married the "laddies and lassies." His first marriage was that of Samuel C. Clerk to Rachel Hitchcock, August 7, 1850. His second marriage, August 17, 1852, was Andrew Wolf to Amanda Dwelley.

The pioneer church building was moved over from the San Joaquin Street to the Main Street side of the lot in 1857 and two years later it was sold to the Colored Baptists and moved to West Washington Street. The building is now in use as a Buddhist Temple. In the meantime a new pastor, the Rev. John A. Anderson, had come to fill the pulpit, and immediately he began planning for a new handsome brick structure. He succeeded in obtaining sufficient money, and on June 10, 1859, the cornerstone was laid by the Masons with imposing ceremony. The Order, in full regalia, forming in line at their hall on Center Street, led by the band, marched to the church, and, passing beneath a floral arch, ascended the platform. For more than an hour, in the hot sun, the large crowd had been waiting, and immediately the exercises were begun, by the singing of an anthem by the Presbyterian Church choir. The cornerstone was laid by Edward M. Howison, worshipful master; a list of the articles placed in the box was read by

William Graham; the stone was lowered into place by R. B. Parker, and the stone was squared and leveled by Gilbert G. Claiborne, senior warden, and William R. Jefferson, junior warden. The oration was delivered by Rev. William MacDonald of the Episcopal Church. The building was soon finished, and Christmas day, 1859, it was dedicated by the Rev. William A. Anderson of San Francisco, the father of John A. Anderson, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Warren. The handsome little building had been erected at a cost of $17,000, and on the Monday evening following the dedication, the pew sittings were sold with a premium for choice. The premiums ranged in value from $600 down to $75, H. B. Underhill being the highest bidder for first choice, he paying $600. The amount realized from this sale was $7,170. During the pastorate of James Sprecher, in 1885, the church front was extended twenty feet to the sidewalk, the organ placed behind the pulpit and the rooms formerly occupied as a pastor's study were converted into Sunday school rooms. The cost was about $10,000. In 1919 the property was sold and the building demolished; a new and much handsomer church and associate buildings were constructed at a cost of $200,000, where formerly stood the El Dorado public school, corner of Vine and El Dorado streets. The building was completed and dedicated March 25, 1923. This church has the finest pipe organ in the city, installed at a cost of $12,000.

The first concert in the town was given in the old church May 5, 1850, by four male amateur singers. In 1852, the Rev. Mr. Kroh moved to Stockton, and his two eldest daughters, Mary and Maggie Kroh, excellent singers, were induced to sing in the Presbyterian choir. Maggie, later known as Maggie Blake Alverson, after her removal to San Francisco, became one of the most famous contralto singers in California. Their only instrument was a little melodeon, but in 1865, at a cost of $2,500, an organ was purchased. The organist was Judge H. B. Underhill, who gave his services free. The organ was dedicated on the evening of January 12, 1865, with a grand concert, the leading singers being Mrs. Marriner Campbell, the best soprano church singer of her day, and William Eliot, both of San Francisco. Gustave Scott, from Dr. Wadsworth's church, was the organist. Selections were sung from the works of Rossini, Mozart, Mendelssohn and Donizetti, and Mrs. Marriner sang the Schubert Stabat Mater. On the following evening a second concert was given from a platform in the front of the church, and Ada Fisher, Amos Durant and William Cobb of the church choir also took part. During the past twenty-five years the Misses Maggie Hubbard, Mary Parks, S. D. Waterman, Mrs. Preble and Mrs. Frank Burton have presided at the organ. The vocalists have been many in number. Among them, Mesdames Eves, Fyfe, J. P. D. Wilkins, Gertie Noble, Eliza Lang, Louise Carr and Frank Hatch, sopranos; Ret, Kroh, Lewis, Wallace, Hatch, Groves, Gifford and Gertie Hatch, altos, and George Ladd, Amos Durant and William Belding.

The church during the past seventy years had had the following pastors: James Woods, 1850; W. C. Moshier, 1854; William Davis, 1856; John A. Anderson, 1858; Robert Happersett, 1862; J. S. Skinner, 1866; Ben E. S. Ely, 1869; James Roberson, 1872; L. Y. Hayes, 1876; Robert McKensie, 1878; L. M. Schofield, 1880; H. S. Snodgrass, 1882; James Sprecher, 1883; D. L. Munro and J. B. Campbell, 1892; Philo Phelps, 1895; J. W. Lundy, 1897, and J. M. Skinner, 1914.

East Side Presbyterian Church

This church, formerly called the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was organized in 1858. Previous to this time Dr. S. P. Crawford had been holding services in the Henderson schoolhouse district. In that year the state Presbytery was held in Stockton in the South Methodist Church and the question was asked, "Why has not a church been established in Stockton? In a short time several hundred dollars were collected and a lot purchased on Lindsay Stree,t between Hunter and San Joaquin. A little chapel, 30 by 40, was erected at a cost of $1200 and the building dedicated October 24, 1858, by the Rev. John Yager of Contra Costa County. The pastor of the church in 1860 was dissatisfied with the location of the building and it was sold to the Christian denomnation. The Cumberland Presbyterians then purchased the Crescent City Hotel property on Sutter Street, between Main Street and Weber Avenue, paying an equal sum for the building and lot, $2,000. It was fitted up for church purposes at a cost of $4300. The services were discontinued in 1864 until 1868. Then the building was refitted and refurnished at a cost of $2,300, and May 10, 1869, rededicated as a house of worship. Their congregation was so small that they could not meet their expenses and the building was sold to the Christian brethren. Fourteen years later a young pastor, Thomas A. Cowan, came to Stockton from Lebanon, Tenn. Gathering together the little flock of Cumberland Presbyterians, they held service July 25, 1886, in Brainbridge Hall, then on the corner of Miner Avenue and Hunter Street. Soon afterwards a lot was purchased on San Joaquin Street, opposite the high school, at a

cost of $900 and a small chapel erected and dedicated December 18, 1887. The young pastor was very popular and soon filled the church on Sunday and had a membership of one hundred. E. L. B. McClelland was the pastor of the church in 1898 and the trustees, deciding that the church was in a poor locality, a lot was purchased, corner of Main and Pilgrim streets. The building was removed to that point and rededicated in September, 1899. Some of the pastors of this church have been Reverends Sweeney, Thomas M. Johnson, Mr. Cunningham, J. M. Small, J. H. Cornwall, T. A. Cowan, J. M. Gaiser, W. D. Farr, C. D. Lane, E. L. B. McClelland, H. P. Ingram, W. D. Rushing, Squires and Matteson.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church

The first notice that we have of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church is an announcement in 1852, "Divine service if not providentially prevented every Sunday at 11 o'clock and in the evening at the ringing of the bell." The building was located on the southwest corner of Weber Avenue and California Street. Captain Weber deeded them a lot, a small building was erected at a cost of $6,000, and it was dedicated November 2, 1851, by Dr. Boring of San Francisco. In 1853 Bishop Soulé, the first California bishop of that denomination, delivered a sermon in the church. For several years they called it "Soulé Chapel." The building was badly damaged by fire in June, 1876, the church having caught fire from the adjoining burning residence. The belfry was badly damaged and the bell, falling to the ground, was ruined. It cost $1,876 to repair the damage and buy a new bell.

The Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, then the editor of the "Pacific Methodist," a religious journal, was pastor of the church in 1871. He found the same old dilapidated building as during his former charge in 1868, and he resolved to erect a more creditable building. Subscriptions for a new brick edifice were obtained and plans were drawn for an auditorium to seat about 200 persons. A lot was purchased on the north side of the street where had formerly stood the parsonage and March 24, 1873, a cornerstone was laid by the Masonic order. The pastor of the church at this time, W. H. Mason, acted as grand chaplain, and the Rev. C. V. Anthony, grand orator. The building complete, said Judge J. V. Buckley, cost $9,156, and the edifice was solemnly set apart to God's service June 29, 1873. The Methodist conference sent to this charge in 1886 a young pastor, A. C. Bane, who had been recently ordained. Although without either name or fame, in a short time he was preaching to crowded churches. The trustees raised his salary from $600 to $800 a year, and he was returned to the same charge in 1887, and although the seating capacity was enlarged, many were turned away.

Very prominent and leading members of this church were Mr. and Mrs. John N. Woods. This Christian woman died April 7, 1900, and her husband resolved to erect a beautiful new church edifice as a memorial to her. The building was to be erected on certain conditions which the trustees quickly accepted and plans were drawn for the handsome edifice now standing on the corner of Stanislaus and Channel streets, which at that time was opposite the Woods' residence. Before the work of building was begun, December 6, 1906, Mr. Woods passed away. His daughters, Mrs. Jessie Lee Wilhoit and Mrs. Mary L. Douglass, resolved to carry on the work as planned by their father. It took some time to straighten out the probate court proceedings, but on their father's birthday, June 7, 1909, the work was commenced. It was pushed forward rapidly, but in some unaccountable manner the uncompleted structure caught fire September 17 and the entire woodwork was destroyed at a loss of $2,000. The contractor, Claude Long, also a member of the church, with determined grit, said, "I will have that building done when I said I would." And it was dedicated, free from debt, March 20, 1910, by the Rev. J. A. Wailes. The beautiful edifice, with its fireproof concrete walls, stained glass windows, furniture and fine organ, was completed at a cost of $35,000. During the dedicatory service the choir sang Mrs. Woods' favorite hymn:

I know that my Redeemer lives,
What comfort this sweet message gives;
He lives my mansion to prepare,
He lives to bring me safely there,
All glory to His name.

The following are some of the pastors of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church: Reverends Cyprian Gridley, 1851; Green Woods, 1852; A. M. Bailey, 1853; J. H. Kelley, 1854; J. C. Simmons, 1856; Orlando Fisher, 1857; L. D. Hargis, 1861; J. R. Tanzy, 1867; J. M. Lowell, 1868; R. T. Lattimer, 1869; O. P. Fitzgerald, 1871; W. H. Mason, 1873; A. C. Bane, 1886-87; C. E. W. Smith, 1907; J. A. Wailes, 1910, and L. S. Jones and J. A. B. Fry, 1919.

The Christian Church

Strange as it may appear there was no love lost between the Christian denominations previous to the Civil War. The Presbyterians, Baptists, North Methodist, Epscopalians and German Methodists were opposed to slavery; the Catholic Church stood upon neutral ground, and the Cumberland Presbyterian, South Methodist and the Christian Church

believed that slavery was a divine institution.

The Christian Church or Disciples of Christ were among the first of the religious denominations. The arrival of Elder Thomas Thompson was the incentive for the organization and a church was organized August 21, 1851, he preaching a sermon on that day. Two months later they observed Thanksgiving Day, November 27, Rev. W. W. Stevenson preaching in the court house, then in the McNish Building. They at once began discussing the building of a church. When James Woods, the Presbyterian pastor, asked Captain Weber for a church lot he believed the pastor was representing the Christians. Weber knew that they were talking of a house of worship and as Thomas Maxwell and Silas Hitchcock, two of their members, were under his command the San Jose Rangers during the Mexican War, he readily granted the 100 foot square. By this misunderstanding they were euchered out of the Presbyterian lot. They soon had a church home, however, as purchasing a story and a half attic house, formerly used as a store, they moved it on to a lot where now stands the Union Bank on San Joaquin Street and fitted it up as a church. The lot was deeded to them by John D. Green and Silas Hitchcock. The pastor was the Rev. W. G. Canders, then a teacher in the public schools. Two quaint notices thus appeared at that time: "Religious services will be held at the Christian meeting house, opposite the court house at early candle light. Rev. Mr. Thompson will preside." Then again, April 14, 1855, "There will be preaching in the frame building, east side of the court house at eleven and three o'clock. Elder McCorkle will preach on church government." The congregation was widely scattered. Many of them were engaged in stock raising and it was difficult for them to assemble at the church. Abandoning the edifice, they met for several years in the home of John D. Green, about six miles out in the country.

Church service was again resumed in Stockton in April, 1858. Again they reorganized in April, 1860, and selling the lot on San Joaquin Street for $600, they obtained liberal subscriptions and for $2,000 purchased the Cumberland Presbyterian property on Lindsay Street. At this time William C. Miller and J. H. Tharp were the elders, C. P. Crow and Robert Hitchcock, deacons, and Samuel, William and Robert Miller and William P. Shaw, trustees. The Bible class leader was Peter S. Wilkes. They sold the property to the German School Association for $2,000 in March, 1872, and immediately purchased for $2,500 the Cumberland Church property on Sutter Street. The congregation had so increased in number in 1890 that they discontinued services in the old church and began holding services in Masonic hall. They had no permanent pastor until 1897. At that time the Rev. Thomas A. Boyer held Bible services in the hall and the trustees and congregation were so pleased with his work that they called him as their pastor. Soon after this a lot, corner of California and Lindsay streets, was purchased and a building of wood erected at a cost all told of $10,000. It was formally dedicated on the evening of April 30, 1899. The trustees, marching in a body up to the altar, presented to the pastor, Rev. Thomas Boyer, the church completed. During the entire day services were held; in the forenoon the Rev. R. L. Hatton of Santa Cruz delivered the sermon; in the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Martin of Fresno preached a discourse and the pastor preached in the evening.

During the services in this church up to 1890 they had only congregational singing, without any instrument. The members were poor and they could not engage a paid choir and many of them were opposed to paid singers, or having any instrument in the church. But as time passed the old members who so strenuously opposed the choir passed to their reward. A new generation appeared with the Rev. T. A. Boyer and in the dedication services there was a choir with Genevieve Peters of the Catholic Faith, Eva Brooks and Bessie Rosenbaum, a Jewess, as the solo vocalists. Today they have an excellent choir with the pastor's wife, the best soprano in the city, as soloist, and have an organ and an orchestra of violins, cornets and clarinets. The following pastors have been in charge: Rev. Thomas A. Boyer, 1890; Thomas A. Lawson, C. W. Jopson, W. F. Daniels, 1899; E. B. Stivers, 1918; Shirley R. Shaw, 1920. The two last-named pastors are the livest wires ever in Stockton, and they increased their membership with wonderful rapidity.

The Congregational Church

The Congregational Church, which at first was composed of members from the other churches, principally from the Presbyterian and North Methodist, was organized by the Rev. P. G. Buchanan, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their first service was held August 22, 1865, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the Rev. J. R. Warren, of San Francisco, delivering the morning, and the Rev. P. G. Buchanan the evening sermon. The church organization was effected September 16, 1865, with the following members: P. G. and Mary Buchanan, James T. and Lucy Mills, Mrs. Christina Prentice, Mrs. Cutting,

Helen Burton, J. F. Woods and C. F. Baldwin. They continued their services in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with P. G. Buchanan as pastor, until July, 1867, when the pastor resigned his charge and left with his family for the East. Two days later the members assembled and extended a call to a young theologian, James A. Daly of New York, who at the time was traveling in Europe. He accepted the call and arriving in Stockton delivered his first sermon on Sunday, May 3, 1868. The services were held in the court room with about fifty persons present. The pastor sat in the judge's chair, the judge's desk his pulpit, with a choir sitting in the jury box, consisting of Mrs. Edward Delano, Mrs. Lewis (Bert Lewis' mother) and J. T. Mills. The members and congregation were very much pleased with their new pastor. He was disappointed and greatly dissatisfied, for he did not anticipate finding a young congregation struggling for existence without a church home, but he consented to remain if they would erect a church. With this end in view the trustees purchased a lot, 30x100, on Miner Avenue, adjoining the Methodist Church, and erected a neat little building at a cost, church and lot, of $8,500. The building was dedicated on Friday evening, April 11, 1869; the night was stormy, but the house was crowded, as the eloquent Rev. A. L. Stone of San Francisco was to preach the dedication sermon. The membership and congregation increased rapidly, since this is the church established by the Pilgrim Fathers and many of those in attendance were New Englanders.

While visiting in New York in 1870, Rev. Daly suddenly resigned. He recommended as his successor the Rev. John C. Holbrook of New York, a pastor of many years' experience; he accepted the charge and arriving in September of that year immediately he began his duties as pastor of the church. He was installed on the evening of December 15, 1870; that night the council again assembled, Rev. J. H. Dwinelle acting as moderator and Rev. A. L. Stone as scribe. After choir singing the moderator stated the reason of their assembling, and Dr. Stone read the minutes of the council meeting that afternoon. The Scripture lesson was read by the Rev. Mr. Brier and a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dwinelle. Rev. Samuel B. Morse (Baptist) then delivered the charge to the new pastor, and to him Rev. Ben E. S. Ely (Presbyterian) extended the right hand of fellowship of the Stockton churches, and Rev. A. L. Stone then addressed the members. Mr. Holbrook was pastor less than two years, returning to New York with his family; he left behind a daughter, Mrs. E. B. Noble.

During the pastorship of the Rev. Martin Post the building was raised some ten feet and basement rooms fitted up, the church refitted and renovated and the chancel extended back ten feet, with the idea of placing a pipe organ. To partly meet the expense the young ladies, on May 9, 1878, gave an entertainment in the theater, producing the plays of "Caste" and "Box and Cox." The work was finished and the parlors opened with a social August 28, 1878, one of the features of the evening being the solo of Prof. G. F. Jackson, who had then located in Stockton.

One of the distinctive features of this denomination is the annual celebration of Forefathers' Day. The event was introduced here by Rev. R. H. Sink in 1893, and has been continued since that date. On the evening of December 21, 1893, the members and congregation, at the hour of 6:30, assembled in the church parlors. A bountiful repast had there been spread and standing around the table, Rev. Sink at the head, a prayer was offered. The Pilgrim descendants then sang a hymn beginning thus:

"Oh God, beneath Thy guiding hand,
Our exiled fathers crossed the sea,
And when they sailed the wintry strand,
With praise and psalm they worshipped thee."

After the speeches were in order, and, Rev. Sink leading, spoke of the Pilgrim influence in government; Charles M. Keniston spoke of Pilgrim fidelity; E. W. Drury of Pilgrim mothers, and John T. Oldham, Alice Mills, M. S. Thresher, J. T. Mills and Margaret Beebe then gave short talks.

The Rev. Reuben H. Sink became the pastor of the little church June 9, 1889. He saw overshadowing the church the tall spire and the brick walls of the Methodist Episcopal Church and with civic and Christian pride he resolved to have an edifice worthy of the denomination of which he was a member. His hair was silvered with gray before he accomplished this object, but May 1, 1910, the beautiful temple was open for worship.

One of the features of the auditorium is the organ, which was purchased at a cost of $3,300. It is twenty feet in width and twenty-eight feet in height, and contains 475 pipes. This splendid instrument supersedes the vocalion that was purchased in 1892 at a cost of $900, this taking the place of a cabinet organ played for many years by Miss Alice Mills and Mary Parks. One of the attractions of this church has been the music, and the trustees, ever endeavoring to procure the best, in August, 1878, secured the services of George F. Jackson, a fine tenor singer, as the choir leader.

He reorganized the choir and in March of the following year they gave a concert in the theater for the benefit of the organ fund. They were assisted by Eliza Lang, S. D. Waterman and Professor Jackson's son. In August the choir was again reorganized with Mrs. Mary Lathrop and Mrs. Alexander Chalmers, sopranos; Flora and Nettie Baker, altos; Professor Jackson and Orlando H. Close, tenors; and Amos Durant and J. T. Mills, bassos. It was an excellent choir and good results might have been expected, but late in the year the professor had trouble with one of the school trustees regarding the marking of the pupils in music, and, resigning as teacher of music in the public schools, he soon after left the city. The trustees, in January, 1888, secured the services of Norman Baker, a baseball pitcher, and a fine baritone singer. The choir at that time was composed of a male quartet and each evening Baker sang one or two solos to an audience crowded to the doors. Baker sang in the choir Sunday morning and evening and played baseball during the afternoon. The following are the pastors of the church: Reverends P. G. Buchanan, September, 1865; James A. Daly, May, 1868; John C. Holbrook, September, 1870; Martin Post,, June, 1873; D. T. Packard, December, 1879; John Hooper, 1881; John Kirby, 1882; W. F. Furman, 1885; E. J. Riggs, 1888; Reuben H. Sink, June 9, 1889, with Harley H. Gill as the present pastor, and Rev. R. H. Sink as pastor emeritus.

First Baptist Church

The Rev. J. B. Saxton was sent to California in November, 1852, by the American Baptist Home Mission to establish Baptist churches in the new territory. Arriving in San Francisco in December he selected Stockton as his first field of labor. Coming to this place about Christmas time he later declared: "I entered the city a stranger in a strange land, but myself and family were cordially received." He found a residence where now stands the Mail Building on Sutter Street, and in his home, March 6, 1853, the first Baptist Church was organized with the following twelve members: B. W. Owens and R. Black, deacons; W. W. Webster, clerk, and Madison Walthall, B. W. Owens and R. Black, trustees. The Stockton church was received into the fellowship of churches April 20, the service taking place in the Presbyterian Church. Religious services were held in the schoolhouse where later stood the Lafayette school and the congregation so increased in number that the trustees were compelled to find larger quarters. Finding a small building on sale on Center Street, adjoining the Weber House, which had formerly been used as a Spanish fandango, the trustees purchased it and the room was fitted up at a cost of $2,300. It was dedicated May 22, 1853, with appropriate ceremonies.

Captain Weber deeded the trustees in 1855 a lot on Lindsay Street near Hunter for the building of a church, and the trustees and B. W. Owens, Madison Walthall, J. S. Woods, William Moore and W. W. Webster, publicly acknowledged the donation of a valuable lot for their use and expressed their best wishes for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the donor. Preferring to erect the church on a corner they retained the Weber lot for a parsonage and in January, 1860, purchased two lots, corner of Lindsay and Hunter Streets, for church purposes. Plans were drawn for a brick building 45x87 feet with a fifteen foot basement and a spire 130 feet in height, surmounted by a large hand with the index finger pointing upward. The auditorium was planned to contain sixty-eight pews with a seating capacity of 486 people and a balcony seating fifty more persons. The work was commenced in August and September 23 the cornerstone was laid by the Rev. V. B. Cheney of the First Baptist Church, San Francisco. The work was completed in June 1861, and dedicated June 21, the Rev. V. B. Cheney preaching the dedication sermon. The building complete cost $15,300. The trustees at this time were B. W. Owens, who had been a member of the Methodist Church South; E. R. Stockwell, Jeremiah Sarles, D. K. Woodbridge and James Woods.

The trustees made a great mistake in lifting the audience room fifteen feet above the sidewalk, but it was not remedied until nearly forty years later. At that time, Mrs. Amelia Darra, a leading member of the church, died August, 1899, leaving $2,000 for the building of a new church. The trustees then sold the Baptist Mission property on East Market Street and with that amount and other money given them they had a building fund of $5,100. Subscriptions to the fund were obtained, bringing the amount up to about $12,000. The front half of the old church was torn down and a new concrete and brick building erected of a modern style of architecture, facing the north. The old building faced the east. It was completed in 1906 with a cost of pews, furniture, and repairs to the organ, of $15,000.

The Baptist Church, unfortunately for them, perhaps, has in some ways been the sensational church of the city. The first sensation came soon after the arrival of Elder Knapp in December 1867. He was a revivalist of national fame and since 1854 he had been engaged in this work. He was a man then sixty-six years of age, short in stature, but very

muscular, with long grey hair and whiskers and sharp, piercing black eyes. Throughout the Eastern States he was known as the "Lord's Blacksmith," hammering the gospel into sinners and saving them, according to his belief, from hell and damnation, while his coworker, Henry Miller, was called the "Lord's Silversmith," preaching in a quiet, easy manner God's love and forgiveness to those who repented of their sins. The trustees invited Elder Knapp to hold a series of revival services in the Baptist Church. He began his revival services December 8, and for fifty-four days he held three prayer meetings each day, the first one at 6:30 a. m., with a sermon each evening. His first break was December 28. William Bunker, a popular young Odd Fellow, went hunting the previous Saturday afternoon. He was found Monday morning in the tules standing by the side of his boat, his long gum boots filled with water, frozen to death. Elder Knapp, hearing of the accident, presumed he had gone hunting on Sunday and referring to his death in his sermon said: "That young man has gone straight to hell." Bunker's friends resented the remark and there was talk of a blanket tossing. The following evening he apologized and stated that he had been misinformed. On New Year's evening the Eurekas gave their annual ball in the newly erected building, Hickman's hall, Hunter and Levee Streets. The previous evening the Elder preached against the sin of dancing, and in a sermon referring to the firemen's ball, he said: "Tomorrow night the belles of Stockton will scorch their legs over hell's fire." The Eureka boys, for fun, declared that they would send Elder Knapp a complimentary ticket. He responded: "If they do, I will attend and, kneeling on the floor, will turn the ballroom into a prayer meeting." "If Brother Knapp shows up," the Eurekas came back, "We'll toss him in a blanket." "No, you won't," replied Thomas Cunningham, a foreman of the company, "you'll treat him like a gentleman." One evening while he was preaching, Jonas Stockwell, the oldest son of Deacon Stockwell, arose and left the church. "There's a young man on his way to hell," said Elder Knapp, and quick as thought Stockwell replied: "Yes, and I'll meet you there." The Elder made many converts, among them Thomas K. Hook, ex-sheriff; Joseph J. Budd, county judge, and Mrs. J. P. D. Wilkins, a notable church choir singer. They were all baptized. Immediately after her baptism, slowly ascending the steps to the platform, the black robe tightly clinging to her form, she began singing,

"Just as I am, without one plea
But that Thy blood was shed for me,
Oh, Lamb of God, I come, I come."

Dramatic, intensely so, there was a thrill passed over that crowded room, and then the audience joined in the chorus with her, "Oh, Lamb of God, I come."

Elder Knapp's was the second sensation at this time, the first having taken place a few months previous to the revival. The Rev. J. A. Giles, who had formerly preached in Sonora, was called to the Stockton church and preached his first sermon January 5, 1867. He was not as eloquent a man as the former pastor, Rev. Charles R. Hendrickson, who was one of the best speakers in the state. Giles was a handsome man, with a pretty wife, she a singer in the choir. According to some, both were flirtatious in their tendencies and this caused a commotion among the members and February 11, 1869, seventy-nine members withdrew from the church. A church trial was held and the pastor was tried upon a charge of "unchristian conduct." Finally a resolution was offered for a "Continuance of the pastorate of the present pastor." The resolution was defeated. Giles immediately presented his resignation and the church refused to accept it; then his advocates withdrew. The seceding members, assembling February 12 in the city hall, formed an organization calling themselves "The Central Baptist Church." They elected trustees and by vote the Rev. J. H. Giles was selected as their pastor. The free use of the theater was tendered them, but they later returned to the city hall, where they had formerly been, and held services until August 17, 1872, Giles then preaching his last sermon. The following are the Baptist pastors: J. B. Saxton, 1853; Thomas Atwood, 1856; Clark King, 1858; C. R. Hendrickson, 1862; J. H. Giles, 1867; Samuel B. Morse, 1869; W. B. Fleenor, 1881; F. S. Lawrence, 1889; L. Palmer, 1890; George W. Swift, 1896; Samuel J. Nunan, 1899; William Thomas, 1901; E. S. Van Ness, 1906; J. Lewis Smith, the present pastor.

The Episcopal Church

To the Rev. Orlando Harriman, father of the railroad magnate, E. H. Harriman, belongs the honor of founding the Episcopal Church in Stockton. He held services in the city hall, then on the corner of Hunter and Channel streets, on Sunday, August 25, 1850. During the evening service the parish was organized and wardens and vestrymen elected. The Rev. Mr. Harriman named the parish St. John, and held services until September, 1850. There was no further service until 1851; then J. M. Bissell, the junior warden, acted as lay reader until 1853, the services being held for a time in the Corinthian Building. In March, 1853, the following officers were elected, B. Walker Bours, Judge A. G. Stakes, John B.

Hall, the attorney, H. J. Huggins, Dr. George A. Shurtleff, F. Pinot, Edward Howison, vestrymen; Robert K. Eastman, senior warden, and Dr. H. S. Norcom, junior warden. The Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, California's first Episcopal bishop, came to the state in 1854 and held services June 18 in the city hall where now stands the present court house. His coming created a new interest in the parish, and they requested that a rector be sent to this church. The Rev. Joseph A. Large was sent to St. John's parish from Indiana.

Captain Weber in 1856 deeded the Episcopalians two lots on the corner of El Dorado Street and Miner Avenue, and a third lot they purchased. Their rector at this time was the Rev. E. W. Hager. He was an energetic and popular man, elcted county superintendent on the Democratic ticket and as the membership was composed of many wealthy men, he saw no reason why they should not have a church home. The membership included B. W. and Allen Lee Bours, Willard and Austin Sperry, Harbeson and Louis M. Hickman, Henry T. Compton, Wm. Biven, George H. Sanderson, P. M. Bowen, H. T. Huggins, Andrew Wolf, R. E. Wilhoit, Henry Austin, Henry H. Hewlett, A. W. Simpson, G. W. Trahern, J. M. Kelsey, William West, C. F. Whale, Judge C. M. Creanor, H. C. Taylor, H. T. Dorrance, Gilbert Claiborne and Harry Hubbard. A subscription list was opened and over $5,000 was collected in a few weeks. The cornerstone was laid September 9, 1857, and May 2, 1858, the first service was held, Bishop Kip consecrating the building June 20 of the same year. The edifice cost about $10,000, this amount including the beautiful stained glass chancel window, "Christ Sowing the Seed." This same window, enlarged on either side, is in the chancel of the present church. In 1862, at a cost of nearly $2,000, the lot was enclosed by a handsome iron grill fence set upon a brick base.

A discussion regarding the building of a new and larger place of worship was begun in 1874, and for the benefit of the building fund the ladies gave various entertainments until they had succeeded in raising several thousand dollars. They at first contemplated building a church only, but finally the building committee concluded also to build a Guild hall for the use of the Sunday school, and social purposes. The Guild hall was erected in 1891 and services therein held in April, 1892, the work of demolishing the pioneer church commencing at that time. The cornerstone of the new building was informally laid April 4, 1892, by Bishop William F. Nichols. The dedication service was read by the bishop, the rector, W. J. Lemon, then read the list of articles deposited in the stone, the bishop closing the cavity. The church was not consecrated because of the heavy mortgage, although they held service in the auditorium since 1893. The debt was finally paid and the building consecrated Easter Sunday, April 10, 1898. A procession of the members and congregation was formed outside of the building, and led by Bishop Nichols and the choir singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" they marched into the church. During the service the bishop read the prayer of consecration, delivered the sermon and confirmed sixteen.

The organ in this church is the first pipe organ in the city. It was purchased in Boston, Mass., and shipped around Cape Horn in 1858 at a cost of $1,700. The same organ with additional pipes is now in use in the present church. The first organist was a German named John Kelher, a violin and piano teacher. He was followed by Nellie Gardner, S. D. Waterman, Lewis Thwaites, Charles Owens and Professor Nutting. In 1862 an Italian opera company was singing in Stockton, and they volunteered their services in giving a Sunday sacred concert from the Messiah, the Creation, Moses in Egypt and other sacred music. The offer was accepted and the concert given Sunday afternoon, September 21. The church was crowded, the money going to the church found. In the Episcopal as in the Catholic Church the music is a part of the service, and for many years they had a choir of four voices only, Mary Chittenden later Mrs. Robert S. Johnson, Mrs. Charles Pinkham, Horace Vincent and Charles Pinkham. About 1880 Hugo Talbo, an English opera singer of considerable fame, came to Stockton to reside, and the church authorities engaged him to organize a chorus choir. He organized a mixed choir with Horace Vincent, Jr., Louis Hewlett, Edward Bellis and other male singers, with Belle Rodgers, Bessie Stewart and Stella Ayers as solo singers. Many of the choir were Talbo's pupils and the music was fine, selections being given from the best sacred music composers. After Talbo's death a boy choir was organized in 1892, some of the straight-laced vestrymen objecting to women singing in an Episcopalian choir. In 1896 Robert Loud, a brilliant baritone vocalist, took charge of the boy choir. Some years ago Robert Ziegler, a young baritone, took charge of the church music and organized a mixed choir of male, female and boy voices. He brought the choir up to a high standard, and at the Friday evening Crucifixion service each year the church was crowded. The Crucifixion, by Stainer, has now been given by this choir seventeen successive years.

The following have been the rectors of St. John's parish during the past seventy years: Joseph A. Large, 1854; E. S. Hager, 1856; David McDonald, 1859; John G. Gasman,



ST. JOSEPH'S HOME—FOUNDED BY REV. W. B. O'CONNOR

1862; Elias Birdsall, 1866; Wm. P. Tucker, 1869; Elias Birdsall, 1870; E. H. Ward, 1882; W. C. Mills, 1886; W. J. Lemmon, 1888; J. T. MacKinnon, 1895; J. T. Bryan, 1901; Alfred Clark, 1904; Reginald H. Starr, 1908; Wm. Renison, 1909.

St. Mary's Catholic Church

The first masses in the San Joaquin Valley were celebrated in the home of Captain Weber in 1849 and in the residence of Nicholas Den in December, 1850. Both of these homes were on the Peninsula. Den was a devout Catholic and he prevailed upon Fr. Francis S. Vilirassa to organize a church. We have no further information regarding the organization, but in 1851 a party of French immigrants passed through Stockton. On of them was Father Blave, and learning that there was a Catholic Church he consentd to remain and serve as the parish priest. Captain Weber then gave the church two lots where stands the present edifice. A building of wood was constructed with a belfry, and with a seating capacity of 300; the building, including the bell, cost about $10,500. The inside walls were covered with plain white cloth. The same material was behind the altar, which was made of plain boards painted a cream color, and upon the walls on plain pedestals were roughly carved figures, the stations of the cross. Whale oil lamps gave the evening light until 1861, when the church was first lit with gas.

This present beautfiul edifice of the Gothic style of architecture was built as you might say, in sections, each section conforming to the completed plan being erected as soon as the money was at hand. The women of the church worked for more than thirty years in obtaining money by means of festivals, fairs and dances to complete the building. As far back as 1857 they began their work and that year they held a fair in the rear of the San Joaquin Republican office on El Dorado Street. During the priestship of Father Joseph A. Gallagher the plans were completed and June 17, 1861, work was commenced on the front half of the building. The wooden building was moved over to the east and mass therein celebrated. The work was rapidly pushed along, and July 21 of the same year the cornerstone was laid by Archbishop Joseph Alemany and Father Hugh P. Gallagher, of San Francisco, a brother of the resident priest, delivered the sermon from the text: "And this stone which I have set for an altar shall be called the house of God." Mass was celebrated Christmas eve and the building was crowded although the night was stormy and many of the worshippers came in carriages. Father Gallagher was the celebrant, the choir comprising the Cahill sisters, sopranos, Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, alto, H. W. Schmidt, tenor, and Louis Beyser, bass, assisted by Miss Redeuill at the melodeon. The uncompleted structure was consecrated May 11, 1862, by Archbishop Alemany, assisted by four priests from abroad, the local priest, Joseph Gallagher, and the Spanish Father, Raphael Z. Vargas. The walls were decorated with evergreens and flowers from the garden of Captain Weber and the main aisle was carpeted with rose leaves. During the summer of 1868 work was commenced on the ground plan as it stands today and December 18, 1870, the completed building was dedicated by Archbishop Alemany. The edifice was rededicated May 23, 1880, by Archbishop Alemany, assisted by Father Wm. B. O'Connor as celebrant, Father Walsh as deacon, and Father Kenennly as subdeacon, Father Gleason delivering the sermon. The present building was completed in 1893 at a cost of $50,000, the Gothic spire, transept, sacristy and side chapels being erected at that time.

At that time 1893 the beautiful painting of Christ that now adorns the altar superseded a similar painting that hung over the altar for over fifty years. The old altar was replaced by an altar at a cost of $5,000, a gift from Mrs. Thomas Weber, a daughter-in-law of Captain Weber. The stations of the cross were presented by John Gall, who imported them from Europe during his travels there. The silver candlesticks and the candelabra were the gift of Miss Annie Tierney. A number of the beautiful stained glass windows were gifts of Mrs. Margaret Gall and the various Catholic societies of the church.

Mrs. Margaret Blake Alverson says in her History of Music that the Ainsa sisters, two Spanish women, highly cultivated vocalists and instrumentalists, were the first two choir singers in the Catholic church. These two women, you remember, married Henry A. Crabb, the attorney, and Rasey Biven, the newspaper man. At the time of the rededication of the church, 1880, the choir comprised Fred W. Schmidt, leader of the Stockton brass band as director and organist, Miss Collicott Boshen and Weber, sopranos, Gertrude Elliott and Miss Wilson, altos; Le Rose Phelps, tenor, and Charles Pinkham, bass. On this extra occasion they also had a number of instrumentalists. On October 9, 1881, a sacred concert was given with J. H. Dohrman of St. Patrick's Church, San Francisco, at the new organ. The principal singers were Mrs. Gertie Noble from the Presbyterian choir, Mrs. J. L. Phelps, Nettie Baker and Professor Jackson from the Congregational choir, S. D. Waterman from the Methodist and Lottie Crawford, Helen Golinsky (Mrs. Edward Oullahan),

Ada Boschen, Jennie Winters, Nan McCarty, Le Rose Phelps and Charles Pinkham of the regular choir. The two last-named sung in that choir for more than thirty years, Pinkham dying in December, 1899. As to the organists, Wm. Carmichael, an English pianist and teacher came to Stockton to reside in 1869 and was engaged to play the reed organ, continuing until his death in March, 1876; in the meantime he married Jennie Hammett a communicant of the church. He was succeeded by Fred Schmidt, who came to Stockton from Honolulu some years previous. In September, 1881, the pipe organ was installed at a cost of $4,000. It was built in San Francisco with flaring metal pipes, as suggested by Father O'Connor. Karl Bruck succeeded Fred Schmidt, who died in September, 1887, as organist and choir director until a few years ago, he refusing longer to serve as organist. The priests of St. Mary's church were Father Blaive, 1851; Father Maurice, 1856; A. Gallagher, 1860; Father Motter, an Italian, 1866; William Bernard O'Connor, June, 1872, died in his priestly office December 26, 1911. He was succeeded in February, 1912, by Father W. E. McGough.

In the priests' plot in the San Joaquin Cemetery beneath a large stone lies the body of Father O'Connor. Upon the stone is a large raised cross and beneath it the inscription, "Rev. Father William B. O'Connor, 1841-1911." The spot where he lies is holy ground consecrated May 23, 1880, by Archbishop Alemany. Some time previous to this, Captain Weber, learning that Father O'Connor was looking for a new burial ground, deeded to the Archbishop, for burial purposes, twenty acres of land on North Street, then just outside of the city limits. In 1852 he deeded the church a block of land where now stands the Holt Manufacturing Company. Now overcrowded, the bodies of over 1,000 in number were transfered to the new cemetery and erected "To the unknown dead," pioneers in the upbuilding of Stockton. At the time mentioned a platform had been erected in the center of the plot and in front of it a large cross was planted, typical of Jesus Christ who vanquished death and brought about the resurrection of the body. Four other crosses of smaller size were placed at the four corners of the cemetery symbolic of the life blood of Christ that flows to the four corners of the globe. Three candles were placed at each of the crosses. At the appointed hour, Archbishop Alemany arrived, together with Father O'Connor, who acted as master of ceremonies, Father Kenennly as cross bearer, and Fathers Walsh and Gleason, readers of the litany, psalms and prayers. Forming a procession and led by the cross bearer they began their march around the ground, the fathers repeating the liturgy and prayers. In his left hand the Archbishop carried his crozier and with his right hand he sprinkled holy water, standing at the foot of the Christ cross, which the archbishop had blessed. As the procession approached each cross of the four corners the candles were lighted, thus indicating the anticipation of resurrection. It was a beautiful and impressive ceremony, never seen before in this county and probably not again for many years.

The memory of Father O'Connor still lives in the hearts of the people and even before his death they determined to erect a monument suitable to his memory. For this purpose a death mask was taken of his features by a sculptor and subscriptions were obtained for a handsome lifelike statue. On a beautiful Sunday afternoon, June 7, 1914, a large crowd of persons assembled in the grounds of St. Joseph's Home, to pay honors to the memory of him whom they had known in the religious and social walks of life for nearly a half century. A platform covered with the Stars and Stripes had been erected by the side of the statue and upon it sat several priests, the orator of the occasion, John J. Barrett, Mrs. Joseph D. Peters, Miss Julia Weber, Richard Lauxen and Arthur Ashley, close friends of Father O'Connor. After a few remarks by Father McMcGough, the present pastor of St. Mary's Church, and the singing of hymns by the children of St. Agnes' choir, the bell of the chapel rang out. Miss Julia Weber then pulled the silken cord, the drapery fell away and with uncovered heads, and with an impressive silence, the friends again beheld the features of him "who lives forever more." John J. Barrett, of San Francisco, then delivered a beautiful tribute of honor to him who was has spiritual adviser and friend since early childhood. The bronze statue, six feet in height, rests upon a solid granite pedestal. The pedestal stands upon a three-step granite foundation, and upon the pedestal is the following inscription:

"Rev. Wm. B. O'Connor
Pastor St. Mary's Church
1872-1911

A good citizen, a kind friend, a wise counsellor and faithful guide. He was in all things a true priest of God."

St. Gertrude Church, Fair Oaks

The extension of Fair Oaks to the city a few years ago made it a more desirable place to reside and the population rapidly increased. Many of those who located there were Catholics and Father Laurence Murphy of St. Mary's Church believed that a church in that locality was an actual necessity. With this object in view a call was made and December 13, 1913, the first mass was celebrated in Fair

Oaks hall. Subscriptions were obtained for the building of a handsome two-tower edifice of Gothic design, and in less than two years the building was completed at a cost of $30,000. After the erection of the building, the cornerstone was laid on July 18, 1915, by the Rev. John Cantwell, representing Archbishop E. J. Hanna. Mass was celebrated in the building with Fathers Murphy, McGough, Anderson and Sorasio of St. Mary's Church and Father Drollard of Lodi in the sanctuary. The address was given by Father Cantwell and the mass music was arranged by Mrs. Leonard of St. Gertrude parish. The cornerstone contains among other things a portrait of Father Wm. O'Connor, the program of the event and the names of those taking part in the ceremony and copies of the Record, Independent and Mail of that date. Numerous gifts were presented by the parishioners and other Catholics. The large handsome stained glass window representing St. Gertrude was presented by Miss Julia Weber, and the long tower windows on the front of the building were presented by the Knights of Columbus. The oil painting of the Virgin Mary was painted and presented to the church by Miss Theresa Monatti.

The Central Methodist Church

In the west end of the present edifice of the Central Methodist Church there is a beautiful glass stained window representing "The Sower Sowing the Seed." It was placed there by the Westbay family as a memorial of their father, James C. Westbay, the founder of Methodism in Stockton. Arriving here September 5, 1849, he pitched his tent near the southeast corner of San Joaquin Street and Weber Avenue and being an enthusiastic Methodist he dedicated the tent to God. Some four days later he became acquainted with George W. Pierce and Upton Reamer, two other Methodists, and they concluded to hold services in the Westbay tent. The first service was held September 15, 1849, and this was the first service of praise and prayer in Stockton. Mr. Westbay in telling of the incident said, "There were some seventy or eighty persons in attendance, many being unable to get into the tent." While the meeting was in progress a man named Hopkins pushed his way into the tent, and saying that he was a Methodist preacher and thanked God that he had found even two or three persons who had met in the name of Jesus for worship. He had just arrived that night from Tennessee and walked into town, leading a mule on which was packed his outfit. Passing the tent he at first believed it a gambling establishment, but when he heard the singing and prayer, he concluded it was a prayer meeting. Rev. Hopkins delivered a short sermon that evening, and services were conducted later in the homes of "Johnny" Green and Gallant D. Dickenson on Market Street between Center and Commerce.

In the spring of 1850 James Corwin arrived here from San Jose. He was known as "Uncle Jimmy Corwin," and was a carpenter as well as a preacher, earning twelve dollars a day at his trade. Corwin formed a Methodist class which comprised James C. Westbay, Joseph Landen, Upton Reamer, Dr. R. H. Radcliffe and "Uncle John" Andrews. It was Corwin's custom to hold a religious meeting on the Levee every Sunday afternoon, taking with him Upton Reamer, J. C. Westbay and Phillip Groves, and they would sing, preach and pray. Although Sunday was the busiest day of the week, several of the boat captains suspended their work during the service and the meeting attracted large crowds. Phillip Groves, who was a very enthusiastic Methodist, was also a very eccentric person. On one occasion a very inquisitive person asked Groves who he was. He replied, "I'm a Methodist, a Whig and a blacksmith—Glory to God."

In the spring of 1850 James Corwin arrived here from San Jose and organized a church with the following trustees: Joseph Lamden, Upton Reamer, James C. Westbay, "Uncle John" Andrews and Dr. H. H. Radcliffe. In the following year Captain Weber deeded two lots to the church on the southeast corner of Washington and Commerce streets, then the most populated part of the city. Subscriptions were obtained for the erection of a church and James Corwin not only put in all of his time in working on the building but donated the salary given him as pastor. The building is said to have cost $12,000. It was dedicated July 28, 1851, by Rev. Isaac Owens who was sent here from San Jose by the Methodist Conference after they learned of the "faithful little band of Methodists in Stockton. In less than five years the church members began moving from that locality, and the trustee purchasing a lot 50x100 on the northwest corner of Weber Avenue and San Joaquin Street, moved the church to the more central location. The building was remodeled and enlarged at a cost of $4,368, and it was dedicated June 3, 1860, by Bishop John T. Peck. The evening sermon was delivered by Rev. John A. Anderson of the Presbyterian Church. The increase of population, the popularity of the pastors and the patriotic services in the building served greatly to increase the church attendance, and the trustees began looking for a more commodious place of worship. At this time the Agricultural Hall where now stands the Yosemite Building was on sale. The society had there built a large brick building in 1861, and mortgaging the

building was unable to lift it. The Methodists bought the building at a cost of $23,000 and converted it into a church seating about 400 persons and containing in the rear a Sunday school and a social room and a pastor's study. It was dedicated the first Sunday in January, 1870, by the Rev. M. C. Briggs, assisted by the Revs. J. H. Maddux and Dr. Thomas. It was in this church that debating society was organized by the young people regardless of creed, and their proceedings were frequently published in the Mail. Dr. J. H. Coyle, then the pastor, took great interest in the young folks and was reprimanded by some of the "old fogies," saying he was too old to take part with them. He replied, "A man is just as old as he feels," and the writer here records the splendid assistance given us in that society by Dr. Coyle.

The People's Temple

This was the name given to the Methodist Church during the pastorate of the Rev. William Copeland Evans. Previous to that time it had been known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, in distinction from the Methodist Episcopal, South, now known as Grace Episcopal Church. In Dr. Stephens' time it was called the Central Methodist Church. It is located on the corner of Miner Avenue and San Joaquin Street and its spire, 172 feet in height, looms above the tallest ten-story building in the city. It is today one of Stockton's finest buildings, an ornament to the city and for many years the only auditorium suitable for large assemblies. Time and again the old church was overcrowded, there were no accommodations for the children attending the Sunday school, and the noise and confusion on the street became so annoying that in 1888 the board of trustees began looking for another church location. Purchasing three lots on the corner mentioned the trustees proposed plans for a small building, but the pastor, Rev. S. J. Carroll, insisted in a large, fine, up-to-date structure. The old church property was sold for $30,000 and the cornerstone of the new building was laid December 21, 1889. The church was dedicated April 5, 1891, by Bishop Fowler. A splendid organ was installed, the building complete costing $87,275. It was heavily mortgaged for several years, but in 1902 the entire debt was paid. The pastors of the church are as follows: 1851, Wm. M. Morrow; '52, H. C. Benson; '53, George S. Phillips; '55, S. B. Rooney; '56, P. G. Buchannan; '58, John P. Hill; '60, David S. Dryden; '62, John W. Ross; '65, David Deal; '67, J. H. Maddux; '70, C. V. Anthony; '73, H. B. Heacock; '76, Thomas S. Dunn; '79, John Coyle; '82, J. F. Trefren; '83, A. T. Needham; '87, Westley Dennett; '88, S. J. Carroll; '93, E. D. McCreary; '97, W. C. Evans; '02, Irving Lovejoy; '10, John Stephens; '14, E. P. Dennett; '15, H. E. Beeks; '17, M. H. Alexander; A. C. Bane is the present pastor.

The Two German Churches

One of the oldest religious denominations in the city is the German Methodist Episcopal. A mere handful in number, they organized in 1855, and, obtaining money sufficient, built a neat little brick church where now stands the Mail Building. It was the first brick house of worship in Stockton, and the first German church in California. The little edifice was dedicated September 2, 1855, the Rev. M. C. Briggs of Sacramento conducting the service. The building, erected only a few inches above the earth, was damp and unhealthy, and below street grade, and too small for the rapidly growing congregation. In 1869 a large wooden church was erected at a cost of $7,000. It was furnished with a fine toned 660-pound bell costing $550, and it was first rang July 5, 1869. The building was dedicated August 1st, the Rev. Dr. Cox of San Francisco preaching the dedicatory sermon, the presiding elder, C. H. Afferbach, and the pastor, G. H. Bollinger, taking part in the services. The congregation worshiped in this church until 1896. At that time, however, the membership was small, as the old pioneers had nearly all of them "gone home," or left the city, and as the taxes were exceedingly burdensome because of the increased value of the property, the trustees concluded to sell. The lot, 84x150 feet, had been offered on sale in 1892 for $18,000 and it was purchased four years later by the proprietors of the Stockton Mail. The trustees then purchased two lots including two dwellings, corner of American and Lindsay streets. One of the houses was fitted up as a parsonage, and the other rented and on the corner a handsome building was erected. It was dedicated November 1, 1896, free from debt, the entire cost being less than $18,000, including the street work. In 1872 Captain Weber deeded a lot to the German Reformed denomination on the corner of American Street and Miner Avenue. The little structure that now stands there today was erected at a cost of $2,200, and it was dedicated February 2, 1873, services during the day being conducted in the German and the English language. The denomination was organized in the Christian Church on Lindsay Street March 26, 1869, by the Rev. F. Fox, a traveling missionary, and services had been held at various times since 1852, Rev. Kroh holding the first services in his residence, corner Market and Center streets. Some years after the building of the church the members began quarreling and many resigned. The members remaining then mortgaged the property, the mortgage was foreclosed and the German Reformed Church

ceased to exist. The building is now in use by the Seventh Day Adventists.

The Colored Congregations

Since 1854 the colored population of the city have sustained two church organizations, the one Methodist, the other Baptist. The Methodist building, a little church of wood, was dedicated May 20, 1855, the Rev. Mr. Phillips of the Methodist Episcopal Church delivering the sermon. Four years later, at a cost of $1,800, they erected a little brick meeting house, and May 11, 1859, the cornerstone was laid. It was dedicated July 11 of the same year, several clergymen from abroad being present. The building was raised above grade, remodeled and rededicated May 2, 1880, the Rev. John Coyle conducting the services. The Colored Baptist, although organized in 1854, had no house of worship until 1859, they at that time purchasing for $800 the old Presbyterian Church, moving it to a lot on Washington Street near Commerce. The building was dedicated in 1860 and used as a house of worship until 1909. The colored brethren then sold the property to the Japanese residents, and purchasing the old Baptist Mission on East Market Street, fitted it up at a cost of $2,000. The old Presbyterian Church, the first church building in California, is now in use as a Japnese Buddhist temple, and across the street there is a Japanese Presbyterian chapel.

The Unitarian Society

In 1868, August 22, the Rev. Mr. Brown of Sacramento came to Stockton for the purpose of organizing an Universalist Church. He preached that evening in Hickman's Hall, but there were not enough persons of that belief in the city to support an Universalist society. Between the Universalists and the Unitarians there is but little difference in religious creed, and, in February, 1892, the Rev. W. E. Copeland visited Stockton with the object of establishing a Unitarian society. His efforts were successful, and February 23, in Pioneer Hall, a society was organized comprising some of the best and most cultured citizens. The installation of Rev. W. E. Copeland as pastor took place May 2, the services being conducted by Rev. Thomas Van Ness of San Francisco. Rev. E. B. Payne of Berkeley and N. S. Haskell of San Jose. Immediately the Protestant churches trained their big guns upon the new society, but the Rev. Copeland, who in intellectual ability was far above any pastor who had served here up to that period, paid no attention to their attacks. He remained three years and then resigned for a larger field of work. He was succeeded January 26, 1895, by the Rev. George Rice, who resigned his pastorate July 26, 1896, and returned to Boston. Since that time up to the present the few Unitarians have been assembling in the homes of members, hoping some day to establish a church.

The Christian Science Church

In 1896 reports were circulated of the wonderful physical and mental cures being performed in other cities by means of the rediscovery of Christian healing as proclaimed by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy of Boston. A certain lady, deeply interested, began readings in the new faith as early as 1896, and joined by friends they began holding weekly readings in their homes. The number of those interested increased and in March, 1898, a Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized. Regular church services were now carried on, the Scientists meeting in Austin's Hall. They removed to Jory's Hall and in January, 1901, Dr. T. D. Felt became the first reader. In June, 1901, they removed to Miller Memorial Hall where they held services until 1910. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, formed a corporation July 3, 1902, their object to spread the teachings of Christian Science. The directors were T. D. Felt, P. H. Burgess, Laura Klench, Margaret G. Meehan and Jesse M. Stringham. Purchasing a lot at the corner of Flora and Center streets, the home for many years of W. H. Van Valear, they erected in 1910 a neat little bungalow church. This organization is visited once or twice a year by lecturers from the Christian Science Board of Lectureship who deliver free lectures on Christian Science, which are published the following day in a newspaper of wide circulation at a heavy cost. In the last lecture given in this city September 8, 1922, Miss Jerita V. Blair said in introducing the lecturer, "How grateful we are that Christian Science is again demonstrating to the world the healing power of the Christ, Truth! The human thought is being awakened from its long dream in materiality—belief in sin and suffering—to the grand reality of scientific, true being, and proclaiming in the words of a very familiar hymn:

> "Theories, which thousands cherish,
> Pass like clouds that sweep the sky;
> Creeds and dogmas, all may perish;
> Truth Herself can never die."

The Sikh or Hindu Temple

Some ten years ago Hindu's from India began immigrating to California. They had money, and purchasing land, began farming. Several hundred of them located in San Joaquin County and began farming the Delta lands. Stockton was their headquarters, and on South Grant Street they purchased a lot and erected of wood a Hindu temple of worship. The building, the most noticeable of

any in the city because of its peculiar style of construction, was dedicated November 21, 1915. Many invited citizens were present, but as it is supposed to be holy ground, every guest was requested to remove his shoes before entering the temple. There were no chairs nor pews and Hindus and sinners sat on the floor facing the altar on handsome and costly rugs. There were about 400 Hindus present and a white man who spoke their native tongue gave an explanation of the very unusual religious ceremony.

CHAPTER XV

SAVED TO THE UNION

IN a former chapter we observed that the Democratic party carried every state and San Joaquin County election from 1850 to 1860, save the election of 1855, and that the southern wing of the party controlled by David S. Terry and William M. Gwin dominated the politics of the state. We further observed that David C. Broderick, the northern party leader who was opposed to slavery, was fast advancing toward the principles of Republicanism and taking his followers with him. The Southerners believed that something must be done to block his progress and that something was to kill him, not by any brutal method but by the "honorable code of dueling." The South believed that slavery was a divine institution and the freedom of the slave spelled ruin to the principal industries, sugar and cotton. They also believed in state's rights and that a state could secede from the Union if it so desired. They also believed and arrogantly declared that they had the right to take their slaves into any free state in the Union. The North on the other hand opposed slavery in any part of the Union. They declared that there should be no slavery north of Mason and Dixon's line, as provided in the Missouri Compromise, and they denied the right of any state to secede from the Union. The political condition is thus explained that we may know the causes which led up to the Civil War, as recorded in this and the following chapters.

Secession Threats

The South believed or professed to believe that the Republican party had been organized to destroy slavery, and they surmised that Abraham Lincoln was to become the future leader of that party. At a meeting in Savannah January 23, 1860, says McMasters in his History of the United States, it was "resolved that if Seward or any other Republican were elected President it would be a just cause for for dissolution." Iverson of Georgia, said in the senate he was sure the irrepressible conflict must go on until it ended with the extinction of slavery in the Union, and he intended to urge the Southern States to dissolve the Union on the election of a Black Republican President by a sectional Northern party opposed to and hostile to Southern slavery. Clingman of North Carolina stated that there were hundreds of disunionists in the South, and he believed the election of a Black Republican President would give them sufficient cause to dissolve it. William M. Gwin of California said the South must prepare for resistance if a Republican President be elected and he showed that by seizing Federal property within her limits before the President was inaugurated she could make it impossible for him to administer government in the South.

Birth of the Republican Party

Some persons may wonder what the South had to do with politics in Stockton and San Joaquin County—everything. California is a part of the Union, San Joaquin County is an important part of the state, and if the state was again ruled by the Southern Democracy, then it would play into the hands of the Southern Confederacy. To defeat this purpose was the object of the Northern men, and they proposed to save the state to the Union through the Republican party. This party which is today the ruling national power was born in Michigan in February, 1854. The people in the town of Jackson, irrespective of party, assembled and resolved that they would throw old organizations to the wind, form a new party and make non-extension of slavery the issue. At a second meeting the name Republican was proposed for the new party. The idea of a new party to be called Republican spread from state to state and it was organized in California in time to vote for John C. Fremont for President. In San Joaquin County a few men assembled in a room on the southwest corner of Weber Avenue and San Joaquin Street in July, 1856, and these men, John M. Buffington, C. C. Firely, Dr. George R. Warren, John Tucker, Madison Walthall, Jr., B. P. Baird and Dr. W. R. Kerr, held a consultation regarding the organization of a Republican party. At a subsequent meeting on August 2 they organized by electing J. M.

Buffington, president, and C. C. Firely, secretary. They nominated Samuel Myers and Dr. W. R. Kerr for the assembly and I. S. Locke for state superintendent of schools. On the same day the first number of the Stockton Gazette was issued as a Fremont and Dayton paper with John W. Damon, a Congregationalist minister, as editor. The paper soon died for want of support, but the party kept its grip and in 1860 swept the state.

Although the war clouds were hanging over the states beyond the Rockies, in Stockton they did not even cast a shadow, and when on New Year's day the sun arose above the Sierras there was not the least indication of the war soon to engage the entire nation. It was the Sabbath day. Friends greeted friends as of old, and many a "Happy New Year" was drunk before the bar of the New York, St. Charles, Magnolia, The Shades and the Weber House. On Monday many of the society ladies kept open house, announcing the fact in the papers, and throughout the day hacks were seen bearing fashionably dressed young men from house to house on their New Year calls. Refreshments were plentifully provided, and all were welcome. The day passed pleasantly and ended with the Eureka Engine Company's third annual ball.

The City Election of 1860

Although there was no outward signs of trouble, there was an inward fire in the breasts of the Republicans to keep this state in the Union regardless of the cost and they were determined that no disloyal man should have any part in the management of the government, county or state. The first test came in the May election. The Democrats assembled at City Hall and nominated Henry T. Compton, father of former City Surveyor Compton, for mayor and V. M. Peyton for street superintendent. . The Republicans, formerly Whigs, were without an organization, a party or a press advocate. All of their utterances were published in the Daily Argus, owned and edited by William Biven, a presumed Douglas Democrat. A few days before the election they put forth an independent ticket, with E. S. Holden as candidate for mayor. He was a very enterprising citizen, then the leading druggist in the city, and very active in the formation of the District Agricultural Association. Notwithstanding the handicap of the Republicans, the Democrats were badly defeated, electing only three candidates for minor offices. In the election, politics cut no figure. Dr. Holden was elected by a vote of 493, his opponent receiving 228 votes. V. M. Peyton, then a member of the Democratic city committee, had no opposition for superintendent of streets and polled 651 votes. For future reference and to note the political growth today, let us read by wards the vote for mayor. E. S. Holden ran as follows: First Ward, 208; Second Ward, 158; Third Ward, 127. The ward boundaries were similar to those of the present day. Mr. Compton's vote was 97 in the First Ward, 95 in the Second and 36 in the Third.

The Fourth of July

Time rolled us on to the Fourth of July, 1860. It was a beautiful day, and Billy Wall's old iron cannon, afterwards thrown into the channel, welcomed the sunrise. At sunset again rang out thirty-three guns for the "Union of State and the Flag of Our Union Forever." A. C. Bradford was grand marshal of the procession, assisted by Thomas K. Hook. In the line, led by the Stockton Cornet Band, Richard Condy, leader, marched the Stockton Blues, Captain P. Edward Conner in command, they being followed by the Stockton Turnverein, led by August Weihe, after them coming the fire department, and citizens on horseback. Marching to the grove on Park Street, between Sutter and San Joaquin, Rev. David W. McDonald, the Episcopal rector, offered a prayer to the God of all, that peace might continue throughout the land. Thomas Colwell read the Declaration of Independence and Newton Booth delivered "a masterly production—a speech which spoke to the reason and the feelings." The council had appropriated $350 for fireworks, and these were set off on Fremont Square, but being old, having been shipped around Cape Horn, they were a failure.

State and National Democratic Conventions

We must now pass from local to national events. The national Democratic convention was called to meet at Charleston, S. C., April 28, 1860, and in preparation for this event, J. P. Hoge, the chairman of the Democratic state committee, called a convention to assemble at Sacramento January 29, to elect delegates to the Presidential convention. San Joaquin was entitled to ten delegates to the Sacramento convention, and the Democrats met in the City Hall February 24. John McMullen was elected permanent chairman and William Harper, secretary. The delegates elected were Thomas W. Lane, John McMullen, farmer and cattle dealer; David F. Douglas, San Joaquin's first Senator; John C. White, a wealthy farmer; H. C. Patrick, part owner of the Republican; P. E. Conner, founder of the Stockton waterworks; William H. DeVries, father of our ex-Congressman; J. H. Lathrop and Edward Canavan. The convention assembled in Sacramento at the time appointed. It met in the First Baptist Church, but so deep was the interest and so large the crowd that it was

compelled to adjourn to the Forest Theater. The Democratic press of the state had declared in favor of Daniel S. Dickerson of New York as Presidential nominee, and he was indorsed by the convention by a vote of 282 to 65. Vincent E. Greiger offered a resolution that Stephen A. Douglas be the last choice of the convention. This resolution was laid on the table. Two Democrats from San Joaquin, Major L. R. Bradley, afterwards Governor of Nevada, and C. M. Creanor, the district judge, were anxious to take the long, dangerous and weary ocean journey to Charleston, and Major Bradley was one of the elect. Upon arrival in the city since so famous, the California delegation learned that their nominee was not in the fight, for the contest lay between Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" of Northern Democracy, and John C. Breckinridge, the champion of the South. The delegates from the cotton land, failing in their effort to force the convention to adopt a pro-slavery platform, withdrew from that body, followed later by the California delegation. The convention nominated Douglas for President and William Johnson for Vice-President. Those who withdrew met at Richmond, June 11, adopted the platform which was rejected by the Douglas convention and nominated John C. Breckinridge for President and Joseph C. Lane of Oregon for Vice-President. The Republican convention on May 16 had nominated Abraham Lincoln for President, and May 19 the Constitutional Union (peace) party had placed John Bell before the people.

The National Republican convention was the first to assemble and June 13 the news was received in Stockton that Abraham Lincoln had been nominated for President. On receiving the news the Stockton Republicans fired one hundred guns in honor of the event. The split in the Democratic party and the nomination of John C. Breckinridge for President was received here July 18. The news created considerable excitement, for Breckinridge was the well-known champion of slavery and state's rights. There was much speculating regarding the election of the Douglas Democratic nominee, Stephen A. Douglas, or the Southern nominee, John C. Breckinridge, but it was finally conceded that the contest lay between Breckinridge, the slavery advocate, and Abraham Lincoln, who had declared in his famous speech in the Douglas-Lincoln debate, "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved. I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other."

The campaign opened in August and William M. Gwin said in his Stockton speech, August 29, "I am for Breckinridge and Lane, first, last and all the time. I am willing to sink or swim, survive or perish with them and the party they represent. Our standard bearer, John C. Breckinridge, is one of the greatest men of the earth. He will administer and advance the glory of the country." The Stockton Republicans in order to successfully carry on the contest organized a Lincoln and Hamlin club, and they published an advertisement in the Stockton Independent calling on all persons who wish to secure the election of Abraham Lincoln for President to assemble in the court house for the organization of a Lincoln club. A large number of Republicans assembled and S. T. Nye was elected president of the meeting, I. S. Locke vice-president and Charles Belding, secretary. The meetings of the club were held in the Baptist Church on Center Street, and planting a flagstaff they raised aloft a large banner bearing the inscription "Lincoln and Hamlin Club." Their first campaign meeting was held August 28 from a small flag decorated platform in front of the Weber House. The officers of the meeting were: President, I. S. Locke; vice-president, Samuel Myers, the French Camp rancher; B. S. Rowe, H. B. Post, the Cherokee Lane farmer; Alexander Burkett, the flour mill owner; S. T. Nye, then a commission merchant; Perry Yaple, a barley mill man, later of Ripon; Dr. Moses Hammond, Willard Sperry, flour mill man; George Gray, lumber dealer, later mayor of city; Charles Grunsky, later county clerk; James Littlehale, banker; and Charles Belding, soda manufacturer and farmer. The speaker of the evening was Thomas Fitch of Wisconsin, later known as the silver-tongued orator of Nevada. The campaign was hotly contested, Governor Weller, Senator Latham, Senator Gwin, Frank Tilford, Joseph Budd and A. C. Bradford speaking for Breckinridge and Thomas Fitch, Charles Tuttle, Henry Edgerton, A. A. Sargent, George W. Tyler and Henry B. Underhill espousing the cause of Lincoln.

The Election of 1860

On election day, November 6, the Democratic organ said, "Today the great struggle is to come off throughout the United States which is to settle the destiny of the United States of North America. It is the turning point in the world's history." In San Joaquin County the vote was close between Lincoln and Breckinridge, although the Republicans had no newspaper to advocate their cause. The Breckinridge party, although weakened by the secession of the Douglasites, carried

both city and county by a small majority, the Republican party, then but four years old, being a good second. I can show the political situation of that day in no better way than by recording the vote. The city vote was: Breckinridge—First Ward, 239; Second Ward, 161; Third Ward, 137; County, 1,374. Douglas—First Ward, 105; Second Ward, 134; Third Ward, 190; County, 733. Lincoln—First Ward, 195; Second Ward, 93; Third Ward, 190; County, 1,131. Bell—First Ward, 32; Second Ward, 22; Third Ward, 28; County, 199. The vote for senator was as follows: F. M. Warmcastle (Breckinridge, Dem.), 1,300; D. J. Staples (Rep.), 1,034; D. A. Inman (Bell), 876. For assemblymen: L. R. Bradley (Breckinridge,Dem.), 1,337; Thomas Laspeyre (Breckinridge, Dem.), 1125; William Garrard (Douglas, Dem.), 1,047; William H. Lyons (Douglas, Dem.), 1,032. George Gray, Samuel Myers, J. L. Downing and B. P. Baird were other candidates. The strongest Republican precinct was Woodbridge, and it gave Lincoln 128 votes, Breckinridge 90, Douglas 54, and Bell 13. The strongest Breckinridge precinct was Orr's Store, which gave Breckinridge 78, Lincoln 27, Douglas 14, Bell 11. Kerrick's, another Breckinridge stronghold, gave him 55, Lincoln 13, Douglas 6. Lincoln carried the state, receiving 38,744 votes, Douglas 38,023, Breckinridge 33,975, and Bell 9,136.

The die was cast, Lincoln was elected President and the states of the South began seceding from the Union. Here upon the Pacific Coast it was rumored that the Southern sympathizers intended to form a Pacific Republic of the states of Oregon, Nevada and California, and the Stockton Republican gave color to that report when it said, on January 1, 1861: "What may be the future of events no man can tell. The most profound statesmen cannot say today whether the present confederacy will be in existence on the first day of January, or whether there will be at that time a Northern, a Southern, and a Pacific Republic." Everything was favorable for such a republic, for the Buchanan administration had placed as officers in the Mint, the Customhouse, the Postoffice and other Federal positions men known to be in sympathy with the Southern cause. The commander-in-chief of the Pacific Coast forces, Brevet Brigadier-General Albert Sidney Johnson, was of Southern birth, and John B. Floyd had secretly sent to the Benicia arsenal 18,000 stands of arms. The condition of governmental affairs in the state was equally favorable for the formation of a new republic, and sixty-five merchants of San Francisco telegraphed as follows to the Secretary of War, August 28: "A majority of our present state officers are undisguised and avowed secessionists, and the balance, being hostile to the administration, are advocates of a peace policy at any price."

Bear and Secession Flags

While the citizens of Stockton were excitedly discussing the future outlook, Duncan Beaumont, an old resident, and at that time the county surveyor, increased the excitement by floating at the masthead of his yacht, then anchored at the foot of Miner Avenue, a very peculiar flag. It was four-by-six feet in size, and upon the blue cloth was painted a single white star, a grizzly bear and a pine tree. Neither he nor anybody else dreamed of the effect. As soon as the citizens learned of this flag the Stars and Stripes were unfurled from all the engine houses and many other buildings of the city, and Mr. Beaumont in short order pulled down his strange flag. What was the object in raising it? The Stockton Republic said: "It was to be used as a California flag should the Union slide." Mr. Beaumont, in great anger, declared he would raise a British, French or Russian flag if he saw fit. Upon the day following, January 17, some unknown party stretched a banner across Main Street, fastening it to the roofs of the Holden drug store and the theater building. In one corner of this banner were the stars and stripes, in the center a large eagle and beneath the bird a grizzly bear. The flag attracted a large crowd throughout the day and that night someone cut it down. But it was again raised, and hung in place for several days. These two events greatly inflamed the public mind, and the hope was publicly expressed that "this flag-raising folly would not be repeated."

It was repeated, however, in February, by Madison Walthall, one of the charter members of the Baptist Church, and at that time a farmer in Douglas township. He, on his farm, hoisted a bear flag, and the Argus called him a "disunionist." This epithet offended Mr. Walthall and in a newspaper card he declared: "I can say we are not disunionists. Everybody knows what the bear flag means. It means that when the Union is dissolved we intend to be independent—not before."

These incidents, strongly indicating the truth of the rumors of the Pacific Republic, awakened the sleeping patriotism of the lovers of their country. The result was seen February 22, when, as if by one impulse, every Union man declared his principles. Everybody who owned a flag flung it to the breeze, and those without a flag bought one. Flags were everywhere seen upon staffs, fences, trees and buildings and the boys upon the streets carried them by the dozen. Wells Fargo's flagstaff was loaded with them. The procession

of that day, partly due to the Stockton Cornet Band, which voluntarily gave its service, had never before been equaled. Shortly after midnight the guns began saluting the coming day, and at sunrise "there was a perfect roar of cannon." At the same hour the band was stationed upon the roof of the Corinthian Building, and, as the flag was flung to the wind, the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by "Yankee Doodle," was borne out over the little town. The procession comprised the Stockton Blues, the Turnverein, carrying a German revolutionary flag, the Fire Department and citizens.

The enthusiastic celebration of February 22, 1861, was due, no doubt, to the stirring news received the previous day. This intelligence, then twelve days old, had been wired from St. Louis to Fort Kearney, thence, by pony express traveling at top speed over mountain, desert and river, it reached Fort Churchill, and from that point the principal events were telegraphed ahead, while the pony speeding on brought the full particulars. These are the headlines that appeared in the California press February 21 over matter dated St. Louis, February 9: "The Union Men Have Carried the Virginia Convention—The Secessionists Elected only About Thirty Members. Secession Movements Go on in the South. Texas Has Passed Her Secession Ordinance. Charleston Is Quiet—Fort Sumter Has Not Been Reenforced. The Ultimatum of South Carolina Has Been Presented and Responded To—The President Says He Has No Power to Negotiate for the Surrender of Government Property, which He Is Bound to Protect. The President-elect Will Leave Springfield for Washington on Monday Next, February 11." We all know from history the events that rapidly followed this report. President Lincoln secretly journeyed to the White House, his friends believing that a plot had been formed to assassinate him. The seceding states, February 4, formed a Southern Confederacy and on the 18th elected Jefferson Davis president. The attack on Fort Sumter came April 12, and two days later the fort was evacuated by Major Anderson. Then came the call of President Lincoln, April 15, for 75,000 men, followed April 19 by the attack on the Massachusetts troops in the streets of Baltimore, and the death of Colonel Ellsworth of the New York Fire Zouaves, who was instantly killed because he pulled down the secession flag from the top of the Arlington Hotel in Alexandria. Ellsworth, then about twenty-five years of age, the pride of Chicago and New York, was the first victim of the war. This created great indignation in Stockton and the first war song heard in this city was the composition, "Ellsworth, the True and the Brave." The music, a solo and chorus, was first heard, I believe, at a Sunday evening service in the Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Wilkins singing the solo.

Semi-monthly came the war dispatches, the excitement constantly increasing. Many persons declared the news was nothing but fakes and sensations got up for the purpose of intensifying the feeling between the North and the South. April 17 the Democratic paper on El Dorado Street said: "The news by pony express is fearfully sensational, extremely alarming and tremendously warlike, but unfortunately for its reliability savors of gammon and enterprising newspapers." Southern men and Northern men were of this opinion, until the guns of Fort Pickens were fired upon the old flag. Then there was a change of sentiment among those of the North, and when the news of the surrender of Fort Sumter was learned, so intense was the excitement that the citizens seemed to have forgotten all about the city election. "We have never seen before such supreme indifference manifested in this matter as at the present time," says a writer of the time, "for neither party held any primaries or conventions, nor was any public notice given of the election until a few days before it took place. Then a list of nominees was sent to the Republican with the name of E. S. Holden for mayor. Later another list was published with J. P. D. Wilkins, a Douglas Democrat, for mayor. The election was very quietly conducted and results as follows: Mayor, E. S. Holden, 462, J. P. D. Wilkins, 234; city collector, V. M. Peyton, 356, H. W. Gillingham, 187; marshal, B. F. Sanborn, 444, J. E. McKensie, 258; assessor, Charles Belding, 273, T. S. Strout, 413.

The Famous Woodbridge Meeting

A few days after the city election an event took place at Woodbridge that finally united the Lincoln and Douglas men, and opened the eyes of many Northern men to a realizing sense of the situation of political affairs in California. The Southern men were active, vigilant, watchful, waiting only for an opportune time to carry out their plans. The state officials were their friends and so were the officers of the army. No United States troops could possibly reach California inside of sixty days, while troops from the South, marching through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona could enter the state in less than three weeks. The Northern men were asleep. To arouse them to action here in San Joaquin, George T. Tyler took the lead. A young man, then thirty years of age, having just arrived from the East, he had located in Stockton. Un-

swerving in loyalty to party, educated in law, strong in body and fearless in action, he believed that if he could by some means cause the Southern sympathizers to show their hand the Lincoln and Douglas partisans would act. How could this be accomplished? The breaking up of a Republican meeting, Tyler believed, would have the desired effect. Thus it was planned and Woodbridge was the place selected. Although it had given Lincoln the largest precinct vote, yet it was said "the woods are full of secessionists." Quietly it was given out that May 11, 1861, a Union club would be formed in Woodbridge. At the time appointed Tyler and a few friends, all well armed, drove in an open wagon to the town. Over 300 persons were there assembled. The meeting was held in a carpenter shop, and Tyler was elected chairman. Written by him, a series of resolutions were introduced, and by some twenty speakers for nearly four hours, they were heatedly discussed pro and con. Finally the first resolution was put by the Chair, "Resolved, that we will support the Union cause, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must." There was much confusion, Mark A. Evans, then county treasurer, jumping upon a bench, revolver in hand and shouting to Tyler: "You'll never live to see those resolutions enforced." Immediately there was an uproar. Pistols and knives were drawn, and the chairman, after several unsuccessful efforts to obtain a vote on the resolution, adjourned the meeting to the street. They took opposite sides and then it was seen that three to one the advocates of the "peace policy" outnumbered the "coercionists." The meeting was broken up, and the news was telegraphed to all parts of the state.

The Republican County Convention

Tyler thus scored his first point. His next move was in the Republican convention. It assembled in the City Hall June 15, and in the convention there were many Douglas Democrats. The day previous the news was received that Douglas had died June 3, and a few days before his death he again said to his party men, "Stand by the Union; the insurrection must be crushed." The convention was composed of seventy-seven delegates, among them being the following-named: Charles Belding, C. O. Burton, H. S. Sargent, Jerome Myers, George Gray, Samuel Elliott, George M. Doll, Dr. Charles Grattan, H. B. Underhill, M. S. Thresher, R. S. Johnson, William P. Miller, Andrew Wolf, Joseph M. Long, George E. Childs, Alfred Starkweather, Peter Jahant, J. M. Perley, Shubel Dunham and John Sharp. The convention was called to order by Thomas J. Keys, the Stockton blacksmith. As permanent officers, Charles Chamberlain was elected president, E. S. Holden and John Thompson, vice-presidents, R. S. Johnson and C. O. Burton, secretaries. In its platform, the convention candidly proclaimed these principles: "Whereas, the Government of the United States is now defending itself against a war waged upon it without justification or decent excuse by certain seceded states, a war manifestly, for the overthrow of our Government—therefore be it unanimously resolved, 'First, that at this time indifference is impossible to the patriot and neutrality is cowardice, if not premeditated disloyalty. Second, that the people of California will hail with joy an honorable adjustment (for peace); at the same time they are, above all things, for the Union and its flag, and against all assailants, no matter who they are, from whence they come or with what power armed.'" The nominees for officers were many, but the convention was very cautious regarding the nominees, for they had agreed in a previous mass convention to place none upon the ticket but men of undoubted loyalty to the party and for county judge, D. J. Staples, afterwards president of the Fireman's Insurance Company of San Francisco; J. M. Kelsey, then a farmer; John B. Hall, the well-known attorney; C. C. Rynerson, farmer, and George W. Tyler were placed in nomination. Tyler was nominated on the first ballot, his vote, seventy-three, exceeding by ten the combined votes of his opponents. The nomination for sheriff resulted in a most exciting and bitter contest, because of the placing in nomination of William Biven, editor and proprietor of the Stockton Argus. He was a popular citizen, highly regarded and respected as a gentleman, but some were suspicious as to his loyalty. On the first ballot the result as announced was William Biven 47, Thomas H. Hook 29, Andrew Wolf 14, C. C. Rynerson 33, Samuel Fisher, stage owner, 27. The names of Mr. Wolf and Mr. Fisher were then withdrawn. The result of the second ballot was: Biven 59, Hook 48, Rynerson 35. It was evident that Biven was the choice of the majority, but the leaders were resolved to down him. To accomplish this result, it was necessary to know the delegates who were voting for Biven. To learn this, a motion was made and carried that the next ballot for sheriff be viva voce. The result called was: Biven 62, Hook 51, Rynerson 30. The lowest nominee was then withdrawn. Then some of the leaders, approaching Biven's friends, succeeded in convincing a few of them that Biven was an unreliable nominee, and on the fourth ballot Hook was nominated by a vote of 76 to 54 for Biven. Biven, exceedingly angry, immediately left the hall and from that date

he advocated the Southern cause. The loyalty of many in the convention was doubted, and because of this another very unusual proceeding was carried out. The convention was not permitted to vote for the delegates to the state Republican convention. Austin Sperry, George R. Warren, Eli Amsbaugh, George W. Tyler, Joseph M. Long, S. H. Benedict, D. J. Staples and Thomas M. Mosely were secretly selected by somebody as delegates.

As my readers will have noticed by the account of the proceedings of the Republican convention, before the coming of July 4, 1861, the lines had been clearly drawn, and all citizens had been called upon to take their stand either for or against the Union. In the celebration of that day not a Southern man took part. The old flag was everywhere seen. It floated from flagpoles, windows, fences and windmills. The boys wore badges bearing the motto, "The Union forever," and the girls wore dresses and sashes made of the national colors. Thousands of strangers crowded the sidewalks, as the procession passed along Brigadier-General Connor, in full-dress uniform riding a white horse, was the center of all eyes, for hundreds had never before seen an army officer. He was the grand marshal, his aides being H. T. Huggins and T. K. Hook. After marching along the principal streets, the procession halted in the Park Street grove, there to listen to a prayer by Rev. B. F. McDonald, the national song by thirty-four children, reading of the Declaration of Independence by Allen Lee Bours, an oration by Rev. David D. Dryden, the singing of "Flag of Our Union" by the children and the benediction by Rev. Clarence King. Refreshments were then provided for the military and the Fire Department by the ladies. The procession then reformed and marched back to Weber Avenue, where it was dismissed. The collation and the reforming of the procession were events not customary, and the object was to keep the men in a body so that they could act immediately, for trouble was anticipated. Trouble was foreshadowed at sunrise by the pastor of the Methodist Church, South, who attempted to prevent the ringing of the bell, and later by a rumor that, as the procession would pass the Eagle Hotel, a young lady of the South would wave a Confederate flag from the balcony. Horses had been attached to the engine and hose carriages, the firemen marching behind their machines. As they marched past the hotel they looked for the new flag. No flag was seen, however, as the lady's friends has persuaded her not to carry out her threat. Each soldier had three rounds of ammunition ready for any emergency, and the firemen declared if that flag was seen they would capture it or tear down the building in the attempt.

The Secessionist Pastor

The excitement of that day was at a fever heat, intensified by the unwise action of the Rev. L. D. Hargis, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It had been the custom to ring all of the church bells at sunrise and sunset, but the pastor instructed the janitor not to ring the bell, as he was opposed to mixing religion with politics. The janitor, however, as was his custom, began ringing the bell. As its peal fell upon the ears of the pastor he sprang from his bed, and, running across the street to the church, half dressed, he ordered the janitor to stop ringing the bell. He then took the keys, locked the door and returned to the parsonage. Mr. Schultz, the janitor, then crossing the street, informed Stephen Davis, the contractor and shipbuilder, what had taken place, and the latter quietly said: "Wait a few minutes, and I guess we will ring the bell." Davis was a strong Union man—a Massachusetts Yankee—and going over to the church, the two men crawled through the window and began ringing the bell. Again the minister came rushing over, and, unlocking the door, ordered Davis to stop; but Davis simply smiled. Then the reverend gentleman attempted to stop the ringing by hanging to the rope. Immediately Mr. Davis took a half hitch of the rope around the pastor's wrist, tightening it as in a vice, and the pastor yelled and quickly loosened his hold. He then retired and the bell was rung some length of time. The news of the attempt to stop ringing the bell soon spread throughout the town, and as I stated, it intensified the excitement, for many Union men had subscribed to the purchase of the bell, as well as toward the church. Then the Union men declared, "We'll ring the bell at sunset, or know the reason why." The disunionists replied, "The bell shall not be rung," and one secessionist, Tom Coldwell, a lawyer, boastfully remarked, "If the bell is rung, it will be over my dead body." As the shades of evening began falling across the valley, men began assembling in front of the church. At this time Captain Weber's small cannon was at the wagon shop being repaired, and under command of Israel Rolf the men wheeled the cannon to the front of the church and loaded it with scraps of iron, bolts, etc., declaring that if the bell were not rung they would blow down the building. At sunset several hundred men had assembled, among them many "fire eaters," the name given to the loud, boasting disunionists. As the fire bell began ringing, the door of the church was forced open and immediately men began ringing the Methodist bell. Coldwell, with his revolver in his hand, stepped inside and put his hand on the rope. Immediately Nathan Coombs (the

uncle of Orrin Henderson) struck him a John Sullivan blow in the face and he landed on the sidewalk. This ended the affair. The Union men cheered and yelled, and for over an hour's time the old bell rang out "Un-ion, Un-ion forever!"

The Democratic State Convention

The San Joaquin political campaign of 1861 was the most exciting, important and intense of any in the state's history. The Republican state convention had assembled at Sacramento June 18th, and one member of the committee on resolutions was George W. Tyler of Stockton; Leland Stanford, the choice of the convention for governor, was nominated on the first ballot. On July 11 the Breckinridge Democrats also assembled at Sacramento. To this convention the San Joaquin Democracy sent twelve delegates. The proxies were numerous, but the following were in attendance: William Lanius, W. D. Aylett, A. R. Campbell, J. H. Woods, Peter Megerle, C. L. Benedict, F. A. Martin, John Canevan (D. F. Douglas, proxy), B. F. Langford (H. C. Patrick, proxy), D. J. Oullahan (D. S. Terry, proxy) and Thomas Laspeyre. This was the famous convention in which that brilliant and gifted young Virginian, Edmond Randolph, made the speech of his life. He died two months later, September 8, of consumption. As he ascended the platform to speak, the stillness of death possessed that memorable body, for the young man came from a long line of eloquent orators, and the convention knew that he was intensely aroused over the events then taking place in the South. It is said that Randolph's eyes were fairly aflame as he spoke and he said in his peroration: "For God's sake, gentlemen, tell me of battles fought and won. Tell me of usurers overthrow; that Missouri is again a free state, no longer crushed under the armed heel of a reckless and odious despot. Tell me that the State of Maryland lives again; and, oh, gentlemen, let us read, let us hear at the first moment that not one hostile foot treads the soil of Virginia. If this be rebellion, then I am a rebel. Do you want a traitor, then I am a traitor. For God's sake, speed the ball; may the lead go quick to his heart, and may our country be free from this despot usurper that now claims the name of President of the United States." Under the inspiration of a speech such as this, perhaps it is not surprising that the convention should resolve: "That we are opposed to the employment of force by the general Government against the seceded states for the purpose of compelling obedience and submission to Federal authority." The third resolution declared: "in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and a treaty of amity and peace between them and the United States Government as the alternative which will terminate the horrors of civil war and bring back peace and happiness to our distracted country."

The San Joaquin delegates returned from the Sacramento convention, and July 20th the party assembled in the City Hall and "heartily indorsed and reaffirmed the principles and policy, adopted by the convention presided over by the Honorable Todd Robinson in June last." Among them the 113 delegates assembled to nominate county officers were J. D. Peters, Gilbert B. Claiborne, Frank Moss, George W. Trahern, Daniel Rothenbush, Jesse Mitchell, Moses Marks and J. R. W. Hitchcock. They were called to order by the chairman of the County Committee, Postmaster William Lanius. Thomas Laspeyre was chosen as president, Dr. J. A. Aull and James Shephard, vice-presidents, and George Tilgham, secretary. In the platform was the following: "The Democratic party has a mission to accomplish to defeat Black Republicanism under whatever name it rears its head. It must not fear the pressure from without, the clamor and the cry of treason, but its members should stand firm, resist the advocates of civil war, and strike for peace and the Constitution."

The Budd-Underhill Debate

The campaign opened early. On August 5 George W. Tyler and Henry B. Underhill, candidates for county judge and district attorney, respectively, addressed the citizens in front of the Weber House. They also challenged Joseph H. Budd and A. C. Bradford to discuss the question of the day during the campaign. The conditions were that each speaker should occupy three-quarters of an hour, the last speaker of each side to have the privilege of occupying all of the time not taken up by his colleague; that there should be no hissing or interference with any speaker; that the discussion should be opened by the Democrats the first night, by the Republicans the second night, and so on alternately throughout the campaign. Immediately the challenged party accepted the conditions. Budd was Underhill's opponent for district attorney, and August 10 Budd began the argument for the Democracy, followed by Underhill. In twenty precincts they discussed the issues, ending at the Sixteen-Mile house, September 2, two days before the election, and to the voters was left the decision whether or not Tyler and Underhill had "polished their opponents cleaner than a shotgun," as was prophesied by the Republican editor.

Exciting Meeting at Woodbridge

The assemblages were quiet and orderly until the meeting of August 24 in Wood-

bridge. Two chairmen were selected; Dr. C. H. Ober, who on December 17 of the same year, died by poison, taken by mistake, represented the Breckinridge Democrats, and W. H. Bellville presided for the Republicans. Budd made the opening speech. There was no disturbance until Tyler, the last speaker, began his reply to Budd. Then some in the meeting began to converse loudly, and at times hissing was heard. Tyler, who was very quick-tempered, controlled his temper for a time, but as the insults continued he finally declared that any person who would disturb that meeting or any other was no gentlemen but a scoundrel and he (Tyler) would step off the stage and settle the disturbance in one minute. The remark created still greater confusion, but order was finally restored and Tyler finished his argument. After the meeting there were loud cheers for Jeff Davis and Beauregard.

On the list of speaking places stood Liberty, a Democratic stronghold. A fight there was anticipated, and Tyler and his friends journeyed thither well armed. The meeting was scheduled for Saturday night, August 31. There was good order until Tyler began. In vigorous language he scored the Southern Democracy, and his auditors, not in sympathy with the speaker, began to hiss and talk loudly. The chairman of the meeting tried to quiet them, but failed. Then Bradford and Budd tried to pacify the disturbance. Tyler continued speaking, but finally his patience was exhausted, and drawing his revolver and laying it upon the table, he exclaimed, "I'll kill the first man who makes any more disturbance!" The crowd cheered and Tyler was given a quiet hearing.

Tyler's Assault on Budd

Two days after this disturbance the only quarrel between men of high standing in this community occurred, and it certainly speaks well for Stockton's law-abiding citizens that so exciting a campaign could be conducted with such good temper. The trouble referred to was caused by a letter published by George W. Tyler, in which he declared that Budd had made no effort to stop the noise at Liberty. The two men met in the Court House the next morning, and Tyler in answer to Budd's question, admitted that he was the author of the letter. Budd then exclaimed, "It is false." "You lie," answered Tyler, and, catching his opponent by his long beard, he struck Budd a severe blow. Bystanders then separated the combatants. Ill feeling had existed between the two speakers since their debate, August 23, at the Boston House. After that meeting Budd reported that Tyler had said, "If we cannot carry this election by ballot, we will by bayonets." Tyler, in a statement published August 25, denied making that statement. He admitted saying, "If that party (the Democratic) is not beaten this fall by ballots it will have to be beaten ere long by bayonets." Continuing he said, "Should any attempt be made by them to place California in a position to aid treason and rebellion in the shape of a Pacific republic, I would resist such an attempt to the bitter end and shed the last drop of my heart's blood if necessary to prevent so dire a calamity.

Those were indeed the "times that tried men's souls" and to carry both state and county election the Republicans had planned well the campaign. Adopting Tyler's idea, the committee sent blank lists to some "hard shelled" Republican in each voting precinct. He was requested to fill out the blank, writing therein the name of every voter and his political faith and then mail it to the committee. This was faithfully obeyed, and then strong leading Republicans were sent forth under the command to go forth into the county and preach the gospel (of Republicanism), not to every creature, but to every Douglas Democrat, convincing him of the error of his ways, and bidding him repent and join the Republican ranks. Many merchants of Stockton, following the example of San Francisco merchants, in a published address said: "We, the undersigned, believing the coming election to be the most important of any that has been held in our county, and believing it to be the duty of every true patriot to make any reasonable sacrifice for the public good, will close our respective places on election day." This card was signed by forty-three business firms. At the same time twenty-nine Douglas Democrats declared over their signature: "We, who have heretofore acted in opposition to the Republican party, fully endorse the actions of the San Francisco merchants, and recommend our friends and fellow-citizens to go and do likewise." The San Francisco merchants said: "The dreadful consequences that must arise from the division of the Union men of this state, and the possible election of the secession McConnell ticket, render it an imperative duty to forget all party preferences and look only to the salvation of our state from ruin and devastation that will follow any success of the secessionists here.

At that time there were no processions but the night before the election, meetings were held in front of the St. Charles Hotel. A. C. Bradford and David S. Terry, interrupted by tumultuous cheering, told their auditors why they should cast their ballot on the morrow for McConnell. The Weber House echoed to moderate hurrahs as George W. Tyler, Elbert Weeks and Enoch Gove declared that before the setting of another sun Leland Stanford would be the next Governor of California. On

the election morn Democrats and Republicans each opened his party newspaper and anxiously read the editorial of the day. Said A. C. Russell in the Democratic organ: "We ask voters today to consider the awful responsibility which rests upon them, and dismiss all feeling of hatred, revenge, pride and passion, and vote calmly and with judgment. You are today to decide whether you wish every house, North and South, to be a house of mourning. You are to vote whether ruin, poverty and despair shall pervade the land, and all for no practical good. We have given you our solemn warning." From Samuel Seabough, of the Stockton Independent, came these assertions: "You are to cast today the most important vote of your lives. You are to declare whether this country is for or against maintaining the Federal Constitution; for or against civil war in California. If you sustain the entire Union county ticket—you fix the character of this town and county as loyal, peace loving, and opposed to civil war. If you suffer defeat you permit it to go abroad that the people of San Joaquin are not to be trusted in their loyalty, and the great county will lend her moral, if not her physical, aid to revolutionize the state." As trouble was anticipated, twenty citizens were sworn in as special policemen. There was nothing for them to do, for all the citizens were too busy obtaining votes either to quarrel or get drunk. No disturbance took place, although all the saloons were running full blast. The two bands of music that had the previous evening enlivened the audiences were again at work, and, drawn in wagons through the streets, the Republican band played patriotic airs. The band engaged by the Democrats played marches, waltzes and polkas only. A gentleman from Kerrick's precinst told us in the Mail some time since how a dozen teamsters' votes were cast in that precinct by proxy, long after the teamsters were driving their mules toward their mountain destinations. The votes were accepted, for the watchword was, "Lose not a vote; get them honestly if you can, fraudulently if you must." Both parties worked every trick and scheme known to the politicians, but the race was too hot for the Democracy. San Joaquin County, which had given the Democratic nominee, Milton S. Latham, a majority of 1,597 over Stanford in 1859, now rolled up 1,837 for Stanford, 1576 for McConnell and only 414 for Conness. The city gave Stanford 827, McConnell 488. I here record the full county vote for the Republican and Breckinridge Democratic ticket, that we may see who were the first officeholders of the party that for nearly twenty years elected a full county ticket: Senator, C. H. Chamberlain, 2079, W. D. Aylette, 1617; assemblyman, John Thompson, 2110, Samuel Myers, 2160, John H. Woods, 1591; county judge, George W. Tyler, 1996, J. K. Shafer, 1720; sheriff, Thomas K. Hook, 2010, John W. O'Neal, 1709; county clerk, H. E. Hall, 1984, S. R. Chalmers, 1616; recorder, Roley E. Wilhoit, 2115, J. M. Neal, 1576; treasurer, J. M. Kelsey, 2075, Mark A. Evans, 1633; district attorney, Henry B. Underhill, 2145, Joseph H. Budd, 1570, Cyrus Collins, 2107; surveyor, George E. Drew, 2107, Duncan Beaumont, 1684; assessor, Joseph M. Long, 2070, J. F. Neeley, 1604; administrator, L. C. Van Allen, 2085, N.E. Noel, 1593; superintendent of schools, Cyrus Collins, 2019, Alfred N. Blake, 1659.

Union Men Rejoice

In 1863 President Lincoln proclaimed a day to be given to prayer and fasting. Services were held in the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Robert Happersett preaching the sermon. On a former occasion, when Lincoln appointed September 26, 1861, as a day of fasting and prayer it was almost universally observed for the future of the nation look dark and gloomy but now the day was scarcely noticed. The citizens took it for enjoyment, and the storekeepers were on the lookout for the silver dollars and the greenback. Kipling's admonition to the English people—Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Let us forget, lest we forget—would have been applicable to Stockton's citizens, for Grant and Sherman were sweeping the land and Farragut and Porter were cleaning the sea, and the people seemed to forget Garfield's sublime cry, "God reigneth." The Union men were now in no mood for prayer. They wanted to yell, and yell they did with all the lung power within them when the news came September 8 of the second Bull Run battle, this time the bull running south instead of north. Saturday evening the news was received and the Union men went wild. All the bells of the city were rung, the cannon was fired, the Fire Department turned out with its engines and a band of music marched the streets, rockets and Roman candles were burned, and in every possible manner men gave vent to their feelings. As a finish, the speakers' stand was carried to the front of the Weber House, men immediately began speaking, and the people cheered until they were hoarse.

The state election was soon to be held. The Union County Committee at this time comprised seventeen members, C. O. Burton being chairman and Charles Grunsky, secretary. committee assembling May 16, called a convention to be held in the City Hall June 13 to nominate a county ticket and elect delegates to the state convention at Sacramento June 17. At the appointed date the convention met, every delegate being a well-known Union

man. The delegates were called to order by C. O. Burton, then just appointed as postmaster. M. S. Thresher was elected temporary chairman and I. R. Wilbur and G. C. Holman of Lockeford, secretaries. Preliminary business being completed, the convention adjourned until one o'clock. Again assembling, M. G. Cobb, a prominent lawyer, was chosen chairman, and Holman, secretary. On motion of Thomas R. Mosely all the county officers were nominated viva voce. The resolutions passed by the by the convention had in them a defiant tone, for the news from the East was very encouraging to the Union cause. Among the most prominent were the following: "Resolved, that the old flag must wave triumphantly over every inch of soil owned by the Government, Resolved, that when the last traitor in the land shall have laid down his arms and submitted unconditionally to the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, then we shall be in favor of peace, but not until then. Resolved, that this county can and will give 600 majority for the Union ticket in September next."

Hook's Sensational Speech

When nominations for sheriff were called for, Thomas K. Hook's name was presented. This was a surprise, for many in the convention questioned his loyalty. When called upon to appear before the convention, Hook, knowing that his loyalty was doubted, made the most sensational speech ever heard in a San Joaquin convention. Trembling with emotion, he said in part: "Let me be accused of everything that is offensive in the eyes of God and man, place me in the lowest grade of criminals if you will, but in Heaven's name don't charge me with being disloyal to my Government. When this convention shall have adjourned, let each delegate go home assured that if a drop of disloyal blood shall flow in my veins, if I can find out its location, it shall see the light." He was nominated unanimously. The nominations were in nearly every case repetitions of the nomination of 1861. R. E. Wilhoit was named for recorder, J. M. Kelsey for treasurer, George E. Drew for surveyor and Morris H. Bond for coroner. The entire ticket was elected.

The success of the ticket was due to the formation of Union clubs throughout the county. I have no positive data regarding the formation of the first club, but French Camp seems to have the honor. A club was formed there May 18, 1861, with Samuel Myers as president and F. J. Woodward as secretary. July 2, 1863, a Union club was formed and met in the Davis schoolhouse on Cherokee Lane. John Grattan, then one of the hardest of party workers, was president and William D. Ashley, secretary. Other clubs were formed throughout the county, but the principal club was in Stockton. Two years previous there had been a Republican club, but as a Union organization, a club composed of both Democrats and Republicans, its formation dates from July 29, 1863. A few days before that date this call was published: "Union men, attention. There will be a meeting in the City Hall Monday evening for the purpose of forming a Union club. Let all those who are in favor of laying aside all party names and associations and are opposed to copperhead and secession Democracy, and their peace propositions attend and enroll themselves upon the side of our country and Government."

Hundreds signed the roll. At that time General Grant was hammering at Vicksburg and General Meade was gathering his forces at Gettysburg. Then came the most terrible battle of the war on the first three days of July, and General Robert E. Lee, that grand man and heroic leader, fled towards Richmond in defeat. The following day Vicksburg surrendered. The news was received at Stockton Saturday evening, July 9, and at the club meeting that night, Rev. Hendrickson, pastor of the Baptist Church, was called upon for a speech and he declared that the rebellion was "on its last legs." Hendrickson, who soon after the close of the war took charge of the First Baptist Church, San Francisco, was the most eloquent pulpit orator in Stockton. Let me quote the closing remarks of his sermon, August 6, 1863: "My fellow citizens, stand by your country, obey her laws and defend her constitution against all enemies, and, by the blessings of God she will stand firm amidst the wildest storm of human passion. Her glories will shine forth with even increasing brilliancy, and the rectitude and grandeur of her sway will be enjoyed until the end of time. When from the pine forests of Maine to the rock-ribbed mountains of California and to the evergreen glades of Florida will be heard the magic shout, Alleluia, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth; for He has caused our country to triumph gloriously." The victories of Grant, Meade and Halleck could not be passed silently by, and on July 11 there was a jollification previously unsurpassed. All the business houses and residences of Union men were brightly illuminated. The bells were rung and the cannon's boom and the rockets' red glare gave proof through the night that something was doing in Stockton. The Union Guard, Stockton Light Dragoons, the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, companies G, I, K, and M, to-

gether with the Union clubs of the county, paraded the streets led by the Stockton Cornet Band playing continuously the tunes, "John Brown," "The Union Forever," and "The Red, White and Blue." The speakers' stand had been placed in the street, and Charles H. Chamberlain, afterwards senator and author of the famous bill giving the negro equal rights in a court of law, addressed the audience. He was followed by Samuel Myers, Rev. Hendrickson, Thomas B. Shannon, Cornelius Cole and M. G. Cobb. Frank Pixley was expected, but he sent a telegram saying: "Illness in my family prevents me being with you tonight. When Lee is annihilated, Richmond captured and Charleston burned, I will visit Stockton and preach the funeral oration of the rebellion." Till midnight the people lingered, then, moving to the wharf, witnessed a beautiful sight as the steamer Cornelia, brilliantly illuminated, came slowly up the channel.

The Democrats assembled in county convention July 20, under very discouraging circumstances. They had no chance whatever of electing their state or county ticket, and their party organs, the San Joaquin Republican and the Stockton Argus, had been suppressed by the order of Brigadier-General Wright. The delegates, among whom were John B. Hall, N. C. Hilke, Frank Moss, John Quinn and Samuel Eldridge, elected William H. Lyons, chairman and L. R. Chalmers of Collegeville and William Biven, secretaries. The convention protested against the many arbitrary acts and usurpations of President Lincoln, and condemned as tyrannical the arrest of C. L. Vallandigham of Ohio, who had denounced the draft. They also declared the Stockton Beacon their official advocate, Biven having started this paper after the suppression of the Argus.

The Campaign of 1863

The campaign of 1863 was very lively, Joseph H. Budd, John B. Hall, Samuel A. Booker, Charles Weller and Joe Hamilton speaking for the so-called Democrats and Moses G. Cobb, George Tyler, Charles H. Chamberlain, Henry B. Underhill, Joseph W. Cavis and Wm. L. Dudley defending the Union cause. One of the largest meetings of the campaign was that held in Agricultural Hall August 27 and "an immense audience filled every spot in the spacious building." It was in part a military meeting as the speaker of the evening was Colonel Van Arman of the 127th Illinois Regiment, and in his honor many of the vice-presidents were military men. The meeting was called to order by C. O. Burton, chairman of the Union County Committee. Colonel Oscar M. Brown was elected as president and Captains T. A. Storms, L. E. Lyons, T. K. Hook, C. J. Jennings, J. L. Merriam and L. M. Gardner, vice-presidents and Lieutenant P. S. Rowe and George Vaugh, secretaries. During the speaking an "Independent" extra was read telling of the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Federal army. "The audience were perfectly wild with excitement and cheer upon cheer rent the air as the reading progressed." At its conclusion the people arose to their feet and gave three cheers for Colonel Gilmore, the commander of the Federal forces and the band at the same time struck up "Yankee Doodle." At intervals the Euterpean club sang patriotic songs, and a quartette comprising Mrs. J. P. D. Wilkins, Mrs. Edward Delano, Wm. Cobb and Amos Durant sang the "Flag of Our Union," which was loudly encored. Cheers were then given for the army and navy and the success of the Union ticket.

The Union party, October 14, over twenty days previous to the election, had their big celebration. The city workers, assembling in the afternoon, marched to the Mormon Slough bridge over Center Street and after greeting the county delegation escorted them into the city. That night the streets were lively. There were salutes by the Stockton Light Artillery, two bands of music (one from San Francisco), a procession with some 1500 torches and transparencies in line, fireworks and speaking. For the first time Hunter Square was occupied as the political assembly room, with the arch of God overhead and the stars of the Union shining. As the procession was led into the square, rockets, stars and blue lights filled the air. The space was crowded, over 5000 persons being present; some had come over twenty miles to listen to those eloquent speakers—Frank Pixley, William Higby and Henry Edgerton—and until the midnight hour the speakers proclaimed the party principles. It seemed as if the very air was then saturated with Unionism, for even the boys caught the fever. About 150, with Frank Wilkins as grand marshal and George R. Sanderson and George Warfield as aids, October 19 formed a torchlight procession and marched the streets. They were led by fife and drum, Herbert Condy playing the fife and Willie Browning the snare drum. After an hour's parade they returned to the hall and listened to addresses from H. B. Underhill and Rev. Mr. Buel of San Francisco.

In the meantime General W. T. Sherman had been making his famous march through Georgia and in the twilight hour of September 3, 1864, the telegraph flashed across the continent the splendid news, "Atlanta has fallen," and that night around the Democratic headquarters all was darkness and silence, but around the Union stand noise was King. The Union men had a good laugh on the Democrats over the old iron cannon that had for so many years belched forth fire and smoke.

Some spiteful persons had toppled the old gun into the slough. The Democrats had fished it out and they had fired salutes for McClellan that afternoon. At night it rattled the windows livelier than ever before because Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, had been destroyed by Sherman's army. The occupation of Atlanta by the Federal troops, many of them negroes, gave rise to a negro melody, which was sung in church by Mrs. Wilkins: Look out dar now, we's agoin' to shoot, Look out dar, don't you understand Babylon is fallen, We's agoin' to occupy this land." Sherman marched quickly from Atlanta to the sea, and George F. Root then composed the war song, "Marching through Georgia."

The State Campaign of 1864

The state campaign opened in September, and on the 17th the Union party's first meeting was addressed by Judge S. H. Brockway of Calaveras and A. A. Sargent of Nevada. The same evening the Democracy held a meeting in front of the St. Charles Hotel and Samuel H. Beeker introduced the first speaker, Charles L. Weller, as "just out of Alcatraz, put in by General McDowell's orders." Weller, one of the shining lights of the party, was at that time chairman of the State Central Committee. Because of remarks made at a political meeting he was arrested and confined on the island.

In three weeks, however, he was released, after giving $25,000 bonds and taking the oath of allegiance. The Democrats, who had worked very hard all through the campaign to carry the county for McClellan and Pendleton, held their biggest meeting Saturday evening before the election. Early in the afternoon the farmers from many miles distant began to assemble in the city, and at 7 o'clock the procession began forming. In the line were hundreds of torches and banners, and the novel feature was a company of horsemen, each rider carrying a new broom with the inscription, "The Democrats Will Sweep the State." The showing they made was a surprise to their opponents, and their paper declared: "The procession was well arranged and had a very fine appearance." About 9 o'clock the voters gathered at their old stamping ground, and their local speakers declared the war a failure and the government a despotism.

As the election day drew nigh a large number of business men published the following notice: "We, the undersigned merchants and traders in the city of Stockton, believe that the coming election to be the most important of any that has yet been held in our state; and we believe it to be the duty of every true patriot to make any reasonable sacrifice, for the public good, do hereby mutually agree with each other; that we will close our respective places of business on the coming election day to wit, Wednesday, the second day of September, 1863. Wm. P. Miller, J. Pierce Underhill Co., Webster Bros., Mills & Doll, Louis M. Hickman, C. J. Newcomb & Co., Alfred Blake, R. B. Parker & Co., V. Marratt, Thomas & Albert Ecstrom, H. C. Hilke, Timothy Paige, Kierski Bros., Henderson & Belding, Harry F. Fanning, Charles G. Ernest, Rufus B. Lane, George Natt, Louis Hansel, Wm. B. Young, John O. Keefe, H. S. Chase & Co., Baker & Hamilton, H. S. Sargent, Jones & Hewlett, M. L. Abramsky, Stockwell & Mosely, Adolphe Dolhaguy, Thomas Gallagher, Seifert & Fell, Nash & Fogg, Mrs. R. Johnson, Dohrmann & Smallfield, Thomas Cunningham, Peter Mengel, Wm. Christian, McShane & Oullahan, Owens & Moore, Geo. H. Sanderson, Richard Condy, H. M. Gage, H. Barly, Wm. Fogarty & Co., H. P. Bridges, M. L. Bird, J. P. D. Wilkins, H. O. Mathews, H. S. Matteson, Keep & Briggs, Woodman & Stockwell, L. Howard, John McLean, Roseman & Yates, Sidney Newell, and John T. Hickinbotham. The polls opened at 8 o'clock and closed at sunset, and at midnight the guns were roaring, the bands playing and the voters cheering for the city had gone Lincoln, 717; McClellan, 389. Neither did the Democrats get comfort from the county, for as soon as the votes of each precinct were counted, a rider upon the dead run brought the returns to the Union headquarters, and the result figured up: Lincoln, 1849; McClellan, 1429. Over the result of the contest the Union men rejoiced November 12, the telegraph having brought the news of Lincoln's reelection.

Close of the War

The army of the North was now pressing harder and closer the army of the South, and the people saw not far distant the time of which they sang: "When Johnny comes marching home again, Hurrah!" But to thousands of homes Johnny would never march back; 227,000 had fallen in Southern fields. This thought suggested George F. Root's pathetic ballad: "We shall meet, but we shall miss him; There will be one vacant chair; We shall linger to caress him, While we breathe our evening prayer." In rags and tatters, sometimes with scarcely enough to eat, the brave boys in gray manfully struggled for the cause they believed to be right, but against the powerful, well-fed army led by Sherman and Grant they were helpless. Robert E. Lee, one of the grandest men and bravest generals the nation has ever produced, finally gave way and on April 9, 1864, he surrendered to General U. S. Grant.

The news reached Stockton at 8 o'clock in the morning of April 10th, and never again will such a scene be witnessed as on that day. In their triumphant shouts of joy, it seemed as if men's hearts would leap from their breasts, so happy were they that the terrible strain was at an end. Immediately a detachment of the light artillery fired a national salute, under the command of Sergeant Charles F. Whale. At the same time all the bells of the city began their joyous peal, and heard above them all was the big fire bell. Continuously for over three hours the steamer Cornelia's bell sounded, "'Tis well, 'tis well," and the fireman of the Globe foundry shoveled in coal, while the shrill whistle blew for many hours. The musicians in those days, like the minute men of the Revolution, were always ready and were called out, a procession was formed, the firemen with their engine being on hand, and they marched the streets, cheering, cheering, cheering. For change they would halt, and some speaker, jumping upon a cannon would address the excited listeners. All the business houses were closed, and all the morning the people marched, sung war songs and hurrahed.

Grant's Picture Brought $600

Finally the marchers halted in front of the Guards' Armory on the avenue. Rev. Lyford, then here in the interest of the Chairman Commission, mounting a cannon, began to address the crowd. To him was handed for the benefit of the commission a large pen and ink sketch of General Grant, the work being done by an insane asylum patient. Quick as a flash he caught the temper of his audience, and extolling the victory of Grant, he finally exclaimed, "How much am I bid for the man on horseback?" The bidding started at $20 ran up to $100, and it was sold to Charles T. Meader, then the copper king. He handed the auctioneer $100 in gold for the portrait. It was then sold to Captain Cushing of the steamer Cornelia for $50, then to R. T. Moseley for $100, to Meader again for $30, to Cushing for $20, to Andrew W. Simpson for $50, to L. U. Shippee for $30, to Kelsey for $50, and finally to Meader for $25. The picture all told brought $600, and for many years Mr. Meader kept it as a precious memento of the war. The procession was then dismissed and at 4 o'clock the light artillery, parading the streets, fired a 200-gun salute. That night the city was ablaze with light. All the dwellings were illuminated, and more music and a torchlight procession enlivened the night. Men, women and children "felt just as happy as a big sunflower that nods and bends in the breeze," little dreaming that before the close of another week they would be in gloom and despair and the city hung in black.

The City in Gloom

Such was the fact, for on the morning of April 15th, at 8 o'clock, the news came: "President Lincoln is dead; shot last night by J. Wilkes Booth, while attending a play in Ford's Theater." The news for a time stunned the minds of the Unionists and they moved aimlessly. At once the stores were all closed, the bells began tolling, and half-hour guns were fired throughout the day. Men with blanched cheeks and quivering lips, stood in groups upon the street corners, talking over the terrible deed, some fearful of a most terrible ending of the war, others crying for revenge. Some believed a massacre or riot would be the result, and, as we know, a riot did take place in New York, and Garfield's clarion notes ringing out upon the air, "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives," calmed the rising storm. In California we had no Garfield, but we had men of equally good sense and poise, and by their counsel and advice all trouble was averted.

Last Tribute to Lincoln

April 19th the nation paid its last tribute to the dead hero. In this city from sunrise to 11 o'clock, the hour set for the funeral cortege to move, the artillery fired half-hour guns. Early in the day the people came upon the streets in mourning, over 1000 wearing badges with the inscription: "We loved him in life; we mourn him in death." The Masons, Odd Fellows, military and citizens formed the procession, the catafalque being drawn by four black horses, colored footmen walking at the head of each horse. The memorial exercises were held in Agricultural Hall. There was not a foot of standing room. First came the dirge by the band, a selection from the opera "Aida," "Rest, Spirit, Rest;" prayer J. D. Gassman of the Episcopal parish; hymn by the Presbyterian choir, "Sweet the Sleep When Christians Die;" oration by Rev. Dr. Hendrickson; benediction by Rev. J. W. Ross. In closing this chapter on San Joaquin County in the Civil War, I quote the closing lines of Dr. Hendrickson's splendid oration, for the thoughts spoken to that mourning assemblage nearly sixty years ago regarding our country's future, are as seen in the late Allied War, a part of history. Taking his text from the book of Samuel, "And the King said unto his servants, know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel. The Lord shall reward the doer of evil according to his wickedness," the speaker said: "The beauty of Israel is slain upon the high places; how are the mighty fallen. Let the heavens be darkened; let the ocean play its mighty dirge upon the eastern and western shores; let the winds

catch up the mournful strain and bear to Heaven the miserere of the nation's grief. Our country has a high destiny. Her work is not yet finished. She has a high mission to fulfill. Standing in the front rank of nations, her flag —resplendent with beauty—high in the heavens, she will lead on the world to peace and liberty and the righteousness of the milliennial age. Then among the names that were not born to die, will stand in eternal unity—Washington the father and Lincoln the saviour of his country."

HOTELS OF OTHER DAYS

CHAPTER XVI

IT is the desire on the part of every progressive citizen to have one or more first class up-to-date hotels in his city for the accommodation and comfort of invited city guests, tourists and those who best enjoy hotel life. A hotel such as this is a good investment for every city as it not only gives class to the town but it advertises the place abroad as a live, up-to-date city. It is not my purpose to treat of the Stockton's hotels of today

In the days of hustle
The days of bustle
The days of '22

but rather to treat in a general manner of the hotels during the first fifteen years of the city's history. Then, as now, there was an urgent desire for hotels, not of first-class build and service such as the Hotel Stockton, but any place that would provide food and shelter, no matter what the quality and price.

The cry was ringing over the earth "Gold in California!" Thousands in a few months landed in the settlement of Tuleburg as it was called, and daily the multitude increased. To feed and lodge these unexpected guests was a serious problem. Something must be done, and done quickly. Suddenly there arose a city of tent hotels, every man his own landlord, cook and dishwasher. The fire of December 24, 1849, swept the canvas town out of existence, and both guest and landlord were for a time homeless.

Baltimore House

At this time there stood a little shack upon the corner of Main and Commerce streets, later the Buell planing mill site, which survived the flames. It was known by the high-sounding title of Baltimore House, and for many months it was Stockton's principal hotel. Erected in November, 1849, of the branches of trees hewn and trimmed to suit the requirements, its rafters were of light scantling covered with canvas; alike were the side walls, while the floor was of three-inch plank. Having an attic story, it was first-class in every respect, but its life was short, and in September 1850, it was for rent its owners declaring, "it is improved by a canvas roof."

Eagle Hotel

Another tavern to bid for the patronage of that day was the Eagle Hotel, a two-story adobe building covered with mission tiles, situated "on Main Street on the second block from the intersection of Center." Surviving the great fire of May 4, 1851, encircled at one time by the flames, it was later converted into a store. Then it was used for an icehouse, and a few years ago the building was torn down to make way for an iron works.

Dickenson House

One of the hotels destroyed in the 1851 fire, at a loss of $30,000 was the Dickenson House, built by Gallant D. Dickenson, Stockton's first alcalde. It was a primitive affair, located on Center Street, between Main and Water (Levee) Streets, and it was the first lodging-house of the Rev. James Woods and his family. Mr. Woods, in describing the hotel, says: "It was a two-story wooden building made by setting boards on end to the height of fourteen or sixteen feet; the upper story was divided into small rooms on each side of a narrow hall; the partitions both of the halls and rooms were cotton domestic, hence the conversation of your neighbor could be heard as distinctly as if in your own room. We were the only family in the hotel, and had a corner room 10x12. The price of board was $5 a day." The building cost several thousands of dollars, and the contractor, Thomas K. Hook, later sheriff of the county, carried from the lumber yard, on his shoulder the top board of the bar. It cost $95. The hotel was leased by Roach & Mason at a rental of $1200 per month, and from the reading of the advertisement we might imagine a Hotel Stockton for it said: "The dining room is superintended by two experienced gentlemen from New York who are not excelled in their line. Our private bedrooms are furnished with all the comforts and conveniences of a New York hotel. The bunks

and cots are furnished with good clean beds and servants are always in attendance to wait on gentlemen."

"The lower story was one entire room filled with gambling tables," wrote Woods and gambling, today a vice, was then a virtue. It was for several years licensed by the city officials for revenue purposes, and previous to 1855 the games were carried on in nearly all of the hotels. There was one exception, that of Captain Chapman, a professor of religion, who gave notice that after December 1, 1850, all games would be prohibited. Chapman, conducted what was known as the Temperance, afterwards called the Lexington House, now the jail site, and he stated "that the hotel would be run on temperance principles."

In nearly every hotel one of the principal features—and so advertised—was the bar, The Weber House having the "choicest of liquors," while in the New York Hotel "the bar was supplied with a great variety of the best liquors, juleps, cobblers and punches." The barroom was the most attractive part of the hotel. It contained all of the newspapers of the Coast and the Eastern weeklies, and was warmed in winter by a big stove. There congregated the lodgers of the house and their friends to discuss social affairs, business or politics, and socially pass away the evening hours. Sometimes the scenes in the barroom would be quite lively, pistols would be drawn and bowies flash in the air, those sitting around would pay no attention to the affair unless personally interested. "One night," said Mr. Cutting, "while playing billiards n Cammack's, 'Bang! Bang!' two shots were fired, the bullets passing through the partition just over our heads, but we continued playing, giving no attention to the fight."

The Stockton House

The Stockton House, on the site where now stands Masonic Temple, was, in its day, one of the finest buildings in California. It was a three-story building 50x100 feet, surmounted by a central octagon-shaped cupola protected by weather blinds. The house was built by John Doak, Jacob Bonsell, and William Scott, and completed in March, 1850, at a cost of $110,000. The head carpenter Will McK. Carson, later a supervisor of San Joaquin county, received for his work sixteen dollars and his assistants fourteen dollars per day. The lumber cost one dollar per foot, much of it being shipped around Cape Horn. The first story of the building contained a bar and reading-room and dining-room, washroom, toilet and kitchen. The second story contained a parlor and bedrooms, the third story being an open space containing bunks and cots, a narrow stairway leading from the street door direct to the second and third stories. The dining-room extended the entire length of the building, and there was given the first dramatic performance and the first ball ever held in Stockton. All of the rooms were of cloth and paper, the bedrooms small in size and hot in summer and cold in winter, for none of the hotels were heated save the barroom and occasionally the ladies' parlor. In these bedrooms ofttimes it was impossible to sleep soundly because of the heat and the busy mosquitoes that merrily sung and pecked the sleeper's face (wire screens were an invention of 1870) and the sleeper's only protection was a mosquito bar with which he covered himself. The furniture of the sleeping-rooms consisted of a bedstead and mattress, two chairs, a small looking glass, with a washstand; in addition the ladies' rooms were supplied with a common washbowl and a pitcher. Lodgers and transients alike, were compelled to use a common toilet and washroom at the rear of the house, washing from a tin washbasin in water pumped by hand from a well and lifted with a dipper from an open water barrel. Governors, Senators and even Representatives of Congress "cleaned up with the common people." The only light was the common candle or small whale oil lamp, with chandeliers in the parlor and barroom, but gas was not in use until 1859, and running water two years later. Even then the water would not flow above the first story. The common slat bedsteads supported a mattress filled with moss, a substance imported from the Southern States and there extensively used. The bolsters were sometimes filled with duck or geese feathers which were plentiful and cheap. In the second-class hotels the mattresses were filled with straw, moss gathered from oak trees or even willow leaves. Spring mattresses were an unknown luxury until 1881, when Gorham of The Weber House advertised that he "had renovated, refitted and refurnished with spring mattresses."

For these accommodations of a first-class hotel, Robinson & Smith, "recently of The Astor House, New York, and The Mansion House, Buffalo," leasing The Stockton House in 1853, charged for board and single room, per week, $16; board alone $12 to $14; breakfast or tea 75c; dinner, $1; cots in the hall-room 50c. The lessees of The Stockton House (the name changed in 1854 to St. Charles) had twelve different managers in five years. In July 1855, the building, together with all the furniture, was for rent by the agent, James A. Shepherd, who married Mrs. Bonsell. Later it was rented by parties who kept open a lodging department and a barroom only. November 22, 1871, the heavens were aglow and the

air was filled with a shower of golden rain. In one short hour the old and famous landmark was but a mass of smoldering coals and ashes.

The Magnolia

A like fate befell The Magnolia, which was destroyed in the early morning of December 30, 1871, Charles Mersfelder and his family of nine children, and fifteen lodgers barely saving their lives. The hotel was named after the schooner Magnolia. Her captain, J. C. Morris, sailed the vessel up to Stockton, in April, 1850, anchoring her in Miner Channel, midway between Hunter and El Dorado Streets, and covering her deck with canvas, in June, 1850, he opened a restaurant. Later, over the hull, he built a hotel. The young deep-water captain was an easy landlord with too many friends and without any business qualifications, and in less than three years the hotel was in the sheriff's hands. Again reopening in 1854 with a grand ball, he announced: "Sebastopol is not taken; board and lodging, single rooms $12, double rooms $14; board per week $7, $2 per day, meals 75c. Terms, cash at the end of each week, and no distinction or exception of persons." He remained open until November, 1859, when he died. Highly respected by all classes, he was buried by the Weber Engine Company, of which he was a member, "and the bell of the San Joaquin Engine Company solemnly tolled as the procession passed up the avenue to the city burial ground."

Morris' widow undertook the management of the hotel, but, being unable to conduct it, the hotel closed within a year, and the boarders, who had stuck to it for several years, wandered around seeking new quarters. In 1861 "Uncle John" Andrews, a very popular restaurateur who was then running an eating house on Center Street, took charge also of The Magnolia. He had subsequently opened The Massachusetts Bakery Restaurant, and in different locations he had been burned out four times. On the day of opening, April 8, 1861, he was much surprised and gratified to receive a call of respect from his Center street boarders. Assembling at the restaurant, about 100 in number, preceded by music, they marched up the levee to the hotel, and, heartily welcoming "Uncle John," they were invited in and spent an hour drinking and in social intercourse. Among the guests of this hotel were the circus performers and many of the theatrical profession that frequently visited the city.

The New York Hotel

Among the notable hotels of that day was the New York Hotel on the corner of Channel and Center Streets. In its time it was famous as the assembling place of the Democratic politicians, and the place where Mansfield died. It was opened in August, 1850, by D. W. Lockwood who also managed The Eureka Hotel, San Francisco. The place had five different managers in six years. The last manager was Andrew Lester, who closed the hotel in December, 1855. It remained empty for six years was then converted into a steam saw and planing mill, then a laundry, and was destroyed by fire some years ago. The flood of February, 1852, washing away the only footbridge connecting the peninsula with the mainland, the proprietors of the New York were obliged to run a free ferry for several weeks to accommodate their patrons. Andrew Lester, a great joker and all 'round good fellow, set a choice lunch May 9, 1855. As the announcement indicated: "Mr. White, who flew from the St. Charles Hotel, yesterday, will be served up for lunch today, at The New York Hotel."

This strange notice referred to a Mr. White, who, the day previous, advertised that he would fly from the cupola of the St. Charles Hotel. About 4 o'clock he appeared, wrapped in a white sheet a large grey goose concealed beneath the sheet. Suddenly he threw the bird in the air, and, fluttering to the earth, it was caught by some of Lester's friends, and immediately they ran with the prize to the hotel. The "sold" crowd caught White and ducked him in the channel and one of the leaders in the frolic was Al Rider, who six years later married the daughter of D. R. McLellan, of the Crescent City Hotel.

The Crescent City Hotel

This hotel which took its name from New Orleans, La., the Crescent City, was erected and opened by Joseph Bromeslier and Joseph Hoerschner, in January, 1851. The proprietors that evening gave an entertainment to their friends, and the "festive board was surrounded by many of the leading citizens. Several songs and toasts were given, and among the rest long life and prosperity to the proprietors was drunk with honors." The proprietors were unsuccessful in the hotel business, and, after a trial by two other parties, it was opened on the evening of June 21, 1853, by John P. D. and James W. Wilkins, two young men from Boston, Mass., with a cotillon party, given under the direction of Mayor M. B. Kenny and twenty-two of the leading citizens. The following day the brothers gave a free lunch, stating that they would be happy to see their friends and the public generally at lunch between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m. Success would have attended them in their efforts, but early in the year their mother died, two months later one of the brothers died,

and in January of the following year John P. D. Wilkins' wife also passed away. The surviving partner then closed the hotel and opened a restaurant on the Levee with meals and lodgings each fifty cents and liquor twelve and one-half cents a glass, the former price having been twenty-five cents. In November, 1854, the Crescent City Hotel was opened by D. R. McLellan "and his estimable lady," Mr. McLellan having conducted the Alabama House, Center Street, before the fire of 1851 and later the City Hotel. The business was carried on by Mrs. McLellan as a select boarding house until 1861. The building, 26x50 feet, was then sold to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

The Avenue Hotel

The proprietor of this hotel, Simon Wetterau, was a landlord, stable-keeper and teamster—three in one—and he built and opened the Avenue House, on Weber Avenue, opposite the Babcock engine house, as early as 1853. Wetterau also conducted a stable and owned several mule teams. On July 8, 1861, the stable was set on fire and hotel and stable were destroyed, together with twenty-four horses and mules. They were immediately rebuilt, and a few years later leased by Simon Byer.

The Golden Lion Hotel

One of the employes of the Avenue Hotel was Mrs. Weasson, and soon after her marriage with John Seiler they took charge of the Golden Lion on Channel Street, now the Y. M. C. A. building site. The building was noticeable because of a swinging sign bearing the representation of a lion. They paid John Minges $5000 for the place, and carried on the business for three years, when they sold it to A. Grasberger, the father of Mrs. Jacob Simon, who remained for a time, and in 1860, purchasing the old two-story building on the opposite side of the street, which had formerly been used as a paint shop by Dennis & Tinkham, he converted it into a hotel. The new hotel, the Columbia House, was opened September 7, 1861, Grasberger charging for board and lodging five dollars a week and for board alone four dollars a week. He sold in 1871 to Holman & Schneider, who kept the hotel for two years.

The Gault House

These two Germans then transferred their business interests to the hotel corner of Center and Market Streets, known as the Pacific Hotel. This, the oldest established hotel in the city, was opened in 1850 by John B. Nye and Samuel Geddes, under the name of the Gault House. The building, a story-and-a-half structure, cost $12,000, and in fitting it up the crockery alone cost $800, it being the cheapest grade of today. Mr. Nye also paid out $700 to have the street graded so as to make the house accessible in winter. For the accommodation of teamsters (most of the hotel patronage was of the teamster class) Mr. Nye conducted a stable adjoining the hotel. The Gault House or Pacific House was conducted and leased by different parties until 1881, when it was purchased by H. C. Holman for $10,000, he and Schneider having leased the hotel the seven previous years. The name was then changed to the United States Hotel. August 20, 1881, it was destroyed by fire. The present building, a three-story brick, was immediately erected.

The Stockton Bakery Hotel

Another hotel quite as ancient as the Gault House was the Stockton Bakery Hotel, northeast corner of Channel and California Streets. It was opened in 1850 by Peter Rothenbush and Charles Umlauff. Umlauff soon retired, and a few months later, in June, 1852, Rothenbush innocently came near getting into trouble with a local vigilance committee. They accused him of harboring and secreting "Sydney ducks" or Australian criminals, who had been committing many crimes around Stockton. Pete had no knowledge of the character of his boarders, and in a card he denied the accusation of harboring criminals, and as proof of his innocence he stated that he had called the attention of the sheriff to two persons in his house, whom he suspected. This hotel, like unto the history of all the hotels, changed hands many times in its first few years. Leased by Joseph Heinze in 1860, he reduced the price of board to five dollars a week. It finally came into the hands of John Henderson, was destroyed by fire, and he, changing the name to the Grand Central, erected a three-story wooden building and managed it until his death. While the Stockton Bakery was in existence they announced mealtime by the ringing of a bell at 6, 12 and 6 o'clock every day of the week, and, as it could be heard for many blocks around, it was for a time the town clock of half the population.

The Cottage Home

The Cottage Home, with its swinging sign, bearing the crude painting of a cottage, was established in July 1851, by Elam Dye, a rather eccentric individual, who declared that he was "prepared to accommodate the public, both man and beast, with a good stable, plenty of hay and roast beef, and $2 per day for dinner. He will thank Mr. Public to come and see." Two years later Thomas Wilson advertised the furniture and all of the movable fixtures for sale. Then Charles A. Mead leased the house, and later, under the name of the Eagle Hotel, it was managed by William Col-

non, father of Edward Colnon, the newspaper man. In 1861 the owners, Sanders & Hook, intending to improve, sold the building to E. L. Houche. It was sawed into halves and removed to El Dorado Street, where it now stands. The Stockton Savings & Loan bank now stands on the former site of the Cottage Home.

The Weber House

Stockton's best and finest hotel for nearly twenty years was the Weber House, a three-story brick building with 150 rooms, erected in 1853 at a cost of $50,000 by Dr. R. K. Reid and J. M. Warner. Building it seemed a speculation, as none cared to take charge, but on December 1st it was opened by W. W. Warner. A banquet was given that evening with Captain Weber as toastmaster, and a large company enjoyed the feast. "The table will be supplied with every delicacy of the season, and all the substantials the market affords." We can well believe this, judging by the dinner set before their guests Christmas day, 1853. It cannot be duplicated today as a whole by any hotel in the state, and it is but a sample of the tables of that day, nearly all kinds of foods being cheaper in price than at the present time. The following was the bill of fare: Soup, Julien; fish, perch, etc; mutton, ham, roast veal, beef and pork; game, turkey, geese, duck, teal and canvasback, chicken , elk, venison, bear; entrees, cutlets a la Milanese, jambolaye New Orleans style, macaroni, giblet pie, chicken salad, stewed mushrooms; vegetables, potatoes boiled or mashed, boiled onions, cabbage, carrots, tomatoes, spinach, cauliflower, turnips, squash, beets, lettuce; pastry, plum pudding, sago and bread pudding; pies, mince, grape, plum, cherry, peach; dessert, blanc mange a la rose; blanc mange lemon, wine or brandy jelly; extras, eggs, oysters.

The building was heavily mortgaged to John Dillon, and was soon in the sheriff's hands. March 20, 1855, it was bid in by the mortgagee for $12,000. Colonel Manning leased the building in 1855, in 1858 Dillon & Gross conducted it, and in 1860 Gorham & Sperry took charge, Sperry dying in December of that year. At this time the hotel was doing a good business, and from April 20, 1860, to June 21, 1861, a total of 6815 persons were registered. In this hotel some of the greatest professionals celebrities and famous persons of both state and nation have been guests, among them Edwin Booth, Charles Keene, Matilda Herron, Mrs. Bowers, T. Starr King, Bayard Taylor, Horace Greeley and a host of others that might be named.

The Yosemite House

The Weber House was Stockton's only first-class hotel for nearly twenty years, but in 1869 it was superseded by the Yosemite—at the time it was erected one of the best in the state. The building, with a frontage of 102 feet on Main Street, with two wings having a depth of 60 feet and a central depth of 100 feet, was commenced in October, 1868, and completed in July, 1869, by Hodgkins & Hall, at a cost of $40,000. The first story contained a reading room and office, together with a barber shop and bathrooms, a saloon, kitchen and dining-room capable of seating at party tables 110 persons. The second floor comprised a public parlor and ten private parlors or suites of rooms with oak, rosewood and walnut furniture, marble washbowls and brussels carpets. The sleeping rooms were all well-ventilated and were equipped with gas, running water and call bells. Speaking tubes in each hallway communicated with the main office. The bedrooms at the time commanded an extensive view of the city and county. The hotel was formally opened July 5, 1869, by Alexander McBean, and the owner of the property that day gave a fine banquet to some 300 citizens and friends. The Eureka Engine Company, of which Henry Hodgkins was a member, had a dinner there the day previous, Sunday July 4th. The hotel was never a paying proposition and passing through many hands the hotel was closed when the Hotel Stockton was erected, and converted into a lodging house. Finally David S. Rosenbaum purchased the property and remodelled the entire front of the building in the modern style of architecture. The Hotel Stockton and the Hotel Clark, two fine up-to-date hotels erected during the past few years, are well known and scarcely within the range of history.

CHAPTER XVII

NEWSPAPERS OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY

THE Stockton Record with its daily issue of 15,000, 16 page, 8-column copies on the sextuple Hoe press that will turn 12,000, 48-page copies per hour is indeed a mastodon in comparison with the little Stockton Times of seventy years ago. The pioneer press quickly followed the population of California and March 16, 1850, the first number of the Stockton Times was issued by John H. White and Dr. H. H. Radcliffe. The typesetter and editor was J. H. White. Radcliffe was a physician, and doing no newspaper work, established an office for patients two doors from the printing establishment. The paper was printed upon an old wood press and turned out 200 copies per hour. In size the paper covered a space 12x16 inches; it was a four-page sheet with three columns of reading matter on each page. The price of the paper was twelve dollars a year with advertisements at four dollars per six lines. On the 6th of June the paper was enlarged to sixteen pages each 17x23 inches and called the Stockton Times and Tuolumne Intelligencer. As Tuolumne City on the Stanislaus was looming up about that time and the editors were bidding for the patronage of the town. The paper was published about fourteen months and then sold to a company to be published as a Democratic organ.

While White was editor he published an article regarding Judge Reynolds, who was a tough character and a scoundrel. After his term of office expired he defrauded his clients right and left, including John White, robbing him of $1600. He traveled to Sonora but he soon returned to Stockton, and White, writing a burlesque article on his return from Sonora, said that the climate had suddenly become too warm for his constitution. The Judge, who was a large muscular man, felt deeply insulted and meeting White said to him, "Have I ever injured you?" "You know you have," White declared, thinking of his $1600. "Are you the author of that article?" White replied, "I am." Then learning that White was not armed he struck him in the face. The editor was a much smaller man but he returned the blow and in the scuffle White fell and was badly beaten by the bully. White had his assailant arrested for assault. The case came up before Recorder W. F. Nye. Terry appeared for the ex-judge and he was bound over under $300 bail to appear before the higher court. Reynolds then suddenly left Stockton no more to return.

The Stockton Journal

The Stockton Journal was published by John Robb as proprietor and editor. As an editor Robb fired shots right and left regarding the tricksters in politics and never failed to express his opinion. His attack by Ex-Mayor Purdy, as already noted, was the result. The newspaper editor's next sensation was along matrimonial lines. There came to California in 1852 a company of concert singers touring the state by the name of the Mandeville Sisters. In the company was a handsome young lady vocalist, Marian G. Goodenow. She was a great favorite with the young bachelors and when the company appeared in Downieville August 25, her admirers gave her gold specimens to the value of $900. In the meantime Robb was wooing her for his wife. Whether he had known her in the East doesn't appear but succeeding in his courtship, they were secretly married in Sonora, November 27, 1852. The company were billed to sing that evening in the lively mountain camp, and the bachelors took $400 worth of tickets, but when they learned that the queen was married—well.

Robb was more of a lobbyist than editor and he spent most of his time at the legislature, which at that time assembled every year. While he was absent, the Journal was edited by John Tabor, and pursuing the same policy as Robb, he fired hot shot and shell into the rascals. This brought him into conflict with the young district attorney, C. C. Gaugh. Ben Williams succeeded Judge Reynolds as county judge and on the charge of bribery and corruption he was indicted by the grand jury, but through the connivance of the district attorney, Williams was acquitted. Tabor in a long article severely criticised Gaugh. When he read the article in the Journal the next morning he immediately put on his war paint and began looking for Tabor. Going to the office he found Tabor earnestly engaged in reading, and politely addressing him, inquired, "Who is the author of that article in the Stockton Journal reflecting on the district attorney?" "I am," replied Tabor. "Then, sir, I hold you personally responsible." "That suits me," said the editor, and Gaugh left the office. Tabor had been warned by his friends to look out for Gaugh, and as he said, "As is usual in these ruffianly times, we kept a pair of pistols sometimes loaded, and other times not." Thinking no more about the trouble with Gaugh he

was surprised that evening about 4 o'clock to see that gentleman approaching. He evidently knew where Tabor kept his weapons, for stepping into the office between his enemy and the desk, he straightened himself up, says Tabor, threw back his coat, as if to address a jury, and drew a revolver from beneath his coat, at the same time exclaiming, "I intend to inflict personal chastisement, and your only recourse is to stand and take it." Transferring his revolver to his left hand, he drew from his breast a cowhide whip and raised it as if to strike Tabor. Tabor was in a rather delicate position. He must either submit to the insult or run. He was no coward for most of the editors were plucky men, and Tabor was no exception to the rule, but he scarcely knew how to act. However, at this opportune time, the foreman of the office, Byron Gallup, appeared. Hearing the conversation he got busy and quickly stepping into the room he placed two single-shot pistols within reach of Tabor. The editor grasped the weapons and remarked, "This puts us on a level," the article referring to you was gotten on good authority, and if it is true I will not retract it neither will I submit to a thrashing." Gaugh raised his left arm; if to strike and Tabor grabbed his left arm; the district attorney then fired and the ball went wild. Tabor then fired, striking Gaugh in the left breast. He was uninjured however, as a heavy pocketbook checked the force of the bullet. Gaugh again fired without result and the editor speedily hastened out of the back door. The district attorney did not follow. The following day he was arrested, put under bonds, and thus the matter ended.

The San Joaquin Republican

It was the general belief among the politicians of early days that an official organ was an essential factor for political success and, as Democracy had no advocate in San Joaquin County, George Kerr, coming to Stockton soon after, purchased the Stockton Times. Under the name of the San Joaquin Republican, the Times was to have been issued May 4, 1851, as a Democratic journal. There was some delay however, and it did not appear in its new form until May 14, the great fire of May nearly destroying the entire printing company. The new paper was a four-page twenty-column journal issued every Wednesday and Saturday, the price being twelve dollars per year, or twenty-five cents a copy. The proprietor was a young man who had learned the printer's trade in the New Orleans Delta office, and arriving in California in 1850, he purchased an interest in the Transcript and other Democratic papers and he wanted the Times to complete the chain. In 1852 he was elected state printer and until his death the state printing was done in Stockton. Kerr was an easy-going, big-hearted, generous, fellow, spent money freely, and died May 6, 1854, at the age of thirty years. A year previous to his death he was not able to carry on the business and he took in as partners H. C. Patrick, and John Mansfield, the firm being Kerr & Company. Mansfield was a printer, he had learned the business in his native city, Boston, and reaching San Francisco in 1849, he located in Stockton in 1851. After the death of Mansfield, Philip L. Shoaff purchased his interest in the Republican, and sold out in 1855 to James A. Hutchinson, the firm being H. C. Patrick & Company.

The office at this time and for several years previous was in the second story of a brick building on El Dorado Street, near Main, the lower story being occupied by Rayner and Patterson's libery stable. On the office walls were pasted hand bills in all colors, shapes, and sizes, announcing political meetings, torchlight processions, Fourth of July celebrations, Sunday School and Firemen's picnics, reward for robberies and murders, theatrical bills and other cuts of various orators, horses and bills the world over. The press, an old-fashioned affair worked by hand, stood near the stairway, and it took quite a while to print the limited edition of 1,000 copies, 240 per hour being the limit of the press. Frequently they had trouble with the ink rolls which were made of molasses and grew hot. In 1853 so hot was the day (104 in the shade) the rolls softened and did not work and said the editor, "We are actually obliged to give our rolls ice to cool them, a very expensive luxury," Ice was then five cents a pound. Paper was sometimes very scarce and on one occasion the newspaper was printed on fools-cap pages, the paper failing to show up. Again out of paper in August, 1852, the Republican issued several numbers on dark brown wrapping paper, that issue announcing the death of the great statesman, Henry Clay. In those early days the printers were always on good terms with the saloon men, and on New Year's day or Christmas, the saloonists would send to the office liquors, beer, champagne, cakes, and often cold meats and fowl. The leading citizens on the day of their marriage would remember the printer, and he in turn in a complimentary notice would acknowledge the wine and cake. The ladies holding church or family festivals would never forget the printers, and would send them ice cream, cake and coffee.

At the time of Mansfield's purchase of the Republican there was considerable enmity between that paper and the Stockton Journal regarding the city printing. After they had been writing harsh words for several days, Tabor, on the evening of June 22, 1854, published an article severely criticizing Mansfield.

The following morning as Mansfield stood on the corner of Levee and Center Streets talking with J. M. Schofield, the custom house collector, Tabor approached, and as he was about to pass Mansfield stepped in front of the editor with the remark, "Young man, I want to tell you what I think of you," at the same time raising his hand. Immediately Tabor drew a revolver and fired; the bullet passed through Mansfield's left breast and caused a mortal wound from which he died two hours later. Tabor was arrested and tried for the murder, was found guilty and sentenced to be hung, March 16, 1855. The murder caused great excitement throughout the state as both citizens were well known and petitions for pardon were sent to Governor Bigler from prominent citizens, judges, and legislature, even the legislature of Texas praying for his pardon. The pressure was very strong and finally the governor granted Tabor a full pardon.

In 1856 Hutchinson and Kennedy withdrew from the firm leaving Patrick and Conley as partners. Patrick was the pilot of the paper and in 1859 he so guided its course with the flag of disunion flying at the mast head that he finally destroyed it. That was the pivotal year to decide for or against the union. Broderick, the leader of the Democratic party, was leading his followers towards Republicanism, and the Democratic paper never spoke of him, except in harsh and abusive terms and when he was shot and killed, the proprietors secretly rejoiced. In 1861 the Democratic party was split asunder, the Douglas Democrats joining with the Republicans. The Republicans still clinging to the creed of the party proclaimed the doctrine of the State rghts and the peaceful secession of the Southern States. As the Civil War progressed secession editorials were continually published and December 13, 1862, the Republican was suppressed by order of General Wright, the commanding officer of the Pacific Coast.

The Stockton Argus

Tabor in the meantime, had purchased the Stockton Journal and his subsequent killing of Joseph Mansfield closed his newspaper career. The Journal then passed into the possession of B. W. Owens, a grocery merchant and a rampant Whig leader who conducted it only a few months. In 1854 there came to Stockton with his wife and four children a young man named Wm. Biven. Soon after his arrival he began the publication of the Stockton Post in a small building on Center Street near Levee. He continued its publication until Mansfield's death and then he and Henry A. Crabb, the first city attorney, purchased the Journal material and moved it to that office, and June 7, 1854, they issued the Stockton Argus. It was a strong Whig newspaper and Crabb was editor. After his retirement William Biven continued the publication of the Argus and advocated the doctrine of the "Know Nothing" party and became the offical organ. In the following year he upheld the Vigilance Committee and scored unmercifully the "law and order" party, David S. Terry coming under the lash for stabbing Hopkins. In 1857 the Argus took up the Broderick fight defending him against his assailants and when he was killed the Argus declared Terry a murderer that should be hung. Biven published a clean, lively paper that stood out boldly for truth, justice, and morality, but unfortunately in 1861 he got the political bee in his head and was desirous of being elected sheriff for San Jacinto County. Defeated for the nomination in the Union convention, he angrily left the hall and the following day published disloyal sentiments until September, 1862, when the Argus also was suppressed by the Government.

The Duelling Editor

In 1857 Rasey Biven, a brother of William, started the Weekly Democrat, which was published from the Argus office. A supporter of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party, the editor did not heed the advice of the great leader to stand by the Union when the Civil War broke out. The paper assailed the Government and was finally suppressed by the Secretary of War. Biven, although a short, spare-built man, was quick-tempered, erratic and of undaunted bravery. He was one of the Walker filibustering expedition. Returning from Nicaragua in September, 1854, he fought a duel with Dorsey. His leading second was Senator Henry A. Crabb, his brother-in-law, he and Crabb marrying the Ainsa sisters, while Dorsey's second was the brilliant attorney, Edmund Randolph. The two men fought at Oakland with duelling pistols, standing ten paces apart, and they shot for the purpose of severely wounding if not killing each other. At the first round Dorsey's bullet took effect in Biven's wrist, and he was shot in the stomach.

A. C. Russell, a Stockton editor for many years, fought two duels and yet lived to a serene old age, rearing an estimable family of children. His first duel, with Captain John F. Folsom, was bloodless. Russell, one of California's best editors, was then in charge of the Evening Picayune of San Francisco. He was a bold, outspoken writer, publishing his ideas of men and their public actions, and fearing not the results. Several times he criticised the actions of Folsom, then a quartermaster in Uncle Sam's service. The Captain, offended because of the article, challenged Russell. The editor was obliged to retract his words or

fight. Russell never was known to acknowledge himself wrong, and so he accepted the challenge. The duel took place September 10, 1851, out among the bushes in the suburbs of the city, just at sundown. The two opponents fired and both missed. Again they fired with like results, and, as Folsom was now satisfied, they returned and had a good laugh over their poor markmanship. Russell's second duel, January 16, 1852, was less fortunate for him, as he was shot in the knee and lamed for life. He had aroused the wrath of Governor McDougall by criticizing his acts, and a duel was the result. The parties with their seconds went to the appointed place in the evening, and fought the next morning at sunrise. At the first shot each missed his antagonist, but at the second fire McDougall's bullet hit Russell in the knee, and the Governor's honor was vindicated.

The Daily Evening Herald

After the suppression of the Argus, Biven shipped the plant to San Francisco and there issued the paper under the same name, sending copies to this city by boat. Unsuccessful in this, he returned to Stockton and issued the Stockton Beacon from the old Republican office on El Dorado Street. This scored another failure, but with the pluck which was characteristic of the man, July 3, 1865, he issued the daily and weekly Evening Herald. In the following year he purchased the material of the defunct Stockton Gazette, moved from El Dorado Street to the third story of the Hook Building, corner of Main and San Joaquin Streets, and, increasing the size of the paper to a twenty-eight-column, four-page paper, printed it on a new cylinder press. Biven was a good newspaper man, but a poor business manager, and the paper ran behind. He then mortgaged it to certain parties and in January, 1875, the Herald appeared under the firm name of the Daily Evening Herald Publishing Company, with the following as directors: Charles Haas, J. R. W. Hitchcock, John S. Davis, J. A. Morrissey, Joseph Cole, P. D. Wigginton, Thomas Ketcham and William Biven, the last-named being the manager. Three months later, in May, while Mr. Biven was taking his usual morning ride on horseback, he was thrown from the animal and killed, his neck being dislocated. After his death, his son, Frederick, who had been ten years in the office, took charge of the Herald, and reducing the size of the paper, he removed the plant to the new brick building, corner of Market and San Joaquin. Fred managed the Herald less than a year and then sold it to an experienced newspaper men, John V. Bell, a printer formerly of Nevada, and B. T. K. Preston, who had been editing the Truckee Republican. Immediately taking possession, January, 1876, they removed the plant to the Parker Building, opposite the Eureka engine house, and raised the price from twelve and one-half cents to twenty-five cents per week. One of the employes on the paper at this time was Charles Lincoln Ruggles, a bright, active young man, who, at the age of twelve years, had come to Stockton from Martinez with his family. Attending the public schools, he began carrying the Herald after school hours, taking Joe Dorsey's place. When the new proprietors took possession they employed Lincoln to take charge of the carriers' route and do the collecting. Faithfully attending to business, three years later, in 1880, he became a local reporter, one of the best on any of the city papers. Mr. Bell withdrew from the Herald in 1883 to take a political office on the San Francisco water front, and Mr. Ruggles bought his half-interest in the Herald. At once the form of the paper was changed from an evening issue to a morning issue. The proprietors, in stating their reason for the change, said, "A morning journal can be made a much more interesting and useful paper than an evening journal. Stockton needs an enterprising morning paper. The field is practically unoccupied. We mean to make it ours and will still advocate the principles of the Democratic party." The change was not conducive to the health of the paper, and January 2, 1885, the Herald was again issued as an evening paper. The local Democratic party was split up into factions, and one of the factions was desirous of purchasing the Herald; Preston, however, persistently refused to buy or sell, and the matter was then passed up to the court. As a result Mr. Bell, who held the mortgage, bought up the entire plant, and April 2, 1885, the Herald suspended publication, and the entire outfit was shipped to Merced.

Minor Newspaper Publications

During the second decade of local journalism a whole swarm of newspapers came into life and as quickly died, six different papers being issued in 1873. The first of the number, the Stockton Gazette, a Democratic organ, was first issued August 9, 1867, by C. M. Harrison and C. G. Miller. Harrison formerly worked on the Republican and later on the Independent. For many years he was the publisher of the California Odd Fellow, at Sacramento. The Gazette suspended in September, 1869, even the well-known newspaper editor, D. W. Gelwicks, the last owner, being unable to keep it alive.

In this year the Pacific Observer, the official organ of the Christian denomination, was removed to Stockton by its editor and proprietor and published in the attic of the church, now

the Garrick theater site. Financially, the paper was not a success, and in a year it was moved to greener pastures.

In that year there was much talk regarding a narrow-gauge railroad to Visalia. William Glenn, to be in the swim, in June, 1873, began the publication of the Narrow Gauge. He had formerly been editing the Herald, and, to increase the popularity of his paper, he employed Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon to edit a woman's page. In about six months it gave up the ghost.

D. H. Berdine, one of the most capable all-round printers ever in Stockton, in May, 1873, issued an eight-page, four-column monthly, the Temperance Champion. It was the official organ of the champions of the Red Cross, its editor being C. V. Anthony. The paper nine months later was removed to San Francisco. Mr. Berdine then began the publication, in August, 1873, of the Morning Courier, which lasted four months. Then he sent out the Sunday Morning News, which saw its finish in 1874, Leroy Atwood at this time being an apprentice in the office. In the meantime, Berdine retiring from the Evening Mail, December 24, 1885, issued an opposition paper, the Evening Democrat. It was a six-column, four-page, issued daily, Sundays excepted, the price being twelve and one-half cents per week. Although they claimed a daily issue of 1500 copies, the Democrat suspended within the year.

The Daily Leader

Laura De Force Gordon, a bright, handsome young woman, after the discontinuance of the Narrow Gauge, purchased the plant of the San Joaquin Republican and May 1, 1874, issued the first number of the Daily Leader. It advocated the cause of the Democracy and woman suffrage, and it enjoyed the reputation of being the only daily newspaper in the United States owned and edited by a woman. It was a bright, newsy paper and the Stockton Independent said of it, "It is the same size as the Herald with the same number of columns to the page. If the ability Mrs. Gordon invariably displays as a public speaker is infused into it, its success is assured." That year as an independent candidate for senator she campaigned the county, George S. Evans and George W. Trahern being her opponents, and she received 116 votes. Aside from the office of Senator she espoused the cause of the Democracy, and that party carrying the state, she changed the Leader from a weekly to a daily, and in 1874 removed to Sacramento.

Another political journal of but an hour was the Workingmen, which was issued in April, 1878, by an incorporated company of citizens, William H. Little, the saddler and street preacher, being president; Ben J. Rodger, who declared "the Chinese must go," vice-president; Eli Confer, secretary, and S. V. Treadway, treasurer. Lee Moreing was the business manager and James Beckwith editor. It advocated the election of a United States senator by the people, but it suspended soon after the May election, its party being hopelessly defeated throughout the state. In 1874 Fred Severy and Clement Detten published the San Joaquin Valley News, which appeared for a season of six months, and in 1878 Severy tried to revive the Workingmen. Failing in this, with E. Rawlins and H. W. B. Hewen, September 13, 1888, he issued the Stockton Express, an evening Democratic newspaper, in opposition to the Mail, many hidebound Democrats opposing the Mail's nonpartisanship. The Express was a seven-column, four-page daily, published in the old church attic, and survived only a few months.

J. E. Ruggles, since employed for many years in the state printing office, and John M. Dormer, on May 8, 1890, issued from 308 Main Street a seven-column, four-page paper which they called the Daily Republican. In their first number they stated that their employes nearly all were natives of Stockton, and the paper was printed on paper made in Stockton. In the policy of the paper they declared: "We will be found solidly Republican, firm upon the side of good government and uncompromisingly devoted to good morals." Ruggles, the editor, was very aggressive and plainly attacked vice in all classes, even in high society. In May, 1891, Dormer retired and J. E. Ruggles & Co., in September, 1891, removed to Parker's Alley, where four years later the Record came to life. The last number of which I have any knowledge is that of February 8, 1893.

The Stockton Independent

This paper has the distinction of being the oldest paper in San Joaquin County and one of the oldest papers in the state. Away back in 1856 it was born in San Andreas, Calaveras County, a paper established by miners to defend their water rights. It was published by Armor & Kooser, the latter a printer and editor and one of Stevenson's regiment. Several months later Kooser sold his interest to Orlando M. Clayes. In 1861 the Republicans of Stockton were anxious to secure an official organ, and they made arrangements with Armor & Clayes to remove their plant from San Andreas to this city and publish a daily and weekly newspaper. The little two-story brick building on Center Street, 20x40 feet, was rented, and, from this little cheese box August 1, 1861, the Stockton Independent was issued, with Samuel Seabough as the editorial and T. C. Osborne the local writer, the latter having been formerly employed on the Argus.

Seabough was given full political control of the paper, and he advocated the claims of the Douglas Democracy. In less than four months he saw that if the Union was to be saved against a united South, then the Douglas Democrats and the Republicans must unite. He then came out strongly for Lincoln and the Republican party and since that time the Independent has stood firmly for that party in city, county, state and national politics.

The Independent during its sixty historic years has seen many changes in ownership, it being published under the name of thirteen firms during the first twenty years, and the Herald spoke no lie when it said in November, 1883, "Buying and selling interests in the Independent is a kind of pastime or recreation. It does not cost much to buy an interest, and when one sells he has sold nothing except the right to work hard and draw a salary." In 1862 George Armor sold out because of ill health and O. M. Clayes, with D. S. Peters as a silent partner, carried on the paper until November, 1866. Clayes was then elected state printer, and as he purchased an interest in the San Francisco Alta, the Independent was sold to N. E. White & Company, the firm comprising Charles E. Clayes, N. E. White and A. C. Bertzhoff, who had formerly managed the Herald. White & Company ran the paper less than a year, and on July 6, 1867, it went into the hands of the Stockton Publishing Company, composed of a number of leading Republicans, among them L. U. Shippee, H. W. Weaver, Charles Haas, H. T. Dorrance and Charles Belding as directors. They controlled the Independent until April, 1869, when it was purchased by A. E. Milne and A. T. Worley, former employes of the Bulletin office in San Francisco. Unable to make it pay, they passed it back to the bank in January, 1881, and ten months later Nash & McKaig bought it. Nash retired and in August, 1882, C. O. Cummings became Mr. McKaig's partner. He retired and in January, 1883, the firm name was McKaig, Brunton & Phelps. McKaig sold out in May, 1883, leaving Brunton & Phelps. In November Charley Brunton drew out because of sickness, and then the firm name stood, "Phelps & Company," R. Mortimer Wood being the partner. Wood retired in a few months, and in March, 1884, the present firm was established, J. LaRose Phelps and Charles Lincoln Ruggles. J. La Rose Phelps, the senior partner of the firm, learned to set type in early life and then engaged in various employments. In 1881 he was engaged in the county clerk's office as deputy. At that time the Independent was heavily mortgaged to the Stockton Savings and Loan Bank, and L. U. Shippee, the president of the bank, and other friends advised him to buy an interest in the paper. He followed their advice and two years later C. L. Ruggles became his partner. They had undertaken an uphill proposition, but having pluck, determination and hopefulness in their favor, they knew no such word as fail.

Removing from the Center Street office to the Hodgkins Building, corner of El Dorado and Weber Avenue in the '70s the block was known as the Independent block. Sometime later they removed to the east corner of the same block, in the Hickman Building, and in 1890 they removed from that location to the Hansel Building, Channel and Hunter Streets. Throwing aside the old cylinder press which O. P. Kallenbach had run by hand for eighteen years, they purchased a double-cylinder Hoe, capable of running off some 1800 four-page papers an hour. The press was run by steam power and operated by W. H. Furry who was employed by the Independent for twenty years. About the year 1895, together with the Mail, they set up two linotype machines, thus dispensing with the typesetting of some ten or fifteen compositors. The circulation of the press increased rapidly and to supply the demand they purchased at a cost of $5,500 a double-cylinder Hoe press that would print 5,000 papers an hour. In the fall of 1917, when the Record absorbed the Mail, the Independent bought the Mail press and such equipment as was needed and moved from its inadequate quarters to the Mail Building, where it is now located. The paper has expanded considerably since that time and ranks as one of the best morning newspapers in the interior of the state.

As editors on the Independent which by the way has always boosted the Republican party, none of them have equalled their first writer, Samuel Seabough. He first began his editorial work in October, 1857, on the San Andreas Independent. He came to Stockton with the paper in 1861 and at first advocated the principles of the Douglas Democracy. But when he saw the trend of politics he came out boldly for the Republican party and the election of Abraham Lincoln for president. After the attack by the South on Fort Sumter and the secession of the Southern States he fired hot shot into the ranks of the so-called Breckinridge Democracy. In plain language he called them rebels and secessionists, and in bitter language denounced the Democrats in San Joaquin County as copperheads. When indisposed from his intemperate habits his editorials were written by George W. Tyler. The Independent was credited with being a helpful factor in saving California to the Union. In 1865 Seabough took editorial charge of the Sacramento Union, and a few years later became the editorial writer of the San Francisco

Chronicle. He died in the prime of life, about fifty-three years of age.

Seabough was succeeded on the Independent by John Geddes, who had been the local editor. He remained on the paper until 1879. Of Scotch descent, he was a strong, forceful writer, witty and sarcastic at time, and he chafed under the collar because the owners would not allow him to show up the shams of society. He was a clear, concise writer, especially in local events. The writer of this history did his first work under his direction, and he would say, "Boil your stuff down and when you get through stop." When Dr. W. J. Kraig was a part owner of the paper he wrote his own editorials. He was an ordained Unitarian minister. N. M. Orr, also when owner of the paper, wrote his own editorials. Geddes filled his place when Orr was in the legislature. H. T. Dorrance frequently wrote for the Independent. Geddes was the principal writer until his death in March, 1887. After his death Frank J. Ryan, a writer of thirty years' experience on the Middle West papers, became the editorial writer, until 1900. On his retirement the proprietors presented him with a gold watch and chain for his faithful services. Something very unusual for newspaper men, who as a rule are skeptics, he took up the study of religion and became a strong Christian Scientist, writing several articles in defense of that belief. Ryan was followed at different periods by Hugh W. Taylor, J. M. Eddy, and A. L. Banks, one of the best of editorial writers on the Stockton press.

The Stockton Evening Mail

The Evening Mail was first issued February 10, 1880, by Colnon, Nunan and Berdine, two newspaper men and a book seller. It was a small, six-column, four-page sheet, issued as you might say in opposition to the Evening Herald. Colnon, whose father was a hotelkeeper, attended the State University for two years and then wandered over to Nevada, in 1872, kept a hotel, taught school, and then became the editor of the Eureka Sentinel. Next he went to Virginia City and worked on the Chronicle, then to the little town of Sutro, where he and John P. Cosgrove printed a little weekly sheet. The town died and so did the paper. He returned to Stockton and was engaged by the proprietors of the Herald to get out a special New Year's edition for 1880. While engaged in that work he saw that there was an opening for a progressive evening newspaper and he interviewed John J. Nunan regarding the project. Nunan at the time was keeping a little book store on Main street in connection with his father-in-law, M. J. Garvin. Nunan thought it a fine proposition but they had no money, nor credit to obtain printing material. At the time D. H. Berdine, one of the best printers in the town, was conducting a small print shop in the rear of the Eldridge Building on Main Street, opposite the court house. They induced him to go in as a third partner and the paper was issued with Colnon as editor, Nunan, business manager, Berdine as foreman of the paper, and John P. Cosgrove, who came down from Virginia City, at the local writer. In the following year, August, 1881, Cosgrove bought out Berdine's interest in the paper and David J. (Dad) Matthews, now city commissioner, who had worked with Colnon in Nevada, was installed as the foreman in the newspaper room. He held that position for nearly thirty-one years. Cosgrove sold his interest in the Mail to his partners in 1883 and took a position on a San Francisco daily, and Colnon and Nunan carried on the business until Colnon's death in 1902. Nunan and Mrs. Colnon then continued the newspaper work until Nunan's death in 1908, and nine years later, October 24, 1917, it was absorbed by the Daily Evening Record, the paper that was not even recognized by Colnon when it was founded.

The Mail pushed to the front, was liberally patronized by the merchants and citizens and soon became one of the leading newspapers of that day. It published interviews with citizens and celebrites, its locals were written up in a newsy, breezy manner and for the first time in Stockton's history the paper was illustrated with cartoons by the Mail's cartoonist, Richard De Treville. The Mail endeavored to obtain the best writers in the state and it had on its staff at different times such writers as Ambrose Bierce, Arthur McEwen, A. J. Waterhouse, John Craig and Phil Francis, now on one of Hearst's New York papers. On the local staff there was A. L. Cowell, a graduate of the Woodbridge seminary, M. J. Woodward, now assistant district attorney, who came here from Georgia, Ben Armington, a Stockton boy and a University graduate, Will Davis and Mrs. L. Clare Davis, the latter two, no relation, however. Mrs. Davis was the second woman writer on the Stockton press, one of the pioneers in the state. She was possessed of a well-balanced mind and so well versed in newspaper ethics that she is in newspaper parlance a "free lance," writing on such subjects as she desires, a privilege seldom accorded to newspaper writers.

For a day, April 14, 1895, Mrs. Davis had the entire control of the Evening Mail. It came about this way. At the time the citizens were endeavoring to obtain a large amount of money for the building of the Stockton and Visalia Railroad, now the Santa

Fe, the Spreckels road as it was called. Everybody was deeply interested and some of the leading ladies of Stockton took a hand in the raising of money. It was proposed that the ladies publish a special edition of a paper, get advertisements and sell it at ten cents per copy. It was so agreed and Mrs. L. Clare Davis was appointed editor and manager and Mrs. W. D. Buckley assistant editor. Colonel Nunan of the Mail offered to publish the edition free of charge to the ladies, they to get the advertisements and write-ups. It was a twelve-page edition and Mrs. P. A. Buell designed the front page illustration. The committee of ladies appointed as literary writers Hannah Gray, Clara Shepherd, Louise Weber, Nellie White, Bessie Reid, Adra Shaw, Mrs. Herbert Williamson, Mrs. Mamie Huggins Miller, Mrs. Daniel Rothenbush, Mrs. David Winters, Mrs. Wm. C. Daggett and Mrs. Charles Haas were appointed. The paper created quite a twenty-four hour sensation, the ladies clearing $1,500, $800 from advertisements alone.

The Commercial Record

Charles I. Hamilton and Henry Eschbach were conducting a small job printing office on Eldorado Street in the Odd Fellows' Building, when, in 1875 Eschbach sold his interest to Hamilton and began publishing the Commercial Record, a small sheet which was distributed free every Saturday, the advertisements paying the cost of production. Hamilton, having no knowledge of newspaper work, in 1878 sold a half-interest in the Record to William (Pony) Denig, who was so nicknamed because in early days he rode as a messenger express through the mountain camps. Denig was an experienced newspaper man, having learned the business in his native state, Pennsylvania. Coming to California in 1850 he went to Mokelumne Hill and worked on the Chronicle and then on the San Andreas Register. Arriving in Stockton in March, 1869, he worked for a time on the Independent and in 1878 purchased the Commercial Record. Denig had no capital and in 1883 he took in as a partner Thomas W. Hummel. In the meantime Hummel purchased the job office of C. I. Hamilton and in 1886 sold his interest in the paper to C. O. Cummings, a newspaper editor. Denig was no writer and he was obliged to employ an editor or have an editor partner. At different times F. C. Lawrence, J. J. Nunan and I wrote for him. Two years later Cummings sold his half interest to W. L. Howell, the former editor of the Merced Express. Howell, who was a dyed-in-the-wool-Democrat, was now obliged to write Republican editorials as "Pony" had always been a strong Republican, running for office several times and twice elected constable. Denig was short in stature, not over five feet, but he was always on deck and one of the most popular men in the town. In 1888 Irving Martin, then a youth of some eighteen years, purchased Howell's interest in the paper and became the editor. He had been working as a local editor on the Independent, and was well versed in the newspaper business. Here endeth the history of the Commercial Record.

The Stockton Daily Record

In the first publication of the Stockton Daily Record an old second-hand plant was used and the paper was printed on an old Bagley & Seawell press which had been formerly used by the Stockton Republican. It had lain idle in Parker's Alley for some two years after the paper's demise. The bank owned the plant and L. U. Shippee let Martin & Denig have it for $2,500, the face of the mortgage. Mr. Martin in his history of the Record says, "My idea was to some day turn the weekly Commercial Record into a daily Record and this was done April 8, 1895." In the meantime he had purchased the half interest of Wm. Denig and taken in as a partner E. H. Fontecilla, who had been foreman of the composing room on the Independent. Martin assumed the editorial and business management and Fontecilla handled the mechanical end.

In its first number the Record said "Shake, Good Afternoon. There has for a long time, been a continuous clamor for a daily newspaper in Stockton that will print all the news. The Evening Record will stop the clamor. Good Evening." The Record's policy was to be impartial "in the giving of news and to cover all matters in which the people were interested to the extent of the value of the news; to treat all classes fairly, in its news columns, and to maintain its freedom of thought and expression. While striving, itself, to push onward, may it ever feel inclined to lend a helping hand to others, to aid any worthy cause, and to find time to drop a word of cheer and encouragement to others who may have stumbled, or who may have become foot-sore and weary on the journey."

In its efforts to maintain its policy it was boycotted in May, 1895, by the American Protective Association or Know-Nothing party, and its subscription list dropped from 800 to 300 in less than three days. The members of the party were mostly Republicans, and the A. P. A. tried to induce the Record to advocate their cause. On being refused they not only withdrew their subscription but they endeavored to have the merchants withdraw their advertisements. The Record not only claimed to be Republican in politics but

it declared the doctrine of the American Protective Assocation was un-American in principle. In 1900 came the liquor dealers' boycott. The paper had always opposed the liquor traffic, and refused to accept any liquor advertisements. It also refused to publish get-rich-quick, or lottery schemes, manicure parlor, fortune teller, tobacco or patent medicine advertisements. The editor had been offered big money to publish some of these advertisements and his friends declared him foolish, but having adopted the principle of publishing a clean paper he held his ground. Coming back to the liquor boycott, he began waging a war to the finish against the traffic, when the common council, at the request of the Royal Arch repealed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor formerly passed by them. The Royal Arch, an association of liquor men, failing to stop the Record fight against them, threatened to withdraw their business from all merchants that advertised in the Record and many weak-hearted merchants withdrew their ads. The threat aroused the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the members of churches, the temperance societies and others who loved a good fighter and the Record's circulation and subscription list rapidly increased. It was a fight to a finish and today Stockton is a dry town, not a saloon in existence. In this fight the Record stood alone, for the Mail and Independent were for the liquor traffic, first, last and all of the time. A third boycott was that of the industrial fight with the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association over wages and hours a few years ago. In this fight the Record stood, as the saying goes, between the devil and the deep sea. If the paper proclaimed the cause of the merchants, the printers were liable to go on a sympathetic strike with the carpenters, who started the trouble. If the Record took sides with the unions, then the merchants would have withdrawn their advertisements, which of course, spelled ruin. The Record wisely took a neutral position, and that it would print all news of the trouble impartially, and it gave notice that the communications by either party would be published, if properly signed.

The firm stand of the Record soon increased its circulation and a press that would turn out more papers become an actual necessity, and in 1905 a Cox Duplex press was installed. It threw out 6,000 eight-page papers per hour, printed and folded. Still more wonderful it used rolled paper, for the first time in Stockton. All the other presses were fed by hand. Colonel John J. Nunan of the Mail, seeing the press in operation, said, "I do not see why you put that press in. The Mail would not have any use for it, and the Record never would have." The Record got the same kind of encouragement from the Independent, as the proprietor said, "No, I am not interested. I think you have made a big mistake. You have not any use for it. It must have cost a great deal of money." "Yes," replied Martin, "it did cost quite a little, about $10,000." In 1910 the duplex press was superseded by a Goss press that turned out 15,000 sixteen-page papers per hour. Then another innovation was made and every day new type was used, made by a stereotyping machine. Today the Record is printed on a Hoe sextuple press that turns out 48,000 copies per hour.

The Mail's Graveyard

The Evening Mail played their cartoons for all they were worth and at the death of each rival paper had a few "appropriate remarks" and published a picture of a journalistic graveyard with tombstones bearing the names of each of the departed. At the time of the demise of the Republican, there were three tombstones in the Mail's graveyard bearing the names "Herald," "Express," "Democrat," and the fourth stone was added for the Republican. In the nature of a suggestive warning, the Mail had left an open grave in its journalistic graveyard bearing the ominous inscription, "next." This cartoon appeared when the Record was born and the plain suggestion was that the Record was to be "next." The open grave was tantalizingly ready for the Record's reception. At last destiny began the inexorable work of shifting the scenes. Gradually the Record grew stronger until in circulation it equalled the Mail, although not enjoying anywhere near the amount of advertising patronage. Then came the irony of fate. DeTreville became connected with the Record and one day there appeared in its columns a reproduction of the Mail's cartoon, depicting the four occupied mounds of earth, exactly as in the original cartoon and a faithful reproduction of the open grave supplemented with a representation of the Mail groping in its own graveyard with the likelihood of its falling into the grave it had dug.

There is an old saying that a wise man may change his opinion, a fool never. The Stockton Independent has stood pat for the Republican party through the sixty years of existence, regardless of who was nominated for office. The Mail, although Democratic, in politics sometimes flew the track and advocated the election of Republicans. The Record has ever been independent in politics, advocating only the men and measures that it considered best for the people's interest. It stood by the state convention nomination of Orrin S. Henderson for railroad commission-

er but, said Mr. Martin, "I was not proud of the success achieved and later I entered with great earnestness into a movement to overthrow the old organization and to stamp out the system of politics of which I had been part and parcel." He then joined the Lincoln-Roosevelt league and the Record, of course gave the best that was in it in support of Johnson for governor and of the other men endorsed by the Lincoln-Roosevelt League. The paper was a warm advocate of the various progressive measures fathered and put through by the Johnson administration. In the presidential campaign of 1912 the Record stood behind La Follette for President, but when he was defeated in the national convention by Taft, the Record refused to support the Republican nominee and supported Wilson, and the funny part is that although the Independent supported Taft, San Joaquin, a Republican County, gave a plurality of 3,723 for Wilson. In the gubernatorial campaign Hiram Johnson was supported by the Record and he came out 3,119 votes ahead. Woodrow Wilson, again renominated by the Democrats, was seconded by the Record, and again the county went Democratic by 3,576 votes. Yet during all this time the Record did not change the political complexion of the paper but remained Republican. It was one of the first papers in the state to advocate woman suffrage, and named Mrs. Clare Davis, for school trustee and Mrs. Edith Dow Moulton for the state legislature. It advocated the issuing of bonds for good roads, the building of new school buildings, the auditorium and city hall and built itself a splendid home on Market Street, one of the first lot owners along that street to put up fine buildings.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE MILITIA AND THE PATRIOT

IN THE RUSH of immigration to California "in the days of '49" there were thousands of persons who had been officers and privates in the Mexican War. Generally speaking, in Stockton every other man, especially a Southerner, was either a colonel or a captain. It was regarded as a special mark of honor to address a man with one of his titles although he had never seen a day's service in the Mexican War. Many of these men enjoyed military social life and it is not surprising that a military company was organized in Stockton as early as 1851, and commanded by Major R. P. Hammond, and known as the San Joaquin Guard. The first lieutenant was George Kerr, the owner of the Democratic paper, the Republican. Hammond was proud of his command until a report came that the Indians in Arizona were murdering the settlers, and Governor Burnett called upon the citizens to volunteer. Captain Hammond immediately got out handbills calling upon his company to assemble at the Corinthian Building to discuss the question of volunteering. Only six of the guard answered the call, and this so disgusted the doughty little fighter that he resigned and the organization went to pieces. The guards were not looking for Indians. Like Cortez of old, they came to get gold and nothing more was said about military affairs until 1855, when a cavalry company known as the Anniversary Guard was organized. The captain was P. Edward Conner, than whom there was no better military man in California, as was later shown, and the first lieutenant was Stephen Burgen, later a prominent fireman. It was organized shortly before Washington's Birthday and anybody could enroll by paying three dollars. On February 22 the Guards made their first appearance. They were mounted on fine horses and marching through the strets preceded by a band of musicians, drawn by six noble grays, kindly loaned by Lee & Marshall's circus, they rode to Oak Grove cottage, now the Mrs. Moore home place. It was then a new house just erected by Andrew Kitchen on the Sacramento Road two miles from town. Mr. Kitchen had invited the company to be his guest and enjoy with him an old-fashioned Southern barbecue. After the feast an oration was pronounced on Washington by A. C. Bradford.

First July 4th Celebration

At the present time the celebration of the National holiday is a tame affair as the opinion is fast growing in the minds of the citizens that pomp and show and noise are no indication of patriotism or love of country, and like religion, patriotism must have its birth in the heart and be taught to the child in early youth. Hence the old time firecrackers, the boy's delight, have been prohibited in many cities, the national fire chiefs in con-

vention recommend that fireworks be excluded from all celebrations, the roar of cannon is now almost a thing of the past. Our forefathers believed that the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, processions, orations and a general good time was the way to show our patriotism and joy that we lived in a country where the people ruled, and every man was a king and every woman a queen, and so when Stockton was scarcely a year of age the citizens began celebrating the day. On the morning of July 4, 1850, the citizens assembled on Center Street and led by Foley's Band riding in their circus chariot, the procession marched to the Presbyterian Church, where the Fourth of July exercises were held under the trees. The program opened by the reading of the Declaration of Independence by W. D. Fair, and an oration which was published in full by the Stockton Times was delivered by Thomas Van Buren. In his remarks he expressed some pretty strong secession sentiments because of the action of Congress in refusing for a time to admit California into the Union. At the close of the oration the band played and the audience gave three cheers for the Union, three cheers for the oration, and three for California. At sunrise Captain Weber fired a national salute from the small cannon presented to him by Captain Sutter. This cannon had been used in frightening away the Indians. In the afternoon a dinner was given at the Stockton House and toasts were responded to by the citizens, including A. C. Bradford, Judge Dent and Judge Charles M. Creanor. In the evening the public buildings and homes were illuminated.

Death of Henry Clay

Henry Clay, the leader of the National Whig party, was honored alike by the San Joaquin Whigs and Democrats for his splendid work in having California admitted to the Union, and his death was deeply mourned. He died June 29, 1852, but the news was not known in Stockton until August 4. The New York Times was then received and the local papers published his obituary. That evening Mayor Baker called a special meeting of the common council to take action in regard to his memory. They resolved that the officers of the city, "as a mark of respect wear the usual badge of mourning for ninety days, and that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a like committee from the various associations for the purpose of making arrangements to commemorate the memory of the illustrious dead" and they appropriated $500 for that purpose. The memorial service was held August 12, and the procession which comprised the city, the county officials, the clergymen, Whig and Democratic county committees, the Masonic fraternity, in full regalia, the Odd Fellows, with their secret emblems, the Hebrew Benevolent Association, and the draymen on horseback, assembled at the Corinthian Building on the Peninsula. The funeral cortege then marched across the Stockton bridge to Levee Street, then to the enclosure of Mr. Woods' church beneath some large oaks. The procession "was five hundred yards in length." At the church there was singing by the choir, and Henry A. Crabb delivered the eulogy.

The Stockton Blues

This crack military company, composed of Stockton's best citizens, was so named because of their uniform, which consisted of dark blue frock coat and light blue trousers with white trimmings. The company was organized December 27, 1856, and elected the following officers: Captain, Samuel A. Booker; first lieutenant, P. E. Conner; second lieutenant, H. C. Patrick, a Democratic newspaper man; orderly sergeant, John H. Webster; drummer, John Taufer; fifer, J. C. Daniels. Its members comprised judges, lawyers, merchants, among them John B. Hall, Samuel A. Booker, Otis Bridges, Charles F. Whale, big Jack Keeler, Phillip S. Shoaff, Andrew Lester, William H. Lyons, Henry T. Compton, B. F. Sanborn, O. H. Perry, John Gross, George A. Shurtleff, Dr. Samuel A. Langdon, R. K. Reid, Thomas Marshall, R. B. Lane, Elisha Lyons, Andrew Simpson, Dave Safferhill, and other leading citizens of the town in every walk of life. The members were obliged to pay all their own expenses, receiving nothing from the state except muskets, equipment and ammunition for target practice. They paraded upon every possible occasion, such as Andrew Jackson's day, Washington's birthday, and the Fourth of July, frequently acting as escort to various societies and public school children and attending in full uniform with a brass band theatrical performances of favorite actors or actresses. Washington's birthday and the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans they always celebrated, the former day with a parade and ball. The parade closed by visiting the saloons owned by certain members of the company, where all had free drinks. One of their favorite resorts was "The Shades" on the Levee, kept by little Jack Keeler, and after visiting several of these saloons some of the soldiers would become very weary from long marching and scarcely be able to reach the armory in the rear of the San Joaquin Republican office. The most high-toned ball ever given by the Blues was that of September 26, 1860, in the pavillion of the Agricultural Society at the close of the first fair. The pavil-

ion, a wooden structure, had been built on the west side of the Court House Square. For this occasion the Blues engaged the Third Artillery Band of San Francisco, sixteen pieces, and on the following evening the band gave a concert to help pay expenses. The company contained quite a number of crack shots, several of them being members of the Pigeon Shooting Club, and at the Sacramento State Fair of 1859 the Stockton Blues won the company a gold medal. The non-commissioned officers of the company offered a gold medal as a prize for the best yearly shot, and at their annual target excursion in 1861 Private E. M. Howison won the first prize, a silver goblet; Private Frank Stewart, the second prize, the state encampment gold meral, and James Sharrott, the company gold medal.

The Blues were a corps of gentlemen, many of them of Southern birth, sociable and generous, and always ready for a lark. In the company, also, were many of Northern birth, but all were Democrats, firm and trusted friends. But soon came rumors of war, and the friendship of pioneer days began to cool. Then the Pacific Republic plot began to ripen, and to assist the cause the members in sympathy with the South planned at a certain time to seize the arms of the Blues and use them against the Government. The members who stood by the Union learned of this plot and determined to block it. Peacefully to accomplish this, there was but one way—to disband the company. The company was then composed of forty-eight members, and a meeting was called July 25, at which by a vote of 13 to 10, it was decided to disband. About half of the members were not notified of this meeting, and when they learned the result they appealed to Governor Downey. The Governor decided the proceedings legal, and thus ended the organization that had been the pride of Stockton.

The disorganization of the Blues left the city without any military protection. The air was filled with rumors of war, the young men were enthusiastic and patriotic, and a call was immediately circulated for the organization of a new company. The following pledge was taken: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree to unite in forming a military company in Stockton—every member to take an oath to support the Union, the Constitution and the laws." County Judge J. K. Shafer appointed William H. Lyons, father of Bert Lyons, as the enrolling officer, and August 12, 1861, 140 persons signed the roll. Over seventy persons afterwards signed the army oath, for that was the number prescribed by the law. The members adopted as their name Stockton Union Guard, and the first elected officers were: Captain, P. E. Conner; first lieutenant, C. J. Newcomb; second lieutenant, Sol Pearsall; junior second lieutenant, William S. Coombs, uncle of Railroad Commissioner Henderson; secretary, Eugene Robinson; treasurer, W. P. Hazelton. Conner at this time was a state officer, Brigadier-General of this district, and he stated that he would accept the office only as an honorary position provided the men observed strictly their duties. He declared that he had served his country in both camp and field, having been a captain in the Mexican war, and under the old flag he felt perfectly willing again to enroll his name, and he would be the first if a call were made on California by the Federal Government. His speech was greeted with deafening applause. In the following month he resigned at captain, having accepted the appointment as colonel of the Third Regiment, California Volunteers. Henry O. Mathews was then elected captain. Mathews was well up in English tactics, for he had been a member of the Queen's Grenadiers, but of the Kibbie or Hardie tactics he had no knowledge. Consequently, the company was drilled in all kinds of tactics.

One evening at drill F. W. West, who had been in the army in the East, sat an interested spectator. Finally, one of the members approaching Mr. West, said: "West, won't you drill us?" "Well, yes," he answered, "I will drill you in Hardie, but I don't know anything else." "Well, that's what we want, but we haven't got our arms yet." "Oh, you don't want any arms for some time to come." "Oh, yes, we do," quickly replied the ambitious young soldier. Mr. West drilled the company in sharp work for an hour, and then gave the order to "break ranks, march." The awkward squad by that time was well satisfied that the muskets were unnecessary. The company eager to become proficient in the manual of arms, soon after this engaged Lieut. F. W. Todd to drill them, he having been one of the famous light infantry, the Boston Grays. Todd was afterwards a music teacher in the public schools. The member of the company paid him for his services from their private funds. Sergeant-Major Moegon of the regular army also drilled the company several months. Night after night the Guards drilled both in company and squad work until they had no equal among the state volunteers.

The Guards, like their predecessors, frequently gave parties and balls, and the ball most prominent was that of November 7, 1861, for at that time they were presented by the ladies of Stockton with a beautiful silk flag costing $150. The presentation speech was made by Mary Loring, and the flag was received by George W. Tyler, in a soul-stirring address. The ball was given in Agricultural

Hall, the Guards' armory at that time, and there were over 200 couples present. At one time 130 couples were on the floor. The Guards wore for the first time their new uniforms, each member paying for his uniform, and conspicuous among the dancers were two officers, the one dressed in the New York Zouave uniform, the other in that of the New York Light Guards.

Two days after the presentation of the flag the Guards had their first and only experience in the "glory of war." A party of squatters had jumped a piece of land some two miles east of the Waterloo, and the courts had decided in favor of Comstock, the claimant. The squatters refused to vacate, and Sheriff Hook called on the Union Guards to place Comstock in possession of the land. The squatters were a body of brave men, all well-known secessionists. Having intrenched themselves within the foundation walls of a brick barn on the place, they made portholes in the walls and declared that they would shoot any body of men that attempted to drive them out. The Guards were assembled in their Armory November 9, 1861. Each man was given three rounds of ammunition, and was instructed to fire no blank charge, but if the order was given to fire they were to shoot to kill. The company all were exceedingly nervous for they expected a small sized war, and about 9 o'clock, in command of Captain Pearsall, they began their march for the field of carnage. In the meantime a squad of six rode forth in a carriage under the command of Lieutenant Elisha Lyons to reconnoiter. Near Waterloo the squad halted and loaded their muskets. Near the scene a messenger met them and reported that the enemy had "retreated in good order," but, not believing this, Lyons drove on. The report was correct, and the squad returned and so informed the marchers on the dusty road. The company was not pleased at the result, for the men were sullen, and upon the least provocation blood would have been shed.

Colonel E. D. Baker

The Guards at this time were in a fighting mood because of the Bull Run defeat of the Union army, August 21st, and the death of Col. E. D. Baker, October 21st, at the battle of Ball's Bluff. Baker was the idol of the Republicans, although they refused to gratify his heart's desire by making him California's United States senator. Taking up his residence in Oregon, Baker was sent to the Senate, and, stopping over in San Francisco, on his way to Washington, he made in Platt's Hall the most brilliant speech ever heard on the coast. Baker ws a naturalized citizen of English birth, and on his arrival at New York he accepted the colonelcy of a New York regiment. Entering the Senate chamber in uniform one day he heard John C. Breckinridge severely scoring the Administration. When Breckinridge finished his speech, Baker arose to reply, and, on that occasion, says James B. Blaine, Baker made the most masterly and eloquent speech ever heard in Senate. It was the crowning glory of his forensic work in liberty's cause, for he went forth to die. His body was shipped to the state of his choice, and arrived at San Francisco December 5. The funeral was held December 11, Thomas Starr King pronouncing the eulogy, and over 100 citizens of Stockton were in attendance. The Union Guard unanimously resolved to attend his funeral, and, under the command of Lieutenant Todd and accompanied by citizens and firemen, they took the evening boat. On arriving at San Francisco about 2 o'clock in the morning, the guardsmen marched up to the National Guards' armory and aroused the inmates, for their arrival was unexpected. The visitors were made as comfortable as possible, and that morning the Stocktonians were given the place of honor in the procession. In the evening they were tendered a banquet at the Cafe de Rohne, and the following day were escorted to the steamer.

Grand Army men will remember that President Lincoln, believing that the war would close in three months, issued a call for 75,000 men for three months' service. At the expiration of that period the war had scarcely begun, and on July 1st President Lincoln called for 300,000 more troops. This call suggested the stirring melody first heard in Stockton in the fall of 1862. "We are coming, Father Abraham, Our Union to restore. From every hill and valley, Three hundred thousand more." Among the number who responded to this call were the Union Guards; the first military company in California to offer its service to the Federal government, July 2, 1862, by a unanimous vote, the Guards resolved to go wherever called. Elisha Lyons was then the captain of the company, holding that position continuously from April 1, 1862, until the company disbanded, 1886. The Union Guard was declared by competent judges to be the best drilled company in the National Guard of California, but in 1866 it disbanded because of an economical streak of the legislature. The lawmakers of that year cut down the military appropriation almost one-half for the sole purpose of reducing the militia, and the Stockton guardsmen, feeling deeply the insult, after they had spent time and money to bring the company up to the highest standard, resolved to quit the service of the state.

Captain Weber the Patriot

"Old Glory", thrown to the breeze in 1861 gave to Banner Island its present name, and behind it lies a bit of local history of considerable importance. Captain Weber was by nature a leader of men, not only in business and society, but in patriotism. Early in the Mexican war, although a naturalized citizen of German birth, he advised the Mexican citizens to submit quietly to the military officers of the United States and again in 1861 he took the lead in defense of the Union. He found that the Union men were wavering, and undecided, and some were even afraid to declare their principles. A leader was wanted, one who would definitely proclaim himself as "bound to go to the aid of the Union, right or wrong," Charles M. Weber was that man and, sending to Oregon, he there purchased a 120-foot pole, and upon Banner Island it was planted. On every patriot occasion it held to the wind a beautiful flag of immense size, together with a ninety-foot streamer. Many miles distant that flag could be seen. The place was then entirely surrounded by water, and to keep off intruders he placed there a large dog. On the 30th of September, the dog lay at the foot of the staff, poisoned, and overhead flew a small rebel flag. Early in the morning the captain arose, as was his custom, and observing that flag, his anger was uncontrollable. Hastily rowing to the island he pulled down the Confederate emblem, raised the old flag, and then ramming the new banner into the little cannon at the foot of the pole, he blew it into pieces. Then followed a salute of thirty-five guns for the Union. That morning at 6 o'clock, as the Sonora stage was leaving the office, one of the passengers, waving a secession flag out of the coach window, dared any person to take it from him at the same time shouting: "There are plenty of these flags flying this morning." As he was thought crazy no attention was paid to his words. The effect produced by the floating of the Banner island flag was surprising for soon afterwards flags were seen upon housetops, fences and mills. Stockton was even then a city of windmills, and over 300 might be counted from the courthouse, each bearing from one to five flags. Teamsters drove their mule teams from this city, each mule having a flag in his head-stall. Citizens erected flag poles, among them William P. Miller, who erected a seventy-five-foot pole in front of his shop, and for the first time, July 4, 1861, a flag flew from a public school building, that of Center Street.

Third Regiment Calls Volunteers

The history of the Third Regiment belongs to this county, as its first headquarters were here its colonel, P. Edward Conner was a citizen of Stockton, and the first company, Company A, Captain Thomas E. Ketcham, was here recruited and mustered into the United States service. Among other Stocktonians who joined the regiment was John Gilmore of the Union Guards, Sol Pearsall foreman of the Eureka, Richard Condy, leader of the regimental band, and Rev. John A. Anderson, regimental chaplain. At this time the war was on and August 18, 1861, this notice was pasted on the city billboards, "I. John Downey, Governor of California, do hereby call for volunteers, a regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry to guard the overland mail route." In the meantime Captain Conner had been tendered, and accepted, the position of colonel of the Third Regiment, and October 2 this notice was posted: "Recruits Wanted—An office is now open for the enlistment of all men wishing to connect themselves with the Third Regiment of California Volunteers under the command of P. Edward Conner. A recruiting officer will be in attendance at Agricultural Hall."

Recruiting offices were opened in the mining camps, and the entire command of Captain Akey, the Tuolumne Rangers, 105 men enrolled their names. On their way to Benicia they entered Stockton in stages and wagons, their flags flying and the men cheering. The company were entertained at the Weber House, and then, under an escort of 100 citizens, they marched to Agricultural Hall to pay their respects to Colonel Conner. As the hour of 4 o'clock drew near, with flags flying and drums beating, they marched to the steamer Cornelia and sailed away, the crowd upon the wharf loudly cheering the first recruits of the war.

As fast as possible men were enrolled at the recruiting station, the Government furnishing them lodging, meals and clothing. An old cook stove was set up in the basement of the hall, and there the soldiers ate their rations of bread, meat, rice, pork and beans from tin plates and drank their coffee from tin cups. Each recruit selected the company in which he desired to serve his country, and in a short time Captains Ketcham, Moore, Potts and Urmy had a total of fifty-nine volunteers, nearly one-half of the number choosing Company A, Captain Ketcham. The men were becoming too numerous for their hall quarters, and a camp was selected. It was described as "in a beautiful grove some two miles from town, near the residence of Mr. Hamilton." It was the site of the present mineral baths, and at noon, October 2, in command of Major Pollock, the new recruits, 100 men, that day increased in number by fifty men from Mokelumne Hill, took up their line of march for

Camp McDougall. It was a thrilling scene, the march of those soldiers who had taken the oath of allegiance to fight and die if necessary in defense of the Union, and loudly the crowd cheered them, their fifer playing continuously, "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Fourteen bell-shaped tents were set, and in the drilling of the men, the sweet-toned bugle calls, the sunrise and sunset guns, and the dress parades, Stockton had her first sight of war. Scarcely a day passed that new recruits could not be seen tramping over the dusty road to camp, and it was soon announced that Company A had its full quota, eighty-five men. The company had the privilege of electing their captain, and October 9, Major Pollock informed the men that Colonel Conner had designated the following day as the time for the election of captain, the same to be viva voce. The company voted unanimously for Capt. T. E. Ketcham; it was a high honor, and Company A and its captain brave won splendid victories in Humboldt County as Indian fighters.

Three days after this election the first Sunday camp service was held, and the chaplain, John A. Anderson, preached the sermon. Madame Grundy says a disappointment in a love affair made of him a soldier. True or untrue, he was a valiant soldier, and faithfully performed his duty. Sunday was a gala day for Stocktonians, and hundreds visited the camp. A large crowd was present October 27 to see the dress parade and listen to a sermon by Father Joseph P. Gallagher, the priest in charge at St. Mary's Church. At half past two the bugle rang out on the still air, and Companies A, B, C and D, falling into line, some 300 men, marched to the place of service. A male quartet, assisted by the band, furnished the music, and Father Gallagher, preaching an eloquent sermon, declared that "the loyal citizen will not hesitate even at the risk of his life to render unto Caesar that which is Caesar's. It is glorious to die for one's country, but it is more glorious to be prepared for death." Father Gallagher was a true and loyal priest, and upon a patriotic occasion he sat in the Presbyterian pulpit with Pastor Anderson.

Company A now went on its way, sailing up the coast, bound for Eel River. By telegraph it received orders for the men to march, and packing their tents in the camp wagons, through a mile of dust on the French Camp road they tramped to town. At the Center Street bridge, in waiting to escort them to the steamer, stood the Union Guard, Captain Matthews. They were in citizens' dress, for Charley Christian had not yet finished their twenty-six dollar suits. Company A was a sight to behold, for they were completely covered with dust, but nevertheless the people lustily cheered as along Center Street they marched, the Stockton band playing lively music, for they were soldiers bound for the war. November 5 Camp McDougall was deserted, Companies B, C, and D that day starting for the north in company of Colonel Conner. That day none were prouder than the Colonel, as in full uniform, he rode the celebrated running horse Sam Patch, horse, saddle, bridle and equipment being a present to Conner from the citizens, at a cost of $375.

Circumstances and conditions change the action of men. July Fourth last many young men would not turn out in the parade because of the heat. There was no incentive for action. Far different was the celebration February 22, 1862. Then the rain poured in torrents throughout the day yet the Union Guard with band, their patriotism not dampened the least by the rain, marched the streets, escorting the Third regiment's officers to Agricultural Hall, where patroitic exercises were held, Mayor Holden presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. A. Dryden, pastor of the Methodist Church; national hymns were rendered by the band; Washington's farewell address was read, and an oration was delivered by Chaplain Anderson. The event of the day was the presentation of a beautiful silk flag to the officers of the Third Regiment, who came from Benicia especially to receive it. The flag was presented by H. B. Underhill, and received on behalf of the regiment by Adjutant Stillman, speaking for Colonel Conner who was a fighter, not a talker. While the flag was being presented a national salute was fired and the "Catholic bells rang out merrily." The flag was taken to Benicia, where the regiment was stationed, but again we saw it flying in the breeze May 25, as the regiment marched up Main Street on its way to Camp Halleck, within the race-track. The regiment, 600 men, arrived that morning on the steamer Helen Hensley, bound for Salt Lake. The steamer was crowded with men, and as she sailed near salutes were fired from Billy Wall's cannon near the El Dorado Street bridge, and from Banner Island. Captain Weber ordered a salute fired of thirty-four guns. The last discharge was premature, resulting disastrously, for two gunners were injured, one, John Nelson, losing his hand. Regretting deeply the accident, Captain Weber then sold the cannon, refusing to run any more risk of crippling men. For John Nelson, in some respects, it was a lucky accident. The citizens then had seen no cripples or wounded soldier, and Nelson was regarded as a hero, maimed in his country's cause. Large donations of money were given him, Weber heading the list. An entertainment was given for

his benefit, and he obtained money sufficient to return to Sweden and start a bank.

The regiment remained in camp six weeks, and one day there was a sad event, the funeral of Michael Dolan. "Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er. Sleep the sleep that knows no waking." The body, placed in an ambulance drawn by four mules, was preceded by an escort of eight soldiers, the firing party, with arms reversed. Following them came the regimental band playing a dirge. Pall-bearers were upon either side of the ambulance, behind them 400 soldiers, without arms, then the regimental officers, the Colonel in the rear. To the Catholic church they marched, where services were held, then back over the same route to the Catholic consecrated grounds. There the body was buried with military honors.

Those were merry days in Stockton, yet they were days of terrible suspense, for what was in the future? Amidst the clashing arms of the East, none could tell. Fortunate were Stocktonians, for they saw none of the evils of war, and now they were about to lose sight of those enrolled for the war. July 12 the regiment started on its long march for Salt Lake, with the fifers playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Today we are a city of over 60,000 people but in 1862, then we were less than 6000, and yet no celebration in its procession has ever been larger, nor will the people ever again be as enthusiastic as on July 4th of that year. Now in harmony and peace we sing, "The union of hearts, the union of hands, The union of States none can sever. And the flag of our Union forever." Then the song was a dream, not a reality. Hence it was necessary that all Union men should show their principles and their colors. None, however, showed their love for the Union at so much risk of life as he who, in the silent hours, climbed the court house dome and covered it with flags. The next morning the rising sun beheld a city of flags. Noticeable among the banners were the string of flags across Weber Avenue from Dr. Grattan's building to the South Methodist Church, where the previous year a fight took place because the bell was rung. At sunrise a salute was fired by a detachment of artillery from Benicia. The procession, consisting of the Fire Department, the Guards, the Turnverein and many citizens in carriages, was increased by the Third Regiment, California Volunteers. Colonel Conner was in command of 800 men, and there were fifty-four camp wagons, each drawn by six mules, two pieces of artillery, with caissons, and two mules each carrying strapped upon his back a mountain howitzer. As the regiment band moved up Main Street the soldiers took up the refrain. "John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave," and as each company marched past a given point they were singing that song. Agricultural Hall, where the exercises were held, was crowded to suffocation. The two bands discoursed patriotic airs, and Thomas Starr King delivered the oration. The regiment was tendered a dinner in the Washington gardens by the ladies, the regimental officers being the guests of the Guards at the Jenny Lind restaurant. There were no fireworks, but Starr King delivered a lecture in the Presbyterian Church in the evening on "The Confederacy, Old and New." In Agricultural Hall a patriotic entertainment was given by the women of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, some fifty children taking part under the direction of A. N. Blake. That night about 12 o'clock a beautiful scene took place upon the channel. The steamer Helen Hensley moved to a position near Weber Point, and suddenly she was in a blaze of light from the rockets, blue lights and Roman candles fired from her deck. Thus ended the Fourth of July, 1862, the most enthusiastic in Stockton's history.

Although tens of thousands of patriots volunteered to fight in defense of their country, the terrible slaughter of troops, in the battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Corinth, Vicksburg and Gettysburg greatly depleted the Union ranks, and Congress was compelled to pass a conscription or draft law. California was not exempt from the provisions of the law, and when the news was received it created considerable alarm among some weak-hearted men and some good wives. There was no intention on the part of the Government to draft any men from California, considering the condition of affairs here, yet the authorities wanted to know the fighting force of the state, and the county assessors were instructed to prepare war lists of all the able-bodied men in their respective counties between eighteen and sixty years of age. In San Joaquin the list was prepared by Joseph M. Long, for twenty years under-sheriff, and the county was divided into three districts. It was found that the county had 3430 men subject to military duty, 900 of them being in Stockton, and 1522 in the second district, this including Liberty and Woodbridge. The draft was enforced in the East September 6, 1863. In California the Federal officers were simply instructed to have all things ready for its enforcement.

The men in the Civil War numbered over a million. The money expended amounted to over a billion dollars. So the call was for more money than men and California responded bountifully with her gold and silver. Her gold mines alone were then yielding over $30,000,000 a year, and it has been said that without her gold the war could not have been

so successfully waged. The first to pour ducats into the war fund was the Union Guard, which cleared $109 from a Thanksgiving ball, November 27, 1862. The news September 1, 1863, that 30,000 Confederates had surrendered seems to have loosened the purse-strings of the Union men, and mass-meetings were held to aid the soldiers. The president of the first meeting was B. W. Owens, a grocer, and he was introduced as a native of South Carolina. George W. Tyler, in a speech in which he declared the object of the assembly, said: "Let us show the world that Stockton is Union not only in name but reality. This rebellion must be crushed." At the meeting the asylum employees handed in $533, Andrew Wolf, $100; Simpson & Gray, $100; L. U Shippee, $50, and so on. Some pledged themselves to give monthly a certain amount until the close of the war. Collectors were sent out in both city and county, and in Elkhorn township John Perrot, A. L. Levinsky (father of the well known attorney) and Dr. H. Bently gathered in $242. P. G. Sharp, of French Camp, making a personal canvass, collected $422, and then added $50 to it. Other money came in rapidly, and within a month $5,503 in gold coin had been collected, together with $656 in greenbacks. The money was sent to Henry W. Bellows, New York, by Wells Fargo & Company's express.

The Sanitary Commission Fair

The Fourth of July, 1863, was a thanksgiving day for the benefit of the sanitary fund, and the citizens and patriotic ladies had made every preparation for the event. The usual procession was seen and the exercises were held in Sanitary grove, a group of small oak trees near the corner of Park and Sutter Streets. The grove was enclosed and as a starter to make every cent in sight for the fund every person was obliged to pay $1 for admission. Even the orator of the day, Joseph M. Cavis, and Grand Marshall George H. Sanderson had to put up. In the grove hundreds of articles were for sale, having been given by patriotic people for the benefit of the fund. It was worse than a Donnybrook fair, for the list included cows, calves, pigs and sheep. One of the articles to be sold was a cake sent from Sacramento, it already having realized $400 in that city. Another cake was presented by the employees and the officers of the steamer Cornelia. It was of immense size and was surmounted with a model in silver of the beautiful steamer. Within the cake were three gold rings, and the cake, cut in slices, sold for twenty-five cents a slice. General Connor, by telegraph through P. L. Shoaff, presented two lots on the corner of Weber Avenue and American Street, and Mrs. F. A. M. Baldwin presented a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, valued at $130, it being inclosed in a black walnut case, inlaid with pearl. One patriotic citizen, H. P. Robbins, who had nothing else to give, made a beer keg, thinking that perchance it might sell for five dollars. It was sold again and again and realized $137.50. Mrs. E. F. Hutchinson, now Mrs. Fred West, sent in a beautiful quilt made of silk, the material alone costing over $100. Interwoven were the flags of all nations—in the center the Stars and Stripes. Mrs. West purposed having the quilt sold and resold until $1,000 had been realized for each of the funds—the Sanitary, Christian and Freedmen's fund—and then it was to be sent to President Lincoln as a present from the loyal people of California. Before the quilt reached Washington, Lincoln was dead. In the selling of the various articles, H. S. Sargent, father of Dr. Sargent, was the auctioneer, and a person scarcely dared to wink, as it would be taken as a bid. From the sale of articles, a lecture and the entire proceeds of a ball given that night by the Union Guard $9,903 was the result. Many citizens and over 100 patriotic ladies worked hard to make the fair a success. Among the number were Ada Parker, Maggie McClellan, Nellie Meader, Addie Fisher, Maria Debnam, Maggie Clayes, Barbara Cadien, Tillie Brown, Mrs. H. Hewlett, Mrs. E. S. Holden, Mrs. Sidney Newell and Belle Tilden.

The Stockton Dragoons

The Stockton Dragoons, organized June 17, 1862, were famous more for the amusement they caused the bystanders than for proficiency in drill. Many of the members had never before ridden horseback, and to see them drilling their horses upon the trot or gallop and their swords dangling at their sides, was very funny. The leaders in the movement were Oscar M. Brown and R. S. Johnson. Johnson had been a member of the Guards, but he preferred riding to walking, and started out to form a cavalry company, and obtained forty-one signatures. The signers, assembling in the Eureka engine-house, were enrolled by John C. Byers, who was appointed as the enrolling officer by Judge Tyler. The following officers were elected: captain, O. M. Brown; first lieutenant, Phillip L. Shoaff; orderly sergeant, R. C. Johnson; second sergeant, I. V. Leffler; third sergeant, F. W. West; fourth sergeant, H. F. Horn; fifth sergeant, Edward Pennington; surgeon, Dr. Christopher Grattan; farrier, John Schreck. Their first appearance was July 12th, they on that occasion acting as escort to the Third Regiment of California volunteers on their way to Salt Lake. Again in October they acted as escort to Company A, Captain Ketcham, bound for

Humboldt County. The Dragoons were then in full uniform, and rode in saddles designed by Thomas Cunningham. They were without a flag until October 8, at which time they were presented with a beautiful silk banner by the Stockton ladies. Mrs. Caroline E. Dunbar presented the flag, Captain O. M. Brown responding in a neat speech. He resigned in February, 1863, and so did, R. S. Johnson, the former being commissioned as colonel of a regiment of cavalry, the latter as captain of Company K in the same regiment. Captain Johnson immediately opened a recruiting office and called for 100 volunteers. Captain Johnson served through the war, doing good work in Arizona among the Apaches. Captain T. K. Hook was Brown's successor, and, being displeased with the military law signed by Governor Haight, July 13, 1866, the Dragoons disbanded.

One of the most imposing impromptu celebrations of the Civil War was that of July 11, 1863, in honor of the victories of General U. S. Grant at Vicksburg, July 4th, and that of General Meade at Gettysburg a few days later. "The firing of cannon, the illumination of the public streets and the public buildings and many private residences, the waving of flags in every part of the city, and the music of the band combined to make it a scene unparalleled in brilliancy and seldom ever equalled in the enthusiasm it created." A procession was formed in front of Agricultural Hall comprising the Stockton Light Dragoons and citizens and led by the band of thirteen pieces, and citizens whooped and yelled. Every man carried an oil-burning torch and many carried transparencies. The procession after marching through the streets halted in front of the Weber House where a speakers' stand had been erected. The streets and balconies were literally packed as the meeting was called to order, and Charles H. Chamberlain selected as president and B. W. Owens, Charles T. Meader, Austin Sperry, Charles Grunsky, William Kierski, and Dr. Asa Clark, vice-presidents. The speakers were Rev. Charles R. Hendrickson of the Baptist Church, Thomas B. Shannon and Cornelius Cole, the latter still living and now past 100 years of age. The glee club was on hand and amid cheers sung the "Red, White and Blue," "John Brown" and the "Star Spangled Banner." From the stand a dispatch was read stating that the steamer Cornelia would arrive at 1 o'clock, decorated in honor of the great victories, and with fireworks. Soon after midnight the meeting adjourned and many hundreds then marched to the wharf, singing "John Brown" and "Marching Through Georgia," preceded by the band, there to await the steamer's arrival. Occasionally the band played a patriotic air, as the tired crowd anxiously gazed down the river for the approaching steamer. At last from the throng there came a shout, as a streak of fire was seen to shoot from earth to sky. This was answered from the wharf with rocket and shell, and the old gun on the bridge. These signals were given and repeated at intervals of perhaps ten minutes, until the steamer's arrival at Rough and Ready. As she came up the channel, excepting the danger signals only, not a light was seen, and soon the dark shadows of the steamer's outline came in sight. In the still, quiet night, the crowd almost held their breath in excited anticipation, and upon the water, smooth as a mill pond, the paddle-wheels were distinctly heard as they struck the water. Opposite Banner Island the bell was heard to strike, the wheels stopped, and as if by magic touch all around us was as bright as day. The steamer was in a blaze of light from bow to stern. Rockets went whizzing into air; the stars from the Roman candles fell like rain upon deck and water; the blue, red, white and green lights filled the air with smoke, and a deck hand dressed in navy costume, standing upon the pilot-house of the steamer, grasping in his right hand our country's flag, the living, breathing, central figure which completed the tableau, the most beautiful of any ever seen in California. Upon the wharf the excitement was intense. Rockets were fast sent into the air, the band played loud and strong, the cannon was rapidly fired, and the people shouted until they could shout no more. The display has never been reproduced and many were the congratulations of citizens to Captain Conkling and his officers for their patriotic work.

Stockton's Light Artillery Company

The largest and most expensive military company was the Stockton Light Artillery. It numbered about 120 of Stockton's best men, and when on parade they attracted much admiration. Their parades were few and far between because of the heavy expense, for it took thirty-two horses to draw the eight six-pound cannon and caissons, and each time the company has to pay for horse hire. The company was organized through the efforts of M. G. Cobb, a lawyer, who had formely been in command of the Boston Light Artillery. The company was enrolled September 10, 1864, with Moses G. Cobb, as captain; S. W. Sperry, first lieutenant; E. B. Bateman, second lieutenant; H. S. Sargent, third lieutenant, and George E. Weller, fourth lieutenant. The Adjutant General gave them the use of the four six-pound field guns and caissons then stored at Sacramento, and the cannon arrived October 6 of that year. They were placed in the George Natt Building, still

standing on the north side of the court house. The second story was used as the Union Guards Armory. The company were on parade only occasionally, because of the heavy expense. They turned out every July 4th and held also an annual parade. During the four years of their existence they had target practice on May 8, 1866. The company assembled at their armory that day and accompanied by the band marched to the Castle ranch on the Lower Sacramento Road. A target was set up in the tules a mile distant and each detachment of the company tried to hit the bull's eye. Lunch was then in order, followed by a sham battle in which each detachment loaded and fired at an imaginary enemy. The scene was very exciting and the hundreds of visitors obtained a slight idea of the horrors of war. The artillery company was disbanded under very peculiar circumstances. Upon receiving the news in Stockton of the nomination of General U. S. Grant for President the company fired a salute of 100 guns. This honor to the General who had defeated the rebels angered greatly the secession sympathisers then in power at Sacramento, and the company received orders to have all state property ready for inspection June 16, 1868. At that time the company assembled in full uniform and on the arrival of General Allen he was received by a salute of eleven guns. He later reviewed the company and insulted them by appearing in an undress uniform. The cannon, caissons and equipments were then turned over to him according to military tactics, and immediately some one yelled out "Three cheers for Grant and Colfax." There were given with a vim that made the hall echo.

Organization of the Stockton Guards

In the fall of 1871, just after the election of Newton Booth as governor, there was a call published for all Stocktonians in favor of forming an infantry company to assemble in Hickman's Hall, sign the roll and then participate in the jollification of the Booth and Pacheco club over the victory of the preceding Wednesday. At that time Adjutant-General Tom Cazneau granted permission to form a company in Stockton, and Maj. E. S. Pillsbury was chosen to preside over the meeting called to organize and elect officers. It was held December 12, 1871, and the company organized was named the Stockton Zouaves. Why they adopted this name I know not, for their uniforms were of dark blue, cut in the usual military style, although several years later they adopted a uniform of gray trimmed with black and gold. However, they soon came to be called commonly the Stockton Guards. In January, 1872, the company had sixty-nine men enrolled, and the following officers were elected: Captain, J. E. Lyon; first lieutenant, E. Scott; second lieutenant, Jonas P. Stockwell; sergeants, Ed. Delano, W. F. Fletcher, H. J. Todd, and J. Murray; corporals, J. C. Sullivan, J. A. Muldowney, John D. McDougall and C. E. Eurie; drummer, Phil Biven.

Many of the members had formerly tramped with the Union and City Guards, while some had been members of the Old Columbia Guards. The membership included not only the leading business and professional men of the city, but also its leading society men. It was, in fact, a military social club, and all its excursions, picnics and balls were recherche affairs. The shadow of battle ne'er crossed its pathway save once. "On with the dance; let joy be unconfined!" was its motto, and its record was marked with many a merry time.

It was a common custom to have the high dignitaries of the state as guests of the company. At its first annual ball, December 12, 1872, Governor Booth and staff, Brigadier-General Davies and staff, and Adjutant-General L. H. Foote were present, all in full uniform. After the monthly inspection, the zouaves or guards were drawn up in two-column ranks and Kate Davies, stepping to the front, presented the company with a beautiful parade flag. In a short speech the Adjutant-General received the flag in behalf of the company. Six years later Governor Irwin and staff were the guests of the Stockton Guard. During the afternoon the Governor visited the race-track to see Rarus trot a mile in 2:14½, the fastest mile of the Pacific Coast up to that time. In the evening at the anniversary ball, in behalf of the Stockton ladies, the Governor presented the company with a beautiful standard. Private Joe C. Campbell, later senior counsel for Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, received the flag in a ringing speech. At midnight the visitors were escorted to the Yosemite hotel, and, after being welcomed by Mayor Belding, enjoyed one of McBean's famous suppers.

In the military circles of San Joaquin County the men who stood prominently in the front rank were Col. P. Edward Conner, later made a brigadier-general, Capt. L. E. Lyons, and Col. John J. Nunan. It was the misfortune of the Stockton Guards in 1876 to lose Capt. Lyons as he went to San Francisco to reside. A man "born to command," he held the captaincy of the Union Guards from April 1, 1862, until disbanded. Just before he left the city the Stockton Guards, assembling in full uniform, presented him with a gold watch and chain and a Masonic emblem. Maj. William Gibson made the presentation speech, and

Maj. J. D. Peters answered for the ever-modest Captain. The officers in command at this time were: Captain, Eugene Lehe; first lieutenant and secretary, J. J. Nunan; second lieutenant, J. W. Payne; orderly sergeant, William Trivett, quartermaster sergeant, George C. Turner; sergeants, Tom E. Hersey, H. Baker, J. B. Douglass and W. B. Hanlon; corporals, John D. Gall, Charles Merrill, J. H. Condon, P. P. Garvey, S. C. Dorr, Ben. C. Kerr, W. R. Stone and G. Arrivev.

The Guards Honored by General Grant

The great event of 1879 was the visit of Ex-President Grant to California on his famous tour around the world. Extensive preparations has been made by the citizens of San Francisco to receive the military hero, and a big procession was planned. But the steamer Tokio, bringing the General from the Orient, arrived unexpectedly on the afternoon of September 20. The Stockton Guards had voted to attend the reception and unaware of the Tokio's arrival they took steamer passage for the Bay City the same afternoon, accompanied by the city officials and a large number of citizens, including D. J. Oullahan, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Grant. On reaching San Francisco they were much surprised and disappointed to find that the parade had hastily taken place. The metropolitans had a good laugh at the expense of the Stocktonians, but soon the laugh was on the other side. Mr. Oullahan, sending up his card to the General, was at once admitted, although strict orders had been given that no one would be seen. Mr. Oullahan explained the conditions of affairs, and Grant immediately gave orders to usher in Mayor G. C. Hyatt, the Councilmen, and Captain Lehe. The following morning at 9 o'clock he received the Stockton Guards in the Palace Hotel court, and the military of San Francisco felt like thirty cents, for the Guards were the only militiamen thus honored.

The Guards, numbering sixty-nine men, under the command of Captain Lehe and Lieutenant Nunan, left Stockton early on the morning of January 8, 1880, and on arriving at the Capital were received by the Sacramento Hussars, the City Guard, the Light Artillery, the Chico Guard, the Mexican Veterans, the Pioneers and the Rifle Cadets. Along the line of marching the Stockton company was the special feature of the parade. The Sacramento Bee said of Stockton's representatives: "The handsome gray uniforms faced with red and gilt braid made this company a conspicuous feature, and its excellent marching and the fine soldierly bearing of the members were the subject of much favorable comment." During the afternoon the officers of the visiting companies were tendered a reception at the Golden Eagle Hotel, and the rank and file were given a collation at the Western Hotel by Lieutenant-Colonel Creed Haymond. The company returned to Stockton on a special train at midnight.

The Stockton Rifle Cadets

It is difficult to realize the fact that many of Stockton's most active business men were but yesterday boy soldiers, the pride of the city, but such is the case. Forty-six years ago last February, as an auxiliary to the Stockton Guard, a company of boys known as the Stockton Rifle Cadets were organized under the direction of Capt. Eugene Lehe. The boys' parents entered heartily into the project and Captain Lehe sent for sixty navy musketoons at a cost of $3.50 each, and a committee consisting of George Wilhoit, Louis Hickman and Fred Stockwell was appointed to secure funds for uniforms and the balance due on the musketoons. The boys adopted as their uniform the handsome and dashing Zouave style —loose red trousers with white leggings, blue jackets trimmed with red, sky blue vests and caps of the same color with red tops. The mothers put many loving stitches in the uniforms of the boys. In May, 1877, the cadets elected the following officers: Captain, Louis Hickman; first lieutenant, Nat Moseley; senior second lieutenant, Everett Ruggles; junior second lieutenant, Will R. Thresher; orderly sergeant, George Wilhoit; quartermaster sergeant, Harry Lester; second sergeant, Harry Fanning; third sergeant, Ed Gnekow; fourth sergeant, Fred Stockwell; fifth sergeant, Eugene Grunsky; corporals, Fred Rowe, Edward Bond, Charles McKenzie, George Sellman, Bert Lyons, Louis Wagner, George Buck and Russell Melone. Among the privates were C. H. Ralph, George Rosech, Walter Henderson, Hy Barber, Henry Baker, George Lissenden, John Gross, Frank Witherley, George Goodell, Frank Cramblett, Jo Hale, Walter Haines, Al Tinkham, and several more. The cadets immediately settled down to business and, under their well-qualified instructor, Captain Lehe, who kept them constantly stimulated to action by comparing them with the Stockton Guards, they soon became well drilled and marched and handled their musketoons like veterans. It was a proud day when they made their first appearance, in May, 1877. As guests of the Guards, the Rifle Cadets and the St. Aloysius Cadets attended the Guards' picnic. In June the cadets gave an exhibition drill in Mozart Hall in the presence of their delighted parents and friends. After the drill the company was drawn up in line in the north part of the hall, and "Pet" Peters, escorted by her fater, the late Maj. J. D. Peters,

stepped to the front and presented them with a beautiful silk flag, a gift from her father. The flag, which cost $100, was bordered with heavy gold fringe, and an eagle surmounted the staff, from which hung gold cord and tassels.

The Cadets had been drilling faithfully, expecting to march in Stockton behind their flag in their first Fourth of July parade, but on that day they were in Sacramento. The Fourth of July committee of that city invited the cadets to parade and, as in the last week of June there were no indications of a celebration in Stockton, Captain Lehe accepted the invitation. In the meantime, just five days before the Fourth, the foremen of the Fire Department met and resolved to have a celebration. The following evening there was a mass meeting of citizens, and they made a special request to the Stockton Guards, the Rifle Cadets, and the St. Aloysius Cadets to remain in this city July 4th. Now there was trouble. The procrastination of the citizens had caused the band to accept an engagement to Modesto, and Lehe had promised to visit Sacramento. Most of the cadets were anxious to go to the Capital, and their parents saw no reason why they should not go. Considerable feeling was aroused, and the committee tried to persuade Lehe to remain in Stockton, but he said: "No, siree. You fellows have been dangling along here for the last two weeks and now since you're going to have a celebration you want me to go back on my word. Not much." A few of the cadets, probably at the request of their parents, remained at home and were in the parade with Captain Hickman in command. On the morning of the Fourth in a special train, accompanied by a detachment of the Guards, the cadets, fifty-eight strong, in command of Lieutenant Mosely, went to Sacramento with their well drilled drum corps, consisting of Albert Parker, John Yardley, Robert Bond, George Cornwall, E. Lissenden, Ed. Brown, and Sam Elliott. On arrival they were received by the Sacramento military companies and Rifle Cadets and escorted to the Golden Eagle Hotel. The Stockton boys were the feature of the procession. During the afternoon they passed in review before Generals Heran and Walsh and Major Clunie and staff. That night in the hotel they raised the old Nick. Imagining themselves upon the field of battle, the pillows flew, and not satisfied with that, they cut slits in the pillow cases, and then the feathers flew. When the landlord came with an array of servants to quell the riot, oh, what a sight! The boys had a fine time, however, and on reaching home the following day they were escorted to their armory by the St. Aloysius Cadets.

The Emmet Guard

This company was organized in 1879 and was named after the Irish patriot. It was an independent company, receiving no money from the state. In order to purchase arms and uniforms it gave social parties, the first of these being given in the Turnverein hall. J. J. Nunan, first lieutenant of the Stockton Guards, was elected captain of the new company, which eventually become Company B of the National Guards. Captain Nunan found the Irish boys full of life and bubbling over at times with native wit and action, but he soon succeeded in disciplining the Emmets and perfecting them in the manual of arms. In token of their esteem in May, 1885, they presented him with a costly sword and belt, Congressman James H. Budd making the presentation speech. A few years later they gave him a beautiful watch. In September of that year the company held its first public dress parade on the grounds in front of the new asylum. Preceded by a band, the soldiers marched to the grounds and, pitching their tents, named it Camp Hadley after Brigadier-General Hadley. After inspection drill and parade, they returned to the armory, where Father O'Connor, in a nicely worded speech, presented them with free tickets to an entertainment held that evening in the hall by the Catholic ladies.

The St. Aloysius Cadets

These cadets were a company of boys from ten to fifteen years of age, organized under the direction of Father Riordan, of St. Mary's Church. The lads were provided with light blue uniforms trimmed with red and white, and musketoons (real guns that would shoot). They were drilled by Lieutenant Nunan, and on their first appearance in public, St. Patrick's Day, 1887, they were the most conspicuous feature of the procession. Between the St. Aloysius Cadets, who were mostly students of the Catholic school, and the Rifle Cadets there was much friendly rivalry, and in September, 1878, a feature of the San Joaquin Valley Fair was a drill contest between the two companies. The association offered two prizes, a gold and a silver medal for the best and second best drilled cadet company. The Rifle Cadets took position first and went through the Upton tactics with precision and handled their musketoons and marched like veterans. The St. Aloysius Cadets, who averaged younger than the others, then appeared and went through the same drill. Captain Nunan, drillmaster of the St. Aloysius Cadets, was especially proud of their proficiency in the bayonet drill, but it had been agreed before the contest that it should

not count because the Rifle Cadets had not been trained in it. Merely as an exhibition, however, the younger boys were allowed to give the bayonet drill, and it captured the crowd which repeatedly cheered the performance of the various exercises which even adults find difficult to perform correctly. The judges then held a consultation and awarded the first prize to the St. Aloysius Cadets. A prize of $100 had been subscribed by the citizens, and this was divided between the two companies.

The Moquelemos Grant War

The affair between Sheriff Cunningham and the settlers on the Moquelemos grant was somewhat similar to the "squatter" affairs of early day. There was a dispute regarding a certain piece of land as to its ownership. It had been on trial in the court, and the decision had been against the settlers. There was a stand of wheat upon the land in dispute, and the settlers wanted to thresh the grain and also haul away some 250 sacks already threshed. The sheriff, so ordered by the Court, was anxious to perform the same job. Finally two men named Lynch and Hurlburt, who were the leaders of the settlers, informed the sheriff that on the morrow, June 9, 1884, 156 men would go to the Murray field and proceed to cut and thresh the grain. It was the most critical period in the history of San Joaquin County, for this band of well-armed men had defied the sheriff to carry out the Court's orders, and he alone was unable to cope with such a large body of men. Accordingly he called upon Brigadier-General Shepherd to assist him. The General held a consultation with Adjutant-Major William Gibson, and the result was that near the midnight hour Captains Lehe and Nunan were ordered to report to Sheriff Cunningham with their commands, the Stockton and Emmet Guards, supplied with the necessary camp equipage and each man with forty rounds of ammunition. Sergeants were sent hurrying over town to notify the men to appear at their armories at 8 o'clock. An hour later the companies in wagons started for the field of dispute. Sheriff Cunningham rode on in advance of the militia, and on his arrival Deputy Sheriff Crandell and Atwood reported that everything was quiet, though many settlers had assembled. The sheriff, approaching the men, read to them the Riot Act. A few minutes later the militia appeared, and one of the settlers, an old Grand Army man, exclaimed: "Boys, it won't do to fire upon the flag. We must give up." The settlers thereupon quietly dispersed. The two companies camped upon the ground and there remained until June 17 and during that time all of the grain was threshed and hauled away under the sheriff's direction.

The Centennial Celebration, 1876

Never again will the pioneers see such a magnificent Fourth of July celebration as that of 1876. It was the largest in numbers and the longest continued (three days). In early May the citizens began making arrangements, and J. D. Peters, the financial secretary of the previous year, reported $273 on hand. The council and the supervisors each appropriated $1,000, the citizens subscribed $2,000. Peters gave $500 and about the same amount was derived from entertainments given by the Choral Society and the Dramatic Club. On July 2, which was Sunday, there were patriotic services in all of the churches, those of the Methodists being the most interesting. The following day the merchants handsomely decorated their places of business, a triumphal arch, erected over Main Street at a cost of $280, was completed, and the band during the afternoon gave a concert upon the square. In the evening there was a torchlight procession, the Oakland brass band furnishing the music for it. The Stockton Guard and Grand Marshal Peters marched to the train to meet the band and escort the orator, Thomas Fitch, to the hotel. For the occasion Daniel O'Connell, the California Irish poet, wrote a poem, the last stanza being as follows: "Then rally, rally everyone; Be out at dawn to see the fun, And shame on any mother's son, That shirks the great Centennial!" On the morning of the Fourth every bell in the city shouted for joy, and early the cannon's roar awoke the populace. The crowds from the mountains and the country assembled early upon the streets, and at 9 o'clock the aides of the Grand Marshall, sixty in number, rode to his residence and surprised him by presenting him with a beautiful Philadelphia sash, bordered with gold lace and having upon it a handsomely designed shield worked in the silk with gold thread. The presentation speech was made by Van R. Paterson, and Grand Marshal Peters made a brief reply. The procession, which was three and one-half miles in length, was already forming, the first division being in command of John D. McDougall as Marshal, with S. S. Burge and J. A. McDougald as aides. In this division was the Stockton Cornet Band, followed by the Guards, Mexican Veterans bearing the American and Mexican flags, the Pioneers, and William Gelebert, a marine on the Savannah, carrying the flag of the old warship, and the judiciary in carriages. W. L. Overhiser, with Putnam Visher and George W. Bressler, led the second division. It was composed of Grangers and their wives and daughters. The third division was in charge of Fingal Hinds, John Kafitz and A.

F. Naher, with a drum corps in which two Continentals played the fife and drum. The Odd Fellows were with this division. Then came the San Joaquin Silver Band, Jabez Harris leader, playing the quickstep of the Fire Department, with Chief Thomas Cunningham as marshal and J. L. Boucher and Charles Whitkopf, aides. The German and the Jewish societies formed the fifth division, under the command of William Kierski, with Louis M. Barney and Fred Hahn, aides. In this division there was a wagon bearing plaster of Paris busts of the immortal patriots, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and Paine, together with a Goddess of Liberty. These busts were later presented to the Turnverein Society by William Freeman in behalf of the Free Thought Society. The Oakland band in the sixth division was preceded by Marshal S. V. Tredway and Frank Davis and John Perrott. Following the band, a triumphal car was seen drawn by twelve white horses. Upon the car sat a large number of beautiful young ladies dressed in white and wearing sashes of red, white and blue, each lady representing a goddess or a State. The Goddess of Liberty in a beautiful costume of costly texture was impersonated by Abbie Gray, and around her sat as goddesses Lila Moore, Nettie Van Vlear, Ada Moore and Susie Benton. Emma Debnam represented agriculture, and Eva Van Vlear, art, while Will Hickman and William Westbay represented the army and navy. The states were represented in part by Estell Simpson, Ruth Clifford, Emma Hansel, Hannah Kierski, Nellie Debnam, Emma Sperry, Maud Southworth, Maggie Cunningham, Emma Wagner, Nellie Blossom and Maggie Clayes. In a carriage following the car rode "Pet" Peters and Mary Hickman, the one representing a lady dressed in fashion of 1776 and the other in the fashionable dress of the time. The exercises of the day were held in a warehouse on Mormon Channel and the united bands furnished the instrumental music. The Choral Society was present, and 1,000 public school children under the direction of H. J. Todd and accompanied by five organs and the bands sang a hymn composed for the day by Dudley Buck, the great composer. Louis Noble read the Declaration, Mary Woodbridge recited a poem, and Thomas Fitch delivered the oration. During the afternoon there were boat and foot-races and Grand Marshal Peters tendered his aides a banquet in Mozart Hall. About $1,000 was spent for the fireworks of the evening, and complaint was made that they were not equal to the display of 1875, which cost only $750. On the third day there was a trapeze performance on the square. A balloon ascension had been advertised, but it was a failure because of the density in those days of the lighting gas. The balloon would not carry the weight of the man and his sandbags. Finally, not to disappoint the crowd, he took out the sandbags and cut loose the balloon, thus risking a loss of several hundred dollars. His only thanks were the jeers of the people, the most of whom had never seen a balloon ascension. There were also in the afternoon an exhibition drill of the Fire Department. The Weber engine ran into the side of a house before it was fairly started and snapped a singletree. The Babcock was on time, and the Eureka, running three and one-half blocks, set and was forcing water through the hose in one and one-half minutes. In the evening the "Invicibles" burlesqued every feature of the procession and exercises of the morning.

Ex-President Grant Visits Stockton.

Two years after the Centennial celebration the citizens had the honor of welcoming the nation's ex-president and its greatest General, U. S. Grant. He was then on his way to Washington, having arrived at San Francisco, from China, September 19, 1879, thus completing his tour of the world. His arrival in Stockton on the afternoon of September 30 was greeted by thousands of citizens, and cheer after cheer rent the air as he and his party stepped from the train. A committee of citizens had met him at Lathrop and escorted him to the city. The town had been beautifully decorated in his honor and said an eyewitness: "Looking from the Southern Pacific depot down Main Street the air seemed literally full of flags the entire length of the streets." After the ex-president had been introduced to Mayor G. C. Hyatt and other citizens by D. J. Oullahan, Grant and his party were escorted to carriages and the procession, led by the Grand Marshal Robert S. Johnson and his aides, Doctors A. T. Hudson, Asa Clark, Robert K. Reid and Otis Perrine, began moving down Main Street. In the line of march was the Stockton Cornet Band, the Stockton and Emmet Guards, St. Aloysius Cadets, Stockton Rifle Cadets, Mexican War and Civil War veterans, city and county officials, Harris Silver Band and Fire Department. On the Hunter Street plaza the public school children, 3,000 in number, had been lined up in three ranks, and the procession arriving at the plaza it halted and Grant stepping from the carriage walked slowly along the line of children, each child waving a small flag. The ex-president was then escorted to the Yosemite House where the proprietor, James Cole, had prepared a fine collation. At the head of the table on a raised platform sat Mayor Hyatt and on his right hand Ex-President Grant, Dr. George A. Shurtleff, Mrs. D. J. Oullahan, a

sister-in-law of Mrs. Grant, General John F. Miller, California's Congressional Senator, Miss Julia Weber, and J. Russell Young, Grant's biographical writer. Toasts were numerous and Grant said in his few remarks, "I was never West of the Rocky Mountains, except as a soldier in the Mexican War until 1852. I was in Knights Ferry three times, once in '52, once in '53. I think I never remained there at one time longer than a week." Knights Ferry was the home of his brothers-in-law, George W. Lewis, and John Dent. It was the intention of the Stockton Guard to tender the city's guest a reception and ball in Mozart Hall but Grant was obliged to leave that evening for Sacramento. The ball was given, but hundreds of persons were disappointed as they anticipated seeing an Ex-President.

Off For the War

The members of the Stockton and Emmet Guard together with other companies in Central California had been anxious for a long time to form a battalion. At the encampment at Santa Cruz in July, 1885, this was effected and the companies were then officially known as Company A and Company B, Sixth Regiment, National Guard of California. Up to this time they had been independent companies paying their own expenses, but as a part of the National Guard the state paid all necessary expenses. In 1898 came the war with Spain, Congress declaring war on April 19, after the blowing up of the battleship Maine, January 5, in Havana harbor and drowning 250 seamen. The victory of George Dewey at Manila took place May 1, and shortly after this preparations were made to send troops to the Philippine Islands. The California militia was anxious to go to the seat of war, and Companies A and B began recruiting until the former had enlisted 100 and Company B, 103 men. The companies were later cut down by physical examination to 85 men. The two commands, Company A, Captain Charles Dasher, and Company B, Captain William Bruch, were ordered to report at their armory on Weber Avenue at 8 o'clock, Sunday, May 8, there to await the arrival by train from the south of Company C of Fresno, Capt. George O. Duncan; Company E, Visalia, Capt. George W. Stuart, and Company H from Merced, Capt. Art. S. Guthrie. While Companies A and B were in waiting, Frank Cutting, in behalf of his father, Louis M. Cutting, presented them a handsome regimental flag, manufactured from the first silk made into cloth in California. Between three and four o'clock thousands of citizens began assembling on the Hunter Street square to bid farewell to the militia. It was quite late when the train arrived from the south and began their march to the steamer landing. As the companies under the command of Col. Will R. Johnson boarded the steamer there were cheers and some tears, for many wives, mothers and sweethearts thought that perhaps never again would they see their loved ones. The men were sent to the barracks at the Presidio, San Francisco, expecting to be sent to the Philippine Islands. But the war was of such short duration—August, 1898—that Johnson's command did not ever smell war powder, and they returned to Stockton, in September, a very disappointed body of soldiers. In this war in which the United States Navy played so important a part, the flight of the battleship Oregon, from San Francisco to Santiago harbor was one of the most remarkable events of naval history. MacMasters, the historian, says it was "the swiftest, longest voyage ever made by a battleship." A pupil of the eighth grade of the public school, Lester Gnekow, several years later, reading of the wonderful event, wrote the following descriptive rhyme.

As she steamed on through the Golden Gate,
She courtesied to the swell,
And the Californians said "Good-by"
To the ship they loved so well.

Her prow to the southward she turned,
When she reached the ocean blue,
How fiercely her fires burned,
As on and on she flew.

She raced along o'er the ocean's breast,
A battleship sailing alone,
For her famous deed we love her best,
The brave old dauntless Oregon.

The waters parted as she flew through,
Often clouds obscured the sun,
But in sunshine or storm the brave ship
Stayed on the world's famous run.

A hostile fleet might heave into sight,
But did she falter? Nay!
On, on, she went both day and night,
Like a phanton ship in her coat of gray.

"On! On!" was the cry of the brave crew,
Northward now the ship sails.
"We must be there where shells fall like hail!"
"We must be there when the battle is fought!"

The story is now upon all lips,
Yet, since then many years have gone.
But undying fame our nation won,
By that matchless race of the Oregon.

President McKinley's Visit

We who live in California are greatly handicapped in one respect, namely, that of hearing the great vocalists, operas, lecturers and brainiest men of the nation, occasionally only, because of our great distance from the centers of population. In the East and Middle West

it is no uncommon sight to see the President of the United States, but in Stockton we have seen but one President during his term of office, William McKinley. President McKinley came to California principally on account of his wife's health. They left Washington April 29, 1901, and arrived at Los Angeles over the southern route May 8. He arrived at San Francisco May 14 and was the guest of Henry Scott. Along his entire route he received a splendid but quiet ovation, for orders had been given that there be no noisy demonstration or firing of cannon. The life of his wife went up and down like the flickering of a candle and finally his physicians told him to hasten back home as soon as possible. He had then been in the state sixteen days and great preparations had been made in Stockton to receive him. The Presidential coaches were routed for Washington by the way of Stockton, and May 25 word was received that the train bearing the President and party would arrive at 1:35 p. m. and depart at 2:05. Excursion trains had been run by the Southern Pacific from all parts of the surrounding country and long before the hour named there were probably 10,000 people at the depot. A small platform had been erected by the side of the track, from which it was expected that the President would briefly address the people. By some mistake or mismanagement this plan failed. As the train slowly moved into the depot, the immense crowd were undecided what to do; whether to loudly cheer the President or remain silent because of the severe illness of Mrs. McKinley, and a suppressed cheer was given. Before the train had ceased to move the President and his secretary, George B. Cortelyou, appeared upon the rear platform. Immediately Rev. W. C. Evans, one of the reception committee, and who knew the President in his home town, Canton, Ohio, pushed his way through the press and ascending the platform welcomed McKinley. He asked the President to speak a few words to the multitude there to welcome him. He consented, then hesitated, and as the tears filled his eyes he replied, "I cannot do it," for perhaps his wife lay dying within the sound of his voice. Cortelyou then stepped forward and said in a commanding voice, "The President will not speak." In the meantime Mayor Harrison, Frank D. Nichol and Fred M. West, also of the reception committee, had succeeded in reaching the platform, and they were introduced to the President by the Rev. W. C. Evans. Before the introduction was concluded the train began slowly moving over the rails, much to the astonishment of the people, and before many of them realized it the train was speeding onward. There was a great disappointment for thousands had never seen the President. Many of them had come many miles and they failed to get even a glimpse of him because of the crowd. They were packed in solid for 300 feet around the rear platform.

Less than four months later the citizens of Stockton were startled on the morning of September 6, 1901, by the associated dispatch that the President was shot by a Polish anarchist and dangerously wounded while, holding a reception at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Thousands of citizens were in line shaking hands with the President and as he extended his hand to the assassin he drew a revolver from his left hand pocket and shot the President in the abdomen. The President died September 14 and his last words were, "Good-by. It is God's way. His will be done." Services were held the following Sunday in the Baptist and Christian Churches in memoriam, the auditoriums being draped in crepe. On the morning of the funeral a special mass celebration was held in the Catholic Church and memorial services in the Jewish Synagogue, and the German Lutheran Church. It was decided by the patriots of California to hold the memorial services at the same date as the funeral services in Canton, Ohio, September 16. On that day thirteen guns were fired at sunrise, a Presidential salute of thirty-one guns at noon, and a national salute of forty-five guns at sunset. Guns were also fired every half hour during the day. "With flags folded and wreathed in crepe, to the music of muffled drum, and the wailing of dirges and whilst the bells tolled a mournful requiem a procession such as Stockton never saw before moved in solemn mien, and measured steps through the streets of the city." The memorial exercises were held in the pavillion, which was decorated in the colors of mourning. A large chorus were present, under the direction of Miss Gertrude Elliott. The program opened with Chopin's funeral march by A. Clarke Blossom's orchestra; scripture reading, Rev. J. W. Lundy; prayer, Rev. R. H. Sink; chorus, America; address, E. I. Jones, McKinley, the Citizen and Lawyer; address, Frank D. Nichol, McKinley, the Soldier and Statesman; chorus, "Nearer My God to Thee," the President's favorite hymn. The words were chanted to him just previous to his death. Address, Rev. W. C. Evans, "McKinley, the Christian"; Rev. Thomas A. Boyer, benediction, bugle signal, Lights Out, by Sergeant Burk of Rawlins Post, G. A. R.

Torpedo Boats Visit Stockton

One of the most extraordinary events in the state occurred July 3, 1909, when four of "Uncle Sam's" fighting craft anchored in Stockton

Channel. It was the first time that vessels of that class had ever ran up the inland waters, and it proved conclusively that ocean-going craft—the Lawrence drew fourteen feet of water—could reach this city. The Chamber of Commerce got in touch with the commandant at Mare Island and succeeded in having the flotilla ordered to Stockton. A general committee was appointed to make arrangements for the events and Frank Guernsey and George S. Melone were appointed as a reception committee to go to Sausalito and escort the fleet to this city. The four boats under the command of Lieutenant H. E. Howe and Ben Jarvis as pilot left Antioch on the morning of July 3 and arrived at 4 o'clock P. M. The steamer McDonald, with a band of music on board and a large number of citizens, steamed down the river, and met the flotilla at Wakefield's landing. As she passed each boat the steamer dipped her flag, the band playing and the fleet responded by dipping their flags. At the mouth of Stockton Channel, the gateway to the city, as it was called, the McDonald blew a long blast on her whistle. All the whistles in the city began tooting and the bells ringing, and immediately an immense crowd began hurrying to the wharf. As the four boats moved up the channel, the flagship Lawrence leading, and the Farragut, Goldsborough and Davis trailing at a distance of 400 yards apart, it was a thrilling sight. The crowd cheered and cheered until they were hoarse, and even after the boats were tied to the wharf they continued cheering. The flotilla remained here until July 10 and visitors were permitted on board every day. Over 20,000 persons, men and women and children visited the boats, from the boiler room to the pilot house, and everything was explained to them by the jackies. During their visit 160 of the number were given shore leave at the same time and were tendered a banquet at Oak Park, free rides on the street cars and free swimming at the Mineral Baths, now just purchased by the city. A dance was also tendered them in Masonic Hall. The officers were entertained at the Yosemite House by the general committee. The entire command were in line in the parade of July 4 and in their line formation they moved as one man. On the morning of July 10 the order was given to cast off and in less than two minutes every boat was in the middle of the stream on the way to Antioch. The Davis, the smallest boat, in command of Lieutenant John W. Lewis, shot away like an arrow at a thirty mile an hour speed. The other boats were in charge of three pilots from the California Navigation and Improvement Company, as the Lawrence grounded on a sand bar in rounding one of the points, and lost one of her propeller blades. There was a delightful sequel to this visit of the torpedo boats for in the following year, on May 12, Lieutenant Lewis of the Davis was married to Lenora Musto, a daughter of the pioneer merchant, Peter Musto.

The Liberty Bell

One of the precious relics of the Revolutionary War, the old Liberty Bell, now resting in the state house at Philadelphia. This bell rang out the thrilling news on the afternnon of July 4, 1776, that Congress had signed the immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. On this bell are inscribed the words, "Proclaim liberty through all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." The Philadelphians cherish this bell with an almost sacred devotion, and although tens of thousands of persons have visited it, they would not permit the bell to be taken from its first surroundings until the Panama Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. At that time a Pennsylvania building was erected upon the grounds, and the guardians of the bell permitted its transportation across the continent to San Francisco. The bell was badly cracked and to prevent any further injury, from the vibration of the train, a special gondola car was built for its transportation. The train of six coaches containing all of the officials of Philadelphia was routed to the Exposition over the Southern Pacific by the way of Stockton, but although arrangements had been made for the detention of the special train, all along the route no arrangements had been made for its detention here. Finally some citizens and the Chamber of Commerce got busy and the time schedule was changed for the stopping here of the train for one-half hour. The train arrived July 16 at 5:50 o'clock P. M., one hour late because of the immense crowd at Sacramento. Long before that hour the track at the depot was jammed with a crowd of at least 20,000 people, and the late comers could not get within a half a block of the car. The Stockton and Moose bands were on hand to salute the bell and a reception committee comprising Mayor Richard P. Reibenstein, Mrs. Herman C. Meyers from the Philomathean club, Charles K. Tower from the Rotary club, Mrs. J. D. Young from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Raymond Miller from the Merchants' Association to receive and entertain the party but there was no time for receptions. As soon as the train stopped Miss Loraine Klack, the president of the Native Daughters, stepped aboard the open car and placed a wreath of laurel on the bell, she making a few appropriate remarks. There was no further ceremony, and at the expiration of the allotted time the special sped on to the Exposition grounds.

Readers, did you note the inscription on the Liberty Bell, "Proclaim liberty through all the

land?" Two years later the "Sons of Liberty" were fighting on French soil that powerful nation, a Bismarkian United Germany, for the freedom of the world. In that terrible time San Joaquin County lost ninety-one of her loyal sons, two in airplane accidents, twelve from wounds, twenty-two from disease, twenty-five from various causes and twenty-five in action. Westley Allen Stone was the first San Joaquin boy to fall in action and his body was brought home to rest in his native soil, and he was buried with the honors of a loyal soldier. Where he fell thousands died and by the poem of Lieut.-Col. John McCrae we hear them say:

In Flanders' fields the poppies grow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders' fields.

Early in November, 1918, the Germans, to save their capital from destruction for the allied troops, with the Americans in the lead, were fast closing on Berlin, raised the white flag and armistice was declared. This indicated the end of the war and as soon as the news was received in Stockton, "Pandemonium broke forth, and the people went wild." The news spread like wildfire and in a few minutes all of the whistles of the factories and steamboats were blowing and the bells of the city ringing out the good news. The foremen of factories gave their men a half holiday and in their working clothes they came upon the streets to learn as quickly as possible the full particulars. At 11:30 the fire department was on the streets parading and until 1:30 the entire force of the Holt Manufacturing Company were marching the streets in their working outfits, the women carrying flags and the men setting off firecrackers and firing revolvers. An hour later there was a citizen impromptu procession, and led by the Sampson Factory band, the Home Guards, High School Cadets and hundreds of citizens passed through the streets cheering and dancing. It was a parade aimless in its character, but it served to relieve the high tension of the people's nerves during the previous two years.

The Home Welcoming

Weep as we may for the heroes slain, yet we rejoice that so many were spared to return to their loved ones and friends, and Governor Stephens proclaimed November 11, 1919, as an "Armistice Day," a time to welcome home the boys. To celebrate the day in a becoming manner $3,000 was raised by subscriptions, the money to be used in paying for parade expenses, a barbecue for the ex-soldiers and sailors, fireworks and dancing. The parade was formed on Hunter Street with Frank Boggs as grand marshal and Dr. S. W. Hopkins, E. W. Drury, J. P. Watkins and M. P. Shaughnessy as aids. It was very appropriate that these men, as members of the city and county exemption board, had sent the boys to war, and now they led the procession and welcome them home. The parade comprised the Home Guards, Rawlins Post, G. A. R., the Woman's Relief Corps, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Union Band, Spanish War Veterans, Marine Band, Boy Scouts, Red Cross service nurses, Gold Star float, soldiers of the Army and Navy. The exercises were held in the T. & D. theater, Col. Charles E. Stanton of General Pershing's staff making the principal address. Upon the stage with him were the members of Rawlins Post, the Women's Relief Corps, and Mayor Alexander Oullahan, who made the opening address. At twelve o'clock the soldiers and marines were given a barbecue picnic at Oak Park, and over 1,600 were fed. During the afternoon, in behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. Celia Klack, the president, presented a beautiful American flag to Karl Ross Post, American Legion. Warren Atherton received it for the Post.

CHAPTER XIX

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

ALTHOUGH Stockton, along civic lines had not progressed very rapidly, she has made splendid progress along educational lines in the erection of handsome and convenient buildings for school purposes, employing an efficient corps of teachers, and the encouragement of education in every possible way. From the earliest history of the city we find men giving their time and money for the education of the boys and girls not only in public but in religious schooling. The first attempt to establish a school was made by Charles M. Blake, who later become a geologist. To assist him in his laudable efforts, Capt. Charles M. Weber, at a cost of some $600, erected a small schoolroom on Main Street, where later was located Hale's Dry Goods Store. He was unable to establish a school, there being only a few children in the town, and went to San Jose, where he was more successful. The small school which Weber built was later used as a Presbyterian parsonage until the erection of the brick church. In the following spring, 1851, through the efforts of several liberal minded citizens, namely Edward Canavan, R. S. Ellsworth, Dr. Richard P. Ashe, and Dr. Christopher Grattan, a public school was established. Dr. William P. Hazelton, a dentist by profession, was induced to take charge of the school. The parents of children were given notice of the school by the following advertisement in August, 1851: "The public are informed that free public school is opened in the Academy building, where all orderly children, of suitable age, may receive instruction free of charge." The teacher in his report to the state superintendent said: "All children are admitted whether they pay or not, a small amount being subscribed by citizens towards defraying somewhat the expenses of the school." Dr. Hazelton, in his report to the state superintendent of instruction, John G. Marvin, said: "There are but two schools in the county and they are at Stockton." "The one under my charge was opened about a year ago. The whole number of children who have attended during that time is 116; average weekly attendance, 31; whole number of males, 76; whole number of females, 40. The other school has been open only two or three months. The teachers report eight scholars in attendance. In my school the scholars are admitted free. The result of this arrangement has been to nearly double the previous number of scholars in school; a large majority are from the Western states." Dr. Hazelton's school was of short duration as he was compelled to give it up on account of poor health.

In the meantime a Mrs. Newman an English lady, quaint but well educated, established a school in the South Methodist church and declared herself as "The Pioneer Educator of San Joaquin," and she stated "She was prepared to receive a few lady boarders." Soon after this Rev. W. G. Ganders opened a school in the Christian church on San Joaquin Street near Weber Avenue. Rev. John B. Saxton, who founded the Baptist church, married a former schoolteacher, and his wife brought with her from the East a number of school books, with the idea of opening a private school, and in March, 1853, she announced: "The subscriber wishes to inform her friends and the public that she will open a select school for young ladies in the Baptist church on Monday, the 4th of April next. From her long experience in teaching and the fact that only a limited number of pupils will be admitted she hopes to give entire satisfaction." Three months later Mrs. Clara F. Woods, the wife of Isaac Woods, a brother to the pastor of the Presbyterian church, announced "a select school of young ladies" in the new school room on the north side of the slough, in which the usual branches of the English language will be taught. In the meantime the public free school was established and Mrs. Woods was induced by the school trustees to give up her private school and take charge of the girls' public school. Her private school was then continued by Miss Mary Kroh, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Kroh. After a time Mrs. Woods resigned and Miss Kroh was induced to fill her place. The pioneer schoolhouse, where now the Washington school is located, was vacant until 1855, when Miss Sarah Hutchinson announced, "A select school will open this morning, August 1, at 9 o'clock in the building formerly occupied by Miss Mary Kroh for a smiliar purpose."

In the earlier days there was a tendency among some of the Christian denominations to establish sectarian schools, and the Presbyterians opened a school in the church in August, 1852, and called it the "Stockton Female Seminary." The trustees, C. G. Rynerson, C. W. Phelps, Henry A. Crabb and Samuel C. Grove, were all Presbyterians. The Methodists then established a school for boys under

the name of the "Stockton Academy." The school was located at the corner of Market and San Joaquin streets, where the Lafayette school was located. The Stockton Academy was soon moved to Sutter Street and girls were then admitted to the school. Many of the better class preferred to send their children to private schools because of the bad repute for several years of the public schools. The children of the public schools were composed of all classes, American, Irish, German, Jews and Mexicans. There were at the time no Japanese in the city. Many of these families were dirty and filthy, and the children were no better; they would lie, steal, use vile language, scribble on the walls and send obscene notes to the girls. It was not surprising that many parents sent their children, especially their girls, to private schools or seminaries. Another class, anxious to educate their chldren, permitted them to select their own schools, and the writer attended the public school, and Collins and Van Doren's seminary all within the space of two years. As there was a change of books, teachers and classes in each school a scholar did not make much headway. The first seminary in the county was established in the Henrietta House, the locality later being known first as Collegeville and now Eight Mile Corners. The announcement declared, "The first session of the San Joaquin Female Seminary will commence the first Wednesday in October, 1855, under the direction of Mr. D. A. Morris. It is located on the road leading from Stockton to Mokelumne Hill, in a retired and healthful location, and is a comfortable and pleasant home. As this is the only female seminary in this section of the State, it should be well patronized." This college was in existence as late as September, 1867. The proprietor stating that "The San Joaquin College, situated on the Mariposa road, eight miles from Stockton, is proverbial for the salubrity of its climate. The faculty consists of the following: Rev. John Wheeler, president; J. J. McConnell, H. Z. Morris, A. B.; L. R. Chalmers, M. D.; Mrs. N. J. Miller and Mrs. M. Neumiller, teachers. Thirty pupils are now enlisted and twenty more will arrive in a few days."

The Stockton Female Seminary

In September, 1858, Dr. Cyrus Collins, a Maine Yankee, conceived the project of founding a seminary where the scholars might have the advantage of an education higher than that taught in the public schools. He interested in the project as trustees such reputable citizens as Dr. E. S. Holden, B. W. Bours, P. Edward Connor, Jeremiah Sarles, Dr. Christopher Grattan and Andrew Wolf, Austin Sperry, John M. Buffington and Henry H. Hewlett. Purchasing the block of land on which is now located the Congregational Church and erecting a two-story brick building, he stated, "The edifice is new and built especially for this purpose." During the high water there was a running stream through the southeast corner of the block into McLeod's Lake, and on the same ground there was a pretty grove of small oak trees. The first session of the school was opened in March, 1859, for a five-month term ending in July. For a term the fees were: "Board and room, tuition, English branches, $150; tuition in common English, $30; with natural science and higher mathematics, $40; piano or guitar, $50; ancient or modern language, $25; drawing and painting, $25; boarding pupils must provide their own bedroom furniture. At the end of the term a two days' examination was held and a visitor stated that "much proficiency was displayed by the young ladies in the higher branches as well as in the ordinary studies. The examination will continue today and it is hoped that Dr. Collins and his lady will be greeted by a large number of vistors." On that evening the young ladies gave a ball in the school room, for the purpose of obtaining money to purchase a school library. The officers of the seminary library association were Mary Buffington, president; Maggie McLellan, vice-president; Mattie Sanders, secretary, and Sarah Hammond, treasurer; Mary Patrick, librarian. The membership fee was one dollar or books equivalent to that amount. In time they "collected quite a goodly sized library." Dr. Collins and his wife conducted this seminary until 1861. At that time he was elected county superintendent of schools, in the Republican sweep of that year, and the seminary was leased to Dr. William Van Doren.

William Van Doren was a professo r of mathematics in Wentworth College, Missouri, but was compelled to leave the state because of his Union proclivities. Coming to California he first located in Napa, but, hearing of Dr. Collins' seminary, he came to Stockton and leasing the building advertised, "The Stockton seminary lately occupied by Dr. Cyrus Collins would be opened on Monday, March 2, 1863, as a first class boarding and day school for young ladies and boys." Under his management this seminary became a historic building of national importance because of the fact that Thomas B. Reed, later speaker of the House of Representatives was for a few months one of the teachers. Reed, a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, came to California looking for work. How he came to visit Stockton and met Dr. Van Doren I know not, but he was engaged to teach mathematics and Latin.

He was a big awkward fellow about twenty-two years of age, big head, hands and feet and homely. The girl pupils began making fun of him the first day he entered the school room. It was his custom to open and read his letters during school hours and well do I remember St. Valentine's day, '64, I think it was. Reed began opening his letters, the girls watching him. Opening one letter, he turned red in the face and quickly tore it up and threw it into the waste basket, while throughout the room the girls snickered. It was a comic valentine of a teacher in school. Reed was very hot tempered and so bashful that he scarcely ever spoke to one of his girls outside of school hours, and, as I have stated, he was the butt of many jokes. He taught school a few months only and then, resigning, began the study of law in one of the Stockton law offices. He at that time had some kind of political pull, for, returning to the East, we learned that he had been appointed a clerk in the Washington Navy Yard Department. After that he was elected to Congress and finally became speaker of the House, ruling it for several years with a dictatorial hand. The Democrats tried in every manner possible to dethrone him, and Reed was known throughout the country as "Czar Reed." He never forgot Stockton and whenever a Stocktonian visited Washington he was treated with the greatest courtesy. When Marion De Vries was elected to Congress in 1896 Speaker Reed was very courteous to him, although a Democrat, because he was from Stockton, and materially assisted the Stocktonian in obtaining his first government position. Resigning at the end of the school term, June, 1864, Reed suggested that Professor Van Doren send East and engage as a teacher William E. Green. He arrived in Stockton before the opening of the fall term and Professor Van Doren announced that the fall term of the school would open September 4, 1864, with W. E. Green as teacher of mathematics, Mattie and Mary Van Doren as teachers of the English branches; Nellie Whitney, then the organist in the Episcopal Church, as teacher of piano, and Professor Wilson, teacher of vocal music. William Green was the exact antithesis of Reed. He was tall and slim, cool and calculating and a good disciplinarian. It took him several weeks to discipline his pupils, but he succeeded. I know, for he stood me up in the corner of the schoolroom one day, facing the wall. Greene taught school about a year and then began studying law with John C. Byers. He then was nominated for county judge in 1867 on the Republican ticket, and was elected. Marrying Isabelle Webster, one of his former pupils, he removed to Alameda County. He was elected a county judge and remained in office until his death about twenty years later.

Dr. Hunt's Seminary

Dr. Hunt, an ordained Methodist preacher, taught school for many years in the South. He was opposed to slavery, however, and in 1859 came to Stockton from Tennessee. He purchased the block of land cornering on the northwest intersection of El Dorado and Park streets, and erecting a two-story brick building opened "Hunt's Female Seminary." The school was in a prospering condition for several years, but improvement in the public schools, and the coming of the Central Pacific Railroad caused a loss of scholars and in 1873 the school was closed. At that parents began sending their girls to Mills Seminary in Alameda County, others going to the State University. Several of the Episcopalians sent their boys to a sectarian military school at Benicia. Dr. Hunt, beside teaching school, raised fruit, and he had a large number of fruit trees in the block. The trees were watered by a singular contrivance at the corner of El Dorado and Park Street. There was considerable water in the channel left over from the winter and spring freshets, and by small revolving buckets he would lift the water by turning a crank and it would flow into the water troughs and be conducted to any part of the garden. Soon after the closing of the school Mr. Hunt died and the block was sold and cut up into building lots. Charles Belding, the soda manufacturer, purchased the property, and building a handsome residence on El Dorado Street, used a part of the seminary building as a stable.

St. Agnes Academy and Catholic Schools

The first Catholic school was on the corner of Sutter and Lafayette streets, St. Clair Lever being the teacher, but it failed for want of patronage. In 1865 a second school was opened with Mary O'Donnell as teacher. In this school was Seraphine Bosche, formerly one of the brightest pupils in M. J. Ryan's class in the public. In later years she became very devout and in August, 1878, she entered St. Catherine's Convent at Benicia. In 1884 a boys' school was contemplated, and at Father O'Connor's solicitation four Brothers came from Dayton, Ohio, to take charge of the Brother's school. In the meantime, the old Catholic church was remodeled and fitted up as a school and Brothers' residence and in August, 1884, it was dedicated and consecrated by Bishop Riordan. In the morning he performed high mass, with Professor Dohrmann at the organ, Lottie Crawford of St. Patrick's Church, singing the Ave Maria. In the afternoon the school was dedicated at its close, the

Bishop giving a scholarly address on the Catholic view of the school question. Some years ago the old Catholic Church was torn down to make room for a two-story brick building. It was erected on the church property facing San Joaquin Street and the building is used as a boys' school, with Weber hall in the north end of the second story. Eight years previous to the establishing of the Brother's school, Father O'Connor planned the establishing of a girls' academy, with Sisters of Charity in charge. Captain Weber was approached upon the subject and as he was then tearing down the old Corinthian building all the available lumber was hauled to the proposed site of the new academy building. A number of the Sisters were sent to Stockton, and they collected the necessary building fund, $20,000. The building was finished in due time and St. Agnes Academy was dedicated and consecrated March 17, 1876. In the morning there was high mass, the Stockton cornet band taking part in the musical service. Immediately after mass a procession was formed and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, led by the band, marched to the building near the Santa Fe depot. The building was consecrated by Bishop Alemany. The location of the school on the corner of San Joaquin and Taylor streets was quite satisfactory until 1896. Then came the Santa Fe Railroad, and the constant din of ringing bells and the blowing of whistles made it a very undesirable place either for a schoolroom or a place of residence for the Sisters. In 1913 a quarter of a block of land was purchased on the corner of San Joaquin and Park streets and a handsome school building was erected at a cost of $60,000. Some two or three years ago an adjoining building was erected, adjoining the school on the south as a residence for the Dominican Sisters, who have charge of the academy.

State Public School Law

The constitutional convention of 1849 provided for the establishment of a system of public schools by the legislature by which a school should be kept open at least three months in each year in each district. It also provided for a revenue from the sale of school lands. School lands at that time were of no value and none were sold, and John G. Marvin, state superintendent, said in his report, "The legislature of 1851 made no provisions for the support of schools. The following legislature, that of 1852, made a provision in the revenue law that five cents of the thirty cents tax imposed on each $100 of property should be set aside for the benefit of the public schools." The law also declared that in incorporated cities, the public schools should have a continuous session of at least three months before receiving state assistance. San Francisco and Sacramento at once took the benefit of the act and established public schools.

Organization of Public Schools

The movement for a system of public schools in Stockton was started in October, 1852, by V. M. Peyton, who may justly be hailed as the Father of the Stockton schools. The city charter provided that the city council should have charge of the public school affairs and they conducted the schools, through a board of education appointed by them for several years. The board of education now are elected by the votes of the people and they have full control over all school affairs. V. M. Peyton, who at that time was a member of the Council, was very enthusiastic over the question of schools, and he endeavored to persuade his fellow-councilmen to establish public schools. They were unfavorable to such actions because there was no money in the treasury for school purposes, and the school law required that a school must be maintained for three months before it could receive state assistance. Finally Mr. Peyton put his hand in his own pocket and drew forth a slug and throwing it upon the table he exclaimed, "There is $50 to start this thing." His fellow-councilmen, not to be outdone in generosity, each contributed a like amount and $500 was the result. They appointed a committee to obtain contributions from the citizens and another $500 was soon obtained. The next question was "Where will we get teachers?" After considerable persuasion, Rev. W. G. Canders agreed to take charge of the boys' school and Mrs. Isaac Woods, agreed to give up her private school and take charge of the girls. All arrangements were completed and February 26, 1853, the following notice appeared, "The Stockton City free schools will commence their first session Monday, February 28. The male department at the Stockton Academy in the Presbyterian Church under the charge of the Rev. W. G. Canders. The female department will be in charge of Mrs. Isaac (Clara F.) Woods in a room near the second Main Street bridge." This room was in the second story of a wooden building where now stands the Wilhoit building on Main Street. For some reason, probably for want of teachers, the schools were not opened until Tuesday, March 1, 1853. The schools were established under an ordinance drawn up by V. M. Peyton, which provided for the appointment of a census marshal to report November 1, and the appointment also of a board of school commissioners to have charge of the schools, selecting teachers, providing schoolrooms, and other matters. The council appointed the Rev. J. W. Kelly, pastor

of the South Methodist Church; V. M. Peyton, a merchant, and Dr. George A. Shurtleff, as school commissioners, and Dr. E. B. Bateman as city school superintendent. In September the board of commissioners reported to the common council as follows: "The first quarter has expired under the most favorable auspices, the male department, under the direction of Dr. Canders, and the female department, during the first quarter under the direction of Mrs. Clara Woods and for the second under the direction of Miss Kerr. The average attendance in each school has been from thirty-five to forty, making in the aggregate about eighty scholars who are attending school." The teachers at that time taught school more from a philanthropic rather than a money standpoint. In the girls' school the principal received $150 and the second teacher $100 per month. Dr. Canders also received $100 per month, "but the teachers of both schools," said the superintendent, "have agreed with the board to wait until the expiration of the present year for their salaries. At that time they will be entitled to the pay of two quarters." There was at that time in the school treasury $37.90 in coin and $350 in scrip worth about 50 cents on the dollar. They owed $166.50 for salary and schoolroom rent. The council, meeting in the city hall for the first time January 3, 1854, received a report from the state superintendent that there was in the state treasury $1,677.99 to their credit from the school fund.

The individual who has no standard from which to judge the improved conditions in which he may be living cannot fully appreciate the comforts and conveniences he may enjoy. So with the school children of today, who are instructed in handsome architectural designed buildings in large well-lighted and well-ventilated schoolrooms, and with every modern convenience, they cannot have any conception of the school buildings in which their parents and friends were taught their A, B, C's. The Stockton Academy, noted in previous pages, stood on Market and San Joaquin streets, later the site of the Lafayette school. It was a one-story cloth and paper building, suffocating in summer and cold in winter. There was not a shrub tree or blade of grass about the place, not even a fence to keep out the dogs, cattle and hogs that then roamed over the city. The conditions were somewhat improved in July, 1854, by the council ordering that a board fence be constructed around the school grounds. At this time the school was occupied by the boys' department, the girls' school being in a little room on Main Street in the second story of a dwelling house. The city was rapidly growing and the number of children increased so fast that it became necessary to obtain more room for the girls' department. The council committee on schools reported: "That they had visited the school and found the room now occupied by the female department entirely inadequate to the purpose and that the building being occupied by the male department being situated on the street is subject to many inconveniences, but think it may be removed to answer." As the result of this report the girl's school was removed to the academy building and a new schoolroom rented for the boys. The cheaply constructed building soon became unfit for use and Mrs. Jessie Ryan Hollenbeak, in describing it in her "History of the Public Schools of Stockton," said: "The building was of the '49 order of architecture, a flimsy structure containing two rooms separated by cloth partitions, through which noise of one classroom passed to the next, and which were the source of much amusement to the pupils because they could thrust pins through into the next room." Mayor Bours, in his farewell address, 1859, said: "During the past year a beautiful and commodious school house has been erected for the boys. It is to be hoped that a similar or better building will soon follow for the girls." The board of education in March, 1863, reported to the council that the building occupied by the intermediate schools, corner of Market and San Joaquin streets, was totally unfit for the accommodation of the children, "as the roof leaked in several places and the rooms are small, unhealthy and overcrowded, 140 children being taught in two rooms. The primary school, corner Weber Avenue and San Joaquin Street, is even worse crowded, as in a room 18 by 20 feet seventy-five pupils are huddled." The old building remained in use as a school until 1864, then some public-spirited individual set fire to the old rat trap and it was destroyed.

Stockton's First Public School Building

The girls occupying the Academy Building, two rooms were rented for the boys in the McNish Building, corner of Hunter and Channel streets. This building had previously been used as a courthouse, lawyers' office, a printing office and a jail. It was not a very suitable place for a school, as adjoining the building the forty or fifty hogs and pigs belonging to the Magnolia Hotel, fighting and squealing, constantly disturbed the recitations of the scholars. The location was so unpleasant and unsanitary that the matter was referred to a council committee who reported: "The present location of the schools is a disgrace to the city, an outrage on the community. We recommend that the council abolish the entire system or provide at once a suitable building for the comfort and health of both teachers and scholars." This severe criticism was unjust for as

a matter of fact the city at that time had no money to build school buildings. The boys' school was then removed to a two-story building, corner of Market and Sutter streets, now the site of the Masonic Temple. The building had been used as a lodging house overhead and a blacksmith shop on the first floor. To reach the second story of the schoolroom the scholars were compelled to climb rickety stairs outside of the building. In cold weather it was almost impossible to keep warm, so many were the cracks and crevices. The boys' grades were taught in this building about a year, when they were removed to a building at the corner of Main and Sutter streets, which had formerly contained a butcher shop in the first story and a lodging house in the second story. This building also was condemned by the general public. "For a long time the board of education discussed the building of a schoolhouse and in August, 1858, they concluded that they had sufficient money and by a vote they selected a lot on Center and Washington streets as the location, and October 14 work was commenced. The building then constructed still stands on the Franklin school lot, having been in constant use up to 1900. It was a substantial building of brick, two stories high and containing two large rooms as well as cloak rooms, a model building for that time. With the completion of the building, the public schools were housed beneath a roof of their own. The joy of the event was considered worthy of a public demonstration. On February 25, 1859, the change to the new building was made, amid much rejoicing, the boys to whom the good fortune fell of occupying the new building, marched to their new home headed by the Stockton Cornet Band, which had volunteered their services for the occasion. At the school, the boys were received by the board of education and appropriate exercises followed, in which the president of the board and the mayor of the city made addresses.

The first boards of school commissioners were compelled to employ as teachers such persons as would accept the positions, regardless of their qualifications. Dr. W. G. Canders, a Christian minister, was a bachelor, and lived in the rear of the church, cooked his own meals, taught school five days in the week and preached on Sunday. He was a sick man and in August, 1856, he died of consumption. His associate, who taught the boys' primary school at the same time, was L. C. Van Allen. He resigned, bought out a book store, years later owned by Sidney Newell, and in 1859 was elected county superintendent of schools. In '54 the school commissioners called for proposals for teaching the public schools from February 1, evidently seeking any teachers at the lowest price. One of the best teachers of the boys' grammar school was Levi P. Felton, graduate of Massachusetts College. He taught school during the day and then remained up late at night posting up the books of the Baldwin & Sperry Flour Company. He finally resigned his position as teacher, and was succeeded by J. C. Carleton. In a newspaper article Carleton lampooned some of the higher ups of the town, calling them "stiff necks" and then he was called upon to resign. He was an excellent Spanish scholar and gave lessons in Spanish after school hours. In order to fill his place the board advertised for a teacher and the successful applicant was M. J. Ryan of Woodbridge, a graduate of Georgetown College, Washington, D. C. At that time there came an improved condition in the schools, caused by an election of a Republican council. They appointed as school commissioners men of ability, Charles Belding, George W. Tyler and Henry S. Sargent. They required all teachers applying for positions in the schools to pass an examination, and M. J. Ryan passed a rigid examination in all of the branches. Ryan "queered" himself in less than a year by kissing one of his pupils in the schoolroom during recess. He immediately tendered his resignation. It was accepted and a Mr. Holden appointed in his place. One of the teachers before this time was W. T. A. Gibson. He was a shiftless person with no education, and frequently would go to sleep, but the boys who woke him up would get a good strapping.

Dr. Canders punished the disobedient scholars by tapping them over the knuckles with his cane. Van Allen used a strap, slapping the hand. Felton had a thick piece of leather about eighteen inches in length and two inches in width, and taking them into the side room—he was a young giant in strength—he would take the boy across his knee and use the strap good and plenty. One dose was usually enough for a pupil—I got two. How that boy would yell, and what a thrill it would send amongst the pupils in the room. For poor recitations, Mr. Felton compelled the pupils to remain after school and study the lesson or to recite it the following day. A very conscientious teacher, he would often punish himself by remaining from one to two hours after school to hear recitations. On the other hand the studious pupil with perfect lesson would be dismissed a half hour before the close of school. Dr. Kirkland, another pioneer teacher of the boys, was an eccentric Scotch clergyman. Short and heavy built, he would walk along the streets, wearing his tall beaver hat, with the swing and stride of a prize fighter. In school he would stride quietly along the aisles during study hours, and finding any boy in mischief he would slip up and snap his ear. As time rolled on, there was a large increase

of children and teachers. The strap or ferrule was still in use as a means of punishment and some teachers used no judgment in punishing their pupils. The board of education passed a law that no pupil should be punished except in the presence of another teacher. Then the law was changed and the principal punished the disobedient scholar. Sometimes the parents very unwisely carried the case into court when they thought their child had been overly punished. One of such cases occurred at Linden. A teacher named Hammond was charged with having whipped Frank Wasley, one of his pupils so severely with a long leather strap as to bruise and blacken the flesh. The father, Thomas Wasley, complained to the trustees—A. A. Smith, Dr. Hall and Mr. Thomas—and requested that the teacher be discharged, but two of the trustees refused to act. Wasley then had Hammond arrested for assault and battery and tried before Justice Frank T. Baldwin. He was found guilty and fined $20 and and costs, $100. He refused to pay the fine, and, his lawyer carrying the case to the county court on habeas corpus proceedings, he was discharged by Judge H. B. Underhill. On October 7, 1878, Charles M. Kenniston, principal of the Franklin school, was tried in the police court on the charge preferred by Mrs. Arrivey. The battery consisted in whipping her son, Frank, for striking another pupil with a glass bottle. Mr. Kenniston was immediately acquitted by the jury. In the '70s there was a pretty tough set of boys attending the Jefferson School on Weber Avenue and another set loafing around the building. They were not as tough as the Center Street schoolboys in the '50s, for two of them carried revolvers and some of them carried bowie knives. The Board of Education held a special meeting one evening to adopt or reject a petition signed by fifteen parents, whose children attended the Jefferson School. They requested that J. P. Lillie, a former principal, be reinstated, "as he is the right man in the right place, being the only one for years past who has shown the ability to control the unruly element in that neighborhood." By a vote of 4 to 2 they refused the prayer of the petitioners (December 12, 1876). Later Hugh McNoble, the attorney, was placed in charge of the school and by a little judicious handling he soon quieted affairs.

Mr. Felton's hobby was Colburn's arithmetic and a thorough recital of the multiplication table to 13s. He required us to repeat the tables forward and backward by the watch and answer as quick as he could call the number. It was a splendid drill, and today the writer will repeat any table as fast as he can talk. He was also very thorough in the study of geography, and every pupil was expected to answer any question in the book as to states and capitals, principal towns, locations, productions, boundaries, etc. Kirkland, who was a fine Latin and Greek scholar, insisted above all things the proper use of verbs. A pupil, holding up his hand, would ask Mr. Kirkland, "Can I go out?" With the emphasis on "can" he would answer, "You can go out, but you may not." In a very few lessons the pupils got that auxiliary verb correct. A. H. Randall's hobby was the "reason why" in mathematics, and made the pupil demonstrate by proof regardless of the rule that his answer was correct. Mr. Randall's education, when he took charge of the grammar school, was quite limited and, says George Ladd, he studied the lessons ahead of his classes. Mr. Randall was elected to his position early in 1867. The board of education met in the grammar school, Lafayette Building, one evening, and the secretary, Sidney Newell, read the names of applicants for teachers' positions, among them that of A. H. Randall, who had been teaching at French Camp. Mr. Charles Belding moved that the board proceed to elect a teacher for grammar school, remarking: "We can throw him out if he doesn't fit the bill." He then placed in nomination Mr. A. H. Randall, and he received the unanimous vote of the board, taking his position March 11, 1867. Mr. M. J. Ryan's hobby was system, and he was the first teacher to systemize his class work. The following schedule shows the studies and the time of recitations in his schoolroom in 1862. The method was soon adopted in all of the schools. Fourth reader, 9 to 9:20; history to 9:40; mental arithmetic to 10; spelling to 10:15; writing to 10:30; recess to 10:45; English grammar, 10:45 to 11:05; Monday and Wednesday, algebra to 11:35; geography to 12. Afternoon, first arithmetic, 1 to 1:30; second arithmetic, 1:30 to 2; English grammar to 2:15; recess to 2:30; singing lessons Monday and Wednesday, 2:30 to 3:30. Natural philosophy, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:30 to 2:50; rhetoric, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2:50 to 3:10; philosophy, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3:10 to 3:30. Latin and geometry recitation after the close of school. That Stockton has ever had the best of teachers is evident from the fact that many resigned to accept higher positions at a higher salary in other county schools. S. G. S. Dunbar, who for eighteen years had been teaching in the public schools, resigned to accept a position in the Durant school, Oakland, and he is still teaching in the Oakland schools. Two other Stockton teachers followed him—S. D. Waterman and S. P. Crawford—and they also engaged in school work until pensioned from old age. "The board of school directors of the State Normal School offered Prof. A. H.

Randall $3,000 a year to become principal of the State Normal School. Mr. Randall was the first principal of the Stockton High School, and he always has been highly esteemed as a man and an educator" (June 2, 1892). The salary was high at that time and Mr. Randall accepted the position and was principal for several years. Now, waiving time, Mrs. Edna Orr James, a proficient teacher in the Stockton school, is now in the Fresno Normal. F. C. Meyers and W. S. Rise, teachers of drawing, both left the city schools to accept positions in the State University. John F. Cooper, from the high school, went to a prominent position in the Berkeley schools. Mrs. Rose V. Winterburn went from the city schools to the Los Angeles Normal, and others might be named who left the Stockton schools for higher positions in other cities.

At the end of each school term public examinations would be held and the parents and friends invited to attend. The teacher would examine the classes in arithmetic, geography and other studies and then invite those present to ask any questions of the pupils regarding their work during the term. In some of these examinations an evening entertainment was given at the close and at an entertainment given in the city hall by L. C. Van Allen's primary grade one youngster created the sensation of the evening. His lisping of the word Demosthenes in the lines beginning, "You'd scarce expect one of my age," so pleased the audience that the men stamped their cowhide boots upon the uncarpeted floor and yelled. Thunder was no comparison, and the orator, screaming with fright, was taken from the platform. It was his first and last appearance upon the stage. The hall was crowded with men, principally, many of them in red shirts with their trousers inside their boots and without coats or vests. On the front seats sat the parents of the little actors. I give the full program, for some of these children are still living in this country—grandfathers and grandmothers: Song by the children. Oration, "America," Sam Norton. Speech, "The Wide West," Samuel Zacariah. "What an Excellent Thing Is Knowledge," Thomas Dillon. "Storm Zephyrs," Charles Ford. "Contrast," John Minges. "California," Ed Curry. "Rolla's Address to Pizarro," Joe Scott. "Water As a Beverage," Alfred Parker. "Creation," Louis Miller. "What I Hate to See," George Wadsworth. Invitations were given to the press by the Board of Education and in November, 1857, the editor of the Republican said, "We attended the examination of the female school under Miss Thomas. They were examined in natural philosophy, arithmetic, music, etc., and she was presented by her pupils with a rug by Mary Blackman, an embroidered coat by Mary Bromeisler and a pair of china vases by Amelia Mersfelder. In 1859 the same editor reported that "there was a pleasant time among the scholars of the public schools yesterday. In the morning Messrs. Gibson and Thaxton gathered their flock together and providing a good supply of fruits they let the youngsters loose upon them to eat their fill." This was in July and fruits were not plentiful as now. The girls and boys were taught in separate schools at this time, and "the girls assembled in the afternoon and with their teacher entertained their parents and friends with an excellent program and a collation. Mr. Peyton, in behalf of the scholars, presented the teacher, Miss Lucy Groves, with a handsome ring."

In the grammar school, there hung upon the walls several axioms, one "Knowledge Is Power" and another "There Is No Excellence Without Great Labor," and some of the teachers gave prizes for the best work of their scholars. At the end of the November term one year in Dr. Gibson's school, prizes were given for the best scholarships. Richard Chadd received three prizes, being the best in arithmetic, spelling and writing. Charles Ray won the prize in reading, Charles Williams and Fred Pennington, arithmetic prizes. George Tinkham, Frank Peachy, Charles Ford won the prizes in spelling. At the close of the contest the scholars presented their teacher with an elegant bound copy of Tupper's works. It was customary to have spelling matches every Friday afternoon after recess. It was the time also for speeches, recitations, essays and dialogues. In 1867 the custom of giving prizes for the best scholarship was abolished, and the percentage system was adopted by the board of education. The innovation was introduced and tried out in the Lafayette Grammar school by A. H. Randall, who two years later organized the high school.

History is the record of the customs, manners and social life of a people as well as their political life, and I am writing of many events and customs of early day because life then was so different from the life of the present. It was the custom at the death of a pupil of the public schools for all of the scholars to attend the funeral. The father of the girl, Thomas Scott, was a whip and harness maker on Main Street near El Dorado, afterwards Cunningham's shop. As a sign Scott had a big whip hanging outside the door. It was twelve feet long and about three inches thick at the butt end, and when a boy, oh, how I longed to possess that whip. My topic, however, was the death of the daughter, Mary Jane, at the age of thirteen years, of consumption. She was a pupil of the grammar school and on the day of the funeral, all the school children as-

sembled and marching to the home, still standing, then outside of the city, on Poplar between El Dorado and Hunter, they followed the hearse to the city cemetery, the block east of the Western Pacific depot, and standing around the grave they sang, "Sister, thou was kind and lovely, Gentle as the summer breeze, Pleasant as the air of evening, When it floats among the trees." In these days typhoid fever carried hundreds of persons throughout California, and one of its victims was Louis M. Hickman, the son of ex-Mayor Hickman, a wealthy landowner and wheat grower. A graduate of the high school in 1881, he later attended the University of the Pacific. He was an especial favorite among the young people and the Presbyterian Church was crowded long before the arriving of the funeral cortege. The altar of the church was literally banked with flowers, and a monogram, L. M. H., also in white flowers rested upon the front of the pulpit, and the coffin was covered with them. After scripture reading, a prayer and a hymn by the choir comprising Gertrude Noble, Mrs. F. C. Gifford, George Ladd, and William Belding, the pastor, J. M. Schofield, delivered an eloquent sermon from the readings from II Samuel, "Oh my son Absalom, would that I had died for thee." The funeral procession was one of the largest ever seen in the city, the hearse being preceded by the Stockton Rifle Cadets of which young Hickman was one of the organizers and the first captain. On either side of the hearse walked the pallbearers, Professor Flourney of the College of the Pacific, Eugene Grunsky, Charles Littlehale, Bert McKee, R. W. Henderson, and Frank West.

The First School Piano

In November, 1856, at the close of the school examinations a school exhibition was given in the Stockton theater for the purpose of purchasing a piano for the girls' grammar school. The exercises began with introductory remarks by Jerome Stockwell. Dialogue, "What I Love Best"—Maggie Buffington, Ada Parker, Lizzie Sargent, Mary Bromeisler, Amelia Mersfelder, Mary Newell. Declamation, Supposed Speech of John Adams"—Master Alonzo, Hatch Fisher. Song, "Moonlight Chorus"—Sung by the First Class of female grammar department. Dialogue, "Baron von Klingenberg"—Capt. Cheston," Master Robert Fisher, "Mrs. Albina Creston," Miss Lucy Lord; "Miss Mertilla Cheston," Miss Cecilia Henderson; "Aunt Quimby," Miss Mary Lording; "Mr. Smith," Frederick Fisher; "Miss Turretiville," Miss Ellen Meader; "Miss Lybrand," Miss Mary Buffington; "Mr. Simington," Master Jerome Stockwell; "Baron von Klingenberg," Samuel Mitchell; "Mrs. Blake Bentley," Miss Emma Coates; "Miss Bentley," Miss Annette Parker; "Mr. Beverly," Alonzo Fisher. Declamation, subject, "Address to Lafayette" —Master Frederick Fisher. Song, "Chickadeedee"—Maggie Buffington, Ada Parker, Emma Davis, Mary Davis, Esther Blackman, Mary Newell, Amelia Mersfelder, Mary Bromeisler, Hannah Levi. Dialogue, "The Broken String" —Esther Blackman, Amelia Mersfelder. Declamation, "Emmett's Defense"—Master Samuel Mitchell. Song, "Hazel Dell," Mary Davis, Ada Parker. Declamation, subject, "Our Country"—Master Jerome Stockwell. Dialogue, "Uncle True"——Robert Fisher; "Willie Sullivan," Benj. Barner; "Gerty," Esther Blackman; "Mrs. Sullivan," Anna Walls. Declamation, "The Mother's Anger"—Frederick Fisher. Dialogue, "The Hard Name"—"Mrs. Smith," Ellen Meader; "Mrs. Jones," Mary Vobe; "Mrs. Brown," Annette Parker; "Betty," Mary Buffington; "Miss Vinegar," Mary Loring; "Miss Willowbough," Cecilia Henderson. Declamation, subject, "Extract from Speech of Webster"—Master Robert Augustus Fisher. Dialogue, "The Lost Maiden"—Robert and Frederick Fisher. Parting Song—By the School. At the close of the performance Mr. Peyton stepped forward and stated the object of the exhibition. As soon as the object was announced a silver shower occasionally interspersed with a golden flake fell upon the stage and it was kept up for nearly ten minutes. The children had a good time gathering up the money and enjoyed the sport greatly. Nearly $700 was received and in this manner the first piano was purchased. The Amelia Mersfelder mentioned in the program is Mrs. Louis Gerlach of this city. Ada Parker became the wife of N. M. Orr of the Stockton Independent, the mother of Mrs. Edna Orr James. Annette Parker was the daughter of R. B. Parker and became the first wife of the late P. B. Fraser. Mary Davis was the late Mrs. E. R. Hedges, and her sister, Emma Davis, became the wife of George Melone and the mother of Captain Melone, Gilbert Melone and Otis Melone. Hannah Levi became the wife of the late Julius Cohn. Anna Walls became Mrs. Henry Barricklo, and Ellen Meader married James Littlehale, at that time first cashier and one of the organizers of the Stockton Savings and Loan Society. Cecilia Henderson was married to William Gray, of Gray & Hickman, early day merchants of this city, and was the mother of Frank Gray, a hotel man of Sacramento. Jerome Stockwell was the son of the late E. R. Stockwell and a cousin of Andrew Mosley of San Francisco. Esther Blackman was the daughter of a clothier and A. H. Fisher was the son of one of the owners of the Fisher stage lines running into the Southern mines.

The holidays of the public schools in the '50s were few in number and far between. The school had no holidays on Washington's birthday until 1859, but the spirit of 1776 was alive amongst the boys. On the afternoon of February 22 a National salute and procession were advertised, and the older boys of Mr. Ryan's school on Center Street rebelled at the idea of study on such a patriotic occasion. A school yard consultation was held among the leaders, the eldest not over fourteen, and they bravely agreed to sign a petition to the school commissioner, V. M. Peyton, asking for a half holiday. The committee of three was appointed and hurrying up town with their written Declaration of Independence, soon found the commissioner. Reading it he broadly smiled and informed the boys that they could have a half holiday. The girls learning of this movement also asked for the same privilege and for the first time the public schools were closed on that day. That document if today preserved would be a considerable historical value; we have the names of the young patriotic signers, namely, Richard V. Chadd, John Gillony, William Pearsall, Will Joiner, Ed Biven, Fred Mingers, Charles Bray, Fred Pennington, Charles Williams (ex-Mayor), John Dallas, Sidney Sutherland and Fred Leffler.

May Day Celebration

The happiest of school days was the May day celebrations from '54 to '62. It was the time of which Tennyson sung in his beautiful poem, "The May Queen." "You must wake and call me early, mother dear, Tomorrow It'll be the happiest time of all the glad New Year. Of all the glad New Year the maddest, merriest day, For I'm to be queen of May, mother, I'm to be queen of the May." The first celebration was held May 3, 1854. The 240 children, 100 of them girls, assembled at the Female Academy on San Joaquin Street and after marching along Main to Center to Weber Avenue to the court house, were there taken in carriages and wagons to Bowen's ranch where the celebration was held. The 66 conveyances comprising buggies, wagons and drays were furnished free by the citizens. Every vehicle in the town was put into use to carry the friends to the grounds on the Lower Sacramento Road, just across the Calaveras River. Then came the crowning of the queen, the children by vote the previous day having chosen as queen Mary Buffington, whose father was city superintendent of schools. There was an address by Thomas Moore, later city assessor, an oration by Jack Brady and a poem by Delia Dwelly.

A second celebration and crowning of a Queen was given May 1, 1855. Great interest was taken, and as the children, some 300 in number, marched the streets, the bells were rung and the cannon fired. It was a beautiful scene, the girls dressed in white, bearing bouquets of flowers, and the boys in black carrying flags. Each school was preceded by a beautiful banner, carried by a lad, with two attendants, and in the floral car, drawn by a pair of bays, sat the Queen. Delia Dwelly (afterwards the wife of R. E. Wilhoit), with Ellen Meader as Lady Hope, and Maggie McLelland as crowner. Marching behind the car was the maids of honor, Elizabeth Manning, (Mrs. Trueman, the kindergarten teacher), Julia Baine, Alice Davis, Anna Walls, Annette Parker, Mary M. Buffington, Cecelia Henderson (Mrs. Gray, deceased), Lucy Lord, Matilda Brown, Mary Coates and Mary Vobbe, and the Floras, Ada Parker, Marie Westbay, Kate Baine, Florence Leffler (Mrs. Lathrop, deceased), Esta Blackman, Ada Van Valkenburg, Caroline Owens, Clarinda Sarles, Emma Davis and Mary Burnett. The streets were filled with people hurrying to the grove near the asylum. Jesse Perkins delivered the salutatory address. After the coronation of the Queen, songs were sung, and games and dinner occupied the time till 4 o'clock, when the closing exercises took place, the following lines being spoken by Cecelia Henderson: Gentlemen, our kind directors, We, our gratitude would show, For this day of mirth and pleasure, And to those who made it so, 'Tis a kind and noble nature, That can throw aside all care—Every thought of mighty business, In our children's sports to share." The children then marched back to town, too tired to accept the offer of the theatrical manager to attend the performance that night.

The excitement over the acts of the Vigilance Committee seems to have absorbed all interest, and children's festivals were out of mind until 1858. In that year a picnic was held in the grove near the residence of Charles F. Whale, and the schools marched to the grove under the escort of the Stockton Blues. The company was then under the command of its newly elected captain, P. E. Conner, and his cool judgment at that time prevented a terrible disaster. Old-timers will remember that across the slough at El Dorado Street was a long, rickety foot bridge, extending from Grissim & Durant's laundry on the south to Wagner's tannery on the north. As the soldiers and the children were crossing the bridge, the company keeping measured steps, the old bridge began to swing to and fro. "Halt!" commanded the Captain, and he stopped the entire procession until the bridge was again motionless. Then giving the order, "Broken time, march!" they all passed over in safety. At the grounds speeches were delivered by Johnny Green, John Miller, Henry Daughtman and Walter Chittenden. One of the features was a dia-

logue, "The Paddy in France," by Charles Bray, Thomas Dillion and Richard Chadd. The refreshments must have been excellent, for the Blues got away with all the cake and pie, leaving the children the bread provided free by the bakers.

The first of May, 1859, was stormy and the crowning of the Queen took place in a theater. The children with their banners flying marched to the music of Condy's band, and took their seats upon the stage, which was handsomely decorated with garlands of flowers generously provided by Captain Weber from his garden, the stage center being occupied by the Queen's chair. Matilda Brown as Queen of May was crowned by Nannine Underhill, Maria Westbay presenting her the scepter in a pleasing address. Recitations and songs were given by several girls and boys, and the teachers. Miss Lucy Grove, Mrs. Paine and Messrs. Gibson and Thaxton, were highly complimented for the good work of the children. The next morning the children were escorted to the picnic grounds by the Turnverein and Stockton Blues, and Rev. William Anderson of San Francisco gave an address.

In May, 1861, the public schools held their last picnic in the grove on Park and Sutter streets. The boys, dressed in white trousers and dark jackets, assembled at their school rooms on Center Street, and led by the band and under the escort of the Stockton Blues, they marched to the San Joaquin Street schools, where the girls, all dressed in white were assembled.

On arrival at the picnic grounds, the cantata of "The Haymakers" was given under the direction of Professor Wilson, with Mary Ann Rowley, Nannie Underhill, Elizabeth Knowles and Artemesia Behan, in the solo parts. Following the cantata there were declamations by the boys. During the following four years there was little thought of picnics, for the terrible Civil War absorbed all attention. The children of the schools were occupied in giving concerts and entertainments for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. One entertainment, "The Temple of Flame" in which Susie Crowell, who afterwards married Frank Wellington, was the Goddess of Liberty, netted over $400. After the close of the war, the public schools were too large to give picnics and the pleasant task was taken by the Sunday schools and fraternal societies.

The patriotic days at present, including Lincoln day, Armistice day, McKinley and other days are far more numerous than in the days of yore. Then we had but three patriotic days, February 22, July 4 and Jackson's day, celebrated principally by the Southern Democrats, who worshipped General Jackson. Washington's birthday was celebrated in the grammar public schools and the afternoon of the previous day was given over to patriotic exercises. Washington's farewell address was read by the teacher or the best scholars, each pupil reading a section. The reading was interspersed with the singing of patriotic songs such as "America, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," "The Red, White and Blue" and the "Stars Spangled Banner," and the speaking of patriotic pieces. One of the favorite pieces of the young orators was Drake's address to the American Flag,

> "When Freedom from her mountain height
> Unfurled her standard in the air,
> She tore the azure robe of night
> And set the stars of glory there."

Another young orator always selected Casabianca.

> "The boy stood on the burning deck
> When all but him had fled,
> The flames that lit the battle wreck,
> Shown round him o'er the dead."

During the Civil War, each morning two or more patriotic, war songs were sung, but after war the patriotic spirit seemed to die out just as today. It was revived by the organization of Rawlins Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps. The last named organization requested that the public schools have a daily exercise of saluting the flag. Then came the observance of Memorial Day. The flags of the city floated at half mast, then it was discovered that not a schoolhouse in the city was provided with a flag. This neglect was now remedied. Flags were provided by the school board, and Memorial Day flag raising exercises were held in front of each building. At the Jefferson school the children marched from their room at the sidewalk and sang, "Flag of the Free." Then, at a given signal a boy and girl from each school room pulled the flag to his place, the children then singing, "Our Flag is There." Superintendent Barr then introduced F. J. Ryan, then truant officer, who delivered a short address. The grand marshal of the parade was Hays Nicewonger, assisted by Frank E. Dunlap. A portion of the route of the procession was along San Joaquin Street, and upon reaching the Washington building the Post halted. The children of the schools were assembled in front of the building, and James E. Eaton, in behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps, then presented a flag to the school. The flag was received by Emanuel Wolf. Occasionally the public school children would form a part of the 4th of July procession, and they were one of the most pleasing features of the parade of July 4, 1876, following behind a triumphal car on which sat

a number of school pupils, dressed in white and wearing sashes of red, white and blue, represented the thirty eight states. The scholars, each one holding a shield, bearing the name of the state they represented, were grouped around a pyramid on which was seated the Goddess of Liberty, represented by Abbie Garwood, Lila Moore-Westbay represented the goddess of peace. Nettie Van Valear, the goddess of justice, and Ada Moore-Buell, Columbia. The states were represented by the following young ladies, now several of them grandmothers. California, Susie Benton; Maine, Estella Simpson; New Hampshire, Hannah Kierski; Vermont, Ella Stevens; Massachusetts, Ruth Clifford; Rhode Island, Emma Hansel-Cadle; Connecticut, Nellie Debnam-Stiffler; New Jersey, Ethel Sperry; New York, Linda Saltz; Pennsylvania, Maude Southworth; Delaware, Mary Hillman; Maryland, Margaret Cunningham; Virginia, Emma Wagner; West Virginia, Nette Saltz; North Carolina, Bettie Colnon; South Carolina, Mary Neumiller-Minta; Georgia, Mary Collins; Florida, Edith Wilson; Alabama, Nettie Allen; Mississippi, Maude Wiggin; Louisiana, Nellie Blossom-Moore; Texas, Florence Willey; Ohio, Ida Pierpont-Lehe; Indiana, Dora Wolf; Illinois, Rachael Arents; Kentucky, Ella Wiggin; Tennessee, Bessie Stewart; Arkansas, Birdie Hogan-Hale; Missouri, Anna Henceman; Minnesota, Lillie Cunningham-Confer; Wisconsin, Hattie Nicholas; Michigan, Laura Cross; Oregon, Maggie Clayes; Nebraska, Lois Clayes; Kansas, Ida Gallup; Nevada, Lizzie Perry; Emma Debnam represented agriculture. Eva Van Valear-Ladd, the arts and sciences, Will Hickman, the American Army; Wm. W. Westbay, the American Navy.

In the public schools today there is no distinction as to race or color. But for nearly twenty years there was a color line and the negro and the Chinese were barred from the public schools. Although the Declaration of Independence declared "That all men are created equal," the South refused to accept that doctrine and held the negroes as slaves. Then came President Lincoln's proclamation of January 1, 1863, giving all negroes their freedom. The Southern men in San Joaquin held the same opinion as their brethren of Dixie Land. They considered the negro a slave and inferior to the white man. The constitutional amendment No. XV gave the negroes the right of suffrage thus placing him on an equality with the whites. But neither the President's proclamation nor the amendment to the Constitution could lessen the repugnance not only of the southern but of many northern men for the negro as a social equal. Hence the colored children were not permitted to enter the public schools until 1879.

The colored citizens were anxious to give their children an education, and as early as 1861 opened a school in the African Methodist Episcopal church. The teacher probably was the pastor of the church. Sometime after this school was opened a great political change took place and the negro male became a citizen voter. The Republicans in power wanted their good will and votes. Captain Weber had deeded them a lot, a little schoolhouse was erected where now stands the Monroe school, and the board of education gave them $25 a month towards the teacher's salary. The balance of the amount necessary was made up by contributions from the negro taxpayers. It was a very difficult matter to obtain a white teacher, because of the prejudice against the race and the small salary, and for a time S. B. Serrington, a colored barber, taught the school. Then an old white lady named Turis was teacher, and she was almost ostracised by her friends because she taught the "nigger" school, but she was poor and needed the money. After a time the board of education appointed a Mrs. Wm. P. Shaw, a widow, to instruct the colored children. In less than six months there was trouble brewing, as the colored trustees did not like the teacher and they nailed fast the schoolhouse door.

Negro School Dedication

After a time matters were satisfactorily adjusted and in April, 1868, Rev. E. P. Tappan, then pastor of the church, informed the public that "the new schoolhouse for the colored children will open Monday, April 27, with appropriate dedication exercises." On the day of dedication the building was crowded with both white people and negroes, including the board of education, N. M. Orr, Charles Belding, and H. T. Dorrance, the Revs. J. H. Giles of the Baptist Church, J. H. Maddux of the Methodist Church, E. J. Tappan and S. E. Read, colored pastors. The assembly was called to order by S. B. Sanderson and after a brief talk he presented the program of exercises, which consisted of prayer by S. E. Reed, singing by the children and short addresses by the visitors. The colored folks passed a resolution, thanking the board and Captain Weber for the warm hearted liberality and deep interest manifested by them in the progress of the school. The negro ladies then served refreshments.

The appointed teacher was J. L. Sanderson. For some reason the colored parents wanted S. E. Reed as the teacher of the school, and they petitioned the board to that effect but they elected Sanderson, who was quite well educated.

One of the pupils in the negro school was Emanuel Quivers, and his persistent efforts to

enter the high school finally led to the discontinuance of the color line in the public schools. He was the son of a former slave and the father brought to California from Virginia by his master, soon purchased his freedom. Quivers was quite an intelligent man who had learned the blacksmith trade. Realizing the advantage of an education, he sent young Quivers to the district school near Waterloo, and then to the colored school. Graduating in time from the negro school, his father then engaged a special white teacher to instruct the boy in the higher branches. In time he received an education sufficient to admit him to a course of study in the high school. He applied for admission to the board of education, W. M. Baggs, I. V. Leffler, Rev. S. B. Morse, P. B. Fraser, M. S. Thresher, and I. R. Wilbur, and he was refused. The failure of the board to admit "a ambitious youth," as the Independent styled him, called forth from that paper October 10, '76, the statement, "He has endeavored in vain for a long time to prevail on the board to admit him to the high school, notwithstanding the fact he is on a mental equality with the most intellectual student of that institution, and his character and general deportment is beyond reproach." He wrote a letter to the paper and they declared that "The grammatical construction of the letter, its correct orthography and excellent penmanship, are an unmistakable guarantee of his ability and qualifications." George Ladd, the city school superintendent, strongly favored his admission, and after the board's refusal to admit young Quivers, Ladd easily obtained his admission in the San Francisco high school.

The agitation caused by the Quivers' episode set the taxpayers to thinking, why they should pay out $1,200 a year for the special schooling of the colored children, and in the school board, August,, 1877, M. S. Thresher, one of the directors, made a few pertinent remarks regarding its abolishment. The subject had been called up previously by the revolutionary movement of Wm. W. Baggs. In his resolution of May 30, "Believing it to be the duty of the board of education to economize as much as possible and thereby save to the city $920 a year which it cost for the schooling of about fifteen colored children as they could be schooled with the whites without inconvenience. Resolved, that the special school for colored children be closed at the end of the present term." The board laid the matter over for consideration at a later meeting, to learn what some of the parents of the children might say. A number opposed the drastic innovation, and they declared July 3, '77, "Your petitioners, D. L. Campbell, A. C. Paulsell, Joseph D. Peters, James W. Smith, Andrew Wolf, Wm. H. Hickman, Rudolph Gnekow, R. E. Wilhoit, Louis N. Hickman, Henry O. Southworth, Arthur Cornwall, Frank Stewart, George W. Melone, B. Howard Brown, and Wm. L. Dudley earnestly pray that your honorable board will indefinitely postpone the consideration of the preamble and resolution heretofore presented by Wm. Baggs." The resolution was indefinitely postponed for a time. Later in the year the color question was again brought up and two colored girls succeeded in getting into the highest grammar grade, and in 1879 the special colored school was abolished. Since 1890 five colored pupils have graduated from the high school, and in 1893 the first Japanese graduated, and several have graduated during the past ten years.

Music in the Schools

"In compliance with the letter of the law," says Mrs. Hollenbeak in her chapter on music, "music has always had its nominal place in the schools of Stockton, although as a matter of fact, systematic and successful instruction in the subject has been introduced only within the past twelve years." From the foundation of the schools the children were taught school songs, provided the teacher could sing, but to my knowledge during the first fifteen years, not a teacher in the public schools, either male or female, could sing a note. They would get some of the oldest girls to lead the song. They sometimes sang the multiplication tables as set to music, ending each table with 5's to the chorus of Yankee Doodle. Another song was that of the names of the state capital, cities and their location to music. Among the old familiar school songs was "Hazel Dell," "Lily Dale," "The Huntsman's Song," "Pull Away, Brave Boys," and "Catch the Sunshine." In 1860 a fair tenor singer named Wm. Wilson came to Stockton from Knights Ferry, and opening a singing school was engaged by the trustees to instruct the children of the public schools in music. He taught what was known as the Lowell Mason do, ra, me, system, as against the old Italian system of teaching vocal music. The system, new then, was not a success, and years ago was rejected by first class teachers. Mr. Wilson visited the grammar school afternoons, twice a week, and gave instruction in "musical notation reading and class singing." He continued his work in the schools until 1863 when he returned to the eastern states. During this time he was a choir leader of the Baptist Church. After his departure there was no teacher of music in the schools until 1868. At that time a correspondent wrote, "Allow me to call the attention of our school directors to the necessity of having vocal music taught in our schools. The subject is of vital importance. Yes, gentlemen, let our children be taught to sing." Whether

or not this was a boost for Professor George P. Newell I know not. He had located in Stockton, advertised for vocal pupils, and was engaged by the board to teach music in the schools at the munificent salary of thirty dollars a month. He was over seventy years of age, and not at all competent, so that lasted only about a month. In April, 1868, the board employed Louise Carr, a former pupil of M. J. Ryan, to instruct the pupils. She had a sweet soprano voice, was the soprano in the Presbyterian Church but had no experience whatever in teaching. However, she taught for some time before her death. At that time there was living in Stockton an ambitious young man named H. J. Todd. He came to Stockton about 1864 and joined the local militia company and the cornet band and was elected as choir leader of the Presbyterian Church choir. Elected as teacher in public schools, the Jefferson, I believe, and having a good baritone voice he brought the school up in vocal music. After the resignation of Miss Carr as music teacher Superintendent George Ladd induced Mr. Todd to take charge of the vocal music of the schools. In his instruction of the children in music, he accompanied them in all of their songs on the cornet. He also gave several entertainments with the children. The object was to purchase musical instruments, mostly pianos, for use in the schoolroom. The number of the pianos was gradually increased until they now have nineteen. Mr. Todd at this time was studying medicine, and after taking part with the children in the Centennial celebration, he removed to Oakland and entered a medical college.

Todd was superseded as music teacher in the schools by a violin player named Emile Dreyfous. He came to Stockton in August, 1869, from Maguire's opera house orchestra to give lessons on the violin. He had no singing voice, so was not a success, resigning before the close of the term in 1878. About this time there was considerable excitement over the question of engaging a special teacher of music, and it became an issue in the election of school trustees. In the city election of May, 1889, the opponents of music elected two or three trustees and those favoring its continuance lost their strongest advocate, Superintendent George S. Ladd, who had held office for twelve years. He was defeated by S. P. Crawford, the Democratic nominee, a physician and an ordained minister. The strongest opponent of the teaching of music by a special teacher was B. F. Bagley. He was a good citizen but he had so little an appreciation of music that he said to me, "George, I don't know one note from another. I would as leave hear a dog howl as a woman sing." Before this time the school trustees had rescinded their order of no special music teacher and had elected George F. Jackson, a tenor singer of note and an able teacher and musical director. Bagley, however, was still hammering at his pet hobby, no special teacher, and at the end of the school term '81 he charged Jackson with marking the pupils too low in music, and when I. R. Wilbur moved that the matter be postponed a month, his motion was lost but the trustees aired their views. Wm. Woolsey opposed the teaching of music by a special teacher and as the law required instruction in music, the regular teacher should be compelled to do the work. John Yardley said he saw no benefit to the pupil in studying music, and the vote stood 3 to 3. Ladd had a deciding vote but as he was going out of office he refused to decide the question and called another vote. The second vote was 4 to 3 and music received a set back in the public schools for nearly twenty years. Professor Jackson, when asked how many of the teachers could teach music, replied, that of the twenty-nine only ten could teach it, and in one building three of the teachers "cannot even pitch a note." Fortunately for the children and the public in general we have had trustees during the past years who appreciated the fine arts, we now have in the public schools not only one special teacher in music but four of them, two in vocal and two in orchestral and brass band music. They do good work and the public are proud of their accomplishments.

The Stockton Mail opposed not only the teaching of music but the teaching of writing by a special teacher. W. A. Houghton was engaged in the teaching of writing from 1873 until 1892, the time of his death. He was succeeded by Miss Letitia Summerville, a beautiful penman and a high school graduate of 1880. Some years later she married the drawing teacher, F. P. Meyers, and they moved to Oakland. The next teacher of writing was Frank A. Kent, elected in September, 1905. He had been a teacher in one of the county schools. The death of Wm. A. Houghton, April 15, 1892, caused a feeling of sorrow throughout the city, and especially among the school children, who greatly mourned his death. All of the flags on the school building were placed at half mast, and on the day of his funeral the board of education and over 700 children attended, accompanied by their teachers. The funeral took place from the Baptist Church, each child depositing a small bouquet upon the coffin. At the especial request of their beloved teacher each child at the cemetery dropped a steel pen into the grave. Mr. Houghton was fifty-six years of age, and the first and only teacher dying while a member of the public school department.

Today the largest, finest and most prominent structures in Stockton are its public school buildings. In every part of the city you will find them, north, south, east and west, eighteen primary and grammar schools in which are instructed 6,777 children, with a corps of 261 teachers, and the pioneer of all is the little two-room brick school, now deserted, on Center Street. From the earliest days of public schools the never ceasing cry has been for more room. The census of 1859 showed 260 boys and 225 girls of school age of whom 413 received instruction during the year, although the average attendance was only 214. Such irregular attendance was due in great parts to the crowded condition of the school. So much greater was the demand for places than the seating capacity could supply that it became necessary to register applicants and establish the rule that any pupil who was absent four days forfeited the right of his seat and place. There was a continual cry for more school room but the council paid no heed to the cry until 1864. At that time some kindly progressive citizen set fire to the old shack, the Academy building, and the council were compelled to take some action towards building a new schoolhouse. In the report of the secretary of the schools trustees he suggested that a large building be erected. The trustees petitioned the council for $15,000 for the erection of a school and other expenses. Among these expenses was a debt of $3,500 on the Franklin building, drawing interest at 1½ per cent a month, and the back salary of Dr. Thomas Kirkland, grammar school teacher, of $143. The citizens cheerfully voted a bond issue of $15,000 and the Lafayete, a four-room brick building was erected on the site of the Academy building at a cost of $11,679. The total cost was $17,300, this including the fence, sidewalk, grading the play grounds, etc. This building had a large bell, which could be heard all over the city. It rested on a tower in a corner of the school yard, was made of pure copper, the donation of C. T. Meader, then known as the "copper king." The school was opened January 10, 1865, with four teachers in charge. Along in the '90s four more rooms were added to the main building, increasing largely the amount of school room, decreasing at the same time the playground space, none too large at first. Before the dawn of the new century there was talk of removing the schools, as the noise of wagons, the blowing of whistles and the continuous smoke from the water works on Hunter Street made it a very disagreeable location for a school building. Some eight years ago it was sold to a building corporation for a commercial building.

In the meantime the babies grew into school age and there was the never ending cry "more school room." The school trustees rented three outside school rooms. One of these school rooms was the school where Mary Kroh had her private school, and this little room, twenty feet square, was packed with forty children. There was at this time 1,265 children entitled to school privileges, and only nine school rooms to accommodate them. There was another bond issue in 1867 of $15,000 and in December, 1869, the original Washington school building was erected. Occupying a quarter of a block two of the lots were donated by Captain Weber and two were purchased. The building cost $20,627 and the entire cost was $25,724. It was a four-room building, the high school occupying two of the second-story rooms. In 1891 a third story was erected to accommodate the increased attendance of the high school students, making it an eight-room building. The removal of the high school pupils to their own high school building gave increased room to the lower grades and a few years ago, the third story was torn off and the building remodeled as we see it today.

It was necessary to provide more school room in 1872 as at that time the suburbs on all four sides of the city were annexed to the municipality, this annexation bringing in the Vineyard, North and South school districts. To provide school rooms for the Vineyard district the board of education purchased four lots on Weber Avenue and Pilgrim Street at a cost of $1,600. They erected a four-room brick building at a cost of $17,144, the entire cost being $23,044. The trustees thought this a school location better than the site where stood the Vineyard school, but it soon proved to be a very poor location, for it faced the old city burial ground, and two years later the Copperopolis railroad became a continual nuisance with their bell ringing, whistle blowing, and switching cars up and down the track. The trustees named it the Jefferson in honor of the patriot who wrote the Declaration of Independence. The building is now known as the pre-vocational school. In one of these departments all of the school printing is done under a competent printer and they turn out good work. The new Jefferson building, located corner Lindsay and Sacramento streets, is a splendid large twenty-room building erected at a cost of $125,000. It is the largest school building in the city, accommodating 603 children in 1922. In 1873-'75 two four-room brick buildings were erected, both from the same plans, each building costing about $15,000. The first, named the new Franklin, was erected on the Center Street site. The Weber was built at the corner of Flora and Commerce streets and cost more than the first named, as the trustees purchased four lots of Dr. S. H.

Fickett at a cost of $1,200 each. The annexed addition on the south known as the Homestead, next claimed the attention of the school board, and they erected a frame two-room building at a cost of $7,999. In 1880 a four-room brick was erected and named Grant, and in '88 four additional rooms were built, the building at present seating 186 pupils. Another military hero's name, John C. Fremont, was given a school building. In 1889, on Aurora and Fremont streets the trustees bought the property, four lots, of the Weber heirs, the generous donator of school property having passed on in 1882. In 1891 the Lincoln school building was erected on the Vineyard district school site, corner Ophir and Market streets, the property having been given to the district trustees by Captain Weber way back in the early '70s. In 1895 the school board erected a big three-story structure on the corner of El Dorado and Vine, which had come to their possession by the annexation of the North district. The El Dorado was the first building to have a basement furnace, lavatories, cloak rooms and assembly room, a thing now considered necessary in every school building. Some fifteen years ago the building was torn down much to the delight of the neighbors, for it was a fire trap for which it was feared it would some day burn down, burning to death hundreds of children. The property was sold to the Presbyterian Church some years ago and they have erected a magnificent church edifice. The splendid new El Dorado building, corner of North and Lincoln streets, is one of the largest and handsomest school buildings in the city, and with its additional eight rooms erected this year at a cost of $70,000 will seat 567 pupils. The first up-to-date building in architectural beauty and present school essential was not built until 1902 at a cost of $15,000. It is of the Spanish Mission style and called the Monroe, was located where stood the colored school.

Could the school trustees of the pioneer days who erected the Franklin, Lafayette and Washington buildings believing them splendid schoolhouses now come to earth and see the present schools of education, their astonishment would be unbounded. They were progressive men those trustees, among them V. M. Peyton, Dr. George A. Shurtleff, Henry B. Underhill, H. S. Sargent, Charles Belding, L. M. Hickman, B. W. Owens, George S. Ladd and others, but the city was small, it was difficult to get money sufficient to pay the teacher's salaries so they were compelled to think in hundreds of dollars for school buildings, not thousands of dollars as today. As early as 1856 a school committee, all progressive men, was appointed to inquire into the subject of erecting a school building, but they reported adversely as the city was heavily in debt, the citizens were heavily taxed, there were streets to improve, bridges to build, and other expenses much more necessary than a school building. One of the school trustees of that day was Charles Grunsky, a well-educated German, and his son Ewald and daughter Lottie were two of the three first graduates of the high school; another son was a school trustee. Lottie Grunsky as soon as she graduated became an assistant teacher in the school, and later she developed as a splendid teacher in the primary grades. She was a patient, gentle, very lovable woman, and for over forty years she was a continuous teacher in the schools. Sad was her death; about to visit a school teacher friend in San Jose, she fell dead as she stepped from the train. In honor of her memory the trustees named the handsome school building erected in the spring of 1919 the Lottie Grunsky, at a building cost of $70,000.

Beside the buildings already named there has been erected during the past twelve years, the Fair Oaks building, the Hazelton, named after the pioneer who taught the first school, the Jackson, increased to an eight-room building, the North, the McKinley, the Victory and the Burkett Acres building, as yet unnamed.

Under the present splendid system of instruction in the public schools brought up to its present high standard by years of study and experience it is impossible to understand the difficulties under which the first teacher labored. First the general public and the majority of the parents gave no encouragement to any advanced education. They believed that instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, was a sufficient education for any boy or girl. Spelling, geography and grammar might be taught, if the pupil desired and the teacher was willing to give instruction in those branches. Second, the assembling together of children of all nations, of various degrees of intelligence was another drawback, and children, twelve and fourteen years of age would be in the same class with children eight years old. Third, the indifference of the parents to education caused a like indifference in the chldren, and they attended school when they felt like it. The children were not always at fault for some teachers were very disagreeable. Irregular attendance was one of the evils of the day, and one superintendent reported of 474 children enrolled in the schools there was an average attendance of 240 only. Fourth, there was no uniform system of text books. All of the school books were imported from the east by steamer, and there were not two wholesale book stores in the state where books in quantities could be obtained, and often the teacher was compelled to teach one class in arithmetic from one author's work and a second class from another

author's work. Each county had different text books and a Stockton book seller advertised that he had the school books taught in all of the counties. Then the teachers would change text books according to their own ideas or fancies, and I have known parents to purchase grammars by two different authors during a school year. Under such conditions advancement in education was an impossibility, and as Mrs. Hollenbeak says, "The education structure was reared in a somewhat haphazard manner, depending greatly upon the text books in the hands of the pupils and the teacher's ability."

In the political change of parties in 1861 the Republican party came into power both in the city and county, and although there was but little improvement in the county schools, the city schools began an upward movement. The common council appointed as the board of education, Charles Belding, later the mayor of the city, Henry S. Sargent, afterwards a bank president, and George W. Tyler, elected county judge. They were all educated Massachusetts men and they resolved to conduct the Stockton schools according to the Boston school model, at that time credited with having the best public schools in the United States. The trustees demanded that the scholars must attend school regularly or the teachers know why. The doors of some of the school rooms were locked at nine o'clock, the opening school hour, and all tardy pupils or those absent from school the previous day must bring an excuse from their parents. Sometimes the boys wrote their own excuses and signed their parents name. Next the board demanded a uniform set of text books in the primary, intermediate and grammar schools as they were classified. This was a heavy tax on the parents, for school books were high in price and controlled by Eastern book sellers, and the tax was especially heavy if the parents had several children, some of them in the grammar schools. Now the state furnishes all text books at cost, printing the books. Another complete innovation was the instruction of the boys and the girls in one schoolroom, and under the same teacher. Up to this time they had been taught in separate schools. It was believed and it proved true that the children could be instructed together in one room at less cost, there would be better deportment, and the sex would emulate each other in their studies. Still another demand was for a better grade of teachers, both physically and mentally. The board believed that the teacher should set a good example for the children in neatness and dress as well as in morality. The state law of 1866 gave the board of education full control over all school affairs and made them a board of examiners to pass upon the qualifications of all applicants as teachers and issue teacher's certificates. Algebra, rhetoric, geometry and Latin were now taught in the grammar grades, if any pupils wished to take up those studies.

A tall Yankee from Maine, named A. H. Randall, in 1867 was elected as teacher in the grammar school. He was nominated by school trustee George S. Ladd, and although having but a common school education, he was a natural school teacher and proved successful in every department from principal of the high school to the principal of the State Normal school. Mr. Randall introduced a new system of marking known as the percentage system. Before this time the teachers had been using various methods for inciting their pupils to study, such as book prizes at the end of the term, spelling matches and shorter hours for those pupils who had perfect lesson. Mr. Randall's method was to grade the pupils in their studies on a basis of 100% in their daily recitations, the estimate to be made at the close of each recitation. The new method of marking was adopted in all of the schools. It worked well for several years, but in 1874 dishonorable teachers began to cram their pupils so as to make a showing on the final examinations, and thus received credit for false teaching. The system was modernized to some extent but was entirely discarded in '09 and the A, B, C, D, E letter system introduced. A denoted a first class standing and E a complete failure. An incentive to the pupils to excell in their studies was given in 1893 by Dr. W. P. Hazelton, who at his death bequeathed $1,000 to the public schools to be placed at interest, the interest money to be used in the purchase of medals, for the most deserving scholars. In January 1916 the Jerome Levy scholarship was founded by his parents in memory of the son who died in September, 1915, while a member of the high school freshman class. It provided $100 annually for the needy boy or girl graduates of the high school who desired to attend the State University. The first one to receive the scholarship was Wm. B. Faulkner, who sold newspapers that he might obtain an education. He was a notable youth because of his hustle and energy. He entered the university and during vacation came right back, selling papers. He has now graduated as physician. In June, 1919, Mrs. Frank S. Boggs founded a scholarship in memory of her sister, Mrs. Lillian Cunningham Confer, a graduate of '86, the eldest daughter of Sheriff Cunningham; Bertil Holmsten was awarded the first medal.

A New School Era

The election of James A. Barr, a former public school teacher, as superintendent, in October, 1891, "marked a new era in the public

schools of Stockton." Mr. Barr declared in his report that for years past the course of study in the schools had been what might be called a "regulation course" the "course that considers the welfare of only the comparatively small number graduating from the grammar and high schools." More attention should be paid to the lower grades as the majority of the pupils leave school before their completion of the grammar grades. Changes were made in accordance with this idea, one of which was to eliminate one year's work in the primary grades and another change was to reverse the names of the grades, making the first the lowest grade and the eighth the highest grade. This was the stepping stone into the high school. In pursuance of his plan to improve the school work Mr. Barr introduced many changes and the teachers were requested to give each change a trial and note its good or bad effect. At the end of the three years the schools had practically been made over. The next step was to balance up the grade work and for this work a committee of twenty teachers were appointed as follows: Mrs. Rosa V. Winterburn, compiler of "The Spanish in the Southwest," Walter J. Kenyon, U. E. Taylor, Alice Smallfied, married and a school trustee, Adelaide Pollock, D. A. Mobley, now a Presbyterian minister, J. H. Wilkinson, Willis Lynch, now a bee propagator, Edward D. Hughes and D. W. Braddock, real estate dealers, Letitia Summerville, Emma Snapp, Alma Patterson, Dena Lottman, Wm. H. Murray, Mrs. Cora N. Bayley, Jessie M. Stringham, Belle Mitchell and Maude A. Southworth, who are still teaching in the schools. The work was completed in 1900 and published in pamphlet form as the "Outline of Studies." The compilation of this work was a splendid achievement and it brought the schools into much favorable notice by the press and the leading educators of the state, and the Journal of Education said it "was a notable contributon to educational literature." In 1904 an exhibition of the Stockton school work was made at the St. Louis Exposition, and so many requests were sent in for literature based upon the exhibit that a new and larger work was compiled. It was put in the hands of an eastern publisher and issued as "The Book of Stockton Methods." Mr. Barr is very proud of this work, and well he may be proud for it is in use in many of the best schools in the United States. James A. Barr was city superintendent of schools from 1891 until 1912 and he left upon them an impression of which any man might well be proud.

Under the authorization of a law passed by the state legislature several years ago, there are now some two or three hundred district union schools in California, eight in San Joaquin County. At the time of the organization of the Stockton high school in 1869 there were less than a half dozen high schools in the state. Along about that time A. H. Randall conceived the plan of organizing a high school and with the encouragement of the board of education he planned a high school course of study. He asked many of his brightest, most ambitious pupils if they would take up such a course and they all agreed. In January, 1870, the Stockton high school began its forward progressive march with the following high school students, first class, Alice Mills, Lottie and Ewald Grunsky; second class, Elma Carter, John H. Wallace, James Littlehale, Stanton L. Carter, Wm. Terry, Wilbur T. Wenk, Sarah Randall; third class, Carrie Kalisher, Ben Ely, Leon Cohn, Joseph W. Cavis, Viola Strawbridge, Armenia, Oliver, Carrie Roesch, George Harkness, Samuel Terry, Lewis Noble, Charles Creanor, Martha Holdsworth, Emma Dyer, Etta Tinkham, Mary Keyes and Emma Curry. The public schools closed for the term, Friday afternoon, December 23, and the first class graduating exercises were held in the High school, Lafayette building, A. H. Randall, principal and S. D. Waterman, assistant. At the close the graduating class, Lottie Grunsky, Alice Mills and Ewald Grunsky, stepping upon the platform, were addressed by the Rev. B. E. S. Ely, and School Trustee H. T. Dorrance, the latter presenting the class with diplomas and a county teacher's certificate. Two years later Ewald Grunsky went to Germany to take a four year course in polytechnics and he returned to his native city in December, 1877, with the highest honors as a graduate from the University at Stuttgart, Germany. He is now classed with the best civil engineers in the state and has frequently been consulted by the Stockton city officials regarding engineering improvements.

The high school work was divided into three classes then known as the junior, middle and senior classes in a three-year course. The studies included, chemistry, physics, rhetoric, mental philosophy, algebra, geometry, geology, botany and Latin, if the students so desired. One scholar only took up Latin. During the first ten years only seventy scholars graduated as follows: Class of '71, J. Herbert Wallace, Stanton L. Carter, James M. Littlehale, Eveline H. Woodbridge, Elma J. Carter, Sarah A. Randall; '73, George Harkness, Wilbur Wenk, Harry T. Compton, Carrie Kalisher, Armenia Oliver, Mary Keyes, Emma Curry, Carrie Roesch, Martha Holdsworth; '74, Frank Clowes, Kitty Crofton; '75, Mary Garvin, Minnie Harkness, Mary Inglis, Frank Kelsey, Mary Langworthy and Henrietta Hart. Dur-

ing the closing exercises the class of '74 gave the following program: Chorus by class, "Heavy Billows"; declamation, "McCandliss Child," Frank Clowes; composition, "John Milton," Mary Inglis; select reading, "The Pipes of Lucknow," Carrie Cory; solo, "Silver Hair That Once Was Gold," Clara Stier; composition, "Life," Kitty Crofton; solo, "The Moon O'er the Mountain," Lou Elliot; declamation on "Blennerhassett," William Westbay; solo, "Sweet Sunshine," Lula Hogan; "Valedictory," Minnie Harkness; awarding diplomas, Superintendent George Ladd. Class of '76, Walter Boggs, Willam Bours, William Holden, Ada Boschen, Lulu Hogan, Nettie Hunt, Louis Elliot, Lincoln Ruggles, Will Smith, Clara Stier, Reel Terry, William W. Westbay, Hattie West, and Mary Woodbridge. The motto of the class was the mystic letters M. F. C.—Mysterious Fantastic Class, and at a reunion of the class in '78 at the residence of Dr. E. S. Holden the motto was wrought in red, white and blue colors and hung upon the wall. The beautiful garden was hung with Chinese lanterns, and the evening was enjoyed, concluding with a banquet. The graduating class of '77 comprised Andrew Hoisholt, who later became one of the best insanity experts in the state, Carrie Brandt, James Garvin, Alma Clapp, Ida Bennett, Kate Garvin, Amy Kelsey, and Georgie Kelsey, Josephine Jacobson, Helen Myers, Nellie Smith, Edward Sedwich, and Emma Wallace. Class of '79, Carrie Berdine, Walter Bidwell, George Catts, later Mayor, Mary Elliott, John Garwood, Carrie Hart, Kate and Anna Russell, Nellie Smith, Lillian Tinkham, Fannie and Hattie Marks, and Frank West. Class of '80, Gertrude Elliott, Eugene Grunsky, Mamie Huggins, Cora Ralph and Jennie Winter. The largest class up to this time was that of '77, thirteen in number. The class of '85 was seventeen in number as follows: Elbert Smith, Maude H. Wiggin, Nellie L. Campbell, Frank Viebrock, Celia Crawford, Francis Cutting, Julia Gallup, Rachel Arndt, Abbie Bigger, Lizzie Doan, Fred P. Clark, Fred Wolner, Nellie Smith, Harry Lane, Lena Hilke, Helen M. Boschen and Ida L. Weller.

Several of the teachers were high school graduates, for Superintendent Ladd insisted in giving them an opportunity. They taught in the schools for many years on their merits alone, and today, one of them, Lottie Grunsky, has been honored by having a school building named for her. They were as follows: Washington high school—A. H. Randall, S. D. Waterman, Mrs. E. J. Betts, Mary C. Russell, Lottie F. Grunsky, and Mrs. Sarah C. Harry. Lafayette—S. G. Dunbar, principal, Mrs. S. G. Hodgdon, assistant, Sarah Mills, Mrs. L. E. Benedict, Levenia M. Westbay, and Mrs. Celia Gray. Franklin—R. E. Glidden, principal, Mary V. McPhee, Elmer Carter, Mae Hennion, Josie Jacobson and Amy Russell. Jefferson—V. P. Prichard, principal, Harriet McConnell, May Esterbrook, Letitia Summerville, and Clara Stier. Weber—George Goodell, principal, Minnie Harkness, Isabel M. Paine, Jennie Hogan and Lillian Tinkham.

The board of education of the high school, in using their best judgment in making the school more efficient and serviceable, have changed the course of study several times and added several special studies, which required the engagement of special teachers. This required a considerable outlay of money, and for the past twenty-five years there has been much complaint about the high school taxes. Today there are 75 teachers in the high school, expenses being in the neighborhood of $244,700 per year. This question of school tax was brought up in the city new charter committee in 1902 and one of the committee, and ex-mayor of the city, said: "There are too many isms' and I refer especially to the high school. If they received less money there would be less 'isms' and more good schooling." The difficulty was to adjust the school studies to fit those scholars who wished to go to the university and at the same time have a course of study that would lead to business or vocational pursuits. At the time of the ex-mayor's criticism, the school board had adopted what was known as a literary or scientific course, and industrial course. The course last named included commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, and manual training, all of which required special teachers. There was more complaint of the manual training and the pre-vocational work lately introduced, and yet the latter has been endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club, the Advertising Club, the Merchants' Club, the Lions Club and Rotary Club, and they have appointed an advisory board to report the progress of this work. Another "fad," as many called it, was physical culture. It taught the pupils grace and motion and a love of the things beautiful. Is that a waste of money? The physical training class gave an exhibition of their work at the close of each school year, and it was a delight to hundreds of relatives and friends.

The increased attendance of high school scholars compelled the planning of additional rooms, and to meet this want in 1891 the board erected a third story to the Washington school building. It comprised five rooms, the entire story being occupied by the high school classes. Ten years later they were again cramped for room, with 337 pupils enrolled. Fortunately at this time the state legislature passed a law creating what was known as

"Union school districts" and providing annually a certain amount of money for each district. This enabled the Stockton High School board to see their way clear for the building of a high school. The first step towards the erection of a new building was a suitable high school site and the board of education, E. W. S. Woods, J. M. Kile, George Schuler, Ed. E. Tretheway and Mrs. L. Clare Davis, advertised for school sites. Then the real estate men got busy in looking for good fat commissions, and sixteen sites were offered. They varied in size from a half block to ten acres, and in price from $6,000 to $55,000. The board examined carefully all of these sites and their location for school purposes and it finally simmered down to two sites, the Collins seminary block, where now stands the Congregational Church and the ten acres belonging to Miss Julia Weber, where now stands the high school, which was then an orchard. The Collins block was offered for $30,000, although it was assessed for only $13,000, and the south quarter was low land flooded every winter. The Weber four blocks were offered by Miss Weber's agent, Robert Oullahan, for the same price as the Collins block and was four times the size and all high land. For some reason which is easily understood two of the board insisted on the purchase of the single block and the lady trustee entertained quite a number of "honorable" citizens one evening, they trying to induce her to vote for their friends' $30,000 graft. A poet says, "He is a fool who thinks by force or skill to turn the current of a woman's will." Fortunately for Stockton Mrs. Davis had carefully considered the future needs and growth of the high school, and friendship cutting no figure, she, E. E. Tretheway and George Schuler voted for the four-block site. It was a fine location only marred by a large residence on the southwest quarter of the block owned by the Rossi family, who refused to sell at any price.

The next move was for the coin to erect the building. It appeared to be a hard job to tackle, for many persons disapproved of the proposition to build a large and expensive high school, but Superintendent James A. Barr said in answer, "I have heard some little complaint because we propose to build for the future. In answer to that let me say we propose to build for the future." The board then requested permission of the citizens to issue bonds for $150,000 for the building of a high school and other expenses, the bonds to run for twenty years. A movement for victory was splendidly worked up. The Chamber of Commerce had endorsed the movement with a promise to get behind it and boost, and the high school alumni association were in high glee over their proposed victory. A meeting was held in the city hall on the evening of April 24, 1901, presided over by Fred W. West, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Speeches were made favoring the bonds by Harry T. Compton, high school graduate of '73, Mrs. P. B. Fraser, '74, Mrs. John J. Nunan, '75, William W. Westbay, '76, Dr. A. W. Hoisholt, '77, Louise Hilke, '73, J. M. Kile, '83, C. F. Hilman, '97, C. A. Farnsworth, '98, Joseph Binelli, '99, Byron Bearce, '01. The election was held April 29 at the Washington school with H. C. Holman as inspector and Fred Arnold and C. B. Wood as judges, and long before the polls closed victory was assured.

The architects quickly responded to the call of the board for building plans, and fourteen sets were sent in by California and eastern architects. After considerable examination of the best plans, the three prizes, five per cent of the construction price, $500 and $200, were awarded to George Rushford, Stone, and Wright of San Francisco and Charles Beasley & Sons. The first and last named were located in this city. In accepting Rushford's plans it was agreed that if no contractor bid $100,000 or less the architect would give a bond for the construction of the building. There was not a bid below the stated amount and Rushforth constructed the building and lost money. Louis S. Stone's plans for the interior of the building were adopted, and during the past ten years he has been the architect for several of the new school buildings. Then came the proudest event in the history of the high school body, the laying of the cornerstone, April 18, 1903, in the northeast corner of the building. The board of education requested the Masons to lay the cornerstone and they cheerfully accepted the honor. The building was erected at a cost of $154,989 and completed in September, 1904; a fine reception was held on the evening of September 12, Dr. David Starr Jordan delivering an address in the fine large assembly hall. Only a few years ago a second school building was erected, and twice the school added during the past year. Now there is being erected at a cost of $80,000 a splendid large auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,400 persons.

CHAPTER XX

THE BUILDING OF RAILROADS

The invention of the steam locomotive revolutionized the transportation traffic of the civilized world. Many of Stockton's progressive citizens of early days believed this true, agreeing with the editor of the Independent, Samuel Seabough, that "railroads are the great civilizers of the age, and exert more influence than any other agency in developing the resources of the country through which they pass." There was another class, however, who declared that they were an injury to the country, as they displaced the pack mule and put teamsters out of business, thus hurting the farmer in his sale of hay; killed the stage and the steamboat business; cut up the country and frightened away all the game, deer, bear, elk, etc. In this class were the migratory pioneers, men who in all their lives had never seen a locomotive or a steamboat. They wanted their nearest neighbors to be at last ten miles distant, so they could have breathing room, and early in the '60's they removed from Stockton down the valley, for this town, with its 6,000 inhabitants, was too thickly settled for them.

As early as 1852 a railroad was projected from Stockton to Sonora, and in 1856 a company was organized to construct a road from Stockton to San Francisco. Stockton was then completely cut off from the outside world except by stage or steamboat. By stage it was a hot, dusty, all-day ride to Sacramento, the same to Sonora, and a long tiresome two days' trip to Mariposa. The fare to Mariposa was $20. In winter the journey was fearful; often the passengers were obliged to get out and walk, and at times were compelled to assist in starting the stage when it had stuck in the mud. The hauling of freight to the mountains, especially in winter, was very difficult. The freight rates then were very high, something like 3 or 4 cents a pound, and the mountain merchants were obliged to order their goods several months ahead of time. What has caused this great change; this saving of time and money, this ease and comfort of travel; this great expansion of commerce and trade, settling up the vast desert lands, to the south? The railroad, and behind it four railroad kings —Stanford, Huntington, Crocker and Hopkins. Stockton at first assisted and then fought the progress of the great work, and in later years, realizing the great value of railroads to any community, gave liberally to the Valley Road and later welcomed the Western Pacific.

First Railroad Convention

The great overland railroad, the Central Pacific, was conceived by that splendid engineer, Theodore Judah. With the foresight of but few men, he knew that some day a railroad would be built across the continent and from actual surveys he knew that such a road could be carried across the Sierras over what is now known as the Central route. With faith and courage scarcely equaled, he began his work of organization and induced the Legislature of 1859 to call a state railroad convention to assemble at San Francisco in September for the purpose of discussing the best plan for securing an overland railroad. No plan of procedure was adopted and Secretary of State Ferris Forman, afterwards the father-in-law of J. D. Peters of this city, requested all sheriffs to call an election for delegates to the convention. In accordance with this request Sheriff John W. O'Neal called a San Joaquin convention. They met in the city hall, and selected A. C. Bradford chairman, and A. G. Brown secretary of the meeting. This convention elected Mayor Holden, Maj. R. P. Hammond and William Garrard as delegates to the State convention. The latter body met September 20 and chose John Bidwell as president and E. S. Holden as vice-president. This convention passed resolutions recommending that the state issue $15,000,000 in bonds for the building of an overland railroad and favored the Central route.

Congress Takes Action

Congress had been discussing this question since 1854, when Senator Gwinn of California introduced his first bill, but there was a disagreement about a route. The northern men wanted a northern or central route, and the Southerners wanted the present southern route. The secession of the Southern members settled the question, and Congress passed a bill for a railroad over the central route, which became a law July 1, 1862. The news reached Stockton July 4th, just as the procession was about to march, and for over an hour the old fire bell proclaimed the joyful news. "The construction of this road is the only salvation of our State," was the general declaration. "We must have a market, a far better one than the inhabitants of the state can afford us, and a market to which access is easy."

The year before this Leland Stanford had been elected Governor of California. The

railroad then was no party question. All three conventions favored it, and so universal was the demand for an overland highway, that Milton S. Latham in Congress declared: "There is but one thing that can alienate the affections of the people of the Pacific from the Union, and that is a failure to give them a Pacific railroad. Stanford, as governor of this state, supported as he was by a pro-railroad legislature, now found himself in a position to hasten the building of the proposed road, and in the presence of a large crowd, January 8, 1862, at the corner of Front and & K Streets in Sacramento, he dug the first shovelful of earth. Speeches were made by the Governor, Charles Crocker, Senator J. R. Warwick, Walter Van Dyke, Newton Booth and Niles Searles. The work was pushed ahead and in November, 1867, cars were running to the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. This was not the first railroad, for in 1856 a road was built from Sacramento to Folsom. The Stockton city council were invited to attend the celebration, but the mud was so deep they could not make the journey.

In November, 1867, Governor Stanford and Charles Crocker came over from Sacramento to Stockton to ask the right-of-way through the city, as they wished to connect their road with the Western Pacific purchased by them. This Western Pacific road is another story and because of it the council were very wary of railroad projects. The council comprised at this time, Wm. Dennis, Capt. Joseph Hammand and George C. Devoll from the first ward; Andrew Simpson, Joseph Adams, H. M. Fanning and John Nichols from the second ward; and Charles G. Hubner, Charles Ivory, and Thomas K. Hook from the third ward. It was planned that Dr. E. S. Holden, a very enthusiastic railroad man, should present the petition for the Central Pacific right-of-way "across and along Sutter Street, or any street lying east of said Sutter Street excepting California Street, with the privileges of erecting a depot and warehouse." Stanford, on his arrival in the council chamber, immediately noticed antagonistic feeling among the members and he advised Holden not to present the ordinance, but the latter believed he could talk it through. As soon as the ordinance was read, Dennis moved that it be laid on the table until the property owners could be heard from. As they had been talking of the road for three years, this motion made Holden angry and he attempted to withdraw the ordinance. Nichols moved to allow him to withdraw it and the matter was laid over until a December meeting. When the council met again, Dennis offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "We freely admit that a railroad is highly necessary and we desire to see one built speedily. We are not opposed to railroads, even through the city, but we are strongly opposed to being humbugged, as we have been in the past—not by the Central Pacific, it is true, but by the Western Pacific. As we have suffered to the tune of $250,000, or nearly so, and must pay taxes on the swindle for years to come, it ought not seem strange if we observe the proper care in dealing with others. The Central Pacific may carry out all they may promise in running their road through one of the principal streets of the city; still the council cannot grant what they request or permit many other things asked for. The ordinance is too general in its demands in one sense and too indefinite in another. We must not grant a franchise for an indefinite period, without some written guarantee stating what the city and railroad are willing to do as to grades, obstructions, crossings, etc. We want the road, but we also want all concerned to act in good faith."

The council approved of this remarkable statement and appointed a committee of three councilmen—Dennis, Hook and Nichols—to confer with the directors of the Central Pacific regarding the right-of-way. Six weeks passed and as they made no move in the matter it called forth the following stinger from the press: "The whole transaction is strictly in keeping with the slow-coach, muddled and befogged process which has left its brand on every matter of public enterprise." Two days later the council met and when the ordinance was called up there was a wrangle regarding the choice of street. Joseph Adams was opposed to a right-of-way on Sutter Street, as he had built a house on that street. "Put it on San Joaquin Street," he said. "No, that won't do," replied Hickman. "The schoolhouse is on that street." "Put it on El Dorado near the water-front," said Keys. "That won't do," answered Hook, "The business is moving eastward." Finally by a vote of 7 to 1 they gave a right-of-way on El Dorado Street, and Captain Weber, Andrew Simpson and John Nichols were appointed a committee to wait upon the Central Pacific and inform them of the action of the Council. It was a waste of time only. The engineers laid their cross section stakes, and early in April they were grading along the county road, now Sacramento Street, then 200 yards outside of the city limit.

The Last Spike

The fight between Hiram Fisher and the railroad because the latter took earth from East Street canal for the filling, and the liberality of Captain Weber in permitting the contractors to take all the material required, free of cost, from the Mormon slough, are but

side issues, and we come to May 8, 1869, when many of our citizens celebrated in Sacramento the laying of the last tie of the transcontinental line and the placing of the golden spike. A meeting of citizens was called to make arrangements for the celebration and about fifty responded. It was resolved to fire a national salute at noon of the day of the completion of the road, ring all of the bells of the city, display flags and banners, engage the Stockton Band and that as many as possible should visit Sacramento. The salute was fired from El Dorado Street bridge by Robert Hanks. The city hall bell was rung continuously for five hours, Al Rider being one of the well-known men who pulled the rope. Quite a large delegation, including many members of the Pioneer Society, with George Evans as marshal, left Stockton for Sacramento, an engine and flat cars being kindly provided by the company. The track from Sacramento southward had been laid only to Liberty and it was necessary to go thither in carriages.

Never will I forget the exhilaration of that trip—my first ride on a railroad train. The train frequently stopped at the stations along the way, and on our arrival at the capital there were several hundred people on board. The little town was overcrowded with people, all awaiting with suppressed excitement the time when the electric spark would flash the news all over the United States and to every California town that the last spike was driven. Eight minutes before 12 o'clock that news came, and immediately the twenty-one locomotives of the company, drawn up in two rows on Front Street, began an unearthly screeching, and they were assisted in this pandemonium by all city whistles and bells and by the brass bands in attendance. The effect was indescribable, the music of our playing sounded to us like another band half a mile distant. There was an immense procession, and an oration was delivered by Governor H. H. Haight, who now has a son residing in this city. For the occasion Charles Shultz, then a famous orchestra leader and composer of San Francisco, composed the "Railroad March," which was played by the crack band of the state, the Third Artillery. The piece represented the starting and stopping of a railroad train—first, the cry, "All aboard!" then the ringing of the bell, the whistle, the exhaust of the engine, and the noise of the wheels as they, with increasing speed, struck the joints of the rails. During the afternoon the Stockton band serenaded the citizens, and that night even cots were at a premium.

Stockton's First Passenger Train

The greatest event in Stockton's history was the arrival August 11, 1869, of the first passenger train from Sacramento. It was a great event, as it linked Stockton with the East in bands of steel. The excursion train was to have arrived at Stockton at 12 o'clock, but it was delayed at Mokelumne City nearly one hour and a half, hundreds of excursionists jumping off at the little village believing it was Stockton. This was not very complimentary to this city, but it indicated how ignorant the general public were of the size of California's towns before the coming of the railroad. "When the arrival of the train was announced by the whistle of the locomotive, the excitement and enthusiasm of the vast throng was unbounded." The train was literally packed with men and women and children, 2,500 in all. As soon as it reached North Street a salute of thirty guns was fired by Robert V. Hanks and all of the bells of the city began their clamor. The Pioneers and the firemen, accompanied by a band, were on hand to welcome their Sacramento brethren, and a procession was formed and marched into the city. It comprised the Sacramento City Guard in Zouave uniform, Sacramento band and Pioneers; Stockton band, San Joaquin pioneers, Sacramento fire department band. Confidence Engine Co. No. 1 with their machine Sacramento No. 3 with engine and delegates from the Sacramento firemen, Stockton firemen, mayors and county officials of Sacramento and Stockton in carriages, citizens on foot. The pioneers tendered their Sasramento brethren a banquet at the Yosemite House; the visiting officials were also banqueted there. The firemen were given a collation at the Eureka engine house. The general public dined wherever they could find a bite; they cleaned out all of the restaurants, foraged all of the grocery stores and bakeries for bread, crackers, cheese, oysters and sardines, and actually wiped out the town on the food proposition. Two days later Stockton's first railroad excursion took place, the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school going on a picnic to Mokelumne City.

Long before the road was built to Stockton citizens were visiting their Eastern homes, and June 26, 1869, Timothy Newell and Miss Lucy Grove started, the former going to Massachusetts and the latter to Virginia. Passenger trains began running between Stockton and Sacramento on August 11. On September 10, Stocktonians traveled to San Francisco over the San Jose train, connecting at Niles. Over the San Joaquin River they crossed in the ferryboat. November 10 the bridge was finished and the train ran into Oakland, thus completing the great overland railroad from ocean to ocean. As soon as the track was laid to Oakland a regular schedule time table was published, the overland train

leaving San Francisco at 8 a. m. and Stockton at 12 a. m. and the west bound leaving Stockton at 1:48 and arriving at San Francisco at 5:40. The first-class rate of fare (not including sleepers) was $129 to St. Louis; Chicago, $130; New York, $150; New Orleans, $160. The second-class rate to the same points was $60; New York, $66.75. Stockton also had the benefit of a through train which left San Francisco at 4 p. m. and Stockton at 8:28, arriving at Sacramento at 10:50. Leaving the capital at 6:30 a. m., Stockton was reached at 8:19 and San Francisco at 12:30, the fare from Stockton being $5.00.

The Western Pacific Railroad

About a year previous to the commencement of the road at Sacramento, a company was organized to run a road from San Jose through Stockton to Sacramento. One of the organizers and vice-president of the road was Dr. E. S. Holden of Stockton. In 1863 the legislature passed bonded bills to the amount of $2,250,000. Among these bills was one authorizing the supervisors of San Joaquin county, if the citizens so voted, to issue $250,000 worth of bonds for the Western Pacific Railroad. Throughout the state, meetings were held to urge the people to vote for the bonds in the various counties and such a meeting was held April 5 in Stockton. Agricultural Hall was crowded, and the meeting was addressed by Judge Thomas Dame, president of the Western Pacific, Timothy G. Phelps and several local speakers.

The following month, May 12, a special election was held. The citizens voted on three propositions—$250,000 for the Western Pacific, $100,000 for the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad and $50,000 for the Mono and Big Trees road. The citizens gave a good majority for the Western Pacific and the Mono roads bonds, but the bonds for the Stockton and Copperopolis road, a purely local affair, were defeated. The county vote for the Western Pacific bonds was 1505 for and 502 against. The city vote was 1041 for and 85 against. Four days after the election Supervisors Henry Thornlow and Moses Severy, and Thomas Dame, president of the Western Pacific railroad, and County Clerk Hall were instructed to prepare the bonds, and an order was made for engraving the plate "for the use benefit and advantage of San Joaquin county." All fine engraving was then done in New York, and, as it took some time to get the plate, no bonds were issued until May, 1864, at which time B. F. Mann came to Stockton and carried away in his pocket fifty $1,000 bonds, it being understood that the money was to be used in the construction of the road in San Joaquin County only. Soon there were reports of misrepresentation and fraud on the part of the company, and in December, 1864, John Tuohy was sent to San Francisco to vote the stock of the county at the railroad meeting and make an investigation regarding the rumors. On returning he gave a detailed history of the road and ended his report by saying, "I found it impossible to get the directors to commence work in San Joaquin County, although it was represented to citizens that the amount subscribed by San Joaquin should be expended in the county." The people were now up in arms against the railroad company because it had not lived up to its representation. No railroad could be built piece by piece in the manner contemplated. A similar promise had been made in Santa Clara County, and it was fulfilled, the contractors working from that point toward Stockton. Soon it began to be whispered that the supervisors and the railroad were very friendly, notwithstanding the people's protest, and in August, 1865, Judge Dame secured a further subscription for $50,000 worth of bonds. After this the talk became pretty warm, and when Charles Fox, the new president of the Western Pacific, appeared before the supervisors and requested that the balance of the bonds ($100,000 worth) be issued, not only was his request refused but the supervisors refused to give him the installments then due ($50,000) until the people were satisfied that everything was right. The air was now filled with wild rumors, and to know in part, at least, why Stockton was already so bitterly opposing the progress of the Western Pacific and the Central Pacific we must relate a little inside history. San Francisco, in 1863, voted bonds in the sum of $1,000,000 to the Western Pacific and the Central Pacific, but the board of supervisors refused to issue them. Frank McCoppin declared in unmeasured terms his antagonism to the railroad, and Fred MacCrellish of the Alta referred continuously to the so-called "Dutch Flat swindle." Leland Stanford, as president of the Central Pacific, invited the supervisors to inspect his work, and they appointed McCoppin and E. Torrey, with an expert bookkeeper, to go to Sacramento and examine the railroad's books. Stanford refused to show his books. Would any business man have done otherwise when an enemy was sent to look over the books when other railroad companies were doing all within their power to obstruct the progress of the Central Pacific? The contract was let to Charles McLaughlin to grade the road from San Jose to Stockton, seventy-five miles. Lewis was chief engineer of the road, and August 5, 1865, his men set stakes 100 feet apart along El Dorado Street, the line running through Woodbridge, crossing the Mo-

kelumne at that point, and continuing one-half mile west of Liberty. From Sacramento to the summit of the mountains 105 miles of road were already in successful operation. An excursion of newspaper men had gone over the road and one writer, in a paper of December 7, said: "It is hoped to put the Legislature next Saturday through a bigger bore than they ever met in political life—a tunnel (one of eleven) 1,659 feet long." In the meantime the Western Pacific company were unable to finance the road and they turned it over to the contractor, McLaughlin. He also failed to carry out the project and in March, 1864, McLaughlin sold his franchise, shovels, scrapers and all road building material to Stanford & Company. Then came the report, fully confirmed, that the Central Pacific had taken the franchise of the Western Pacific. At this time the county had paid in interest to the Western Pacific $28,780 in gold coin and, said Editor Geddes: "What had the company done? Graded a few miles of road (in Santa Clara County). As a matter of fact the whole thing has been a swindle since the time when Judge Dame engineered the bill through the Legislature up to the present time."

Copperopolis Road

In 1860 several miners prospecting for gold in Calaveras County discovered rich croppings of copper ore. The valuable mineral was found in large quantities. Copperopolis was founded, the mines were developed and as early as 1862, 3,000 tons of copper ore had been taken out, the amount gradually increasing until 1865, when, from February to September, 16,400 tons of ore were taken from the mines. The transportation of this ore to Stockton at eight dollars per ton, gave employment to hundreds of men, including teamsters with their horses, mules and oxen, and annually they expended thousands of dollars in this city. Several enterprising citizens, led by Dr. E. S. Holden, believing that a railroad to the coppertown would be a paying investment and of great advantage to Stockton, organized the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad Company. In March, 1862, Samuel Myers introduced a bill into the Legislature authorizing the construction and granting the right-of-way to Dr. Holden and others for such a road, and R. P. Handy, the county surveyor, was employed to make the survey. Three months later he reported a line forty-eight miles in length, which would cost, fully equipped with locomotives, cars, depots, etc., $1,181,400. The cost of the road simply staggered the directors and the enterprise seemed dead. It had one promoter who knew no such word as failure, and in December, 1865, Dr. Holden again came to the front as president of the company, with George Gray. Timothy Page, T. P. Anthony, George S. Sanderson, C. T. Meader, H. B. Underhill and W. K. Reed and Thomas Hardy of Copperopolis as directors. Things looked encouraging, and said the press, "There is little doubt but what the work will go on in good shape, for the directors and officers are all men of business competency and energetic minds. Subscription books were now opened but although many subscribed, only a few paid in their assessments, as the knockers were at work, and they declared a railroad would destroy business in the city.

The only people alive to the future interest of the county were those of Farmington. In a meeting held in the schoolhouse April 5, 1863, they declared: "This community is composed of solid firms and sturdy mechanics, who have lived where the steam whistle of the locomotive greeted the ears daily, and we have noticed that the railroad enhances the value of property and vitalizes all kinds of business. We, therefore, sanction and favor railroad enterprises in our vicinity." This report was signed by John Campbell, S. Dunham and David F. Hadley. A most important special election was about to take place May 12, 1863, the people to vote on bonds of $100,000 for the Stockton & Copperopolis railroad. George Gray, mayor-elect, in his inaugural address May 11, said: "We have allowed the golden movements to fly by unimproved in the past but the opportunity again presents itself to make Stockton what she might and ought to have been in years gone by. Our only salvation depends on our efforts this time to advance her interests."

On the day of election there was considerable excitement and much angry talk, and in some places, in the county and the city, notably the third ward, there was a strong and determined fight to defeat the bonds. They were defeated, the total vote in the county being 967 for, and 1048 against. Woodbridge voted yes, 36, no 105. They opposed it because the road would not benefit their part of the country, (the Governor at that time had signed a bill for a railroad from Woodbridge to Mokelumne City), and Lockeford for the same reason gave one vote for the road and 50 against it. Linden saw the doom of agriculture and voted 7 yes, and 79 no, and Farmington said 39, yes, 7 no. In the city 766 said aye, 288 nay. The third ward gave a majority of 88 against the bonds, they raising the same cry as that of 1856: "What will our blacksmiths and wagonmakers do for work if the railroad be constructed? It will put all of our teamsters out of business, our stage drivers and stablemen out of business, for there will be no work for the horses, mules and oxen and

no sale of hay, barley or oats, as the work animals will all be driven out of the country."

To be sat down upon by those you are endeavoring to assist is a rather discouraging proposition, but Dr. Holden, an undying promoter, was again busy, and in November, 1865, the Stockton & Copperopolis road was again incorporated, and Surveyor John Wallace, accompanied by the doctor, found a much shorter and less costly route, and Ivers & Nagle took a contract to complete the work. They graded twelve miles and then stopped work, as there was no money in sight to pay them. Copper had depreciated in value from 17 to 12 shillings in England, something never before known, and C. T. Meader, one of the heaviest backers of the road, failed for nearly $2,000,000. In the meantime Dr. Holden went to Congress and assisted by the California congressmen, got a law passed granting to the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad, 250,000 acres of land along the route, the road to be completed on or before July 4, 1872.

As the road now had a money value, under certain conditions, and copper had risen in value, railroad men and capitalists began to sit up and take notice, and in November, 1869, a new board of directors were elected, men identified with the California Pacific Railroad. Gen. John C. Sullivan was placed in charge of the work. Said a San Francisco paper April 25, 1870: "The construction of this long-mooted scheme is now assured. The contract has been let for the grading of twenty miles of road, twelve miles are already graded and General Sullivan will complete the road to the mines within eighteen months." Who was General Sullivan? Nobody knew. Who is building the road? Nobody knew except a few of the Stockton directors. From this time on everything to the public and the press was mysterious, and there was "a nigger in the wood pile" just as there had been in the Western Pacific and the Central Pacific.

Previous to the transfer of stock to San Francisco stockholders, Dr. Holden, in February, 1869, petitioned the supervisors for the $100,000 in bonds which it was reported had been returned to them from the Western Pacific, and in October the council received a petition signed by many taxpayres, requesting them to subscribe to the amount of $100,000 on the books of the railroad company, the bonds to be issued when ten miles of the road was completed and in running order, provided the road had its terminus on the waterfront. The council refused to take any action.

Nearly a year passed. As we have noted, the enterprise is in the hands of non-citizens, and the mystery grows interesting in the latter part of the year, for in November, 1870, the council granted the right-of-way to the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad down Weber Avenue to the waterfront, the council reserving full control of the wharves. No liquor was to be sold in the depot or upon the street. After the council passed the ordinance the managers of the road invited the council to a social gathering at the Weber House, the first and last instance of Stockton officials banqueting with railroad magnates, as for over twenty years Stockton was fighting the railroad. Sparkling champagne flowed freely, and speeches were made by Mayor Evans, Councilman Ellesworth, Cunningham and Belding, and by McDonald and Moulton of the new road. A toast was proposed and drank to Dr. E. S. Holden, then sick abed, "the promoter and champion of the railroad."

In less than a week after the passing of the ordinance the citizens began to open their eyes, for there appeared at the wharf a new steamer, the W. H. L. Moulton, with a cargo of ties, spikes and iron for the new road, together with hand cars bearing the stamp of the California Pacific Railroad. Two days later, November 29, the engineers began laying the track up Weber Avenue, commencing at the corner of Center Street and the sidewalk was filled with an eager crowd, all discussing the railroad proposition, who was building it and where it was going.

The rails were laid up the avenue to Union Street, then outside of the city limits, a curved track was laid from the Central Pacific to the Stockton and Copperopolis track, and a California Pacific locomotive and eight platform cars coming over the Union Pacific from Sacramento were switched to the new track. In less than a year, September 1, 1871, all of the California Pacific railroads were absorbed by the Central Pacific and they for more than twenty years ran their locomotives to the waterfront. Then by an agreement of the merchants along the avenue and an ordinance by the council, granting them waterfront privileges below El Dorado Street, they removed their track.

The 14th of December, 1870, was hailed as the "dawn of a new era," for on that day the first locomotive was run to the waterfront. It was a great day in Stockton, and Weber Avenue was lined with people anxiously awaiting the appearance of "the people's railroad train." The locomotive Copperopolis had been steamed up and about 1 o'clock, hauling six platform cars, crowded with men and boys, she started down towards the levee. Her starting was announced by the firing of cannon and the pealing of the fire bell. As the train slowly moved down the avenue, it was greeted by the cheers of the crowd, and the waving of thousands of handkerchiefs. At El Dorado Street the engine was stopped and

General Evans immediately shouted, three cheers for the first locomotive to come to the waterfront. The cheers were heartily given, followed by three cheers for Dr. Holden, the father of the Stockton & Copperpolis Railroad. Dr. Holden, called upon for a speech, spoke a few words, and then introduced Col. J. P. Jackson, president of the California Pacific Railroad and secretary of the Stockton & Copperopolis.

The road was completed to Milton May 1, 1871, and passenger trains began running. Ten days later the superintendent, W. H. L. Moulton, ran an excursion train to that point, the fare being seventy-five cents for the round trip.

Soon after the Civil War the air was filled with paper railroads, so to speak, and there were no less than seven railroad schemes projected. The Stockton & Copperopolis promoters were striving for recognition, and about the same time a company organized in San Francisco, July 1864, as the San Francisco & Atlantic road, proposed to build a line from San Francisco across to the Sierras by the way of Stockton. The directors asked for a right of way through the county, and the citizens "generously" guaranteed the company the right-of-way provided they would run their line through the corporate limits of the city.

In the public discussion which was held in the city hall one of the speakers, L. T. Carr, a local attorney, in no way then or later connected with the railroad, gave the citizens some advice, which had they followed it in 1869 Stockton would have been twenty-five years ahead of its present growth. Mr. Carr said: "Every inducement should be given to the railroad to your city even to your very doors. Corporations have no souls, and if you gentlemen will look at the matter in its proper light you will see that the company will construct its road for its own profit, rather than for the benefit of the city. It is the duty of the people of Stockton to bring the road to this city if they have not only to erect a depot and other buildings at the city expense, but also to guarantee them the right-of-way through the entire county." This is what the city later did for the Valley or Spreckels' road.

The San Joaquin Valley Railroad

The Central Pacific in 1868 announced their purpose to build a road down the San Joaquin Valley and a branch road to Oregon, but they were undecided from what point to commence their southern road—French Camp, Shepherd's Ferry on the San Joaquin river, or Stockton. Immediately an opposition line, known as the San Joaquin Valley road was incorporated, February 5, 1868, to run to a point on the Kern River, in Tulare County, 300 miles. It did not receive much encouragement in Stockton. In San Francisco the directors were turned down with the remark that another road had declared its purpose to build down the valley (Stanford's) within six months and two parallel roads would not pay. The company went on with its work and surveyed a line to the Stanislaus River, set stakes for a distance of twelve miles and several of the directors went East and purchased iron and spikes to be immediately shipped around Cape Horn. In February the council refused them a right-of-way through Sutter Street down Hazelton Avenue to the waterfront. The company asked the citizens to subscribe $100,000 to the project and October, 1868, a mass meeting was held to consider the proposition. The people would not take any stock and only $90,000 could be obtained. Another public meeting was held in March, 1869, and a committee was appointed with Edward Moore as chairman to strengthen the old organization, and they reported that $100,000 was insufficient. Even twenty miles of road could not be built for less than $300,000. At their recommendation the old company was dissolved and a new company was organized. The people having full faith in the new organization voted almost unanimously authorizing the council, if permitted by the Legislature to loan the credit of the city to the Stockton & Tulare Company in bonds of $300,000 and at a council meeting held September 28, 1869, the company declared it their intention to build a railroad, commencing at the waterfront, to Visalia, Stockton forever to remain the terminus of said road, provided the city issue its bonds for $300,000 to said road, $50,000 to be paid when five miles were completed and $50,000 for every additional five miles until the whole sum be paid. The document was signed by Timothy Page, president, and Frank Stewart, secretary.

Governor Stanford's Proposition

Governor Stanford, awake to all of the railroad schemes going on in the State, heard of this proposition and came to Stockton. He presented to the Council a proposition: "Understanding that the city of Stockton proposed to loan the sum of $300,000 in her bonds, I desire to submit the following proposition: The Central Pacific will build seventy-five miles of their road, from a point in the city to be designated by the mayor and common council, the right-of-way to be given, and when the seventy-five miles are completed so that locomotive and car shall pass over it, there shall be delivered to the company the full amount of the bonds. We guarantee the building of thirty-five miles of the road in one year from that date." Then another railroad proposition

was read and signed by men who were stockholders in the Stockton & Tulare road, and they asked the council to delay action for thirty days. "It seems to me, Mr. Stanford's proposition is all that can be desired," said Councilman Humphrey. Evans thought it would be well to appoint a committee to make a specified agreement in regard to the line of the road. "It is the desire of the Councilmen to have a statement made upon that point?" Mayor Hickman inquired. "Yes," was the reply. In the audience sitting near the door was Dr. Grattan. "Doctor," said Mayor Hickman, "will you be kind enough to go to the Yosemite Hotel and escort ex-Governor Stanford to the council chamber." The railroad magnate arriving, he was introduced to the council by Mayor Hickman and cordially received.

"Governor," inquired General Evans, "may I with propriety ask you at what point your road will cross the Tuolumne River?" "I cannot say without a map, but it will be somewhere near Empire City." Edward Moore then inquired: "At what point does your road intend to connect with the Western Pacific; any other point than Stockton?" Adroitly Stanford replied: "The company will exhaust their franchise in building one road up the valley. It will form a part of the great trunk line connecting the Southern Pacific with Oregon. It is not the object of the company to overlook and ignore the business of Stockton, but rather their aim to enlarge it." Then a conversation took place, the correctness of which is not positively known. It has been reported, true or untrue, the writer cannot say, that Mayor Hickman then inquired: "Governor, what do you intend to charge for freight and fares?" Stanford replied angrily: "None of your ——— business," and immediately left the room. The council appointed a committee of three, George Evans, J. M. Kelsey and Edward Moore, to confer with Stanford regarding his proposal. They succeeded in having one interview. After that interview he was too busy to see them. What took place between him and the directors of the Stockton & Tulare Railroad is not publicly known, but they sold their franchise to the Central Pacific. During this time the Stanford road, passing outside of Stockton, reached the San Joaquin River. Surveyors had been locating a bridge across the Stanislaus River, and Turton, Know & Ryan with men, horses, carts and scrapers had been waiting orders to commence grading from Wilson's, now Lathrop, or from Stockton. Some mysterious event settled the question, and the southern road moved on from Lathrop, but they, as well as Stockton, lost in the deal. Said Charles Crocker to a friend many years after: "We made a great mistake that we did not put our road several miles nearer the foothills and commence at Stockton." The Santa Fe now covers that territory. The company built a large hotel at Lathrop and installed therein H. A. Bloss, who had run the restaurant and bar in their Stockton depot. The hotel was opened in May, 1870, with a grand ball and excursion from Stockton. The hotel was destroyed by fire May 10, 1871, and, being rebuilt, was again burned in 1888. The town was named after Charles Lathrop, the brother-in-law of Stanford, and the Central Pacific did everything possible to establish a town as a rival to Stockton. A discrimination was made and freight and passengers were carried to Lathrop cheaper than to Stockton. This was years before the organization of the Railroad Commission.

The Stockton & Visalia Railroad

Believing that if Stanford built his road down the southern valley it would greatly injure the trade of Stockton, several citizens formed a company, incorporating as the Stockton & Visalia Railroad, intending it to parallel the Central Pacific's road to Bakersfield. Bills were introduced into the Legislature by State Senator H. M. Orr and Assemblyman Hubner, authorizing the city council and the supervisors to call a bond election for the bonding of Stockton for $300,000 and the county for $200,000, said bonds to be issued to the Stockton & Visalia road. The bill passed the Legislature and was signed by the Governor, although it was strongly fought by the Central Pacific, Western and Southern Pacific directors.

Stanford was not the only individual that was up to "schemes that were dark and tricks that were vain," as Bret Harte said of the Heathen Chinee, for the Stockton schemers said, "The suburbs of Stockton will receive as much benefit from the new road as the city proper. Let us annex them to the city and make them pay their proportion of the proposed bond tax." The railroad citizens wanted the outside assistance and one newspaper went so far as to declare that the building of the road depended upon the annexation of the suburbs. The "outsiders" were strongly opposed to uniting with Stockton in her fortune or misfortune, and in a mass meeting held in the Vineyard school house, October 16, 1869, about forty persons present, Daniel Severy, chairman, only four voted for annexation. Another meeting was held January 3, 1870, in which, like most political conventions, everything was "jobbed" previous to the gathering. The pro-railroad promoters allowed a free discussion of the annexation question, for they had everything "packed" and the

vote was then taken with thirty-six yes, twenty-two no, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Stockton & Visalia Railroad. In the Legislature H. B. Underhill and T. R. Moseley appeared as the representatives of the Central Pacific, opposing the bill, and Stanford appeared personally before the committee on corporations and argued against it, maintaining that Stockton had no right to bring his property into the city and tax it to help support an opposition railroad. His argument was unsuccessful and General Evans telegraphed to his partner, John H. O'Brien, June 25, 1870, that Governor Haight had signed the annexation bill, the new territory being liable for no old city debts prior to February 1, 1870. Notice that the city council wrangled for some length of time regarding the street through which they would permit the Central Pacific to run, and now they go two blocks east of the old city and bring in the road, thus compelling Stanford to pay city taxes. The annexed city one half mile on each side with boundaries at North, South, East and West Streets (Pershing Avenue), was not subject to the city old debts. An enthusiastic mass meeting was held in Hickman's Hall April 6, called by 146 prominent citizens ,and speeches strongly advocating the carrying of the bond election were made by Judge Cavis, W. S. Montgomery, Rev. J. H. Giles, James A. Daly, and Edward Moore, the later declaring that the directors of the Stockton & Visalia road would pledge themselves to commence work at once and carry it on until the Merced River was reached. The merchants all closed their stores on election day, deeming it of the greatest importance. The vote was for $500,000 bonds, city and county. The city voted for both municipal and county bonds, 1329 yes; 14 no; for the county bonds, 1357 yes; 17 no. The county vote was 1965 yes; 626 no. Woodbridge, Poland, Lockeford, Liberty, Tulare, and Union gave large majorities against the bonds. The result made happy the citizens and they believed the directors would faithfully carry on the work. The bill called for a railroad from tidewater in Stockton directly across the Stanislaus River to Visalia, and H. S. Sargent and Edward Moore were appointed as the trustees to receive the county bonds, and B. W. Bours, Geo. W. Kidd and J. M. Kelsey trustees of the city bonds. The council gave the right-of-way to the company down Hazelton Avenue, and in May Chief Engineer Bender began his survey to the Stanislaus River. Before he reached the river, he was recalled, for Governor Haight, as a constitutional lawyer, had given his decision in another case which might invalidate the Stockton bond issue. There was peculiar work going on somewhere in Sacramento for it was declared that the Stockton & Visalia road "will go on notwithstanding the combination of the Central Pacific, the Sacramento Union and Governor Haight."

A long-drawn-out lawsuit now began. On June 16, 1870, J. A. Jackson, of the Stockton & Visalia road, demanded of the common council that they levy a tax to meet the payment of the interest on the bonds due in July. The council refused the demand and June 28th they were served with a notice from John B. Hall and John McConnell, for the Stockton & Visalia, that they had applied to the Supreme Court for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the council to levy the tax. The council put their case in the hands of the city attorney, W. S. Montgomery, authorizing him to push the case to a final conclusion, but what was the surprise five months later to learn that four of the most eminent lawyers of the state were pleading Stockton's case, and filing briefs asking the Court for a continuance. "How is this?" the council asked of Montgomery. "I don't know," he replied, "the only city representative to my knowledge is the attorney-general, Joe Hamilton."

The directors of the Stockton & Visalia railroad held their annual meeting December 2, 1870, and elected as director for the year, Austin Sperry, Louis Haas, Edward Moore, A. W. Simpson, Geo. W. Kidd, J. M. Kelsey, James A. Crow, John Sedgwick and Frank Stewart. The road was turned over to the California Pacific in August, 1871, and by August 25 they had built a road from Peters to Farmington. Continuing on it reached Oakdale, October 1, and October 13 the Champions of the Red Cross gave an excursion to Oakdale over the so-called Stockton & Visalia railroad. Three days later, October 16, 1871, the council met, and Edward Moore, as president of the Stockton & Visalia road, presented a request accompanied by a statement sworn to before a notary public, that the Stockton & Visalia Railroad had been laid from tidewater in Stockton for a distatnce of fifteen miles, and that cars and engine were running on said road. The request asked the council by resolution to accept said road, but in committee of the whole November 6, 1871, the council declared: "We consider the same insufficient to warrant the council in passing said resolution." The councilmen were: T. B. Buck, C. S. Eickelberger, R. E Wilhoit, R. B. Lane, J. S. Davis, J. W. Hammond, J. C. Gage, Wm. Inglis, John Robertson, and John Nicholas. Suit was then commenced against the company by City Attorney James A. Louttit for unlawful usury of franchise. In the following month, the Central Pacific Railroad Company appeared as the owners of the road. The suits

regarding the bonds of this road and those of the Western Pacific road were carried on for twelve or fifteen years and finally terminated in a compromise.

Projected Road to Visalia

Foiled, but not disheartened, a third attempt was made to run a road from Stockton to Visalia, and February 3, 1873, the Stockton & Tulare, narrow guage, was incorporated, with B. W. Bours, president; Frank T. Baldwin, secretary; and T. K. Hook, treasurer, and the following directors: R. E Hyde, E. Jacobs, Tulare; H. C. Daulton, Fresno; C. M. Blair, Merced; A. Leach, Stanislaus; and B. W. Bours, T. K. Hook, Dr. Charles Grattan, George F. Smith, and R. C. Sargent, San Joaquin. A mass meeting had been previously held, and $5,500 had been subscribed on the spot for the people's road. The people along the entire route were anxious for a railroad to the waterfront and they promised to give dollar for dollar with Stockton. The proposed line of road ran near Modesto through Merced and Snellings to Visalia, the road to run parallel with the Southern Pacific five miles nearer the foothills. Archibald Blair was selected as chief engineer, and with a surveying corps comprising James Thorburn, transitman; James Sharrott and George H. Tinkham, chainmen; Henry Smith, axeman; Lon McCloud, teamster, and Joe White, cook, the party began their tramp for Visalia, 160 miles. According to orders the chief surveyed a line not exceeding a one per cent grade, sixty feet to the mile, and completed the work in five months. The cost was found so great, especially in "fills and cuts," that the work was given up.

Twenty-five years passed and the greater part of the pioneers of state and county had lain down their burdens. The Central Pacific and its southern branch had brought thousands of immigrants into California, new homes were founded, new lands developed, and new cities builded. The population of San Joaquin had also largely increased—from 11,000 to 28,000—and lands that at one time sold for thirty-six dollars an acre had tripled in value. County and city had grown, not because of the railroad, but in spite of it, for in every manner possible discriminations were made against Stockton's trade and transportation facilities. The Central Pacific endeavored to injure the city "from pure cussedness" as a newspaper put it, compelling persons travelling East to go to San Francisco to purchase their tickets and Pullman berths; compelling all Westward travelers to buy tickets for Sacramento or San Francisco; compelling all west-bound freight to be carried to San Francisco and returned at extra cost; carrying wheat from the south to Port Costa, cheaper than to Stockton, although fifty miles greater in distance; prohibiting the sale of local newspapers on their trains, and their employes from residing or purchasing goods in Stockton; publishing railroad maps and distributing freely throughout the East, with Stockton's location a blank place on the map; working most persistently "to make the grass grow in the streets of Stockton." But beautiful may the flowers yearly bloom over the graves of Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker and C. P. Huntington, for they accomplished a magnificent work for California, and although they are in peaceful rest, Stockton still lives.

The Tesla Coal Road

In the spring of 1861 coal was discovered in Corral Hollow, a point in the Mt. Diablo Range, about thirty miles from Stockton. Several expert coal miners pronounced it a very valuable discovery, as the surface croppings indicated a vast bed of fine coal.

A number of Stocktonians, including D. G. Humphrey, A. W. Simpson, Robert Miller, George Gray, J. M. Hogan, Benjamin Lippincott and H. Tinkham, incorporating under the name of the Commercial Coal Mining Company, purchased the property, and sinking a shaft 180 feet in depth, they expected to make their fortune. After spending several thousand dollars, they found it would take at least a half million to fully develop the mine and market the coal, and all work ceased. In 1894 Hyland E. Barber, a Stockton boy, began quietly to buy up all the shares of the company. He had no difficulty purchasing at his own price, paying as low in some cases as two dollars per share—clear gain, the sellers believed—and when he had purchased all the shares, it was learned that he was the agent for the Treadwell brothers, two miners who had made several millions in the Alaska gold fields. Learning of this undeveloped valuable coal mine in Corral Hollow, they sent their expert on coal to examine it, and they pronounced it a mine of great value and there was "millions in it." Tests of the coal were made in mill furnaces, steamboats and locomotives and they pronounced it excellent coal. After purchase, the Treadwells and others interested with them, expended nearly a million dollars in opening the mine and in improvements. To market the coal they incorporated the Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad, with E. B. Pond, a former mayor of Son Francisco; B. M. Bradford, J. Dalzell Brown, a banker, R. D. Frye, and John Treadwell, directors. Plans and specifications were completed for a railroad from the mine to Mohr's Landing on Middle River, a distance to tidewater of eigh-

teen miles, but the Stockton Commercial Association, learning of the project, believed that under certain inducements, the road could be brought to Stockton, as they would have equal advantages of water transportation and a local market for their product. In May, 1895, John Treadwell and John Coleman visited this city and were shown the greater advantages of Stockton over their proposed terminus on Middle River. The company concluded to make the change at an additional expense of $150,000 and a ten-mile longer run. The company intimated that they would ask no money bonus, but would demand certain concessions. Stocktonians were anxious to learn if they were negotiating for a gold brick or an enterprise of advantage and benefit to the Gateway City, so a party, comprising P. A. Buell, Frank S. Boggs, Charles M. Weber, H. H. McWilliams of the Crown mill and a representative of the Record, Irving Martin, visited the mine May 25, 1895, and they were surprised at the amount of work that had been done. In June E. B. Bond, John Coleman and John Treadwell met the Commercial Association members and demanded the right of way through the city to the water front and county rights to the San Joaquin County boundary line, which it was estimated would cost about $10,000. Although the city "had been milked dry," as one member expressed it, the Association agreed to meet the demands. Orrin Henderson, then a supervisor, stating that the official body would give every assistance and the new council just sworn in and Mayor Boggs said they would give the right of way through the streets.

The City Fathers, riding over the route, concluded to give the coal road right of way over Hunter Street to Hazelton Avenue, to Edison, to the Levee. The route was satisfactory to the company, but when the ordinance came up for the second reading there was trouble. The Council chamber was crowded and protests were made by the milling companies and by Robert Watt of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley road, that the coal road was cutting out his company from the water front. Ross C. Sargent, who had given the coal road the right of way through his land, exclaimed, "I am friendly to both roads. Why should not the coal road be given a chance to get to the water front? They didn't ask anything of the town." The matter was finally adjusted, and August 29 the ordinance was passed, Councilmen Lang, Martin, Burton and Quinn voting yes, and Koch voting no, the latter contending that because of the narrow strip of land provisions should have been made over the Mormon Channel route, for other railroads to use the tracks. In September the company at a cost of $50,000, purchased a piece of property on the water front and immediately erected large and expensive coal bunkers. The rights of way through the county were obtained. Surveyor George Atherton staked out the road bed and in December the construction train was running to the San Joaquin River. Early in 1896 the company began hauling coal from the mine and depositing it in the coal bunkers. The subsequent history of this road spells disaster and ruin. Building a large briquette factory with splendid and costly machinery, twice was it destroyed by fire; the second time also destroying the coal bunkers. The coal was unsalable, and the heavy outlay, with no revenue, nearly bankrupted the heaviest incorporators. The experts had all pronounced the coal first class.

The Claus Spreckels Railroad

The Gateway City was not the only victim of the Central Pacific, for San Francisco was charged "all the traffic will bear." They were actually slaves to the railroad company, so far as concerned trade, and when efforts were made to obtain money for the building of the valley road, the merchants "were reluctant to subscribe, as the fear of the Southern Pacific was still a potent influence." However, they resolved to beard the lion in his den, and build a competing railroad down the valley to Bakersfield under the name of the San Francisco, Stockton & San Joaquin Valley Railroad. The project was started in 1893 but it hung fire for two years, the merchants fearing the wrath of the Southern Pacific, but it moved forward with a rush when Claus Spreckels in 1895 took the lead by subscribing $500,000, his sons subscribing $200,000. The terminus of the road was a most important question, and one of the heavy stockholders said it must be San Francisco, and he favored passing through San Jose, then into the San Joaquin Valley. This news so pleased the Garden City that February 21 they subscribed $14,000 for the road and held a jubilee illumination of the city, the cannons booming and the multitude repeatedly cheering. Stockton, Oakland, San Jose and even Antioch were bidding for the terminal point, and that, said the practical Claus Spreckels, depends entirely on circumstances. "We'll make diligent inquiry all along the different routes, and note the best advantages, and what the people will do for us; these things will have considerable bearing regarding the terminus," said Spreckels.

Early in the year, Stockton's people were up and doing, and January 29 they organized the Stockton Commercial Association, its principal object being to protect the commercial interests of Stockton. The association elected P. A. Buell, president; Charles J. Jackson,

vice-president; Orrin Henderson, secretary; and William W. Westbay, treasurer, with an executive committee consisting of Sidney Newell, D. S. Rosenbaum, J. M. Welsh, H. J. Corcoran, P. A. Buell, William Inglis, Thomas Connelly, Orrin Henderson and George W. Tatterson. Assembling in their headquarters, February 5, they were discussing many "ifs and ands," how much money would be required, would the road pay, when and how should they commence canvassing for funds, and genial Louis Hansel quickly decided the question. "The business men of this town should raise $200,000. It takes money to build railroads; jawbone won't do it." They finally settled at $100,000 as the amount to be raised, deciding to begin canvassing at once, the subscriptions not to be binding upon the subscribers unless $100,000 were raised and Stockton the terminal point or on the main line. The committee began their canvass with $15,000 from the banks, $5,000 from the California Navigation Company, $100 from Louis Hansel and $5,000 from Ross C. Sargent, he to make it $10,000 if necessary. The citizens responded liberally, and in less than twenty days they had $92,000 in sight.

About the middle of February the citizens became anxious and Sidney Newell, J. M. Welsh, George Gray and D. S. Rosenbaum were appointed a committee to proceed to San Francisco and interview the directors of the Valley road. They were informed that as soon as the road was incorporated and the directors elected Stockton would have her day. That the directors might have something tangible on which to base their decision, the common council assembled in special session on March 16 and passed an ordinance granting the company the right of way along South or Clay Street and on Edison Street to the water front. From conversations held at different times, it was understood that the promoters considered $100,000 as nothing and they would demand at least twice that sum in yard sites, depots and rights-of-way. Provision had been made for these things should they demand them, and P. A. Buell had bonded several pieces of valuable property. Sending notice of their coming, six of the directors arrived on the evening train March 26, and they were met by members of the association, and escorted to the Yosemite Club rooms for lunch. The following day, accompanied by their chief engineer, W. F. Storey, who had previously been looking over the ground and necessary site, they drove around the city and then to the proposed route selected by their chief.

That evening the directors went into secret session with President F. A. Buell, to discuss the proposition made to them by the association, namely, $100,000 in stock, the right-of-way along Taylor Street to Edison, to the Levee, to El Dorado and four blocks of land for depots, free of cost. The directors accepted this liberal offer, provided the people also gave them, free of cost, 100 feet of right-of-way through the county to the boundary line, thirteen acres on the water front, then owned by Wilhoit & Devendorf, and twenty-five acres of Senator Boggs' land, which he valued at $10,000. It was a pretty steep demand, which would involve an extra expense of $75,000 at least, but the crucial period had arrived and the Stockton business men met it. While discussing the demand, William Inglis, speaking up, said: "Tell the gentlemen now that we accept the proposition." The motion to accept was immediately carried and the room rang with cheers for the San Joaquin Valley road.

Then came the question of raising the additional amount and as a starter a mass meeting was held April 5, with standing room only. The meeting was called to order by P. A. Buell, and speeches were made by Mayor McCall, Dr. Asa Clark, who said even his Chinese cook had donated $5; Dr. Grattan, who declared, "The people have been fooled by railroads in the past, but no doubt of this;" and by George Gray. As Mr. Gray arose John Milan shouted, "Three cheers for Mr. Gray," which were heartily given. The speaker asserted, "We have all seen railroads on paper in the past, and I have spent much money that way, but I think we shall have to support the directors." William C. Daggett also favored the road, the latter being one of the fourteen citizens who voted against the Stockton and Visalia deal.

There were speeches but no money in sight. A long silence intervened, the minutes between success and failure. John Milan turned the tide by shouting, "I can't raise any money but if it can't be raised, and you rich men won't subscribe, I will put up my little property at auction and let it go towards the fund." Honest, enterprising John Milan, had he been born a millionaire, Stockton would have been a paradise. Cheers and shouts of laughter greeted his Irish rally and immediately parties began subscribing, President Buell starting the list with an additional $1,000. In all, $12,000 was raised that night. Ten days later the subscriptions looked glorious, the total amount being $172,416, cash $81,596 and stock $90,900. This did not include receipts from entertainments, a concert at the theater, which netted $150, a picnic at the grove, $120, sale of 1,000 pounds of tea, nor a very unique paper, the first and only paper ever published in San Joaquin by lady editors and lady ad solicitors. The Stockton Mail was placed at the service of the ladies for

Sunday, April 15, and they were to receive all the profits from advertisements and sale. The ladies selected Mrs. Clare Davis as editor, Mrs. W. D. Buckley, assistant editor, and advertising solicitors Mesdames Abbie Elsom, W. D. Rothenbush and D. Winters. The edition was a complete success and there was about $1,500 to turn over to the railroad fund.

Celebrating the Valley Road

Both citizens and directors fulfilled their promise to the letter and April 8, 1895, Chief Storey arrived with his engineering corps and began the preliminary surveys. By the middle of July the permanent line was staked, and July 20 grading commenced. That evening an impromptu celebration was held, in which all citizens took part. About 7:30 o'clock a procession was formed on the Court House Square, consisting of dirt carts, filled with men, three hacks, in which were seated Mayor Boggs, S. N. Griffith of Fresno, Street Superintendent Bidwell, Contractors Thornton, Doyle and McCarty, and P. A. Buell and S. N. Woods, followed on foot by boys and men. Led by the Sixth Regiment band playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," the procession marched up Weber Avenue to American Street, turning into Main. All along the street red fire glowed and Roman candles were plentiful. On arrival on the plaza speeches were made by Mayor Boggs and S. N. Griffith. In October, three new locomotives and six flat cars arrived over the Central Pacific. October 26 the Claus Spreckels was fired up by Engineer Henry Vogelsang, a Stockton boy, and with whistle tooting notes of joy, engine and flat cars were run down Taylor Street to the yard site. In less than a year the track was laid to Fresno, and October 5, 1896, the first train was run over the road from Stockton, filled with officers and invited guests. There was a celebration during the day, and that evening a banquet in the Hughes Hotel. Speeches were made by Governor Budd, Claus Spreckels, Attorney E. E. Preston and Arthur Levinsky.

The Santa Fe Overland Railroad

In less than three years the citizens learned much to their surprise and astonishment that Claus Spreckels, violating all honorable principles, wantonly deceived the too-confiding public and sold the San Joaquin Valley Railroad to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. To say that the citizens were angry, especially those who had worked so hard for the success of the Stockton road, does not express their indignation and humiliation. They had given Spreckels their time and right-of-way over Taylor Street to the water front and over $200,000 in money and land, believing that he would build a road down the valley to Fresno and make Stockton "the terminal point. It was the popular opinion that Spreckels was the agent of the Santa Fe, and that by camouflaging the public they could get a right-of-way into Stockton, a road to the water front and a nice little acreage of land, without any delay by law suits or whims of a council, without it costing them a cent. Experts wondered at the time why it was that a little 100-mile railroad was laying such an expensive road bed and such heavy iron rails, and when the Santa Fe took over the road publicly it was ready for the heaviest of locomotives. The Santa Fe immediately announced themselves ready for business carrying freight and passengers from San Francisco to Chicago. The freight and passengers were transported from the Bay City to Stockton by the California Steam Navigation Company and transferred their cars. A few months later the road was completed to Richmond Point. The first train from the East was a special, which passed through at 4:40 o'clock A. M., June 20, transporting 250 marines bound for China. This was followed by the first overland passenger train July 1 at 4:40 A. M. for San Francisco. The regular local passenger trains bound West left Stockton at 8:15 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. The overland East left San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M. and the locals 4:10 and 8 P. M.

The Western Pacific

Stockton now had two overland competing railroads, the only city in the State with two roads except Oakland, and although it might have been beneficial to have had a short local terminal route down the valley it certainly was of greater benefit to have two overland competing roads. As I have stated the Central Pacific had been discriminating against Stockton in every manner possible, but now that discrimination ceased. The officials of each road very politely solicited the transportation business of the merchants until 1910. Then there came another competitor, the Western Pacific or Gould road, as it was then called. They came quietly into the city with no blowing of horns, or shouting, asked for no grants of land, no bond issues or money, and purchasing a right-of-way through the blocks on the west side of Union Street merely asked the common council for rights-of-way across the city streets. Again the people were astonished, and they asked, "Can this be a railroad, asking nothing from the public?" The third overland railroad was ready for business

in December, 1909, with J. H. Mettler, who was formerly the traveling agent for the Denver and Rio Grande, as the Stockton passenger and freight agent. The passenger service was not opened until October, 1910, and at that time trains left Stockton for San Francisco at 7:10 A. M. and 3:10 and 4:10 P. M. Trains left San Francisco for Stockton 7:10 A. M., and 4:20 P. M. Now Stockton has three overland trains daily.

CHAPTER XXI

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS

STOCKTON is more than blessed with secret and kindred organizations, there being more than sixty societies and auxilaries. The oldest and the greatest in number is the Free and Accepted Masons, with four blue lodges, three Eastern Star chapters and seven branch organizations. Masonry dates back to the days of King Solomon and the building of his temple, and Masonry in Stockton is as old as the city. Among the gold seekers who immigrated to California, there were hundreds of Masons and early in 1850 a number of Master Masons assembled one evening at the gate of Captain Weber's home on the peninsula and discussing the matter concluded to apply for a charter and institute a Masonic lodge. The first public announcement of any secret organization in the city was April 20, 1850. Hyram Green, a past worshipful master, inserted a notice in the Times inviting the brethren of the Masonic fraternity to attend a meeting in Dr. Hill's office over Nichols & McPherson's store. A number assembled and, having a dispensation issue, they instituted a lodge, calling it Yale lodge, after Gregory Yale, a San Francisco attorney with high rank in Masonry. The lodge existed only sixteen months and was disorganized September 10, 1851, as many disreputable persons had gained admittance.

San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M.

A second attempt to institute a lodge was successful and January 13, 1852, a notice appeared requesting all members in good standing belonging to the Masonic fraternity to send their names to H. Osborn Matthews, grain store, near the Main Street Hotel, the site now of the Farmers & Merchants Bank. San Joaquin lodge No. 19 was organized and February 11, 1852, we read "The members of San Joaquin lodge are requested to meet at their new hall on Center Street." May 11 the lodge was duly constituted and the following officers installed by the most worshipful grand master, B. D. Hyam; J. G. Candee, worshipful master; E. G. Andrews, senior warden; Rasey Biven, junior warden; E. W. Colt, secretary; J. C. Morris, treasurer; William Hunter, senior deacon; R. F. May, junior deacon; M. Kierski, tyler, and Rev. James Woods, chaplain.

Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M.

Politics was hot in those days over the slavery question and the members of San Joaquin lodge were not in harmony regarding slavery. When the American or Know Nothing party was organized in 1854, it created great dissension in the lodge, and many members withdrew from San Joaquin lodge December 28, 1854, and organized Morning Star lodge. The following were the first officers: Lemuel Lyon, worthy master; George S. Warren, senior warden; E. G. Vaughn, junior warden; J. M. Vansycle, treasurer; William H. Gray, secretary; V. M. Peyton, senior deacon; C. C. Gage, junior deacon; W. W. Stephenson, chaplain. Three of the fourteen charter members—W. W. Stevenson, H. C. Benson and J. C. Simmons—were ministers. The charter members were J. C. Jenkins, H. C. Benson, W. W. Stevenson, O. C. Gage, W. H. Gray, W. G. Canders, E. G. Vaughn, J. C. Simmons, W. F. McKee, E. G. Bateman, J. Burkhalter, J. M. Vansycle, Allen Lee Bours and Lemuel Lyon.

Delta Lodge No. 471, F. & A. M.

No more blue lodges were organized until 1918, when H. H. Grow, a very enthusiastic Mason and late arrival, thought it a good idea to organize another Masonic lodge. Without taking a member from the two pioneer lodges, the Delta lodge was organized January 12, 1918, and twenty-five members on the charter roll. The following were the first officers: Fred W. Moore, worthy master; P. E. Grady, senior warden; Samuel Gearhart, junior warden; R. M. Rosensteel, secretary; Will Davenport, treasurer; W. Thrayer, junior deacon; H. H. Grow, senior deacon; George M. Pease, senior steward; Harry M. Hudson, junior steward; Rabbi Emanuel Jack, chaplain.

Stockton Lodge No. 498, F. & A. M.

This lodge was instituted Feb. 2, 1921, with the following officers: Oliver Wisler, worshipful master; Joseph S. Cochran, senior warden;

Daniel A. Hathaway, junior warden; Arthur C. Potter, treasurer; Robert J. Le Clert, secretary; B. Randolph McGee, senior deacon; George Riceborough, junior deacon; John F. Blinn, senior steward; Samuel Lerner, junior steward; Irving M. Smith, chaplain. The institution was a very notable gathering of the brethren and the three lodges, San Joaquin, Morning Star and Delta, presented the new lodge with a set of fine jewels.

The York Rite Bodies

In the York rite bodies are the Royal Arch Chapter, the Royal and Select Council and the Knights Templar; on the opposite branch, the Scottish Rite comprises the Lodge of Perfection, the Chapter of Rose Croix, the Council of Kadosh and the Consistory; Stockton Chapter Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., was chartered May 10, 1861, with eighteen charter members as follows: Robert Porterfield, Fletcher C. Andrew, Royal B. Parket, James A. Jackson, D. E. McDonald, L. Kullmann, Alex Burkett, William H. Neal, Cornelius Carpenter, F. Bonacina, James Littlehale, C. L. Benedict, E. D. Eldridge, S. Eldridge, Charles Grunsky, I. D. Hamilton, E. B. Lockley and Lawrence C. Van Allen. The first officers were Robert Porterfield, high priest; Fletcher C. Andrew, king; Royal B. Parker, treasurer; James A. Jackson, captain of host; D. F. McDonald, principal sojourner; L. Kullman, royal arch captain; Alex Burkett, master third vail; W. H. Neal, master second vail; C. Carpenter, master first vail; James Littlehale, secretary; F. Bonicina, treasurer; C. L. Benedict, guard. Stockton Council No. 10, Royal and Select Masters was instituted March 31, 1869, with the following charter members: William A. Davies, G. B. Claiborne, Alex Burkett, Frank Stewart, R. W. Stevenson, D. W. Gelwicks, William T. Browne and S. H. Fickett. The first officers were: William A. Davies, thrice illustrious master; Gilbert C. Claiborne, deputy, I. M.; Alex Burkett, principal conductor of the works; Frank Stewart, treasurer; R. W. Stevenson, secretary. The Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, the military branch of the order, was instituted April 3, 1867, with the following officers: S. H. Fickett, commander; R. C. Gridley, senior warden; James Littlehale, junior warden; William Black, standard bearer; David Deal, prelate; D. Brown, sword bearer. These officers and Rev. P. G. Buchanan, F. Bonicina and James Campbell constituted the charter membership.

The Scottish Rite bodies in Stockton are of a late date, Stockton Lodge of Perfection No. 12 having been instituted May 19, 1904, with the following officers: E. C. Stewart, venerable master; J. W. Rupert, senior warden; P. C. Krog, junior warden; Frank W. Goodrum, secretary; Fred W. West, treasurer. The charter members were: Michael Arndt, Peter C. Krog, E. Clement Stewart. Albert Pike Chapter No. 9, Knights of Rose Croix, was instituted January 31, 1906, with nine charter members: George F. Hudson, Fred L. Kincaid, John W. Moore, M. Arndt, Frank S. Boggs, John J. Cavanagh, Peter Krog, E. C. Stewart and Charles H. Wright. The officers were George F. Hudson, wise master; C. M. Kenniston, senior warden; Frank S. Boggs, junior warden; Frank Goodrum, secretary, and F. M. West, treasurer. W. Frank Pierce Council No. 9, Knights of Kadosh, was instituted April 1, 1911, with the principal officers: E. C. Stewart, preceptor; George F. Hudson, first sub-preceptor; J. E. Crump, second sub-preceptor; Fred L. Kincaid, chancellor; Frank S. Boggs, treasurer, and Frank W. Goodrum, recorder. These officers, including M. Arndt, George L. Brown, J. W. Moore; Francis A. McCan and E. C. Stewart are the charter members. Stockton Pyramid No. 5 of the Sciots was instituted June 16, 1917, with the following officers: Toparch, St. Elmo Trask; mohib, Dr. F. M. Caldwell; haruspice, Frank V. Mayo; pastophori, Dan P. Eicke; chancellor, C. T. Lyman; scribe, Henry Glick.

Home Chapter No. 50, O. E. S.

The order of Eastern Star dates from 1850, at which time the degrees were arranged by Robert Morris of Kentucky, and admits to membership the wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of Masons. Homo Chapter No. 50 was instituted May 21, 1881. At that time the lodge was organized with the following officers: Worthy matron, Mrs. Hannah J. Thresher; worthy patron, Fred M. West; associate matron, Frank H. Kinsley; secretary, Eugene Lehe; treasurer, Benjamin F. Bagley; conductress, Hannah L. Henderson; associate conductress, Henrietta Lehe; Adah, Elmira West; Ruth, Louise M. Hatch; warden, Milton P. Henderson; sentinel, Morris H. Bond. The additional charter members were: M. S. Thresher, Frank S. Hatch, August McKinnon, Lucretia Campbell, D. L. Campbell, Charles D. Ruggles, Alexander A. Brooks, S. G. L. Dunbar.

Golden Poppy Chapter No. 355, O. E. S.

This lodge was instituted August 4, 1819, with the following officers: Worthy matron, Hettie L. Beaver; worthy patron, Herbert H. Grow; associate matron, Amelia W. Owen; secretary; Alta L. Lucas, treasurer; Mary Y. Merritt; conductress, Ottilie D. Fink; associate conductress, Leora Ellis; chaplain, Clementine Grant; marshal, Carrie E. Burton; organist, Thora A. Booth; Adah, Bertha H. Kinney; Ruth, Mary Rosensteel; Esther, Queenie E.

Ray; Martha, Lulu L. Marnell; Electra, Marion C. Grow; warden, Effie C. Grimm; sentinel, Bertha L. Howard.

Stockton Chapter No. 373, O. E. S.

Stockton Chapter was instituted in May, 1921. The officers of the chapter are: Worthy matron, Stella Thornton; worthy patron, J. Sterling Cochran; conductress, Veda Hull Knowles; assistant conductress, Emma E. Tretheway; secretary, Laura Louden Sherick; chaplain, Alice Hensom; warden, Mary M. Knight; sentinel, Mabel Weaver; marshal, Alice Mary Potter; Adah, Jessie Leona Rose; Ruth, Frances Mary Dees; Esther, Ida May Bennett; Martha, Cyrene Mary Mallett; Electra, Nellie Lucy Cox.

Masonic Events

In 1852 Madame Biscaccati, an Italian opera singer, gave a concert in Stockton, then offered to give a benefit concert. It was a kind offer, gratefully accepted, and the Odd Fellows and Masons marched to the church in a body; they realized about $200, each lodge taking one half. When their brother Mason, William Brown, was killed by an assassin the lodge offered a reward of $1,000 for his capture. It was the custom of both orders to parade in full regalia every Fourth of July, until 1860, but after that none but Union men celebrated the day. They celebrated St. John's day, June 24, sometimes with a parade and banquet, sometimes with a ball, and on one occasion, June 24, 1881, they chartered the steamer Herald and about 300 Masons and their families sailed to Mare Island; and after visiting the island they were the guests of the Vallejo Masons, returning home the following day.

Gilbert B. Claiborne, past master of San Joaquin lodge in 1860, was elected grand master October 16, 1865. As grand senior warden he took part in the laying of the cornerstone of the Agricultural Society building, where now stands the Yosemite building. Forty odd years passed, and Orrin S. Henderson, past master in 1890 of the Morning Star lodge, was elected grand master in 1902. Elected junior warden of the grand lodge in 1899 he was tendered a splendid reception by his Masonic brethren. One of the quaint members of the fraternity was Judge A. G. Brown, many years justice of the peace of Stockton, whose hobby was attending auction sales. Born in Maine in 1801, he came to California around Cape Horn in July, 1849, and located in Stockton. His first wife dying, at the age of seventy years he took a second bride. A past grand of Charity lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., for nearly twenty years he was their financial secretary. For many years he was the chaplain of San Joaquin Lodge, F. & A. M. Over six feet in height, with his long gray hair and whiskers, in every Masonic parade, as he carried in front of him a large open Bible on a stand, and wearing a tall beaver hat, he was the most noticeable and venerable figure in the procession. At the time of his death, October 13, 1884, he was one of the oldest Masons in the United States. Mrs. Pauline W. Dohrmann, one of the noblest of Stockton's philanthropic women, elected worthy matron of Homo Chapter O. E. S., was elected grand matron in 1902.

The Masons, Odd Fellows and Sons of Temperance held their meeting in the same hall until 1855. Then the seceding members from San Joaquin Lodge rented and fitted up a hall in the north end of the Weber House. R. B. Parker, a Mason and a prominent merchant, concluded to move his grocery to the east, and purchasing a lot opposite the Hunter Street engine house he erected a two-story brick building 35x100 feet. This was in February, 1861, and fitting up the second story for the Masons, both lodges there remained for seven years. It was the first time that they had a suitable and convenient lodge room. It contained a lodge room 33x59 feet; a library, an ante room, wardrobe and reception room. In 1867 the Masons rented the south half of the third story of the Odd Fellows' building, fitted it up in splendid style and there remained some seventeen years.

The Masonic Temple

Some years previous to their removal to their own home the Masonic Hall Association was formed, April 29, 1874, with a capital of $40,000. The object of the association was to purchase real property, erect a building, improve, rent, and use the same. The Association was incorporated and articles filed May 8 with the following directors: E. R. Hedges, Frank Stewart, John K. Doak, George B. Claiborne, H. T. Dorrance, Joseph D. Peters, William Baggs and Dr. George A. Shurtleff. The destruction of the St. Charles Hotel by fire gave them a fine location, as they supposed, for a Masonic Temple and in February, 1875, they purchased the property. It was not considered large enough for their purpose and in 1883 they purchased additional property on the east where had stood the City Hotel, this giving them a lot 90x140 feet. At that time the Association had been reorganized with J. D. Peters, George A. McKensie, H. T. Dorrance, E. R. Hedges and John Caine directors, and the capital stock had been increased to $80,000. A three-story brick building was planned to cover the entire lot, with Masonic lodges in the third story, the second story a public hall, 60x86 feet and a stage, and stores in the first story. The cornerstone was laid June 9, 1883, with the members from the two Masonic lodges acting

as grand officers. The cornestone box of copper and iron was presented to the order by J. D. Peters, then president of the Association. The box contained his picture, a set of false teeth made by R. W. Henderson in 1858, the Masonic history of Judge A. G. Brown, a Mason since 1826, and many other articles.

The building was erected at a cost of nearly $100,000 and as it was heavily mortgaged it was a losing proposition from the beginning. Merchants considered it a poor business location, and the first story was vacant half of the time. The mistake was made not only in the location but in erecting the building some three feet above the street level, for it has been discovered that buyers are unwilling to walk up steps in entering a store. The interest on the mortgage was eating up the principal, and the Association began levying assessments. The members began selling their stock at any price and J. D. Peters bought it up. Suddenly, to the surprise of everybody, he renounced the Protestant religion, resigned from Masonry and becoming a Roman Catholic, sold all of his stock to Arthur Noble. The property was sold some two years ago to an Italian corporation. As heavy a loss as it was to the Masonic order, the hall was a great benefit to the citizens of Stockton, for it was and is today and will be until the erection of the splendid city auditorium, the only place in the city for large public gatherings. First we had the city hall, which would seat about 200; then Pioneer hall, on El Dorado Street, seating about the same number; Hickman hall seated probably 400; then the Masonic hall, with a crowding capacity of nearly 2,000 persons. This is the historic hall where assembled the state Democratic convention that fired from the party Stephen J. Field, judge of the Supreme Court, and Thomas Marshall, the attorney general. From that stage some of the finest orators and singers in the nation have entertained large audiences. State fraternal orders have there assembled, and many local entertainments have been held. Some years ago the hall was badly damaged by fire. At that time the entrance was on Bridge Street at the eastern corner of the building, and the stage in the west end. In refitting the building Mr. Noble at a cost of some $13,000 changed the entrance to El Dorado Street, and the stage to the east end of the hall, and laid a first-class maple wood dancing floor. Today the Masons, at a cost of nearly a half million dollars, have erected one of the most beautiful and convenient temples in California, on the site where I attended school in the late '50s.

In the early days, as we have already stated, there was much suffering and destitution among the pioneers, and to relieve that condition of affairs relief associations for the benefit of the Odd Fellows were formed in San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton. In Stockton a relief association was formed November 13, 1850. They met in the law office of A. C. Bradford, an Odd Fellow and Mason; R. C. Chamberlain was elected chairman and they passed a resolution, "That an association of members of the I. O. O. F. be formed for the purpose of extending the benefits of the order to sick and indigent brothers and that members constitute a temporary committee to tender such aid to suffering brothers as may be necessary." They did not again assemble, for in the changing condition of those times, here today and there tomorrow, probably not one of those Odd Fellows were again in Stockton.

Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F.

No further attempt was made to form an association, nor were any Odd Fellow movements made until January, 1852. At that time the Odd Fellows started a lodge movement and in the San Joaquin Republican, January 10, 1852, this call appeared: "The members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows residing in Stockton are requested to meet on Thursday evening next, January 13, at the common council rooms, McNish building, on business of importance to the order." It would seem by this notice as though they had had meetings previous to the 13th. Allowing no time to be lost, the day following their meeting, this notice was published:

"A meeting of the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be held at the city council chambers, McNish building (this stood on the northwest corner of Hunter and Channel streets), on Saturday evening next, the 17th, for the purpose of taking the preliminary step for the formation of a lodge. All members are invited to attend." There was no suitable room in town large enough for an assembly hall, but fortunately about this time a gambler named Shirley completed a small brick building on Center Street about 100 feet from Levee, rented the second story jointly to the Odd Fellows and Masons. On February 7 this notice was published: "An adjourned meeting of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be held at their new hall on Center Street, in Shirley's brick building, on this Saturday evening. It is to be hoped that every member of the order of Stockton will be present as all things are ready for the organization of a lodge." Again they were disappointed, for they had neglected to obtain a dispensation and without authority from the proper officer no lodge can be legally instituted. Post haste to San Francisco, E. G. Greenfield was sent to obtain a dispensation. In a few days he returned with a charter and

on Saturday afternoon, February 14, instituted Charity Lodge No. 6 with six charter members: E. G. Greenfield, P. G. of New York; H. O. Mathews, P. G. of Pennsylvania; R. K. Chamberlain, P. G. of Alabama; Samuel McLean of Louisiana; William Garvin of Mississippi, and J. J. Bytler of New York. The following officers were elected and installed by E. G. Greenfield, deputy district grand master; Isaac Zacariah, noble grand; Samuel McLean, vice-grand; George B. Buffum, secretary, and H. Mitchell, treasurer.

The name Charity originated from an act of kindness to a brother in the fall of 1850. At that time a pioneer, named Jacob Letcher, a merchant of Mariposa, came to Stockton for medical attendance. His only acquaintance in the town was William Taylor, a Stockton grocer whose store was in the Mexican adobe building on Main Street just west of Center Street. The sick man was taken to his store, there being lodging rooms in the second story. Mr. Letcher gradually grew worse and the physician told him he could not recover. Being a member of Rockbridge lodge of Odd Fellows in Vermont, he inquired of his attendant, "Are there any Odd Fellows in Stockton?" "I don't know," he replied, "but I will ask Taylor." "Yes," answered Taylor, "Hugh Mitchell is an Odd Fellow." Mr. Mitchell was found and until the day of Letcher's death the sick brother received every possible attention. Brother Mitchell then going to the office of the Stockton Times ordered printed at his own expense a number of circulars with the three links at the top. The circulars which were posted on the houses, fences and trees, stated that an Odd Fellow brother, Jacob Letcher, died December 4 and that all Odd Fellows were requested to attend the funeral at the Taylor, Reed & Co. store. About twenty Odd Fellows were in attendance. A plain redwood coffin had been obtained at a cost of $50 and the body was taken to the place of burial, now the site of the county jail, there being no cemetery at that time. The brothers marched behind the body and at the grave repeated the prayers from memory as best they could, also the burial service, and sang the funeral hymn, "Brother, to thy grave we come at the beat of funeral drum," and thus was the first Odd Fellow in San Joaquin County buried.

Stockton Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted June 24, 1853 by Deputy District Grand Master Edwin W. Colt. Its charter members, all former members of the present lodge, were: Thomas K. Hook, noble grand; Dr. Christopher Grattan, vice-grand; Alden Spooner, secretary; E. G. Greenfield, conductor; Westley Harris, Hugh Mitchell, M. Lindauer and J. C. Edwards, ex-Governor of Missouri. To pay their current expense they borrowed $1,500 of Charity lodge at three per cent interest per month. That lodge eight years later had plenty of money and they advertised in November, 1860, "To loan, $3,500 on city property, J. D. Wilkins, Moses Severy, Andrew Wolf, trustees." The first officers were: Thomas K. Hook, noble grand; Dr. Christopher Grattan, vice-grand; Alden Spooner, secretary, and E. G. Greenfield, conductor. Parker Encampment, which is the highest branch of the order, was instituted June 10, 1853, with the following charter members: E. W. Colt, Andrew Wolf, C. O. Burton, Rev. John B. Hill, M. B. Kenney, C. B. Phelps and John Fulton. The Encampment was instituted by Grand Master Samuel Parker and named in his honor. The first officers were: E. W. Colt, chief patriarch; M. B. Kenney, high priest; W. G. Phelps, senior warden; J. Fulton, junior warden; John B. Hill, guide; C. O. Burton, scribe; Andrew Wolf, treasurer. The Grand Encampment, organized in 1855, met that year in Stockton. They again met here in 1867, and October 8, 1918. C. O. Burton of No. 6 and Westley Minta and George Roesch of No. 11 are past grand patriarchs.

Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted December 18, 1884, by deputy grand master George W. Gallup, assisted by the grand secretary, Wm. B. Lyons and Daniel Norcross of San Francisco. The lodge was named Truth at the suggestion of J. Pitcher Spooner. Of the twenty-five charter members not one was drawn from the two older lodges. The following officers were elected and installed: C. C. Keniston, noble grand; J. P. Spooner, vice-grand; Ed C. Neilson, secretary; O. F. Cook, treasurer; A. M. Woods, warden; J. A. Bonney, conductor; Thomas Dinning, inside guardian. That evening they elected 135 candidates and initiated 118 in relays of 12, many being unable to attend because of the muddy conditions of the road.

The Rebekah Degree

The Rebekah degree of Odd Fellowship was the work of several women of New York, assisted by Representative Schuyler Colfax, a past grand. Adopted by the Sovereign Grand Lodge September 20, 1851, it was simply a side degree of Odd Fellowship conferred upon Odd Fellows or their wives. The degree was first conferred in Charity Lodge March 8, 1852, upon fourteen members. In 1859 the following wives were given the degree: Mrs. Amada Wolf, Mary Matthews, Rhoda J. Randall, Eliza Pierpont, Elizabeth Benjamin, Sarah C. McKensie, Catherine Ellsworth, Mar-

garet Odell and Catherine Matterson. In 1863 the degree was conferred upon Margaret Severy, Almira Oldham and Delia Wolf. In 1868 the Sovereign Grand Lodge took the degree out of the jurisdiction of the subordinate lodges and organized a Rebekah degree lodge managed and controlled by women, subject to the approval of the Grand bodies.

Lebanon Lodge

This lodge was named Lebanon by Louis H. Lang, a charter member. The dispensation was granted to form a lodge January 19, 1878, and January 24 the lodge was instituted by Grand Master F. W. Dann, assisted by Past Grand Masters J. McDougal, R. E. Wilhoit, and H. T. Dorrance. The charter members comprised thirteen brothers and sisters: M. A. Lang, E. Tretheway, A. M. Rodgers, M. Stamper, Mary F. Thorndike, Martha Saunders, A. L. Torrance, K. G. Long, E. Waring, A. Steiney, E. Shoemaker, Louis Bond, A. Van Valear. The first officers were A. J. Hyde, noble grand; Mary F. Thorndike, vice-grand; and Louisa Bond, secretary.

Rainbow Lodge No. 97

Rainbow lodge, the third largest in the state, was instituted April 19, 1886, by G. W. Gallup, deputy grand master. The charter membership comprised thirty-six Odd Fellows and the following Rebekahs: Mrs. Sarah Spooner, C. A. Ritter, J. E. Williams, Eliza Spooner, Emma Reynolds, Hattie Chapman, and H. D. Campbell. The officers installed were Hattie Chapman, past grand; Emma Reynolds, noble grand; Mrs. C. A. Ritter, vice-grand; Frank Goodrum, financial secretary; F. W. Ritter, recording secretary; and John Hammond, treasurer.

The Odd Fellows in 1859 celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the order, and it was the finest celebration ever held in Stockton. After parading the streets in their handsome new regalias, they marched into the Stockton theater, where a fine program was given. It comprised music by Condy's band, prayer, song by the Musical Union, reading proclamation by A. C. Bradford, oration, Nathan Porter of San Francisco; benediction by Rev. John B. Hill. The Odd Fellows and their wives then marched to the city hall, where a banquet was spread. The hall was handsomely decorated with flags and banners. The feast closed with responses to twenty-four toasts and the affair ended with a grand ball. Three years later the lodge held a memorial service in honor of Thomas Wildey, the founder of the order on April 26, 1819. His death was flashed over the overland telegraph October 21, 1861, the first "news" over the wire.

Odd Fellowship in San Joaquin County, according to its number, has been honored more than any other county in the state, as five grand masters, four grand presidents, two or more grand patriarchs have been in office from this locality. H. T. Dorrance of Charity No. 6 was a past grand master of Vermont, and H. A. Manchester of Stockton lodge, who died April 29, 1877, was a deputy grand sire, the second highest office in the gift of the order. Edwin W. Colt was installed as grand master in May, 1855, Charles O. Burton was grand master in 1865, Karl C. Brueck was grand master in 1898, and three times has been elected representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge; George F. Hudson from the same lodge, Stockton No. 11, was elected grand master in 1911, and Lloyd Cohen of No. 11, now grand warden, will be grand master in 1923. In the Encampment C. O. Burton and Wesley Minta were chief patriarchs in early days; George F. Roesch was elected in 1894, and John R. Cronin in 1918.

The Stockton Rebekahs also have been signally honored, and Mrs. Elizabeth Condy, a past noble grand of Lebanon lodge, was the first district deputy grand master in the state. Her appointment was dated December 5, 1887, and it came about in this manner: In September of that year the Sovereign Grand Lodge authorized the appointment of women district deputy grand masters, now known as presidents. Elwood Bruner of Sacramento, then grand master, was an intimate friend of Wesley Minta of Stockton, and in redistricting the state, Grand Master Bruner made Stockton District No. 1 and appointed Mrs. Condy deputy. In 1896 Mrs. Marion Greenwood was elected as grand president. Mrs. Etta Stewart was elected to the same honorable position in 1910, Mrs. Laura Lawrie in 1918, and Mrs. Fannie Clancy of Woodbridge Lodge, elected in 1921, also served as grand president.

Canton Ridgely No. 15

Many secret organizations have their military branches; the Masons have their Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias their Uniform Rank, and the Odd Fellows their Cantons. In 1870 this branch was created in the Encampment and known as the Uniform degree. The degree was organized in Stockton October 6, 1884, and named in honor of James Ridgley, a very prominent Odd Fellow and the author of the past grand charge. In 1885 the branch was organized and known as the Canton Degree, and its members were hailed as chevaliers. Canton Ridgley was instituted February 25, 1886, with the following members: S. P. Bailey, H. M. Balch, Theodore Bohlen, Julius Cohn, James S. Dunham, J. W. Fitzgerald, Rudolph Gnekow, Joel Greenwood, Edward L. Gnekow, J. E. Hall, A. F.

Hillman, George Hinkley, H. E. Holman, John Jackson, Charles M. Keniston, D. F. Northrup, H. E. D. Petsinger, George Roesch, George F. Schuler, E. A. Taylor, Ed Tretheway, and Wm. W. Woodbridge. The officers elected were W. W. Woodbridge, commandant; C. M. Keniston, lieutenant; E. L. Gnenow, ensign; George F. Roesch, clerk; and J. E. Hall, accountant.

The Encampment meets annually in various cities of the state and with them go the Cantons. They assembled in Stockton October 15, 1895, and they have gathered here several times since that date. In that year, on the evening of October 14, they were the guests of Lebanon Rebekah lodge, in the Odd Fellows Hall. The next day, after holding an all-day session, they were tendered a reception by all of the lodges in the Masonic Hall. The program included music, recitations, a speech by Grand Scribe Barnes, and dancing. Wednesday, their degree work concluded with a banquet given by the Rebekahs in the Commercial Hotel. Thursday there was a splendid parade and Canton drill on Hunter Street after the arrival of Brigadier J. F. Crossett and staff, and Cantons Santa Rosa, San Francisco, Oakland, and Sacramento with their bands. That evening the pavilion was crowded with Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, at least 5,000 being present. After prize drills by the Cantons the decoration of chivalry was conferred on Major Mefret of San Francisco. This was a beautiful and impressive ceremony in which the decoration was conferred by General Crossett, assisted by Canton San Francisco, Mrs. Alice Kafitz, Maude Southworth, Louise Schuler, and Carrie Roesch. Finally, kneeling, the candidate was approached by little Elsie Robin, who pinned upon his breast the badge of chivalry.

Odd Fellow Hall and Building

Their first hall was the second story of a brick building on Center Street, still standing. It was about 20x60 feet in size with an entrance by an outside wooden stairway. When holding meetings the members were compelled to close the iron shutters of the windows, thus making it a sweat box in the heat of summer. It was rented by the Odd Fellows and Masons for $250 a month from a gambler named Shirley who had a saloon and gambling tables in the lower floor. The lodges fitted up the hall at an expense of $377, quite a sum for lodges of less than forty members. In less than six months Shirley told them to vacate their hall as he wanted it for gambling tables. Biven & Branco, grocers, had just erected a brick building just south of the Shirley building and Biven, being an Odd Fellow and Mason, the firm rented the second story to the order. In February, 1855, the jewelry store of John & Conrad Ling on El Dorado Street was destroyed by fire. Erecting a two-story brick building the Lings, who were Odd Fellows, offered to fit up the second floor for the order. The organization accepted the offer, and the hall was dedicated July 10, 1855, by Deputy Grand Master E. W. Colt, and Newton Booth delivered the oration.

Grand Lodge Convenes at Stockton

In May, 1855, the Grand Lodge met in Stockton, the first and only time except in 1867. Their meeting was held in the city hall, and the second evening Isaac Zacariah gave a grand display of fireworks at his beautiful garden, corner of Park and Grant streets, for the entertainment of the delegates. They again assembled in Stockton May 7, 1867, and during their visit they were tendered a reception and ball in Hickman's hall, just completed, and a banquet in Lewis & Darcy's restaurant on the Levee. On May 11, the new grand master, Charles N. Fox, and the grand secretary, T. Rodger Johnson, visited Lockeford and instituted Progressive Lodge No. 134. The following officers were elected: Peter Moore, noble grand; Philip B. Wagner, vice-grand; S. B. Sabine, secretary; and Philip Cahill, treasurer.

In 1856 Charity and Stockton lodges were in a flourishing condition, and the members began discussing the question of erecting an Odd Fellows' building. They could find no satisfactory location until 1865. At that time, May 14, a fire destroyed all of the wooden buildings belonging to the city on the corner of Hunter and Main streets. The lodges now decided that that was the place for an Odd Fellows' building and a committee from the I. O. O. F. Association petitioned the council for the purchase of the corner lot, 65x96 feet. The association declared, "We propose to erect a brick building, a building which will be an ornament to the city and a credit to its citizens." The city sold them the lot for $3,000. The association was reincorporated with a capital stock of $30,000, 300 shares at $10 each. Immediately Charity Lodge took 800 shares, Stockton Lodge 300 shares, and Parker Encampment 40 shares. A building committee was appointed and work commenced August 24.

The building was ready for the laying of the cornerstone November 28, 1865. The Grand Lodge was requested to perform the impressive ceremony, having laid the court house cornerstone in 1853. The lodges assembled at the El Dorado Street hall and preceded by Condy's band marched to the site. A very large crowd had assembled, for in that day the ceremony was a very important event.

After music by the band Grand Master Burton called the assembly to order and called upon the grand chaplain, Rev. P. G. Buchanan, for prayer; the Odd Fellows then sang their opening ode commencing "Brothers of our friendly order, Honor here asserts its way, All within its sacred border, Must its high commands obey." The grand secretary, T. Rodgers Johnson, then read a list of the articles deposited in the box, and the Grand Master, placing the box in the stone cavity, sealed it up with mortar. Then came the ceremony of the pouring of the oil, the strewing of flowers, and the scattering of wheat and then the Grand Master declared "In the name of Benevolence and Charity I lay this stone." The deputy grand master, H. T. Dorrance, then declared the cornerstone duly laid. Then followed prayer and the ceremony closed with an oration by John W. Dwinelle of San Francisco. The building was erected at a cost of $42,000. The beautiful hall, at the time the handsomest in California, was dedicated August 21, 1866, by Grand Master C. H. Randall of Sonora lodge No. 10. Long before the hour of dedication the lodge room was crowded with Odd Fellows' wives and family. After marching the streets the lodges entered the hall, and so crowded was it a person could scarcely move. The exercises opened with an anthem by the Episcopal Church choir, comprising Mrs. Charles Pinkham, Mrs. Robert S. Johnson, George Vincent and Charles Pinkham. After prayer and singing of the ode the grand marshal, C. F. Rae, proclaimed it the will of the Grand Master that the hall be dedicated. The president of the association, C. O. Burton, then handed the keys of the hall to the Grand Master and he in a short address declared the hall dedicated. The dedication was then proclaimed by R. E. Wilhoit, the Herald of the North; R. E. Young, the Herald of the East; C. H. Covell, the Herald of the South; and I. S. Smith, the Herald of the West. After each proclamation the trumpet sounded. The Grand Master then handed the keys to the two noble grands of the lodge, saying, "May joy be within its walls and peace a constant guest. May all of the influences that flow hence be good, now and forever, Amen." The dedication ceremony closed with an oration by Newton Booth. That evening there was a ball in Agricultural Hall, its principal feature a dozen or more canaries in cages suspended from the ceiling, and through the entire evening they sweetly sang. Fifty-five years past and January 21, 1922, Grand Master Ketterlin dedicated a new Odd Fellows' hall. Since 1892 the Odd Fellows had been talking of erecting a new building or remodeling the old building, but they could not agree regarding the location, or the size of the building. Finally M. Levy, who had occupied the first story for nearly a quarter of a century as a dry goods store, fearing the building might be sold over his head purchased it of the Association for $103,000, and the Association then erected a fine three-story building on the 50x150 foot lot which had been bought. The building was erected at a cost of $85,000 and the lodges are free from debt and money in the treasury. The building contains a large inside lodge room, closets, and a club room, on the second floor, and a large banquet and dance hall in the third story. A moving picture theater occupies the entire first story.

The Traveler

An occasion of great interest to Odd Fellows was that of April 3, 1909, when the Traveler was received in Stockton was great ceremony and much rejoicing. One of the emblems of the order is a bundle of sticks, and so named Traveler. This bundle of sticks was of especial interest, because they were made by Odd Fellows on board the Atlantic fleet and traveled with them around the world. On each stick was handsomely carved the name of each battleship, and they rested in a handsome carved box. Finally landing in California the Traveler was presented by Odin, a Swedish lodge of Oakland. The Stockton lodges presented it to Sacramento, finally to be presented by the Grand Lodge of California to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. The Traveler was brought to Stockton during the afternoon, accompanied by about 100 members of Odin Lodge, who during the afternoon were given a collation in the Odd Fellows' hall. At six o'clock "the blasts, long continued, of the twenty-five whistles of the city gave notice to the public that the Odd Fellows' festival was on." The fraternity began assembling at the hall, and led by the band they marched to the depot to receive the Oakland and San Francisco Odd Fellows. On their arrival a parade was formed and led by J. E. Hall and W. X. Clark, of the committee on arrangements. Past Grand Master Ogden of Oakland and Charles Nicewonger, noble grand, Canton Ridgely, and the hundreds of Odd Fellows, they marched through the principal streets. At eight o'clock in Masonic Music Hall the ceremony took place of presenting the Traveler to the Stockton lodge. On the stage with the invited guests sat four members of the order who had been Odd Fellows over fifty-two years, namely, Andrew Wolf, eighty-seven years of age; John Grattan, eighty-four; Dr. Christopher Grattan, eighty-six; and Royal B. Parker, ninety years of age. They were escorted into the hall and returned to their

homes by A. B. Parker, past grand. It was the delight of the various lodges in presenting the Traveler to present it in a unique or some unusually attractive manner, and Odin Lodge presented it in a model of a Viking ship. The drill team of the lodge were dressed in the Viking uniform of their ancestors and marching into the hall they rolled on a cradle before them the Viking ship. Bringing the ship to rest in the center of the hall and unfurling from the mast head a large American flag, they sang the Star Spangled Banner. Then followed the program of the evening: prayer, B. M. Bixler of Truth lodge; address, "The Lessons of the Traveler," Wm. C. Wall, Truth lodge; baritone solo, James E. Ziegler; Presentation of the Traveler, by Odin lodge; acceptance by O. B. Parkinson, of Charity lodge; selection, orchestra; address, Past Grand Master Ogden of Oakland; duet, double quartet of Odin lodge; remarks, noble grand of Fountain lodge, Oakland; address, "The Cheer of the Traveler," Karl C. Brueck, past grand master of Stockton lodge. The visitors were then entertained in Odd Fellows' hall until two o'clock, awaiting the arrival of the west-bound train.

The Visit of the Grand Sire

On the evening of January 19, 1920, the Odd Fellows of San Joaquin County celebrated the most important event in the history of Pacific coast fraternal organizations, in their reception to Grand Sire H. V. Borst of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. It was a very memorable event as never before had the highest officer visited the coast, save in September, 1878, when John B. Harmon, a California pioneer was elected Grand Sire. Grand Sire Borst was about to visit Australia, sailing from San San Francisco, and Grand Representative Karl Brueck persuaded him to visit Stockton. The reception took place in the Masonic hall which was crowded with Odd Fellows and Rebekahs. After a selection by the orchestra and songs by Mrs. Bruce Olmstead and Frank Smith, the Grand Sire was welcomed to California by Grand Master K. C. Keene of Solano County. Responding to the greeting, the Grand Sire was then welcomed by Stella M. Merrick of Los Angeles, president of the Rebekah Assembly. Karl C. Brueck then introduced the Grand Sire, who then made the address of the evening. It was the largest assemblage of state officers ever seen in Stockton and seated upon the stage were a Grand Sire, grand master, two deputy grand masters, and grand secretary, grand treasurer, president, and deputy president of the Assembly, two past presidents, two past grand masters, two grand representatives, and a trustee of the Odd Fellows' Home.

Odd Fellows' Cemetery

It is enjoined upon the Odd Fellows "to visit the sick and bury the dead," and Captain Weber in 1854 deeded the two lodges a block of land on Union and Flora Streets for a burial ground. Some three years later they began to improve the property by enclosing it with a picket fence, planting trees, and flowers, laying of walks and erecting a windmill and tank for the purpose of pumping water for the trees and flowers, and three years later the newspaper, lamenting the condition of the city cemetery said, "We have a fine Odd Fellows' burial ground." The grounds were used as a place of burial for the members of the order and their families until 1874, when interments were discontinued. Care was taken of the cemetery until 1909, when the block was sold to the Western Pacific Railroad. An Odd Fellows' plot was then purchased in the Rural Cemetery and all of the bodies transferred to the new home of rest.

The City Silent

The beautiful city of rest and peace
Where trouble and sorrow forever cease,
The city I love for my friends are there,
Whose spirits have flown to the bright somewhere.

"The time is fact approaching," said the Republican in November, 1859, when measures must be taken to furnish more space for general cemetery purposes in this city. It is proposed to lay out a rural cemetery which it is desirable to fit up after the fashion of some of the eastern cemeteries." In the following year the same paper said, "The Odd Fellows are rendering their cemetery very attractive to the eye by tasteful improvements. They have built a windmill at a cost of $520 for the purpose of irrigating the trees and shrubbery and in a short time they will have the most beautiful city of the dead in the county."

The example of the Odd Fellows, coupled with the cemetery law passed by the legislature in 1859, caused a few citizens to take action in regard to a new cemetery. A meeting was called for that purpose by 18 prominent citizens, March 20, 1861. The meeting was held in the city hall and the Rural Cemetery Association incorporated with the following officers and dirrectors: E. S. Holden, president; Samuel Fisher, vice-president; V. M. Peyton, secretary and treasurer; B. Walker Bours, Wm. Biven and George West.

The trustee selected for the cemetery purposes a tract of land about a mile north of Stockton belonging to Edward M. Howison. The tract comprised some seventy-five acres and to assist in its purchase, Captain Weber contributed $1,000. Sixty acres of the tract was devoted to burial purposes and fifteen acres for the superintendent's home. A place

was set apart for Chinese burials, and for a potter's field. The lots, some 1,500 in number, varying in size from 12x20 feet to 24x40 feet, were sold from $20.00 to $150.00, according to the location. The cemetery was dedicated Sunday afternoon, August 31, 1862, in the presence of some 400 persons, including nearly all of the pastors of the city. The ceremony opened with a short historical talk by Dr. E. S. Holden, the chairman of the board of trustees; opening hymn by a choir of twenty-five singers from the various churches; address, Rev. Robt. Happersett of the Presbyterian Church; dedication prayer, Rev. John G. Gassman of Episcopalians; closing hymn by the choir. Since then many additions have been made to the grounds and today over 8,000 of Stockton's former citizens lay asleep in the City Silent.

Montezuma Tribe No. 18, I. O R. M.

The Independent Order of Red Men is the third oldest organization in Stockton In 1869 a number of citizens concluded to organize a Red Men's tribe and, assembling in the Hansel & Wollner hall, corner of Hunter and Church Streets, Montezuma tribe No. 18 was instituted, June 8, 1869, by several chiefs from San Francisco. The following officers were elected and installed: Peter Bargion, sachem; Minard S. Thresher, senior sachem; J. R. Selden, junior sachem; Eugene Lehe, chief of records; Steven Badger, keeper of wampum; and M. Bibero, prophet. The tribe grew quite rapidly and in 1870 they removed to the third story of the Hook Building on Main Street. The Red Men occupied the west half and the Champions of the Red Cross the east half of the building, both entering their halls by the same stairway. The Red Men fitted up their hall in a costly manner and it was dedicated February 14, 1860, the exercises concluding with a ball in Hickman's hall. This tribe was consolidated with Iroquois tribe No. 35 in 1885. This tribe was instituted June 21, 1870, with fifty-six charter members and the following first officers: J. R. Selden, sachem; E. H. C. Taylor, senior sachem; J. H. O. Brien, junior sachem; C. W. Pondexter, chief of records; Fingal S. Hinds, keeper of wampum; and Robert Stevenson, prophet.

Kaw-Wah-Nita Council, Degree of Pocahontas, was instituted March 6, 1891, with the following charter members and elective officers: Pocahontas, Mrs. Anna Mobray; prophetess, Mrs. Alexander McWah; Wawona, Cora Small; Powhatan, A. F. Hillman; chief of records, Mrs. Fred Hilton; first scout, Mrs. Ed Cruse; second scout, J. L. Mobray; first runner, Mrs. Harlon; second runner, Miss M. Sexton; guard of tepee, Mrs. William Clark; guard of forest, Edward Coons. The additional members were: Mr. and Mrs. George Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Small, Mrs. Sophia, Mrs. Sarah Kaiser, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Winders, R. C. Bonn, Charles Williamson, Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey, Adolph Smallfield, and John Seiler.

Pohono tribe of Red Men was instituted in Red Men's hall, November 6, 1867, by Great Sachem George W. Collins of San Francisco, and the following year, February 26, 1898, Hiawatha Council No. 21 was instituted. The following are the first officers: Pocahontas, Mrs. P. Brown; Wawona, Mrs. Carrie Hilton; prophetess, Mrs. J. Keith; Powhatan, J. F. Farnsworth; keeper of wampum, Mrs. John Earl; conductress of wampum, Ethel Willey. Their officers including Louisa Been, Ella Farnsworth, A. L. Easley, Nellie Washburn, Clara Hunter, Cora Baker, Frank W. Matteson, Edna Willey, L. O. Coon, W. C. Neinman, Grace Armburst, Phoebe Brown, W. Evans, J. Earl, M. S. Alexander, and W. C. Holden, constituted the charter membership.

The Knights of Pythias

This order was introduced into Stockton by the organization of Charter Oak lodge No. 20, January 27, 1872, in Red Men's hall, with twenty-nine charter members. The only living charter member is Joseph Fyfe. The following are the first officers: C. M. Small, past chancellor; W. H. Keep, chief chancellor; W. F. Fletcher, vice chancellor; William Kierski, prelate; William H. Hatch, master of exchequer; Joseph Fyfe, master of finance; J. H. Barney, keeper of records; S. Y. Strait, master of arms; C. C. Lyons, inside guardian.

Uniform Rank No. 5, K. of P.

The uniform rank Knights of Pythias was organized in August, 1883, with the following officers elect: John D. Gall, sir knight commander; William Aaron, sir knight lieutenant; Gus Gumpertz, sir knight herald; Henry Adams, sir knight treasurer; William Lesher, sir knight sentinel. The rank was instituted by fifty-five members of the San Francisco uniform rank. The city members in their new uniforms marched to the train to the martial music of Schmidt & Dreyfous band. As the parade marched down Main Street, roman candles filled the air and colored fire blazed all along the line. After the institution of the rank the entire membership marched to Pioneer hall, where covers were laid for 150 guests.

The state conclave was held in Stockton in April, 1884, and nearly 2,000 knights were present from various parts of the state. Many of the business places were decorated in the Pythian colors and prizes were given for the best decorated building. Main and El Dorado Streets were covered with draperies and two

handsomely decorated arches spanned Main Street, a third arch being erected near the Masonic Temple, where the knights assembled. On the second day there was a parade with Thomas Cunningham as grand marshal with a review on Miner Avenue by the grand officers. The third day there was a drill for three handsome trophies by the uniform rank and that evening there was a dramatic performance in the Avon Theater for the entertainment of the visitors. The play was "Damon and Pythias," staged by the Stockton Dramatic Club. The conclave ended with a banquet and ball in Masonic hall.

Stockton in 1901 was a well-known place of assemblage of state organizations, and May 20 the Knights of Pythias and Rathbone Sisters here assembled, the knights meeting in Masonic hall, and the Rathbone Sisters in the Pythian castle. The reception to the orders took place in Masonic hall on the evening of May 20. H. R. Campbell, the chairman of the evening, introduced Mayor W. H. Harrison, who welcomed the order to the city. The response was made by Grand Chancellor J. T. Jeter, then lieutenant-governor of the state. The ladies' quartette, Mrs. F. W. Gifford, Mrs. R. Oullahan, Mrs. R. G. Fyfe and Nan McCarty, then gave two songs, and Mrs. Mae A. Clark, chief of Damon temple, welcomed the Rathbone Sisters to the city. The grand chief, Mrs. J. Stibbens, replied. Wednesday afternoon there was a parade participated in by the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias; Canton Ridgley, I. O. O. F.; the Grand Lodge and local knights, and in the evening there was an exhibition drill and concert in the pavilion. The affair closed Friday night with a grand ball. During the week the business houses were trimmed with the Pythian colors, the court house was handsomely illuminated, and on the west side was a large illuminated sign, "Stockton Extends Greetings."

The San Joaquin County Pioneers

An effort was made as early as 1856 to organize a pioneer society, an organization whose record is forever closed when its last member dies. In this first attempt to organize a society, a call was advertised in the newspapers that all citizens who came to San Joaquin County in 1849 were requested to meet in the city hall February 22 "for the laudable purpose of adopting measures to preserve such historical facts as are being yearly lost, for the future benefit of the county." A meeting was held at the time mentioned, and after some preliminary remarks Dr. G. A. Shurtleff was called to the chair and C. O. Burton appointed secretary. A committee of twelve was appointed to draft a plan of organization, the committee comprising W. W. Stevenson, O. C. Emory, J. M. Buffington, Samuel A. Booker, Dr. E. B. Bateman, Nelson Taylor, E. M. Howison, Judge J. K. Shafer, Amos Gove, J. W. Webster and R. K. Eastman. Another committee of three was appointed to obtain the names of all pioneers "who left their homes in '49 to come to California." A second meeting was held in the hall March 7 and the constitution in defining the eligibility of members declared that only those pioneers who landed in California previous to September 9, 1850, were eligible for membership. An organization was effected by the election of John M. Buffington as president, Dr. George A. Shurtleff, first vice-president; E. M. Howison, second vice-president; O. C. Emory, third vice-president, P. A. Athearns, fourth vice-president; Nelson Taylor, fifth vice-president; C. O. Burton, secretary, and George E. Drew, treasurer.

The Second Pioneer Society

We hear no more of the pioneer organization until 1868. At that time, November 21, a notice appeared in the press, "To the Pioneers of the County of San Joaquin. Pioneers who arrived in this state prior to the first of January, 1851, are respectfully requested to meet at the city hall on November 23, at seven o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an association in this city." About 100 pioneers responded and when the meeting was called to order Dr. Robert K. Reid was selected as president and John H. Webster, secretary. A committee of nine were appointed to draw up plans for the formation of a society. This committee comprising John B. Hall, George S. Evans, Harry F. Hubbard, E. W. Colt, Dr. Christopher Grattan, George A. Keith, R. B. Smith, J. A. Spencer and E. H. Allen were all pioneers who came previous to the state's admission. Pioneer S. P. Gorham, who had previously canvassed the city for pioneers, then reported that he found over 375 who had arrived in California previous to January 1, 1851. This was the first proposed date of eligibility of membership, but the "49ers" kicked and to please them the date of membership was changed to September 9, 1850, and no person was eligible who arrived after that date. The roll was signed by forty-six pioneers, nineteen of the number arriving in 1849. December 7, they adopted a constitution and elected the following officers: Dr. George A. Shurtleff, president; E. W. Colt, secretary, and Thomas K. Hook, treasurer. The vice-presidents were J. B. Hall, John A. Jackson and S. V. Tretheway. The board of directors comprised B. Howard Brown, Dr. C. Grattan, S. P. Gorham, J. A. White, John Schraick, Al W. Brush, William Canfield, George A. Keith and E. W. Atwood.

Pioneer Hall

In 1869 Henry Hodgkins built his fine two-story brick building, corner of Weber Avenue and Levee Street; the Independent newspaper office rented the corner of the second story and Hodgkins fitted up the south half of the building for a hall for the Pioneers. They occupied this hall until about 1890 when they purchased the lot corner of Weber Avenue and Sutter Street, together with the house, a one-story structure brought around Cape Horn. It was the home of John M. Buffington, and later sold to Rufus B. Lane, who sold the property to the Pioneers. They erected a fine two-story brick building, with a store occupied by E. R. Hedges and a fine hall and dance floor in the second story. The hall was dedicated June 3, 1891 by the roll call of the members by the secretary, W. F. Freeman; address, Theodore Lee, president of the society; solo and chorus, Ida Petty, Nellie Baker, Al Sanborn and Harvey Squires; address and poem by Mrs. Joseph Hale, the Stockton poetess; solo, Edward A. Baird; poem, Mrs. W. D. Ashley. The Pioneer Society at one time was very large and influential, embracing as it did the most prominent and wealthiest men of the county. They enjoyed many picnics, gave many social dances, and celebrated many September 9th anniversaries up to the organization of the Native Sons in 1884. The Pioneers then gave way to the younger body, as death and resignation had greatly decreased their number. In June, 1891, the pioneers sold the property to Hodgkins & Stitt. At that time comparatively few of the members were living, and for many months previous to the sale they had not held any meeting or celebrations.

The following are the names of the members of the Pioneer Society, the builders of San Joaquin County. They all landed in California previous to September 9, 1850. A few of the number were what was known as territorial pioneers, having arrived several years before the admission of the state.

Daniel Adee, Elijah W. Atwood, Joseph Adams, Henry Adams, Wm. H. Ashley, Henry E. Adams, Geo. W. Ashley, E. H. Allen.

A. B. Brown, Stephen Bergun, Louis Beysser, B. Howard, Albert W. B. Brush, Morris H. Bond, Charles G. Bruckman, Dr. E. B. Bateman, Henry Barnhart, John H. O'Brien, Wm. R. Barnes, John Behaps, A. B. Bennett, Sanborn Blaisdell, H. G. Boisseller, Charles D. Benjamin, C. D. Bidwell, Laogier Basilio, J. A. Blasingame, H. G. D. Barnhart, Wm. A. Ballard, Louis M. Booth, H. B. Bishop, A. C. Blossom, Charles W. Brunton, Wm. M. Baggs.

Martin Cahill, '44, Edwin Colt, Wellington Canfield, Samuel Catts, '47, Cornelius Chaplin, N. C. Culver, Louis M. Chicard, Francis Culver, Wm. Colnon, Thomas Corcoran, Henry A. Chaplin, Peter Clapp, F. C. Condell, T. J. Chaloner, Dr. Asa Clark, J. H. Cole, H. K. Clifford, J. D. MacClelland, Edward Canavan, R. W. Craig, Henry T. Compton, J. M. McCloskey, John Canavan, C. C. Cushman, Michael Caricof, W. McK. Carson.

Manuel Dyer, David F. Douglas, Stephen H. Davis, Shubel Dunham, Charles Dial, James A. Davis, Charles Dallas, M. J. Drais.

J. J. Evans, Ransom Eccleston, George S. Evans, Peter Esau, John S. Evans, Wm. Ennis, Ben E. S. Ely, W. W. Easten, Edward A. Everett.

Samuel Ferguson, D. W. Fanning, H. L. Farrington, Philip Fitzgerald, John H. Field, F. M. Ferguson, John H. Fischer, Wm. F. Freeman, J. M. Fisher, John H. Fowler, Russell Farnham, Henry Fisk, J. W. Farley, H. S. Farrington, Wm. J. Floyd, W. H. Fairchilds, S. H. Fickett, J. M. Fowler.

Wm. Gilebert, '44, S. P. Gorham, Dr. Christopher Grattan, George Gray, Andrew Girard, T. D. Gilbert, James M. Garnett, H. C. Gillingham, John Ginn, John Greer, Charles Grunsky, Wm. Graham, Amos E. Gove, John Gross, Wm. Glassen, Ed McD. Graham, John Grattan, Augustus Goodhart, C. Grupe, T. Gaffney.

Thomas K. Hook, Thomas Henderson, John B. Hall, Joseph Hale, Henry H. Hewlett, Columbus Hampton, John H. Haines, George W. Hurley, Henry Hodgkins, Allen M. Harrison, J. B. Harrison, J. A. Henry, Wm. D. Howell, Ben C. Harris, J. D. Hamilton, T. D. Heisell, Charles I. Hamilton, John B. Hall, L. L. Huntley, Hiram Hamilton, J. M. Hogan, Josiah Hunter, N. S. Harrold, J. W. Hammond, Elias Hildreth, Hiram Hall, John W. Hammond, Rowie Harrison, Elias Ireland.

David Jockers, Peter Jahant, Geo. A. Jahant, John Inglis, L. F. Jarvis, Wm. A. Jackson.

George A. Keith, O. P. F. Kallenback, Oly C. Kroh, Joseph Kile, H. Kraft, Geo. M. Kasson.

Wm. Lottman, A. Leatch, D. A. Learned, Theodore Lee, George Lemon, J. A. Louttit, Geo. S. Ladd, C. H. Lindley, Rufus B. Lane, Ben F. Langford, Theodore Lucas, John Lovejoy.

J. A. Munson, J. B. McGowan, Edward Matteson, N. Milner, F. W. Moss, John N. Meyer, J. K. Mead, C. E. Murray, A. C. Meeker, J. P. McClelland, Samuel Myers, J. A. Mowbray, C. B. Montgomery, J. A. Mahoney, W. H. Minard, Jacob K. Myer, John P. Mason, Ira McRay, J. R. McDonald, H. O. Matthews, Jerome Myers, S. L. Morse.

Eli E. Nelson, John Nagel.

Henry Ortman, W. L. Overheiser, Edward Oullahan, Wm. O'Donnell.

S. H. Pickett, John Perrott, Joseph D. Peters R. I. Patterson, Otis Perrine, D. W. Post, F. J. Pratt, Joseph Pratt, R. B. Parker, John Petty, W. H. Post, Enoch Peyton, V. M. Peyton, Joseph Putnam.

Robert K. Reid, Henry Ramsey, Jeremiah Roberson, Wm. H. Robinson, Louis Reffel, C. D. Reynolds, Alonzo Rhodes, Arthur H. Rich, Armand Rolland, H. B. Rodgers, Ben F. Rodgers, C. R. Ralph, M. M. Richerson, S. F. Rodman, J. W. Rover, Wm. Robinson.

Roscoe C. Sargent, Wm. Sanders, Thomas Sedgwick, sr., H. C. Shattuck, John Seamons, Geo. L. Smith, John Shrack, James Smythe, Julius Steiney, Fred A. Spear, Daniel Severy, Russell B. Smith, Charles S. Stevens, Dr. Geo. A. Shurtleff, Charles Sedwick, John M. Small, Henry Stading, W. E. Sanders, James E. Shepherd, J. G. Swinnerton, J. M. Sullivan, W. H. Smucker, W. H. Smith, E. R. Stockwell, Peter G. Sharp, Henry S. Sargent, Harvey Squires, Geo. W. Smith, Joseph W. Simmons, LaFayette Sellman.

George W. Trahern, W. S. Taylor, John Tuohy, Wm. O. Tripp, Henry Tinkham, September 12, 1849, bark Lanark, F. B. Taylor, Thomas E. Tynan, S. V. Tredway, Ben F. Thompson, James Turner, A. J. Tibbetts, John H. Tone, Wm. Tierney, Dr. F. W. Todd. J. W. Vanscroten, August Vobbe, Nicholas Vicilich.

Andrew Wolf, Roley E. Wilhoit, James T. Wadsworth, Septimus Williams, L. P. Whitman, John Wallace, John C. White, Charles F. Whale, Madison Walthall, Jr., Josiah W. Webster, Charles H. Walcott, Thomas S. Wood, M. Whipple, C. M. Weber, J. O. Winter, Fred Wright, Ben Watrous, John N. Wood, Albert Woods, E. W. S. Woods, Thomas Wilson, James Woods, E. H. Woodbridge, John Wasley, George West, Henry Wiggins, Wm. West, Wm. B. White, Wm. Wright, Geo. R. Wells, Ernest Wagner.

Frederick Yost.

C. E. Ziengenfelder, John H. Ziengenfelder.

Grand Army of the Republic

The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, and ended in May, 1865. In that war, on both sides, 1,500,000 men were engaged, and on the Northern side alone 350,000 men were either killed in battle or died from exposure and disease. From the survivors of the army of the north there was organized the body known as the Grand Army of the Republic. This body of men, banded together by the strongest of humanities—a bond cemented by their life's blood—was organized "for the purpose, among other things, of preserving and strengthening those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together the soldiers, sailors and marines, who united to suppress the late rebellion." Annually these veterans assembled at their many posts to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades. It is a custom as old as civilization, first inaugurated in the Grand Army because of a little incident in the South. A number of Southern women who assembled in Columbus, Miss., in 1867, to decorate the graves of their Confederate dead, also decorated the graves of their fallen "enemy," the boys in blue. This beautiful trait of pure Christianity was the inspiration of the beautiful familiar poem that commences:

"By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day—
Under the one the Blue,
Under the other the Gray."

The incident, first published in the North in the September Atlantic Monthly, 1867, finally led to the order issued May 5, 1868, by General John A. Logan, then commander-in-chief, naming May 30 as Decoration Day, a day on which every post throughout the Union shall assemble and, with appropriate exercises, decorate the graves of their fallen comrades. The day was first observed in San Joaquin May 30, 1869, by the members of the Stockton Post No. 9. Assembling that morning at their hall in the Parker building, they took carriages for Linden, where they decorated the grave of Lieutenant Lyman Davis, Third Infantry, California Volunteers. Over the grave Captain Thomas E. Ketcham and Dr. A. T. Hudson made a few appropriate remarks.

Stockton Post G. A. R.

This post was organized in May, 1867, by Lieutenant R. A. Sedwick, Captain Thomas E. Ketcham, Adjutants E. S. Pilsbury, E. H. C. Taylor, W. N. Glenn and Lieutenant Edward Scott. The post did not receive its charter until February 18, 1868, when the following officers were installed: T. E. Ketcham, captain; Robert S. Johnson, adjutant; Richard Condy, musician, with the following additional members: Lieutenant R. T. Mason, E. C. Wilson, Eugene Lehe, Edward Scott, Charles H. Walscott, and Sergeants George Perry and George Teft. The post continued in existence about five years under the captainship of the following members: T. E. Ketcham, Eugene Lehe, Robert S. Johnson, Edward Scott and C. H. Walscott.

Rawlins Post G. A. R.

We heard no more of the Grand Army until September, 1881. Then R. S. Johnson, signing himself as commander, and Edward Scott, as orderly sergeant, requested all of the volunteers of the late war to assemble at Mozart hall for the purpose of participating in the funeral of our lamented President, James A. Garfield. Some forty-seven comrades assembled and, having no uniforms they wore part of the Stockton Guards' old uniform—a dark blue blouse and cap, together with belt, cartridge box and bayonet sheath. They were the feature of the parade and much admired for their splendid marching and soldierly bearing. Again the G. A. R. passed from sight and memory until February, 1882, when S. D. Waterman as post adjutant issued a circular stating that Rawlins Post No. 23 had been organized and he was authorized to notify all veterans and to request their active cooperation. "All who now join can come in under the same fee as charter members." The post was chartered April 15, 1881, and the following were the charter members and installed officers for 1883: Eugene Lehe, post commander; Robert S. Johnson, senior vice-commander; Robert Daly, junior vice-commander; Samuel D. Waterman, adjutant; Edward Scott, quartermaster; John W. Payne, officer of the day; Victor Heck, officer of the guard; Alfred Noack, chaplain; Robert K. Reid, surgeon; Richard Condy, quartermaster sergeant; Silas P. Adams, sergeant major; R. T. Worden, inside guardian; Emile Ellinger, outside guardian. There were enrolled 152 members, who had enlisted from nineteen Northern states. In the following month the Grand Army boys, uniting with the local military companies, the Stockton and the Emmet Guards and the Mexican veterans, again enjoyed the routine and pleasure of "tenting on the old camp ground." The encampment continued for three days, from May 10, and the camp was named Camp Ketcham, in honor of Captain Thomas E. Ketcham. On the last day of the encampment it was given out that a friendly competitive drill would take place between the organizations. The drill, however, was a scheme on the part of the Pioneers to present the post with a beautiful silk flag, under the guise of winning the prize. The judges selected by John Grattan, a pioneer and very enthusiastic Union man during the war, declared Rawlins Post the winner of the flag, but the local military companies protested against the decision, declaring that they had had no preparation for the contest.

First Memorial Day Observation

In the Rural Cemetery a large plot of ground had been set aside for the burial of the Mexican veterans and the "boys in blue," and May 30, 1882, Memorial day, was first observed. The post, parading the streets to a funeral dirge by the band, marched to the cemetery, where appropriate exercises were held under a large oak tree, and the graves of twenty comrades were decorated to the Grand Army. An oration was delivered by Judge Van R. Paterson, who admonished them to forgive "the enemy," for "remember, my friends, that from the victor is due the first proffer of friendship." Then calling their attention to the incident in the South, he declared, "No more shall the war cry sever, Or the winding rivers be red; They banished our anger forever When they laureled the graves of our dead." In the evening a memorial service was held in the Presbyterian Church. A memorial address was delivered by W. W. McKraig, and an oration by Rev. John Coyle of the Methodist Church. The singing of Keiller's "American Hymn" by the choir was followed by an original poem by Comrade L. E. Moshier. John Grattan then stepped to the platform with a large parade flag, which was presented to the post by Louis Elliott—a gift from the young ladies of Stockton. Eugene Lehe received the flag and the audience then sang "America."

Obtaining Money for Gridley Fund

In decorating the graves in 1882 the committeed also decorated the graves of Charles M. Weber, Benjamin Tunis, a veteran of 1812, and R. C. Gridley, and at the head of the grave last named there stood this notice: "R. C. Gridley, who raised $275,000 for the Sanitary Commission." To him the Grand Army proposed erecting a suitable monument, and, having that object in view, in February, 1883, they held a reunion and camp fire, the proceeds of the entertainment to be given to the Gridley monument fund. The camp fire was held in Mozart hall. Five tables extended the entire length of the hall. On exhibition on the middle table was the original sack of flour and above it hung Gridley's portrait. At 8 o'clock the post marched in and occupied the center table. Each comrade saluted the portrait and still standing they sang "Auld Lang Syne." Then the order was given to "fall in" and the 480 plates and cups were soon filled with steaming hot pork and beans and coffee without milk. When the inner man had been satisfied, toasts were in order and speeches were made by leading citizens, while several patriotic songs were sung by the comrades. The last toast was "Reuel C. Gridley," and Henry S. Sargent, an old friend, in responding gave a short history of Gridley's life and the story of the sack of flour. He then began auctioning off name places on the subscription book, and quite a sum of money was obtained from the sale.

The story of Gridley and his sack of flour leads us to Austin, Nev., where in April, 1864, R. C. Gridley was engaged in the merchandising business. On April 18th a municipal election was held, the two candidates for mayor being the Republican, Charles Holbrook, and the Douglas Democrat, David F. Buel. Great interest was taken in the election and a wager was made between Dr. Herrick and Gridley that if Holbrook was elected Gridley would carry a sack of flour on his shoulders from Austin to Clifton, the two points being about a mile and a quarter apart. It was further agreed that should Buel be elected Herrick would carry the flour. The Republicans elected their nominee, and the following morning Gridley appeared to pay the bet. He brought with him from his store a sack of flour, the sack being trimmed with flags and red, white and blue ribbons. A large crowd awaited his appearance and, being a very popular man, he was welcomed by loud cheers. The Austin brass band had been engaged with the understanding that if the Democrats won the band was to play "Dixie," if the Republicans won "John Brown" was the tune selected. A procession was then formed consisting of the city officials, thirty-six horsemen acting as escort, the brass band, then Mr. Gridley, accompanied by Dr. Herrick and Amos Gridley, the latter carrying a large American flag. As the novel procession marched the streets some of the crowd, joining with the band, began singing, "And his soul goes marching on," while others shouted, "Go it, Gridley! Stick to it, old man! Hurrah for Holbrook!" On arriving at Clifton the laughable performance was carried out of the Democrats surrendering to the Republicans the large broom and sponge which they had carried in the procession, thus signifying that the victors had swept the town and now they could absorb all the offices. A nearby saloon keeper then invited the crowd in to take a drink. They quickly responded and the liquor was as free as water, Republicans and Democrats alike spending their money freely. Other saloons were visited and as the money was giving out they began discussing the future of the sack of flour—what should they do with it? One Republican suggested, "Make it into griddle cakes, but don't give any to the disloyal Democrats." This remark angered their opponents and they shouted, "We are as loyal as you." The time was at hand for the fulfilling of a remarkable event. Was Gridley inspired? Who can say? A prohibitionist and a professing Christian, he had been quietly listening to the banterings of the liquor-laden crowd, and now he exclaimed, "This crowd of people had its fun at my expense. Let us see now who will do most for the sick and wounded soldiers. We will put this sack of flour up at auction, to be sold for cash, with the understanding that the buyer will return it to be again sold for the Sanitary Commission."

The crowd was ready for any kind of an exciting joke, and the proposition was quickly accepted. The flour was put up at auction, and after many spirited bids it was sold to the Republican county surveyor for $350. The Republicans yelled loudly because one of their number had made the first purchase. Next it was knocked down to Gridley for $305, then Buel purchased it. He was broke, having spent all his money for drinks, but he offered in payment $1,115 in Indian Department scrip, having been the government agent, but the auctioneer refused it, the terms being cash. Buel then pledged several valuable lots in another town. The auction was continued until $4,400 was received, the money the following day being expressed to Henry Bellows, the president of the commission, then in San Francisco, filling the pulpit of T. Starr King, deceased.

The news of this curious event spread throughout the state and three weeks later the citizens of Gold Hill invited Gridley to visit their city and bring his famous sack of flour. He consented and, arriving there May 16, a procession was formed which halted in front of the Maynard block. At this point Thomas Fitch, "the silver-tongued orator," in an eloquent speech, aroused enthusiasm by pleading for the sick and wounded soldiers who had risked their lives upon the battlefield that this glorious Union might be preserved. When the bidding began there was a spirited fight between the silver mining companies and the auctioneer stopped at $6,000. The procession then re-formed and the "Army of the Lord," as the Gold Hill News christened them, with banners flying and bands playing marched down the canyon through the Devil's Gate to Silver City, and the flour was there sold for $2,000. Again put up at auction in four different places that day, the flour realized $24,000. It was taken on May 18 to Sacramento to the Sanitary Fair but it was not a money-maker there, selling for only $175. That night, however, in the Congregational Church, it was purchased a dozen times, the buyers paying $2,150. In San Francisco, May 28, in the Metropolitan Theater, a number of bidders paid $2,800, the bids running from $5 to $500. The flour was then taken to the Eastern States, and Gridley traveled with it to many large cities, but the returns were not as liberal as in California and he returned to Austin in 1865.

It was found in the beginning that the flour without Gridley lacked inspiration, and he resolved to give his entire attention to its sale, paying his expense out of his own pockets.

The result to him was financial ruin, for the long continued travel undermined his health, none too strong at first, and returning, he found his business almost a failure. Selling out in 1866, he came to Stockton and began partnership in the grocery business with Henry S. Sargent on the site the San Joaquin Valley Bank now occupies. In 1868 he removed to Paradise, Stanislaus County, and there died November 24, 1874. By his own request he was brought to Stockton for burial, and after sacrificing his life and fortune for the Union cause, his body was interred in the Grand Army plot.

Dedication of the Gridley Monument

Gridley's grave in the Grand Army plot was marked only by a redwood board, his name cut therein with a penknife. Believing "that the people of the Union owe to Reuel C. Gridley something more than a debt of gratitude," Rawlins Post in August, 1882, resolved to solicit funds for a suitable monument over his grave, starting the fund by an appropriation of $100, and this was followed in 1883 by the bean supper to obtain more funds. Committees were appointed from the post and from the leading citizens to obtain money for a memorial, but the coin came in slowly and not until 1886 did the committee have sufficient money on hand to warrant calling for monument plans. In that year, however, designs were drawn, the bid of A. C. Thompson of San Francisco accepted, and the monument was unveiled September 8, 1887. Early in the afternoon, the Pioneers, Rawlins Post, Emmet Guards, the fire companies and Stockton Guards, and citizens marched to the cemetery. On arrival at the Grand Army plot, in the center of which the monument had been erected, the immense crowd gathered round about and the exercises began with prayer by Chaplain A. C. Baine. Then followed an oration by James G. Swinnerton, and the reading of the receipts and expenditures of the monument, the total cost being $1,177, which had been collected by a citizens and a post committee through entertainments and subscriptions. The total height of the monument is twenty feet, the figure of Gridley being six feet ten inches. After reading the reports Stanton G. Carter pulled the cord and the Stars and Stripes which concealed the monument fell to the earth. A poem was written by Mrs. Charles Merrill to his memory, as follows:

And Gridley's heart was staunch and true,
And Gridley's arm was strong to save;
He felt the work was his to do—
The work of succoring the brave.
And when on history's glowing page
You trace the names inscribed to fame—
Of soldier, bard and statesman sage—
Then write the patriot Gridley's name.

Upon his monument in Rural cemetery are these words: "To Reuel C. Gridley this monument was erected by Rawlins Post No. 23, September 9, 1887, for services rendered in collecting $275,000 for the Sanitary Commission."

Women's Relief Corps

In the afternoon of July 1, 1887, in Good Templar's hall, the Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary of Rawlins Post, was organized by Mrs. J. B. Russell of Oakland. It was organized "as an auxiliary and a help to the old soldiers and families in sickness or need." The charter members of the corps were as follows, including officers: Mrs. Lizzie D. Waterson, president; Lydia Henry, senior vice-president; Mary Johnson, junior vice-president; Jennie L. Southworth, secretary; Lizzie Condy, treasurer; Joseph Hyde, chaplain; Miss Hannah Browne, Sarah Tripp, Mary Heck, assistant conductor; Susie Keagle, guard; the non-official members being Mesdames H. H. Strong, J. E. Wood, Jennie Miller, Lenora Worden, Mary A. Stoddard, Zillah C. Wood, Nellie J. Weaver, Fidelia Browne, Sarah Tripp, Mary Heck, Jane Barber, Kittie Holman, Louisa A. Black, Nellie Atwood, Mary Lissenden, Flora A. Jacquerman, Lizzie McCoy, D. L. Swinnerton, Eliza Court, Ella M. Drown, Jennie Loomis, Sarah E. Hitchcock, Alma M. Hyde, Marion E. Steacy, Martha A. Hurd, and Alice Adams and Miss Eva Andrews.

One of the objects of the Woman's Relief Corps is "to inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live." Having this object in view the ladies purchased a large staff flag, and on Memorial day, 1890, it was presented to the high school. The procession in its march halted on San Joaquin Street, at what was then the high school, and after music by the band James E. Eaton in a short address presented a banner. The flag was run to the staff top, the comrades giving three cheers. Emanuel Wolf, of the high school, received the flag, and the procession then moved on to the Avon Theater, where the exercises of the day were held. That morning memorial exercises were held and flags raised over all of the public schools for the first time in the history of the city. May 28, 1891, the Woman's Relief Corps gave a flag festival and drill in honor of Rawlins Post, the stage managers being Mrs. Jennie L. Southworth, Cecelia Holt and Hannah Gray. The program comprised a march of thirteen girls representing the thirteen Colonies, with Emma Loomis as the Goddess of Liberty. The young ladies then sang "The

Red, White and Blue," the scene ending in a tableau of the States and Colonies. Then followed exercises with Indian clubs by Grace Henderson, Maud McLaren and Minnie Rutherford. Gertrude and Amy Hopkins then sang a duet, "The Carnival of Venice," and Clara Goldsworthy recited "Uncle Sam and His Children." A cornet solo followed by F. E. Southworth, the performance ended in a tableau, "War—Peace."

The memorial services conducted in the Rural cemetery in 1902 were unique, being conducted entirely by women save the prayer by Rev. Alfred S. Clark, rector of the Episcopal Church. Patriotic songs were sung by twelve school girls under the direction of Miss Emily Dodge, Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read by Lizzie Condy, and the address of the day was by Sarah Tripp, who gave much time and research to the statistical history of the Grand Army, including the number of men engaged, the number killed or wounded, and the number of battles and skirmishes. In the following year Governor George Pardee was the orator of the day. Over 500 school children were in the procession and about 5,000 persons assembled in "the silent city."

By executive law, June 14, 1906, was established as flag day, and all citizens throughout the state were requested to throw Old Glory to the breeze. The Woman's Relief Corps also made it the flag gift day, and in 1906 flags with interesting ceremonies, were presented to the Children's Home and the Congregational Church; June 9, 1919, to the United Brethren; May 30, 1910, to the Grace M. E. Church, South; and June 14, 1909, to the city. On the date last mentioned the corps members marched from their hall to Washington Square, where upon the east side a forty-foot flagstaff had been set in cement. The audience formed a circle upon the hill, while the president, Laura Haines, made the introductory remarks. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. P. Jopson, and Sarah Tripp as patriotic instructor, introduced Arthur Ashley, who presented the flag to the city through Mayor George Hudson who, in a brief speech, accepted the standard. A quartet composed of T. T. Smith, Roy T. Moore, J. W. Ziegler and E. W. Butters, gave patriotic selections, and Mrs. Bertha Russell recited "Old Glory."

Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.

Stockton Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, alike with other parlors, was composed not only of the sons of the pioneers but of young men born in California of white parentage. The peculiar feature of this order is, that like the Pioneer Society, it was the first order of its kind in the United States. Some six years after the organization of the first parlor, California No. 1, the Stockton Parlor was instituted March 12, 1881, by the grand president, Frank Huggins, of San Francisco. The following officers were elected and installed: Samuel L. Terry, president; George Israel, vice-president; Hugh O. Haas, treasurer; Walter C. Hogan, chaplain; Frank E. Lane, marshal; and W. G. Wallace, Will R. Louttit and Leroy S. Atwood. Also charter members were George L. Wolf, J. G. Zignego, J. W. Glenn and Wm. Smith. The enthusiasm for the lodge soon staled and the attendance was scarcely large enough to form a quorum. Then the meetings were discontinued, but a renewed life was given the parlor in June, '81, by Leroy S. Atwood. He obtained new applicants for membership, and June 11, 1882, the parlor was reorganized in the Good Templar hall, Austin building, on Main Street, east of California. The parlor was reinstituted by Frank Huggins, grand president, assisted by Frank D. Ryan, grand vice-president; Henry Lunstead, grand secretary; and T. R. Harold of California Parlor No. 1.

It was customary for many years for the parlors to hold a state celebration in some large city, and Stockton was honored by the first celebration of that nature in 1883 and again in 1896. In order to obtain funds for the 1883 celebration, the Native Sons petitioned for an appropriation to be given towards the state Admission Day celebration to be held in this city, and Councilman John Doyle moved that an appropriation of $100 be given. W. F. Freeman, a pioneer, opposed it on the ground of economy. Hugh T. Corcoran declared that as the money was to be expended in celebrating the deeds and glories of our pioneers, and to perpetuate the admission of California into the Union, the resolution should pass. The resolution passed—ayes, Corcoran, Eschbach, Doyle, Fyfe, Link, Langhovel, Rodgers; noes, Abbott, Freeman, Paulk—August 7, 1883.

Stockton has had the honor of the first and last state celebration, because at the last celebration, the parlors had tired of traveling from city to city and there were so many other events crowding into the years, that the civic authorities no longer encouraged native son pilgrimages. At the time of the '83 celebration there were but eighteen parlors in the state, Lodi No. 18 being the last instituted. At the session of the Grand Parlor in April that year they resolved to hold a state celebration September 9 of each year, and Curtis Lindley, then the grand president, succeeded in having Stockton chosen as the place of celebration. Admission Day came on Monday

and on Sunday morning the steamer Mary Garrett arrived from San Francisco with some 400, including delegates from California and Pacific Parlors. They were escorted to Templar hall, also the Native Sons hall, in the Austin building on Main Street and given refreshments. That evening there was a sacred concert in the Avon Theater under the direction of Mrs. Juliet Belding Lane, Mrs. Mamie Huggins Miller and Mrs. O'Donnell Morrissey. Ugo Talbot, the famous English opera tenor, had charge of the musical program. At 9 o'clock trains arrived bearing the Modesto parlor and the Sacramento parlor, firemen and Sacramento Guard. The parade numbered over 1,000 men, this including Governor George Stoneman and his staff. Every organization in Stockton was in line, the Native Sons being dressed in black, wearing Alpine hats and bright blue sashes. The exercises were held on the plaza under a canvas tent seating 2,000 persons. The oration was delivered by the grand lecturer, A. M. Dorn of San Francisco, and Samuel Terry read an original poem. That evening there was a grand ball in the Avon Theater, Ralph P. Lane and Ruth Clifford leading the grand march. Preceding the march the Native Daughters presented the Native Sons with a beautiful flag, Miss Mamie Huggins making the presentation. In 1912 Stockton saw one of the largest gatherings and finest parade ever in the city. Monday was Admission Day and on the previous Saturday throughout the night trains were constantly arriving bringing Native Sons and visitors by the hundreds into the city. The parade on Monday was nearly four miles in length, composed of Native Sons and Daughters only, over 10,000 in the line, this including twenty bands of music and fifteen drum corps. The parade was led by William O'Conner as grand marshal and C. E. Mathey, John Perry, John R. Williams, George R. Baker and E. Welch of Lodi as aids. The National Guard of San Francisco were in line in their swell Zouave uniforms. One of the prettiest features was the turn out of San Joaquin parlor Native Daughters. They rode in canopied chariots two abreast, drawn by horses, handsomely decorated. The chariots were decorated in purple, white, pink, yellow and green, the Daughters dressed in the same colors. The exercises of the day took place in the Yosemite Theater, and included addresses by John L. Davis, grand deputy president and Lewis F. Byington, past grand president; vocal solos by Mrs. A. F. Flanigan and Frank Smith and the Lotus quartette, Thomas T. Smith, Ray T. Moore, Edward Butters and J. E. Ziegler.

San Joaquin Parlor No. 5, N. D. G. W.

This parlor was instituted April 8, 1887 in Native Sons hall by Miss Richling of San Francisco, deputy grand president, assisted by Miss Fonterole. The parlor was instituted through the efforts of Miss Hannah Gray, who sent an application for a charter and secured the members. The following officers were installed: Mrs. Belle Cook Stockwell, past president; Hannah Gray, president; Mrs. Althea Hickman Dunlap, first vice-president; Kate Hilke, second vice-president; Mrs. F. E. Austin, third vice-president; Albertine Hickman, treasurer; Carrie O. Brien, marshal; Emma Debnam, recording secretary; Belle Grunsky, financial secretary; Mrs. Maggie Davis Close, inside sentinel; and Ella Abramsky, outside sentinel. The officers including the following charter members, Nellie Austin, Kate Abramsky, Mrs. Nellie Bossom Moore, Mrs. Kate Gerlach, May Goodell, Nellie Gerlach, Laura Hart, Ella Henderson, Albertine Hickman, Lena Hilke, Mrs. Hattie Keep Gerlach, Addie Clara, Maggie Leffler, Kate Pool, Hattie and Belle Miller, Mrs. Carrie Roesch Durham, Annie Sarah Russell, Nellie Smith, Clara Stier, Etta Smith, Kate White, Bernice Yolland. The parlor has been active among many lines of benevolent work. They organized the first Red Cross society in the county, were the pioneers in tree planting, one a laurel tree having been planted to the memory of Captain Charles M. Weber, in Jones Square. The Grand Parlor has been held twice in Stockton. Mrs. Carrie Roesch Durham was elected grand president at their session of 1889. Mrs. Lena Hilke Mills was grand president in 1897 and Mrs. Mamie Griffin Peyton was elected president in 1910.

CHAPTER XXII

COURTS AND CRIMINALS

The pioneers for lack of some better system adopted the Mexican form of government and courts. In fact they could not do otherwise, as the state had not been admitted to the Union, and there were no American laws or courts in existence. The lowest form of court among the Mexicans was the Alcalde courts which corresponds to our justice-of-the-peace. Then came the higher courts which were known as the Court of the First Instance and Court of the Second Instance. In this county the only higher court was that of the First Instance. Let us notice how these courts operated, judging by a case on record. It was the case of the People versus Tracy. It appears that the district attorney had indicted Tracy for murder and was about to try him for the crime without any preliminary examination. His counsel, Samuel A. Booker, Wm. Lyons, Samuel Brooks and Charles M. Creanor, objected to such high handed proceedings. Paying no attention to their objection the district attorney went on with the trial. Then Tracy's lawyers again objected, stating first his case had not been presented to the grand jury, and second that the court "had no jurisdiction as it was not constituted under the constitution of the United States." The court sustained the objection. Then the sheriff impaneled a grand jury and Tracy was indicted for murder. He was again brought to trial, with more objections from his counsel. Finally his attorneys inquired "What law is in existence and should prevail in this case." After much argument the court decided that the Mexican laws were in force except such as were in conflict with the laws and constitution of the United States. It was a badly mixed case, a murder trial under two different systems of law, and after hearing the evidence the jury acquitted the defendant.

When the state was organized the legislature abolished the Mexican system of courts and established the system in use through the United States. The highest or district court included two or more counties, and the district court in this district included San Joaquin, Calaveras, Stanislaus, and Tuolume counties. The first district judge was Charles M. Creanor, who was appointed by the Legislature. The district attorney was elected by the voters of each county. The first district attorney, as you remember, was Samuel A. Booker, who was elected in the first state election. The court below the district court was known as the Court of Sessions, one court in each county. This court was composed of three judges, a presiding and two associate judges. Under the new constitution, adopted in 1879, all state offices were abolished, including the courts, and the legislature established one or more courts in each county, calling them Superior Courts. San Joaquin County then had but one Superior Court. It now has three courts, Judges John A. Plummer, George F. Buck and Daniel G. Young presiding. In these courts the tragic trials of the county have taken place; murder trials by the hundred, civil suits and probate cases by the thousand. They have been the scene of many thrilling incidents, the hope and despair of many a criminal. I have a list of over one hundred murders committed in this county during the first thirty years of its history and that is not half of the number. Those that I have are the murders of greatest interest because of some peculiar feature, cold-bloodedness of the act, or the murder of some prominent and leading citizen. There have been thousands of robberies committed on the highway of which you will find recorded a few.

The Hanging of "Mickey Lyons"

The execution of George Baker, or "Mickey Lyons," as he was commonly called, was the first legal execution in Stockton. Baker was a young man about twenty years of age and he was hung for the murder of another young man named Conyers. A short time before a boy of sixteen named Joe Moller had stabbed and killed another boy in cold blood, but he was acquitted. The story of Baker's fate is a sad one. He was a reckless, dissipated youth and associated with the lowest characters. Gambling and drinking were his main occupations, and on the day of the murder he had been playing poker and drinking freely in both the St. Charles Hotel and the Dickenson House. Leaving the latter place, he started for the Levee, and someone pushed him off the walk. He turned immediately, and drawing a knife, stabbed a person near him named Conyers. "Mickey" was arrested and taken to "the brig," a ship then anchored in the channel and used as a jail. Conyers died two days later, and Baker was held to answer for murder. When he was placed on trial, his lawyers, Terry & Perley, failed to sustain their client's plea of self-defense and youthful folly, and he was found guilty by the jury. Judge Ben. J. Williams sentenced Baker to be hung May 20, 1851. A gallows was erected on the block

where now stands the Center School building, and on the afternoon of the time set the young man, heavily ironed and sitting on his own coffin, accompanied by Rev. James A. Woods and guarded by Sheriff Ashe and Deputy Thomas Blount, was drawn to the scaffold on a two-wheeled dray. On arrival there was a large crowd of men and women, some 800 in number, made way for this awful scene, and at 3 o'clock Baker ascended the gallows steps. After the death warrant had been read, Baker, "in a clear, unbroken voice," made a confession. The minister then offered a prayer to the Supreme Being, entreating Him to "receive this unfortunate youth into his presence to abide forever." Baker then made a short speech thanking the officers for their kindness and his attorneys for their efforts in his behalf, adding, "For it is little else that they have received for all they have done for me." A few minutes later, the first of those terrible death scenes, of which nearly a dozen were to follow years later, was an event of the past.

Two years previous to this another cold blooded murder had been committed in the slaying of the famous gambler and desperado James Taylor. "He was," says Rev. James Woods, "but twenty-two years of age and the most ferocious desperado that ever scattered terror around his bloody path. He had in other parts of the state encountered in fierce fights other desperadoes and come off victor, but in meeting William Turner he met his fate." Taylor one night, while looking for a fight, entered a saloon on Center street near the well known "El Dorado," which was run by a beautiful little French girl. In fact all of the saloon women in those days were beautiful and fascinating, because they were imported at heavy expense because of their beauty, to deal out drinks, and play monte, faro, poker, and roulette, and attract the men. Well, Taylor wanted some fun, and drawing his pistol, with one sweep of his arm he swept all the beautiful cut glass tumblers and decanters from the bar to the floor, smashing the entire lot. Without offering to pay the damage, he then coolly walked out of the saloon. The following day the girl sent word to Taylor that she wanted him to pay for the glassware. Like many of her class, she had a lover, named William Turner, and Taylor meeting him one day said: "Bill, if you don't pay your girl for the smash-up, I will kill you." Taylor was known to be a man of his word, and Turner knew that either he or Taylor must die. So, watching his chance, one Sabbath morning, Turner saw Taylor having his boots blacked. Quietly creeping up behind Taylor, Turner shot him in the back twice, the second shot instantly killing him. Turner was arrested and tried for the murder, his counsel being Mr. Irving and that famous orator and pleader, Edwin D. Baker, afterward killed in the famous charge at Ball's Bluff, while leading on the California regiment in the Civil War. The courtroom was crowded with anxious listeners and the proceedings were unusually interesting. Baker succeeded in causing a disagreement in the jury, and in the following term of the District Court Turner was again tried. Baker was not then in the case, and Turner was convicted of murder, which meant death. In that term of the court there were three men tried for murder—Turner, Barrillo and Reany—and April 28 Barillo and Turner were brought before Judge Charles Creanor and sentenced to be hanged. A faithful brother saved Turner's life. Circulating a petition that his doomed brother's sentence be commuted to imprisonment for life he succeeded in obtaining hundreds of signatures, and tender-hearted Governor John Bigler, "Honest John" he was called, granted the petition. Two years later Turner walked from San Quentin a free man, J. Neely Johnson having pardoned him.

Execution of a Mexican

Indelibly stamped upon the memory are many of the events of childhood, and never can I forget the time when I saw my first legal execution. The victim Jose Barrillo, was a Mexican about twenty-seven years of age and one of an organized band of horse-theives and robbers. His crimes were many, but he finished his criminal career when in a fandango-house he shot and killed, without any provocation, a white gambler named Henry H. Janes. Immediately after the shooting the murderer fled, but he was speedily captured by the officers and placed in the lockup. He was quickly tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, for at that time a bitter hatred existed between the whites and all foreigners, especially the natives of Mexico. So intense was this hatred that only two months previous to the execution, two Mexican muleteers, lying asleep by the side of their pack mules on the banks of the Mormon slough, in the early dawn were brutally shot and killed by two white men passing by. The white brutes saw the Mexicans quietly lying asleep, and drawing their revolvers they "blazed away," and then ran off. No efforts were made to find these murderers. But Jose Barrillo's case was different. He, a Mexican, had killed a white man, and, regardless of the law or evidence, he must hang. The forms of law, however, were complied with. The record of the event says: "An immense crowd witnessed the sad spectacle and the assertion of the majesty of the law." On the day of the hanging, I was playing with companions on Main street near Colburn's barn, where the Gnekow block now is, when looking down the street, I saw a pro-

cession of about fifty horsemen approaching, chatting, laughing and smoking cigarettes. Each man was armed with a revolver and their little mustangs were prancing and champing on their bits, the foam from their mouths flecking their breasts. The horsemen surrounded a wagon drawn by two horses, and in the wagon the condemned man sat, handcuffed and fastened with a riata to his chair. By his side stood a good padre, reciting the prayers for the dying, at the same time holding before the criminal's gaze a small cross. On arrival at the gallows, which in this instance was a large oak tree then standing on the southeast corner of Main and Stanislaus or Grant street, the wagon was driven beneath an overhanging limb, and the rope, already dangling, was placed around the prisoner's neck. He was then loosened from the chair and the wagon was driven out from under him. The Mexican was strangled to death, and the body was left hanging until the coroner came and cut it down.

The Highwayman Tom Bell

Tom Bell's true name was Thomas Hodges, but he was always known as Tom Bell. Born in Tennessee, he graduated from college with high honors, then graduated from a medical college. In the Mexican war he enlisted in the regiment commanded by B. F. Cheatham—afterwards a Stockton merchant and a partner of General Ketcham—and as an officer won fame and glory. In 1849 Bell came to California, discovered a rich mine in Mariposa County, and "played high roller" until the mine gave out. He had been dissipating heavily during this period, and, being now without a dollar, he stole eleven mules from a Mexican camp nearby, drove them to Nevada and sold them at a high price. He found stealing was a much easier way of obtaining money, than by means of a pick and shovel, and, organizing a company of bandits, began a series of robberies and murders. The first victims of the bandits were Mexicans, but soon they extended their compliments to all whom they met. Bell, in his exploits imitating the English highwayman Dick Turpin, wrote letters to editors, defied the officers to arrest him, threatened to kill those who interfered with his plans and often whipped those travelers found without money. On one occasion Bell came across a traveler who refused to give up his coin and made a fight. The traveler was shot in the thigh and fell from his horse, bleeding profusely, an artery being cut. Bell dismounted, skillfully tied the artery, carried the man to the nearest house, dressed his wound and gave full directions as to its treatment. The patient recovered. In 1852 Bell was arrested in Sacramento for grand larceny. He gave his name as Thomas Hodges, was tried, convicted and imprisoned on Angel Island, there being no state prison at that time. John C. Hayes, the famous Texan, was then the prison warden, and Bell, pretending that he was sick, was sent for treatment to the San Francisco Broadway jail. He escaped from that famous bastile and then, too late, the authorities learned that Tom Bell and Thomas Hodges were one and the same person.

In October 1856, Sheriff Hanson of Placer County learned that the Bell gang was in his vicinity, and with a party of armed men he started out to find them. The officers and criminals came together near a wayside saloon, and amid the crack of revolvers, Lewis Conway was killed, and a bandit named White captured. Bell and a pal called Texas escaped. To the officers White confessed his criminal record, and that his life might be spared, he promised to lead the officers to the rendezvous of the outlaws. Under the guidance of White a party of well-armed men a few days later started for the famous outlaw's retreat. White led them to a small shanty in the midst of a thick cluster of willows near Knights Ferry. The house was occupied by a woman, and she refused to give any information regarding Bell. The party, which was under the command of Judge George D. Belt, who was afterwards killed in this city by William Dennis, then rode down the banks of the Stanislaus River, and by accident, discovered the man for whom they were looking. When about a mile from the house one of the searching party named Price, while crossing the stream, noticed a man endeavoring to conceal himself in the thick willows. Price, thinking this a suspicious circumstance, gave the alarm and the party quickly surrounded the brush. Riding towards a common center they soon came upon Bell and a Spaniard, who were ordered to throw up their hands. Judge Belt, recognizing Bell, exclaimed, "I believe you are the man we have been looking for." "Very likely," replied Bell. The bandit's revolver and bowie knife were taken from him and he was tied upon a horse and taken to Firebaugh's Ferry, the party reaching that point about 11 o'clock a. m. Bell was then informed that at 4 o'clock he would be hung. The outlaw, then but twenty-eight years of age, asked permission to write a letter to his mother and to the woman in camp. The request was granted, and after finishing his letter he asked for liquor. He was given a bountiful supply and in a short time he became deliriously drunk. Talking freely he told of his many crimes and adventures. Near the ferry there grew an oak, and the only tree in that vicinity. It was, therefore, known as "the lone oak tree," and at the hour appointed, Bell was taken to that tree. After he fervently prayed for forgiveness a

rope was placed around his neck and a few minutes later he was dangling in mid air.

The Washington Garden Murder

Late in the evening of April 30, 1860, the citizens around town were asking each other, "Have you heard the news?" "No, what is it?" "Esses was shot a while ago by somebody, the police don't know who." Joseph Esses, a German by birth, came to Stockton in an early day with his family, and, purchasing a plot of ground on Market street just west of California, planted trees and grape vines, and started a pleasure resort which he named Washington Gardens.

In summer it was a delightful spot, a cool, quiet place, and hundreds visiting there would sit under the little bowers of vines, slowly sip their lager beer and pluck grapes from the thick, heavily laden branches. Esses had a rather quarrelsome, jealous disposition, and on the evening of the shooting he quarreled with a roomer named Henry Bolles, because Mrs. Esses gave Bolles a rose from the garden. During the fight Esses shot Henry through the arm. The wound was not serious, and Bolles, taking the pistol from the shooter, went down town to have his wound dressed by Dr. Taggert, and then went to Sheriff O'Neal's office to give him the pistol. This movement on the part of the injured man saved him from being arrested as the murderer of Esses, for while he was absent a lively skirmish took place at the house, with the result that Esses was dropped. Who fired the fatal shot? Mrs. Taylor, wife of William Taylor, who lived across the street; John Shea, a a tall Irish horeshoer; V. M. Peyton, Charles Huffman and George Dahl each heard three shots. A near neighbor, a large man, in size and appearance like the late Judge Terry, said he heard only two shots. Peyton and Huffman were standing talking on the corner of Main and Sutter streets, and hearing the shots, they hurried to the spot and on the way saw a large man coming out of the gate. On arrival they saw Esses lying on his back near the porch with a five-barreled pistol lying near. According to the testimony of a near neighbor, Esses, after Bolles left the house, procured another pistol and began chasing his wife to kill her. She ran to the near neighbor, who was passing by, for protection. Then Esses shot at him and soon afterwards received the fatal wound. Peyton and Huffman assisted in carrying Esses into the house, and Peyton asked Esses who shot him. "Some large man in his shirt sleeves," said Esses." I understand that Peachy knocked your arm up and isn't it possible that your own pistol shot you?" asked Peyton. "I'm not drunk or a fool," replied Esses. "Some man shot me who had no business here." Esses lingered for eight days, shot through the lung, Doctor Ryer said. The jury summoned by Coroner Morris H. Bond rendered a then too-common verdict, "Shot by some person unknown to the jury." Esses, a member of San Joaquin Engine No. 3, and the Turnverein, was buried by them.

A Tragedy at Medina's

Four years later, a murder most foul kept busy the criminal officers of San Joaquin. This time the crime was committed near the foothills of the Sierras on the Mokelumne Hill road, some twenty miles from Stockton. At that point an Italian by the name of Frank Medina kept a little country grocery store, the trading place of the farmers of the surrounding country. Medina had been in business since 1861, and by thrift and steady habits had accumulated considerable amount of money. On the morning of December 10, 1869, a farmer driving to the store to purchase goods found the doors closed. This was strange, for Frank was always ready for customers. Pounding on the doors and receiving no answer, he began an investigation. Finally entering the place he found no one there, but the safe was open, the money was gone, and there was every appearance of a robbery having been committed. Help was then obtained and the ranchers began a search for the proprietor and his clerk. Finally in a deep gulch, some three-quarters of a mile from the store, their bodies were found, together with those of two Mexicans, and a negro called "Old Boss." They were all shot through the head, and the hands of each man was securely fastened behind him. It was a startling sight, and there was a cry for justice, but who were the murderers and how came the victims there? No one could tell, and not a clew was left except that the neighbors the previous evening had heard a noise in the store as of a drunken quarrel, and paid no further attention to the disturbance. General David F. Douglas, the old warhorse of San Joaquin took temporary charge of the store, and Coroner Bond held an inquest. No facts were brought out that would throw any light upon the murders, save that the previous day a party of Mexicans were seen riding along the road in the vicinity of the store. The demon of blood was then in his glory for seven men were murdered in San Joaquin County within two weeks. Some years after a Mexican named Padella was arrested as being one of the murderers. No evidence could be found to that effect, and he was tried for horse stealing, found guilty and sent to the penitentiary.

The Murder of a City Official

In the murder of Esses, Golding and Medina there were no court trials, for the finger of

justice could not point to a single person, but in the murder of J. P. D. Wilkins, then city collector and street superintendent, there was slight evidence obtained. A saloonkeeper, homeward bound near the midnight hour, March 26, 1873, near the corner of Hunter and Lindsay streets passed what he believed was an old drunk lying near the shade trees. He walked on, stopped, returned and, examining the man, found that it was J. P. D. Wilkins, badly wounded and unconscious. Assistance was obtained, and he was carried to his home, not far away. He was laid upon the bed and upon examination his head was found in a terrible condition, swelled and bruised from the effect of sandbag blows; one across the forehead, a second across the back of the neck, the blows being struck by a man skilled in the use of that cowardly weapon. Mr. Wilkins lingered for three days, unconscious except for two or three times, when his lips moved and he tried to talk but could not, for his vocal organs were paralyzed. Sunday, March 30, he was buried by the Odd Fellows, of which organization he had been a prominent member since 1852. The funeral was held from the Presbyterian church, Rev. F. B. Morse and C. V. Anthony taking part in the service. Who murdered this honored citizen, a man of notable purity of his life? Two men, Ira A. Hall and Bab Durkin, were arrested, being suspected although there was no direct evidence to connect them with the crime. It seems that on the evening of the murder Wilkins, who had been working quite late in his office on his way home entered the Independent saloon and took a glass of beer. In paying for the drink he took money from a bag of silver which he carried. There was a stranger in the saloon at that time, and he immediately went out on seeing Wilkins with the coin. His appearance had been noted, and he and his pal were arrested by Police Officer Jerome Myers. The two men were held in jail for nearly six weeks, the officers hoping that something would turn up to implicate them. The grand jury failed to indict them, and May 12 they were liberated, but were again arrested and taken to Sacramento for robbery.

Before this time the hand of suspicion began pointing to Mrs. Wilkins and a lodger in the house named Bennett. At this sensational point the narrative must go back to 1852. At that time Wilkins was keeping the Crescent City hotel, the property later owned by D. S. Rosenbaum. During the summer his wife died, and Wilkins, returning to the East supposedly a rich man—for all returning Californians were presumed by the Easterners to be wealthy—married his first wife's sister. She at that time was only sixteen years of age, while he was thirty-three. They came to Stockton, and having sold his interest in the hotel, he began working for M. L. Bird, for he was by trade a harness maker. They lived a comfortable but not a happy life, for they had no pleasures in common. He cared nothing for society or amusements, and could not sing a note. She was fond of society and music. She had a sweet voice of fair range and power, and day after day the neighbors would hear her singing as she worked; the old songs, "My Pretty Jane," "Robin Adair," and "Coming Thro' the Rye." She was ever singing these love songs, but her favorite was "John Anderson, My Jo, John" for it was said she left a young lover in her Eastern home. Among those with whom she became acquainted, meeting him perhaps in the dry goods store of Stockwell and Underhill, was Henry B. Underhill, director and organist of the Presbyterian Church choir. He invited her to join the choir and she gladly accepted the invitation, and sang in that choir for ten years or more. Summer and winter she was faithful in her choir work, and to and from her home walked alone or accompanied by some of the church members. Mrs. Wilkins was at heart a good woman, but lively, full of fun and longing for congenial companionship. As the officers could find no trace of the murderers, early in June 1873 they arrested Mrs. Wilkins and Bennett, who had been her lodger. They were given a preliminary examination by justice A. G. Brown and held in jail to await their examination before the grand jury. That body indicted them for the murder of Wilkins, and Bennett was first placed on trial. The case was heard in Judge Booker's court and Bennett was defended by N. Greene Curtis, his brother-in-law, one of the best criminal lawyers in California. The principal witnesses were members of the family. Their evidence was conflicting and the jury failed either to convict or acquit. Then came a proceeding as mysterious as the murder, for Curtis asked for a change of venue to Sacramento county and Judge Booker granted the request. This was equivalent to an acquittal in Sacramento, and Bennett walked from the courtroom a free man. The charge against Mrs. Wilkins was dismissed.

The Swaney Poisoning Case

A murder somewhat similar to the Wilkins case was that of Swaney on trial for murder by poison of John Searles. In the fall of 1867 there lived in the mining camp of Mariposa a family by the name of Terry. There were several children, among them a daughter named Adelia. She was a very pretty girl and at the age of sixteen, encouraged by her parents, she married a wealthy mining man named John W. Searles, who was twenty-four years her senior. In the same town lived A. M. Swaney, who was at that time publisher of the Mari-

posa Gazette. He was married and had four children. Searles was frequently away from home on mining business, and, as the two families lived near each other, Swaney and Mrs. Searles became quite intimate. Immediately after Mrs. Swaney's death the sympathy of Mrs. Searles for Swaney's children was so deep that she frequently visited them at his home and remained many hours. Then the neighbors began to talk, and one moonlight night the couple were seen out walking. Swaney heard, or claimed that he heard, that Searles was going to kill him. One of the deputy sheriffs, A. W. Bancroft, was married to a Mexican woman, and to him Swaney told his troubles. Calling him aside one evening, where they couldn't be seen, Swaney asked: "Can't you get a Mexican to do the job? Searles is going to Buchanan Hollow soon with $1000 in his pockets. The Mexican can rob Searles and I will give him $200 and will give you some money." Bancroft could speak the Mexican language and was friendly with all the Mexican population, but he replied: "I don't know any Mexican that will do a job, but why don't you challenge him?"

A little later Swaney, who was affected with kidney trouble, as he afterwards claimed, began reading up on poisons, their action and effect. He was told that hydrocyanic acid was good for kidney complaints, and he made inquiry for the acid (prussic acid is is usually called), but there was none in town. Then he sent an order to the well-known drug store of Williams & Moore, in Stockton, for a three ounce vial of hydrocyanic acid. Swaney in due time received the poison and on his way to his office he tried to pry off the cover. In so doing the box fell from his hands to the earth, breaking all to pieces. Swaney in his testimony before the coroner's jury testified that he gave the box a kick with his foot and passed on. In less than two days after Swaney received the poison Searles was taken violently sick and died within an hour.

Searles' sudden death and the familiarity of Swaney and Mrs. Searles caused considerable talk. Suspicions of poison now began to fly thick and fast, and ten days after the funeral the coroner had the body exhumed, the stomach taken out and placed in a glass jar, tightly sealed, for examination. The coroner then sent an order to San Francisco for the chemicals necessary to make a poison test. In the meantime the Sheriff and his deputies were busy and Sheriff Crippen sent Dorsey Ramsden, the sexton of the Odd Fellows cemetery, to search Swaney's house for vials of poison. The amateur detective was successful, for, after prying up the boards of the toilet, he found hidden beneath them a broken vial of prussic acid. Just previous to this time John Kessler, a shoemaker, while walking along the street noticed a piece of paper lying upon the ground. Picking it up he found that it was a bill head of Odd Fellows hall, Stockton. Reading the contents, he found that it was Swaney's bill for prussic acid. The shoemaker took this important evidence to the coroner and he showed it to an attorney who said: "Let's go and see Swaney about this." Swaney admitted that it was his bill, and told them the story of his sickness and sending for the acid, and then letting the box fall. When the chemicals arrived Dr. Turner sent for Dr. Buford of Coulterville to come and assist him in testing the stomach of Searles to see if it contained poison. The doctor also called in two or more witnesses. They drank considerable whiskey during the test, and during the examination of Dr. Turner at Stockton Lawyer Dudley for the defense asked, "Did you and Bedford get drunk on the whiskey?" Three separate poison tests were made and the doctors declared that the presence of hydrocyanic acid was shown. After the tests were made Swaney and Mrs. Searles were arrested, indicted and tried for the murder of her husband. The jury disagreed and the defendant then claimed they could not get a fair and impartial trial in Mariposa, and the case was transferred to this county. The trial began May 6, 1868, before Judge Cavis of the District Court and continued sixteen days. Sixty witnesses were examined, among them Judge Alexander Deering of Mariposa county. The entire proceedings were published in the press, being stenographically reported by Attorney Elliott. The defense was represented by William L. Dudley, S. A. Booker and J. H. Budd of this city and Judge Jones of Mariposa. The prosecuiton was represented by District Attorney E. S. Pillisgury, D. W. Perley and J. Burkholder of Mariposa. After being out seventeen hours the jury failed to find a veridct as there was no evidence showing that either of the parties implicated had given Searles the poison. Later Swaney was acquitted and he then married Mrs. Searles.

Executed for Stealing Horses

There are many persons today who disapprove of legal executions even though the criminal committed a deliberate, unjustified murder. What would they say regarding a law that punished horse stealing by a death sentence. That was the law in 1852. The legislature repealed this severe law in 1853. Under this law two men were hung in Stockton, the only legal executions for horse stealing in the history of the state. You remember of reading in a former chapter of the lawless acts of a party of men under the leadership of Wm. Owens, the gambler. They took to the gallows a man named Wilson, whom they suspicioned of being a horse thief, and choked

him until he made a confession and led them to the camp of the thieves. Five men, James Wilson, Jasper Cochrane, Jerry Boland, James Neal and Frederick Salkman were arrested and taken to jail. They were all indicted for horse stealing and placed on trial. Boland and Cochrane were each sent to the penitentiary for seven years, but James Wilson, alias Mountain Jim, and Frederick Salkman, alias Dutch Fred, were awarded the death punishment by the jury. They paid the "penalty of their crime on Friday afternoon, November 28, amidst an immense concourse of people," said the Times, "amongst whom we were sorry to see a large number of women." It was about three o'clock when the two men were taken to the gallows, near the Methodist Church on Washington street, near Commerce. Salkman, jumping on the platform, remarked in a loud tone of voice, "I take my place to the right, as a soldier always should." Salkman, who was German born, came to this country in early life, and fought in the battles of Palo Alto, Santa Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Reseca de la Palma during the Mexican war. His demeanor was both bold and reckless throughout and he seemed to be utterly careless of his solemn end. He declared "he wanted to die like a man and not like an old woman." "Mountain Jim" or Wilson in a low tone of voice denied committing the crime for which he was being hung, "although he had committed many others." The two men were attended by the Rev. James Woods, and as the trap was about to be sprung Salkman exclaimed in a loud voice, "Here we go, gals." At three-thirty the signal was given and "the men were launched into eternity."

The Cold-Blooded Murderer Eleyea

The most atrocious murder ever committed in this city was that perpetrated on the evening of January 28, 1858, by Jacob Eleyea, the proprietor of a saloon and boarding and lodging house, a low wooden building on Hunter street near the Levee. Some time previous William McWade, an Irish miner living at Mariposa decided to visit the coast. Taking with him about two thousand dollars in gold nuggets, he went to San Francisco and Oakland, and then, with considerable money left, came to Stockton. He applied at Eleyea's for lodgings and was shown a room. He went down to the bar and took a drink and in paying for it drew forth a bag of gold. McWade soon retired and was not again seen alive. The next morning he was found in the water closet, hanging by the neck. Judging from all appearances, he had hanged himself, but upon examination no abrasions, discolorations or any evidences of strangulation were found on his neck. It appeared to be a case of murder, but who was the guilty party? A red Mexican scarf told the tale, for the stranger was hanged with a scarf belonging to Eleyea. At once suspicion was aroused and he was arrested. He denied all knowledge of the murder, and declared that he had gone to bed at twelve o'clock and had slept soundly all night, had arisen at seven o'clock and had seen nothing of McWade until he saw him dead. Other witnesses, however, at the trial of the case, swore that they had seen Eleyea at two o'clock in the morning. Blood was found on the cot where McWade had slept, and it was also found in the passageway leading from the room to the closet. Over the murder the citizens were deeply aroused, for it was supposed that Jake knew considerable about several murders, and when his trial came on the courtroom was crowded. On that trial the jury disagreed, standing eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, the one man standing out because the evidence was all circumstantial.

The murderer was remanded to jail and in April, 1859, his second trial took place, Samuel A. Booker defending the accused. The prosecuting attorney, Judge Campbell, brought forward several witnesses who swore to hearing a noise and disturbance in the back yard of Eleyea's place place early in the morning, and the principal witness, a Turkish tailor who lived and worked next door, swore that in the early morning he heard stifled cries and groans. Soon after this he heard Eleyea's voice asking of his accomplices, "What shall we do with the body? It's too heavy to throw in the slough." Booker tried by every means in his power to have the Court exclude the Turk's evidence, and Judge Creanor being a man of Southern birth, Booker even went so far as to try to prejudice the Court's mind against the witness because of his dark skin.. Said the attorney "This Turk, a native of Joppa, near Jerusalem, is darker than the average of Chinamen and darker than an Indian," and he requested the Court to appoint a committee of physicians to examine him and pronounce his color and race. Absurd as such a request would appear today, it was then neither absurd nor unlawful, for there was a law upon the statute books (repealed by the legislature in 1862) that no colored man could testify against a white man, referring to negroes. But Judge Creanor, true to his duty as a judge, refused to exclude the testimony of this most important witness. The trial ocupied two days time and the case was given to the jury April 12, early in the evening. At that time they frequently held court sessions at night, so many were the murder cases. The jury was out all night and the following morning at ten o'clock they returned into the court with the following amusing verdict: "We the jury find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree (a death penalty)

with a recommendation to the court for mercy.'

The Law's Delay

At the close of the week Eleyea was brought into court for sentence, and the Judge commanding the prisoner to stand up, asked him if he had any reason to give why sentence should not be pronounced. Then from the lips of this cold-blooded wretch came the most blasphemous words ever heard in court: "I would not tempt the spirit of my God, nor seek His displeasure, but this is true, so help me Lord in Heaven! Judge, I know no more of this murder than you do." It was an awful moment and not a man in that packed room believed a word Eleyea said. Then the judge, in a solemn but firm tone of voice pronounced the criminal's doom: "Upon Friday, the third day of June next, between the hours of ten o'clock and four in the afternoon, you will hanged by the neck until you are dead." Not then did justice reach the scoundrel, for Booker, taking the case to the Supreme Court, succeeded in obtaining writ of supersedeas, giving a stay of judgment of six weeks, the writ being signed by Chief Justice David S. Terry. Regarding the outcome of this writ I know not, but Eleyea enjoyed a Christmas dinner, for, although he had been sentenced to be hanged, Governor John M. Downey, on December 23, granted the condemned man a respite until January 13, 1866. Booker, unceasingly laboring to save his client from the gallows, had circulated a petition, which a large number of citizens had signed, praying the governor to commute Eleyea's sentence to imprisonment for life. As the fatal day, the thirteenth drew near, Eleyea gave up all hope and the officials made ready for the execution, but Booker was not idle, and on the evening of the twelfth of January, the sheriff, by telegraph, received word from the Governor that another respite until March 9, would be sent on the morrow. Eleyea had been over two years in jail. Governor Downey refused any more respites and on March 9 justice was satisfied. On that morning as Sheriff O'Neal entered Jake's cell, he handed the sheriff the ends of several matches. Eleyea having been given the matches to light his pipe. Jake said he had saved the poisonous end to kill himself. But when the sheriff inquired, "Why didn't you eat them, Jake?" he replied "Having made my peace with God, I could not reconcile the act with my own conscience."

About four o'clock the criminal was taken from his cell to suffer for his crime, and standing upon the gallows, just before the black cap was drawn over his head, he made another speech. "The Turk," he declared, "has been the cause of all this trouble and expense to the state, and he has sworn my life away!—and my friends, I hope for you all when you come to die that you may enjoy happiness and consolation in the Lord Jesus Christ, as I do today." After making this speech the cap was placed over his head, the trap was sprung and his neck was broken. In twenty minutes the physicians declared him dead. The body was then cut down, placed in a coffin and carried to the Methodist church, where the pastor preached a funeral discourse. Then Eleyea's San Francisco friends, who had been putting up the coin for his defense, had him buried in the city burial ground, just east of where the Southern Pacific depot now stands. From the time of his first sentence to death by Judge Creanor, Eleyea had been frequently visited by two pastors, the Rev. John B. Hill of the Methodist denomination and the Rev. Clark King, and he became very religious.

This brutal murder has always been something of a mystery, and today it is not known positively how McWade was murdered. From indications and appearances it is supposed that Eleyea, with two accomplices, strangled McWade in his bedroom with the scarf. Blood flowed from his mouth, and this was found on the cot and in the hall, where they dragged the insensible man to the closet. There he partly came to, hence the cries and groans heard by the Turk, and one witness swore that he heard the pleading cry, "My God, don't kill me." While Eleyea was lying in jail awaiting his sentence, there were confined with him fourteen persons arrested for horse-stealing, Greene C. Palmer, accused of murdering John Benson; William Crawford, charged with killing John B. Lewis; and William Crosson, accused of the murder of John V. Ford.

The Murder at the "Snug"

It seems that Crawford, who had been celebrating the Fourth of July, 1859, pretty freely, rode to a saloon on the Mokelumne River known as the "Snug" and there found four men playing cards. Crawford wanted to take a hand, but they refused to admit him, and this made him angry. Soon after the refusal a boy fired a firecracker, and Crawford, exclaiming, "If there is any shooting going on I will take a hand," drew his pistol and fired at the barkeeper. The bullet went wild of its mark, and then Crawford turning round, fired at Lewis, one of the card players. The ball entered his breast and Lewis died in ten minutes. The murderer then, holding out his revolver, said: "Does anyone want to shoot me?" The attendants were paralyzed and Crawford mounted his horse and escaped in the night. Two days later he was caught near Chamberlain's Ferry on the San Joaquin River, and when arrested by Constable L. F. Neeley of Woodbridge and William Brown of Dry Creek, said he was shooting wild and accidentally hit Lewis. "I suppose I will be hung or shot,"

he said, adding, "anything rather than San Quentin." The body of Lewis was borne into town and a funeral discourse was preached by Rev. McDonald of the Episcopal Church. It was a singular coincident that, as the funeral procession was entering the town on the north, Crawford's capturers were coming from the south, bringing him bound in a wagon. Crawford lay in jail until October, at which time the Grand Jury met. They found an indictment against him for murder, and in December his trial took place. The defendant was represented by Oscar M. Brown, who two years later joined Conner's regiment as a lieutenant colonel, and Lewis Dent, a brother-in-law of U. S. Grant. The district attorney, Judge Jenkins, was assisted by S. A. Booker and John B. Hall and Colonel Huggins. It was a short trial, lasting one day, and the jury, retiring at nine o'clock in the evening, brought in its verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. This meant death by hanging, as the jury then could not, as now, fix a sentence of life imprisonment for murder.

Crosson's Murder of Ford

On the previous day Crosson had received a similar sentence for the murder of John J. Ford on the San Joaquin River near Harbin's Ferry. On September 5, 1859, Crosson called to see Ford, and they had a fight over a debt for potatoes, Crosson having owed the debt about two years. Crosson got the worst of the difficulty, and declared: "I will get even with you." Ford replied: "I have two guns at the house, if you want to fight. Crosson declined to engage in a duel and went away. Soon afterward, meeting a friend, the latter exclaimed, "There is blood on your face." "Yes," replied Crosson, "I had a difficulty with Ford, and no man can live who has drawn blood on me." The following day Crosson filled up with liquor and while in a fighting mood he called on Ford, gun in hand, and shot him, killing him at the first fire. Crosson then fled, but he was captured the next day and placed in that little brick jail that has confined so many murderers. He also was tried in the December term of the District Court, making three murder trials and two convictions in three days. Crosson employed Booker to defend him, and the district attorney was assisted by Lewis Dent, who in fact conducted the case, for Jenkins' knowledge of law was limited. Dent, who the following day lost his case as the defender of a murderer, now won the case as the prosecutor, for the jury after being out less than two hours, brought in a verdict of guilty. To save Crosson's life Booker tried the same tactics as in the Eleyea case, and circulated a petition that Crosson be imprisoned for life. This called forth a protest from the local editor, who asked: "What is the tendency of this faint-hearted leaning to the side of mercy?" Crawford and Crosson, three days after Christmas, 1859, were brought into court and by Judge Creanor sentenced to be hanged February 17, 1860.

From the time of their sentence until the passed hence, the two men were visited by Revs. Hill, King and McDonald. From early morn on that fatal day these ministers prayed with the doomed man. Near the hour of three the sheriff and his deputies entered the cell to prepare the men for the fatal drop. They were led into the jail yard, and the bright sun was slowly sinking in the west as the prisoners slowly but firmly ascended the gallows. About forty persons were present by invitation to watch the awful scene while every vantage point outside the jail was covered with people. Housetops, trees and she were black with morbid beings anxious to see two men pass into eternity. Even the passers upon the streets waited, for the terrible sight could be seen from the street.

At the schoolhouse on Center Street the boys in the grammar grade, under intense nervous strain, studied hard to get their lessons so that they might not be detained after three o'clock. Every boy that afternoon had his lesson, and when school closed with a whoop and a yell we ran all the way to the jail "to see the hanging." As we arrived we saw two men upon a gallows, their lips and faces bloodless, and ropes around their necks. The sheriff was then reading to them the death warrant and, after he had finished, Crawford, turning to his companion said, "Bill, how do you feel?" "I feel well; I am ready," Crosson replied. When the deputy tied Crosson's hands tightly behind him, he complained, and Crawford remarked, "It won't hurt you very long, Bill; you can stand it." "Oh, yes, that's all right," he answered. The men thanked the sheriff and the ministers for all favors and kindly acts, the black caps were drawn over their heads and the trap fell. Crosson struggled for twenty minutes. Crawford died almost instantly. When both were pronounced dead, the bodies were cut down, placed in coffins and taken to the Baptist Church. A large number gathered there, and Hill and King both preached funeral sermons, King declared that this was the second time that he had attended two murderers, both orphans, and he took for his text the sublime words of Christ, as He was nailed to the cross, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do."

Black Bart

One of the most frequent criminal acts of that day was the holdup and robbery of the stage and passengers that traveled between Stockton and the mountain camps. One of

the most peculiar and gentlemanly highwaymen of the '70s was the man who signed himself Black Bart P-0-8. Late in the '70s a series of mysterious stage robberies took place, one man alone, his face concealed beneath a white or black mask, committing the robberies. The officers of the state were puzzled. They could find no clue, suspected no one, and they designated the lone highwayman by the name of "Black Bart," because he sometimes left notes behind signed Black Bart P-0-8 and occasionally some doggerel verse. In San Francisco there lived a single man known to his friends as Charles Bolton. He dressed in the fashion of the time, wore a diamond pin, a handsome gold watch and chain, and a large diamond ring. He seemed to be a gentleman of leisure and wealth, but occasionally he disappeared from sight for a few days. His friends presumed that he was looking after his mine, for his conversation led them to believe that he was a mining man.

One the morning of November 3, 1883, R. E. McConnell, then driver of the Sonora and Milton stage, was ascending the grade about three miles from Copperopolis, he was halted by a highwayman carrying a double-barreled shotgun, his face concealed by a flour sack with eyeholes cut out. McConnell was alone. His only passenger, a boy carrying a rifle to shoot deer, got on at the ferry and dismounted at the foot of the grade. As the road agent halted McConnell and stood in front of the leaders, he inquired: "Where is that boy that was on the stage with you?" From his high point of observation with strong field glasses, the highwayman had noted the passenger long before the stage's arrival at that point. The driver stated that the boy got off below. McConnell was then ordered to dismount, unhitch the team, and drive behind the stage. McConnell was a brave, fearless man but, being unarmed, he wisely obeyed. The highwayman climbed upon the stage and, smashing open the box with a sledge hammer, found a gold mine—over $4,000 in amalgams, three ounces of gold dust, and $550 in gold and silver coin. Gathering up the loot, with a cheerful, "goodbye," he was soon lost in the brush. A few minutes later the boy reached McConnell. Grabbing the rifle, the driver hastened after the highwayman. About a hundred yards distant he appeared in sight and McConnell fired. The robber hesitated a moment and again disappeared in the heavy underbrush, slightly wounded on the hand. Believing that he was closely pursued, by armed men, hastily left the spot, and in his flight, he lost his black Derby hat, dropped a handkerchief, laundry marked "F-0-7" and threw away a package of papers covered with blood.

McConnell, quickly harnessing his team, drove to Copperopolis and reported the robbery. Officers were soon upon the ground. They included Sheriffs McQuade of Tuolumne and Ben Thorne of Calaveras. At Black Bart's campfire the officers also found a pair of cuffs, nicely laundered, a field glass case, the flour bag bearing the advertisement of a grocery conducted by Mrs. Crawford of Angels. During the search for evidence Thorn surmised that the robbery was the work of Black Bart, and the neatly laundered cuffs led him to believe that the highwayman lived in San Francisco. A few days later the two officers, Thorn with the handkerchief and Thackery with the cuffs, were looking for the owner among the laundries. Thorn soon found a clue, a Chinaman recognizing the laundry mark as his. He said the owner lived at 27 Second Street. Morse then quickly learned the occupant's name, Charles Bolton. Morse finding a friend who knew Bolton, requested him to introduce Morse as a mining speculator. They easily found Bolton on Bush Street, and after the introduction and a few casual remarks, Morse under an assumed name said: "I wish you would go with me, Mr. Bolton, to Wells Fargo's express office to examine some gold specimens." He readily accompanied the officer and Morse, leading him into a back room, Bolton was there confronted by Hume, Thackery and Captain Stone of the San Francisco police. He was interviewed for three hours, but shrewdly he parried all incriminating answers. The following day he was taken to Stockton and lodged in jail. He was then taken to San Andreas, where he confessed the Copperopolis stage robbery, having learned from the officers that they had very strong evidence of his guilt. He also conducted the officers to where the treasure was hid in the hollow of a tree only three hundred yards from the holdup. He was sentenced by Judge Gottschalk to six years in the penitentiary, and after four years he was released. A few days later he disappeared, and from that day nothing has been seen or heard of the famous "Black Bart P-0-8." The officers traced to him twenty-three holdups, beginning in 1873, in which he never injured a person nor molested a passenger. McConnell was rewarded by Wells Fargo with a costly watch and chain. It was a hoodoo, for every highwayman on the road made him a target, saying, "I'm after that watch and chain." McConnell later became a shotgun messenger, and in a hot fight one day he was so badly wounded he was compelled to permanently retire.

CHAPTER XXIII

POST AND RAILROAD TOWNS

In the history of the world nations have arisen, grown to great strength and influence in the affairs of the world and then passed away. So is it with the towns of a state. They were founded, grew to more or less importance in the community in which they were located and having filled their place in the county's history, they passed from memory or they became sleeping landmarks of the past. San Joaquin County has had several of the villages, some are forgotten, some are but skeletons of their former self, and some linger along hoping for a revival of the days of "49". Clements, Lockeford, Waterloo, Liberty, Elliott, Mokelumne City, New Hope, Collegeville, French Camp, Linden, Woodbridge, Banta, Atlanta are all towns of the past, post road towns built up and maintained by the staging and teaming of the early days and the farming community. Now staging and teaming is dead and the farmers no longer require community centers, for they ride to town on the steam or traction cars, or sail over the roads in their automobiles.

French Camp

One of the oldest of these towns is the historic village of French Camp. We remember that the Hudson Bay Company had their trappers at that point in 1837, and that in 1844, Benjamin Kelsey and his family located for a season. After the discovery of gold and the founding of Stockton, it became quite a trading point for the Southern mines, because of the fact that teams and stages could travel from that point to the mines, either, summer or winter. In fact the winter roads were much the best as the rains packed the sand and made durable roads. Because of its trade some persons believe it would be a rival of Stockton. "Because of Stockton's mud," said the Republican as late as March, 1861, "Quite a number of small craft were employed at present in conveying goods from this city to French Camp. Teams do not attempt to come within four miles of town at present, because of the bad roads, and they pay four dollars per ton to have the goods brought to the camp, where the teams can receive it. A gravel road to French Camp even with a high toll upon it would be a great saving to the teamsters besides giving us one driveway out of town." The French Camp turnpike was built to the village soon after this item was published, and the camp then became a memory. One of the first settlers at the camp was Richard W. Noble and his family, who located there in 1852. Previous to this time Mr. Noble, who had a store at Mariposa, erected an adobe house at French Camp, at a cost of some $14,000. It was built on a knoll in the town; the building with its wall three feet thick being used as a storehouse for his goods. Soon after this he and Archibald Stevenson formed a partnership and opened a store and public house. Then the store of Le Barron & Company was opened and the merchandising place of N. McKinstry. In 1850, Lansing & Snell opened a hotel and store. And about the same time a man named Earle started a blacksmith shop and bakery. Goods for these places during the winter were transported there up French Camp Slough, and the first man to navigate the stream was E. W. Atwood. He began the navigation of the slough in a yawl, carrying about 1,500 pounds of freight and four passengers. Then the little steamer Mint began running to that point, carrying passengers and freight. The first religious service was held in the home of Colonel Lansing. The following year, 1851, a schoolhouse was erected by subscriptions from the farmers and Stockton citizens and it was used for all public assemblies. A second story was added and this was used for a hall for the Sons of Temperance. In 1853, there were two hotels in the place doing big business, and five lines of stages started from that point.

Ripon

Ripon, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is the most southeasterly town in the county, the district bordering on the Stanislaus River. About twenty miles from Stockton it was first settled up in the early '60, most of the settlers locating along the river. Two of the earliest settlers in the Ripon district, were, W. H. Hughes, who took up a preemption claim in 1857, and Perry Yaple, who located there in 1861, previously owning a barley grinding mill in Stockton. Hughes owned the land where Ripon is now located. When the railroad came through in 1872 he gave them the right-of- way and a depot site. The company erected a small station, and named it Stanislaus station. This station was in use until February, 1912, when it was replaced by the present larger structure. For some length of time Stanislaus City, as some called it, was the

terminus of the road then being built in Fresno. The company built a cattle corral, and it was the shipping point for a large amount of stock, including the cattle of Trahern & McMullen and also for the large amount of wheat and barley grown upon the sand plains, the grain being shipped in flat cars to Stockton or Point Costa for storage.

The nucleus of the town was started in 1874, when a man named, A. B. Cook came from San Diego and opened a store. Not pleased with the name Stanislaus City, he renamed it Ripon after his birthplace in Wisconsin. Cook was an enterprising fellow and he had the Government establish a post office there under the name Ripon, and was appointed postmaster. Subsequent postmasters were Perry Yaple Jr., and E. C. Dickerson. The post office was always in some store and the place changed owners several times, each new owner being appointed postmaster. Some of the merchants of Ripon were, Henry Bowman, B. F. Yaple, Frank Hutchingson, and E. C. Dickerson and J. H. Little, who erected a store in 1884. The town at this time was of considerable size containing a hotel, blacksmith shop, school, two large warehouses, and 14 residences, but the writer complained about the tardiness of the supervisors in constructing a bridge across the Stanislaus River. There was no transportation, except by toll ferry, and he declared a free ferry or bridge would bring a good deal of trade that way. Of the substantial buildings in Ripon the first brick building was erected by Perry Yaple, who burned the brick in the summer of 1886. It was a two-story building, the Odd Fellows occupying the second story. This lodge, Mt. Horeb, No. 58, was instituted in Sonora May 27, 1856, by Grand Warden L. L. Alexander. After the discontinuance of gold mining, the lodge began losing its members until scarcely enough members were left to hold the charter. At this time one of the members, Wm. E. Garatt, removed to Ripon and through his efforts the lodge was removed from Sonora to Ripon. The lodge now has 121 members in good standing. Progressive Rebekah lodge No. 229, Ripon, was instituted March 30, 1906 by the Grand Warden Ella Van Court, assisted by Ann Sorenson of Modesto, district deputy grand president. There were eleven charter members, thirty-eight initiated that evening. When instituted the lodge number was 209, but returning its charter some years ago it ter was again reorganized and given the new number. The town with its 500 inhabitants had several church denominations and buildings, among them the Dutch Reformed, Swedish Mission, Congregational, Dunkards, Christian Science, Free Methodist and Catholic. Along about 1884 the Woman's Improvement Club, first organized to clean up and care for Ripon cemetery, next turned their attention to the erection of a church building, for the use of the several denominations in the town. They collected by subscriptions and entertainments about $800. This was not sufficient money for a building. Then the United Brethren of Lathrop, a branch of the Dunkards, proposed to erect the church provided the citizens of Ripon obtained the lot. The terms were agreed to and the Brethren taking the $800 erected a church edifice at an additional amount of $1,500. The building was erected and used by the different creeds for several years. Then the Congregationalists erected a church of their own, followed soon after by the other denominations. Finally all of the denominations erected buildings, and the United Brethren church was unused for several years. The Free Methodists now hold services there.

The first school was held in an old shack which had been used as a residence. The partitions were torn out and wooden desks and seats put in. Some years later the district was divided, River district being on the south side and Ripon district on the north side of the railroad track, and a new schoolhouse was built. This schoolhouse at one time was located in the grove of locust trees, now growing near the town. They were planted by E. C. Dickerson and Oly C. Kroh to protect the school building from the heat of the sun. The first teacher in these schools was George Hanscom, then living in Modesto. He was followed by Miss Ida Kemp, May Esterbrook, E. C. Dickerson, and J. L. Moulton, the two last named marrying two of their pupils, the Yaple sisters. Ripon was up-to-date with its school service and in 1911 the citizens voted a bond issue for the building of a large handsome school structure. The building was completed in 1912 and dedicated, February 22, with appropriate ceremonies, the principal of the school Thomas H. Uren presiding. Five years later a union district was formed and May 4, 1917, the splendid high school was erected.

The Ripon Finch Murder

Probably the greatest sensation in Ripon was the killing of Phillip Finch by the Rev. James Wells, December 12, 1884. The cause was a difficulty of long standing and seems that in the eastern states Finch had seduced Wells' half-sister. Wells came to California and located at Ripon and Finch followed him and obtained work in the warehouse; at one time he boarded and lodged with Wells' family. Just previous to the shooting it was reported to Wells that Finch had threatened his life. Wells at this time was teaching the Ripon

schools on the main street, located where now stands the First National Bank. About 4 o'clock on the day of the murder, Finch was walking towards the schoolhouse and some of the men on the street remarked, "Now there'll be trouble." As Finch came near the schoolhouse Wells came out of the building and walked up to Finch. After a short talk, those watching the affair saw Wells draw a revolver and shoot at Finch four times. Two of the shots took effect and Finch was taken into John T. Bloomer's store. He was attended by Dr. B. M. Brainbridge but died shortly afterwards. As two of the witnesses of the murder John B. Matthews and Thomas Fredericks ran to the scene, Wells exclaimed, "I am sorry I had to shoot you, boy, you have been following me for years. You seduced my sister and this morning you insulted my family." Sheriff Cunningham hearing of the murder by telegraph, hastened to the scene, arresting Wells and bringing him to Stockton jail. Wells was indicted by the grand jury for murder, and his trial came up February 25, 1885, in the Masonic Hall as the old court house had been condemned as unsafe. He had sold his little house in Ripon to pay his attorneys, James A. Loutitt and Wm. Dudley. The prosecuting was represented by the district attorney, Ansel Smith, assisted by Joseph C. Campbell. The jury went to their room on the evening of February 28, and the following morning reported that they could not agree, standing seven to five for acquittal. At a subsequent trial Wells was acquitted.

Manteca

Manteca is one of the progressive towns of San Joaquin County and its progressiveness is shown in the fact that in 1910 with a population of 100 it now has a population of nearly 2,000. Like all of the county towns its first settlers were honest, hard working farmers, who located in the district to till the sandy soil and raise wheat, hay and barley, the profitable crops at that time. It is not positively known who were the first settlers, but a man named "Billy" Jenkins is said to have located in that section of the country as early as 1858 on 320 acres of land. About the same time Wm. H. Lyons, a young Stockton attorney, took up some land there on a soldier's warrant. He did not live there, but took up the land on speculation. Joshua Cowell in 1863 located a half-section of land which included the present town of Manteca and building a little home began raising wheat and barley. Later when those crops were unprofitable he and his fellow ranchers began raising rye. In 1864 Peter Clapp, James Reynolds, Alvin Shedd, and George and Orsemus Sperry and Cutler Salmon, located in that township and became prosperous ranchers. The settlers were few in number, and although neighbors they lived several miles apart, for each farmer eventually owned large tracts of land. They defined the boundaries of their lands by means of deeply dug ditches making an embankment on the inside.

A man named Martin in 1864 built a little residence of brick in that locality and later it was occupied by Peter Clapp. The house now sheathed with wood is in the limits of the town. Another old time building of sixty-seven years ago is the former home of George Sperry. The Southern Pacific in 1870 built a line of road from Lathrop to Ripon, then the center of the grain growing district. Joshua Cowell gave them the right of way and the company erected a small freight platform and station where now stand the present depot erected in 1910. The station was known as Cowell's station. His brother had a warehouse about a mile below, called Cowell's warehouse, and as there was a confusion of names, the railroad company named the station Manteca, a Spanish word meaning butter. It had a prophetic meaning for today Manteca is the largest butter producer in the county. Joshua Cowell, now eighty years of age, justly called the "Father of Manteca," started a small creamery in 1896. It was not a success. A merchant named J. J. Overshiner in 1898 erected a small building across the track from the depot and opened a general merchandising store, and in connection there was a butcher shop. The Manteca-Rochdale store was opened in 1901, and the following year a blacksmith opened, where now stands the Bank of South San Joaquin. Another butcher shop was opened corner Yosemite Avenue and Hogan Road. John A. Boberg in 1909 started the Manteca lumber yard and taking in Carl Palm in 1911 they opened the Manteca hardware store. The first brick building was erected by Joshua Cowell in 1911 on the southwest corner of Yosemite Avenue and Hogan Road at a cost of $9,000; the Odd Fellows leased the hall in the second story. Cowell in 1913 erected a much handsomer two-story brick building diagonally opposite the first building, the one now occupied by the Jacob store. The Odd Fellows in 1913 purchased a lot for $1,200 opposite the Cowell building and erected a handsome building at an approximate cost of $12,000. Renting the lower story, the upper story was fitted up especially for lodge work. The property is now valued at $20,000. As early in 1914 J. W. LeTourneau, Johnson & Carlon, McPherson & Son were in the general merchandising business; Woodward & Douglas, Olsen & Hansen, Woodward & Hines, were selling real estate; Brow's drug store; Manteca Lumber Company; the Wig-

gin and the Manteca Hotels; Cowell's Stable; W. H. Harrell blacksmith; meat market; Cadwell's barber shop; bakery; paint shop; plumber; cannery and creamery; planning mill; Mrs. Baker's ice cream parlor; Dr. R. H Goodale, physician; Dr. Moore, dentist; telephone exchange, Wells Fargo agency, post office and two banks.

There are five different denominations and churches in Manteca, including the Methodist, Union or Baptist, Christian, Catholic and Christian Science. The Union Church, first used as a Brethren or Dunkard Church, was built in 1912 in North Manteca, the Manteca Improvement company having given them two lots for that purpose. It is now used as a Union Baptist Church, the present pastor being the Rev. A. P. Brown. The Methodist Church is on West Yosemite Avenue. On the same avenue stands St. Anthony's Catholic Church. The first services were held in Cowell's hall by Father McGough, this being a mission church in Stockton parish. The church was dedicated June 18, 1916, and Father Marchisio has been in charge since the dedication. In October, 1919, St. Anthony was set apart as a parish.

The first teacher of the district school was Miss Wodward, the school being some distance from Manteca. This was in 1867. She had pupils of all ages, one of them being Joshua Cowell, then a young man of twenty-five years. In the meantime Manteca had become quite a settlement, and in 1912 the school was removed from its former location on the river to the brick building now occupied by the Jacobs store. The building was erected by Mr. Cowell. A few years later a fine eight-room grammar school was erected at a cost of $30,000, and a large twenty-room Union high school is just completed in East Manteca at a cost of $200,000.

The town has two banks, each being located in its own brick building on Yosemite Avenue. The first Bank of Manteca was located in a brick building erected by Joshua Cowell. It was incorporated November 28, 1911, with a paid up capital of $25,000. The first president was Joshua Cowell and the directors, Fred Norcross, Joshua Cowell, J. N. Norcross, Ed Powers and John Boberg. Some two years ago the bank increased their capital stock to $100,000 changed the name to First National Bank, and moved to a building erected escecially for their use. The Bank of South San Joaquin was incorporated May 18, 1918, with the following officers: Frank Guernsey, president; P. L. Wisdom, vice-president; Hugh Campbell, secretary, treasurer and cashier; Arbor Barth and George Williams, assistant cashiers; and J. J. Overshiner, J. M. Lindsey, John A. Boberg, J. J. Napier and the officers as directors.

The town has several secret societies, including Tryon Lodge of Masons, who meet in the hall of the pioneer Cowell Building; the Woodman of the World, organized March 11, 1921; the Loyal Order of Moose, instituted August 25, 1920; the Odd Fellows organized December 2, 1911; Phoebe A. Hearst Parlor, N. D. G. W., instituted April 12, 1919, and Manteca Rebekah Lodge No. 332. These lodges all meet in the Odd Fellows' Building. The Phoebe Hearst Parlor officers were installed by Grand District Deputy Mamie Peyton of Stockton and her grand officers.

The Manteca water works was started by A. Bucilleri, who used large quantities of water in his cannery; a large iron tank was erected on the west side of the railroad together with a pumping plant and arrangements made to supply the citizens with water for domestic and fire purposes. Three-inch pipes were laid to the street corners and to these pipes hose can be attached. The present fire department is composed of two companies with Elwood Leventon chief engineer and E. W. Sullivan and A. G. Pennebaker, assistants. Including these officers the following are the fire fighters: George W. Swanson, George E. Buthenuth, Benny Fauls, L. F. E. Costa, J. C. Kerr, J. W. Parr, John Jewart, Henry Hyman, Budd Hinkson, C. E. Field, Milo Monson, L. J. Delmege, Jack Greenberg, M. Litchfield, D. E. Stewart and H. B. Alger.

Fred W. Wurster, a Stockton boy, published at Ripon a little newspaper called the Irrigation Bulletin. It was devoted almost entirely to irrigation projects. In 1909 the plant was removed to Manteca and sold the following year to Fred Holman. He changed the name to the Manteca Bulletin. A rival newspaper called the Enterprise was started in 1916 by J. B. Dixon, who sold out in 1917 to a Mr. Bessac. In 1918 the paper was consolidated with the Bulletin. The Bulletin is a four-page weekly with a circulation of 1,000 copies and is at present owned by J. D. Dean, who bought the plant in May, 1918.

East Union Cemetery, where lie the bodies of many of the pioneers who located in Manteca section, was set apart for a burial place in 1872, Alvin Shell at that time giving to the association a small tract of land. Some twenty years later, 1893, Joshua Cowell deeded land just opposite the cemetery for a church, and the Union Church Society erected a small temple of worship. The society was organized in 1887 with Mrs. Emily F. Cowell, president; Mrs. Luda S. Reynolds, secretary; and Mrs. Anna Reynolds, treasurer. Burials were made in the cemetery from time to time, but as the years passed no care was taken of it and it became a disgrace to the community. Finally the society determined to improve the grounds

they having in the meantime obtained the church lots, making five acres in all. Obtaining money by subscription the grounds were cleaned up and a handsome gate and arch of cement and marble erected at the entrance. In the pillars supporting the arch there are marble tablets on which are engraved the family names of sixty of the pioneers.

The progressive citizens of the town wisely, as early as 1909, organized a Board of Trade with the following officers: F. F. Langford, president; F. M. Cowell, vice-president; E. N. Pierce, secretary; and Joshua Cowell, treasurer. Through their efforts in 1818 Manteca was incorporated as a city of the sixth class. The first elected officers were: Joshua Cowell, mayor; C. E. Littleton, F. M. Cowell, Andrew Veach and H. S. Erstad, trustees; George H. Singleton, clerk; J. F. Scott, attorney; E. H. Jeffries, engineer; John Boberg, treasurer; and Maro Litchfield, marshal and tax collector. In the second election R. E. Leventon was elected mayor and E. Kepple, F. E. Stetler, R. P. Fuller and J. E. Heeber, trustees; F. M. Roundtree, marshal and tax collector; E. Powers, treasurer; Daisy E. Duvall, clerk.

Were it not for irrigation this article of Manteca could not have been written. It is true that the Spreckels $2,000,000 beet sugar mill, employing some 300 men during the beet grinding season, gave Manteca an uplift, but it was the water that came flowing into their fields in 1903 that meant prosperity. On November 21 they celebrated the event at a small station five miles southeast of Lathrop. It was a proud day in the life of H. W. Cowell who, with Nate Harrold, spent his fortune in pushing ahead the project. The farmers from the surrounding country came in crowds to the celebration, and over 200 Stockton citizens attended, accompanied by a band.

Lathrop

Lathrop is a town of the past, a silent reminder of the time when Stanford and Company endeavored to found a town as a rival to Stockton, but they did not figure on Stockton's waterway to the ocean, which built up the city to a population of 10,000 before there were any railroads in existence. The company laid out the town August 1, 1887, subdividing the tract west of the railroad hotel into sixteen oblong blocks. Up to this time it had been known as Wilson's station. The company named it Lathrop in honor of Stanford's brother-in-law, Charles Lathrop. Every inducement was made to have settlers locate there, as it was a terminal point for trains, thus causing many railroad men to move their families there, and the stopping there for twenty minutes of each passenger train for meals in the railroad hotel. This hotel, one of the largest in the state at that time, was built at a cost of $50,000. It was placed in charge of H. A. Bloss, the popular hotel man, who had been conducting the eating place at the Stockton depot. The hotel was opened to the public May 10, 1871, with a grand ball and a sumptuous supper. Merchants and others began to locate there and some of them were not desirable residents to the company as they opened opposition eating places to the railroad house. As every passenger train arrived times were lively as the opposition hotels would solicit patronage. Then the company prohibited all solicitations on their property, and there were several fights and lawsuits. Passengers, however, continued to patronize the cheaper hotels. Then the company won out by running a long line of box freight cars on the sidetrack just before the arrival of every passenger train. Lathrop reached its highest growth in 1879. At that time it had a population of about six hundred, with three hotels; two restaurants, two general merchandising stores, a school, Knights of Pythias lodge, a Dunkard and a Catholic church. In February, 1886, the hotel caught fire and was totally destroyed by fire. The railroad then transferred their roundhouses to Tracy and made that town the terminal. That was the death blow to Lathrop.

The Murder of David S. Terry

Soon after the rebuilding of the hotel Lathrop became famous through the killing of Judge Terry by David S. Nagle, a body guard of U. S. Supreme Justice Stephen J. Field. The two judges had been enemies since they sat together on the Supreme bench of California. Terry at one time publicly denounced Judge Field as "the most corrupt judge ever on the bench." In 1883 a woman named Sarah Althea Hill claimed by a secret marriage to be the wife of Senator William Sharon, a wealthy mining man formerly of Nevada. Sharon denied the marriage, and to prove it the case was contested in 1884 in the San Francisco court. Her attorneys were David S. Terry and George W. Tyler, a former county judge in San Joaquin. She won out, as her marriage contract was declared valid. Sharon then removed his residence to Nevada, so as to bring the contest before the Federal Court, Chief Justice Field, presiding. Frank G. Newlands, the son-in-law of Senator Sharon, was a close friend of Chief Justice Field. In the meantime some curious events occurred. Sharon died in November, 1885; in the following month, Mrs. Cornelia Terry died broken hearted, and in less than two months, January 8, 1886, Terry married Sarah Althea Hill. Mrs. Terry now claimed Sharon's property as his heir, and the contestant was Frank Newlands. The case was tried in the U. S. District Court

before Justice Field in September, 1888. It was a curious condition of affairs, Terry pleading his wife's case against Sharon's son-in-law before Justice Field, Terry's sworn enemy, and Newlands' warm friend. During the trial Mrs. Terry sprang up from her seat and exclaimed, "Justice Field, are you going to order me to give up that marriage contract? We hear that you have been bought. How much have you been paid by the Sharon people?" "Marshal, put that woman out," commanded Field. Terry resisted the marshal and some witnesses say he drew his bowie knife. He was sentenced to six months in jail in the Alameda County prison. While in jail he said to some friends, "When I get out of jail I will horsewhip Judge Fields." "But he will resent it," replied his friend. "Then," answered Terry, "if he resents it I will kill him." Terry was released from jail March 3, 1889, and went to his Fresno home. August 14, 1889, Terry and his wife and Judge Field and his body guard, David S. Nagle, unknown to each other were on the Southern Pacific train bound for San Francisco. As the train stopped at Lathrop for meals Field and Nagle entered the dining room and sat down to a table side by side. A few minutes later Terry and his wife entered the room, she without her handbag, containing a revolver, which she always carried. They were conducted to a seat beyond Field, and as they passed Terry apparently took no notice of Field. Sitting down, Mrs. Terry whispered something to her husband, and immediately got up and left the room. In the meantime Terry arose from the table and approaching Field from behind slapped his cheek upon the right and the left side. This, according to the Southerner's code was the highest insult that could be given an enemy. Quick as a flash Nagle with his left hand shot Terry twice and he fell to the floor dead. The first ball pierced his heart and the second bullet pierced his ear as he fell. At that moment Mrs. Terry entered the room bearing her handbag and falling upon her husband's breast appeared to take something from beneath his vest. There was where Terry always carried his dirk knife, according to his own statement. Nagle was arrested by the Lathrop constable and taken to the Stockton jail. A warrant was sworn out and served on Justice Field by Sheriff Cunningham, but immediately he was served with a writ of habeas corpus to produce Justice Field in the U. S. Court in San Francisco. Nagle was tried in the same court on the charge of murder and acquitted on the ground that he had only performed his duty.

Farmington

Farmington is a little settlement well named in 1859 by a man named Wm. Stamper, as it is located in the center of a vast farming district. As early as 1848 two men named David Wells and George Thayer immigrated here from Oregon and erecting a tule house took up 320 acres of land near the present site of Farmington. The place was known as the Oregon ranch. In 1852 Nathaniel S. Harrold purchased the Oregon ranch as a stock farm. He increased his holdings until he had over 5,000 acres of land. In 1868 he built a handsome two-story brick residence costing him $10,000. Another settler there in 1855 was Shubal Dunham, who also became a wealthy farmer and erected a handsome residence. Two other well-known settlers were M. J. Drais and J. F. Harrison. In 1858 W. B. Stamper took up land on the present Farmington site, and in the following year he sold his two lots to David and Wm. Sanderson who erected a blacksmith shop and hotel. Alexander Horn and L. J. Morrow then opened a general merchandising store. The store, after changing hands many times, was later purchased by O. K. Dyke and Fred M. West. When the Oakdale Railroad was built it greatly benefited the town, and in the early '90s there were three hotels, two merchandising stores, a livery stable, three blacksmith shops, a harness store, two churches and a school. There was an Odd Fellows' lodge instituted July 11, 1882, Farmington Lodge No. 296, which is still in existence, and Crescent Rebekah Lodge No. 234, with at present twenty-eight members.

The first school was opened in a small building on the land of M. J. Drais, with Wm. Chapman as the first teacher. A new school was erected in 1889 at a cost of $6,000. Religious services were there held as early as 1853 by a Presbyterian minister, Rev. M. Crow. In 1872, through the work of the Rev. Charles Yager, a Cumberland Presbyterian pastor, a Union church was built through the subscriptions of members of all denominations, at a cost of $1,500. In 1878 the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, and in 1889 they built a $2,500 edifice.

Clements

Clements, the most northeasterly town in the county, was founded by Thomas Clements, the biggest hearted and most generous man in that section of the country. The present site of Clements and adjoining bottom lands were purchased by him in 1871 from David S. Terry, and in 1872 Clements located on his ranch. Terry obtained this particular piece of property in 1850, the bottom lands along the river being some of the richest soil in the county.

Terry came to this ranch after his release from "Fort Gunnybags" by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee for the stabbing of Hopkins, and he there practiced pistol shooting just previous to his duel with Senator David C. Broderick. At this time the traveled road ran along the river bottom to the ferry, and in 1854 Terry and a man named Hodge established a flour mill on the flat and called it the Lone Star Mill, Terry naming it after Texas, the Lone Star State, his birth place. The mill is said to have continued in operation until 1885 under the management of S. L. Magee. The only house in that section for many years was the Poland House built by George Poland on the well traveled road to Mokelumne Hill. It was a stage and teamsters' station, and in boyhood the writer well remembers the place, as he slept in the attic over night, while assisting in driving some cattle from Stockton to Sutter Creek. In 1878 a man named Lukins established a blacksmith shop and home at Clements and Daniel Marceau opened a saloon. After the arrival of the railroad George Ringer erected a two-story brick building as a hotel and barroom. Then Moses Bruml and Charles Bomert came up from Lockeford and opened a general merchandising store. Soon after this Bomert was the leader in forming the Farmers' Trade Union, and buying out the M. Bruml and Bogert firm they erected a two-story brick building and put in a $15,000 stock. The San Joaquin & Sierra Nevada narrow guage railroad running from Brack's Landing through Clements to Valley Springs, originated with Jacob Brack and others. They failed in their object, lacking the financial end, and about 1884 the Southern Pacific took it over and made it a broad guage road with Lodi as the terminus. At Clements their agent was Wm. J. Siegel, who had the manifold position of railroad agent, warehouse man, telegraph and Wells Fargo agent, and a notary public. The first postmaster was Charles Bomert, and among his successors were Miss Cecilia Gillis and her sister. Their father was the first justice of the peace.

The schoolhouse was on the second flat, erected by P. A. Athearn in 1869. A two-story brick school was erected in 1877 on the upland about a quarter mile from the town. It was built by the cooperation of citizens. S. L. Magee deeded the land, Thomas Clements gave the brick from his brick yard, and other public-spirited men subscribed the money to purchase other building material and hauled it free of cost from Stockton. One of the first teachers was a Mrs. Hornshell. Later Amy Stowe and W. R. Stone, who later became a Stockton attorney, were teachers. Religious services were held in here by the Rev. W. H. Pascoe, a Congregational minister from Lockeford. In 1891 the Methodist Episcopal denomination erected a house of worship, and the pulpit was supplied by pastors from Lockeford. The Presbyterians had erected a house of worship the previous year at a cost of $6,000, which was dedicated Sunday morning, September 27, 1891. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by the Rev. D. S. McDonald of San Rafael, and those assisting in the dedication were Revs. M. D. Steen, the pastor of the church, J. C. Huber, president of the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, and Bishop Hott, af the United Brethren denomination.

Lockeford

Lockeford was one of the liveliest towns in the county, and a strong Union town during the Civil War, they hung Jeff Davis in effigy, and organized a military company called the Mokelumne Dragoons, with George C. Holman as captain. Settlers began locating on the river bottom and on the bluffs as early as 1849. D. J. Staples, Dr. D. J. and Elmer H. Locke coming at that time. Charles R. Montgomery located there in 1852, and trees are still standing on his place as landmarks. Joseph Putnam, Edward Whipple, and Daniel Howard took up land near Lockeford in 1851 and gave it the name of the New England ranch, they coming from the New England States. Putnam probably was a relative of Israel Putnam, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War. Reuben Metcalf, crossing the plains with two oxen, located on the Mokelumne River in '57, and Charles Pope located across from the Athearn ranch in '53, and Mrs. Belle Sheridan, then a girl of four years of age, came with her parents in '52, their home, the Ryan ranch, being west of the Harmony Grove church. Thomas B. Parker settled on his ranch in 1854 and Mrs. Amanda Flanders, Clarence Flanders and Mrs. Clara Howard came to California with their father, L. C. Flanders, and settled near Lockeford in 1860. The "mother of Lockeford," and one of the most patriotic women in San Joaquin County, is Mrs. Delia M. Locke. Marrying Dr. D. J. Locke in Massachusetts in 1855, then a girl of 19 years, she immediately started on their honeymoon for California and Lockeford, arriving there in July. She is the mother of thirteen children, all born in Lockeford.

The first domicile in Lockeford was the log cabin of the Lockes on what is called Yankee Hill. It was erected early in 1851 beneath three large oak trees, still standing. When Dr. Locke returned to the town with his bride the log cabin was replaced by a neat wooden structure now standing in the Locke orchard. The present two-story brick home was built in 1865. If Mrs. Lou M. Locke's history be

correct Christian Megerle built the first hotel in 1857, where now stands George Clements' house, and in 1862 Mrs. Amanda Flanders kept the Megerle House. The so-called Lockeford Hotel was moved to its present site in 1859 by a man named Clapp, its owner. The building was erected in 1857 on Bear Creek ranch by Mr. Moore and sold to Clapp. Luther Locke deeded a lot to Clapp on condition that it be opened as the Lockeford House. Captain Vincent, who had been living in a tent, erected a new house in 1857. In 1858 D. J. Locke erected a two-story adobe house to be used as a granary, with a public hall in the second story. In that hall was organized the Lockeford Good Templar Society, the Congregational Church, and the Ladies' Home Library Association. It was also during the Civil War the armory of the Mokelumne Dragoons. A wheelwright named Reed built a home in '61, which is now occupied by M. Bruml. The grandfather of J. C. Hammond built in '67 the house in which he lives. The first store was started in July, 1856, by Luther Locke. It is now the residence of N. H. Locke. It was known as the White House, the post office being in the store. In 1881 Lockeford was quite a manufacturing center; there were three firms making light wagons, two carriage painting shops, Tretheway & Daly employed four men constantly, and C. P. Grant had six men, Benjamin Steacy kept busy nine men and the J. M. Hooly saddlery and harness shop had three men.

The first school was taught in a canvas tent on the river bottom, supported by willow poles. Mrs. Belle Sheridan, who attended this school, called it "The Rag School House." A few years later, 1856, a wooden building was constructed about half way between Staples Ferry and the town. In 1864 the building was removed to Lockeford. The population of the place increased quite rapidly, and so did the children, and in 1874 a much larger and more convenient school was erected.

The first religious service in Lockeford was held November 24, 1861, by the Congregationalists in what was then known as the "Sons of Temperance Hall." This hall, an adobe building on the Locke property, now used as a granary or warehouse, was the public assembly place of all the people. The Congregational Church was there organized in February, 1862, and seven years later at a cost of $2,800, this amount including the bell, they erected a house of worship. It was dedicated September 19, of the same year. The first officers were: David J. Locke, Thomas B. Day, George Hommand, Thomas B. Jeffreys and Isaac Brown. It is still in use for religious services.

The so-called Church of Christ was organized in March, 1876. They purchased a little stone building then located on the Locke grounds, and removing it to its present location anticipated an increase of their numbers. They failed to materialize and the building was sold to the Catholics. They remodeled the building at a cost of over $1,000 and renamed it St. Joaquin Church. It is now in the Lodi parish.

The Lockes were a strong temperance family and as early as January, 1860, a Sons of Temperance Lodge, known as Live Oak Division No. 29, was organized with the following charter members: D. J. Locke, John Griffith, Jacob Hesman, Paul Dennis, John D. Wood, Peter Cahill, J. W. Simpson, John P. Hill, E. P. Megerle, John A. Simpson, R. T. Vance, H. P. Pelton, A. Hall, D. C. Fugitt, P. L. Megerle, T. J. Mofitt. In 1864 a Good Templar lodge was organized called Rescue Lodge No. 115, and this organization absorbed the temperance lodge.

Progressive Lodge No. 134, I. O. O. F., was instituted on May 11, 1867, by Grand Master Charles N. Fox, assisted by Past Grand Patriarch B. W. Barnes and members from Woodbridge and Campo Seco. The officers elected and installed were Peter Moore, noble grand; P. B. Wagner, vice-grand; S. B. Sabine, secretary; and Philip Cahill, treasurer. After the installation of the officers and the initiation of fourteen candidates the brethren enjoyed a banquet in Wm. Kitt's restaurant.

Live Oak Rebekah Lodge was instituted October 26, 1885, by Grand Master Nathaniel Cook and Grand Secretary Wm. H. Lyons. The following officers were elected and installed: Mrs. Clara Howard, noble grand; Mrs. J. Ostrander, vice-grand; Mrs. Wm. B. Piper, secretary; Mrs. M. Bruml, treasurer; Mrs. George Ruger, warden; Mrs. J. B. Thorp, conductor; Mrs. M. G. Flanders, inside guardian; and Miss M. McCloud, outside guardian.

Vesper Lodge No. 194, K. P., was instituted February 7, 1884, with thirty-nine charter members. The first officers were: Wm. Ennis, past commander; Wm. B. Ambrose, chancellor commander; B. F. Foster, vice-commander; J. B. Throop, prelate; Luther Locke, keeper of records and seal; J. Blois, master of finance; M. Bruml, master of exchequer; C. McCloud, master of arms; C. H. Dial, inside guardian; A. V. Tretheway, outside guardian.

During the latter part of the Civil War the town boasted of what was known as the Lockeford Dragoons. They were in existence only a time and disbanding in October, 1867, their equipment consisting of saddles, bridles, swords and uniforms, were returned to Sacramento.

The Lockeford brass band was organized June 11, 1882, with John Wagner, Thomas Daly, W. B. Christy, D. Jane, F. Starkey, J. Curtain, J. Macgurney, Charles Baker, Thomas Baker, J. Brummel, John Blois, John Hammond, Jabez Harris, of Stockton, director. On October 11, 1890, the young men of Lockeford organized a second brass band with Henry Bruml as leader. The members were: Osias Grubs, Augustus Barker, Edward Locke, Virgil Holey, Charles Emsley, Abraham Farrington, George Hartwell, Early Farrington, Charles Maxwell, Daniel Dorsey and Charles Gilos.

Collegeville

Another of the bygone villages is Collegeville. It was so named after the college erected there in 1866 at a cost of $8,000. The building was destroyed by fire and never resurrected. One of the first settlers in that locality was John Kehoe. Another settler was Dr. L. R. Chalmers in 1850, and he it was who caused the location there of Morris College. The settlement is on a line between Dent and O'Neal townships and as a farming center was quite a busy burg. Teaming for Mariposa all passed that point, also the stages for the mountain towns. At one time, 1879, it boasted of the usual wayside saloon, a blacksmith shop and wagon shop, a butcher shop, schoolhouse, church and eight or nine dwellings. The railroad and automobiles were the cause of its decline, and there is now a grocery store, an old schoolhouse, church and two or three residences.

Thornton

This farming center formerly known as New Hope lies at the mouth of the Mokelumne River in the midst of some of the most fertile land in the county. The first settler was Arthur Thornton, who there located in 1855. He erected a two-story home, opened a store in which he and A. Bortland were partners. The town in 1880 boasted of a saloon, blacksmith, stable, postoffice, and several houses. When the Western Pacific Railroad passed through the town they established a station, erected a large freight depot, and changed the name to Thornton, in honor of its founder. May 12, 1880 the town was visited by one of the heaviest hail storms ever experienced in the county. In twenty minutes time the hail fell to the depth of three inches, destroying entirely the heavy fruit crops, and the lightning striking in several places destroyed telegraph poles and trees.

Navigation on the Mokelumne River

The Mokelumne River is a stream of water that runs swift and deep during the spring of the year, fed by the melting snow of the Sierras, but in the fall of the year it is almost dry, above Woodbridge. It is, however, navigable throughout the entire year for light draught steamers, for some ten miles above the point where it enters the San Joaquin River. During the flood of 1852 Woodbridge and the surrounding country was under water and a sailing vessel went as far up stream as Lockeford. In 1857, according to Thompson's history of San Joaquin, Stephen H. Davis of Stockton, sailed a sloop called the Mary Bowers up the Mokelumne River to its junction with the Consumnes River, at Mokelumne City. He there established a lumber yard and builing three sloops they sailed up and down the river from San Francisco to Mokelumne City. George P. Taisen purchased one of the sloops in 1860 and he continued running the vessel, but the other schooners were taken off.

In the great flood of 1861-62 the entire country was under water and there was considerable suffering in the mountain camps because of the scarcity of food. Dr. D. J. Locke conceived the idea of chartering a steamer in San Francisco, loading it with provisions, sailing the vessel to Lockeford, and make the town a depot of supplies for the mining camp. Then Lockeford would rapidly grow as the head of navigation on the Mokelumne. Going to San Francisco he chartered a small steamer called the Fanny Ann, Captain Haggerty. The steamer was loaded with supplies and left San Francisco February 12, 1862, bound for Lockeford. Mr. Locke instructed the captain to spend two weeks time if necessary to reaching that point, as he considered it a very important business proposition, which it was, if successful. In the meantime J. H. Woods, the founder of Woodbridge, did not propose to have the rival town of Lockeford be declared the head of navigation, and he bribed the captain of the Fanny Ann to loaf on the job and cast anchor at Woodbridge. The steamer was eight days making that point and arriving February 20, the captain told Dr. Locke that he would take no chances of a shipwreck by snags in steaming to Lockeford. The goods were unloaded at Woodbridge and hauled to the mining camps by team. Woods had certainly put one over Dr. Locke, as the saying goes, and in the town there was great rejoicing. The citizens assembled in Masonic hall, speeches of congratulation were made and $200 was subscribed and Captain Haggerty offered 260 cords of wood if he would make a continuous trips to Woodbridge. He declined the offer.

First Steamer to Lockeford

Dr. Locke was most decidedly angry because of the duplicity of Captain Haggerty, but not in the least discouraged he concluded to try again, but under different conditions.

Again visiting San Francisco he purchased a small steamer called the Pert, on condition that she make the port of Lockeford. We do not know the time taken to make the trip, but the telegraph item went out over the state, "The steamer Pert, Captain Allen, successfully navigated the Mokelumne to Lockeford on April 2, 1862. The event was celebrated with great rejoicing as the deed is done." The little steamer had on board about thirty tons of freight and sixty passengers. A large crowd of farmers from all sections of the country were present to greet the first steamer at Lockeford. Not long after this event the Mokelumne Steam Navigation Company was formed with Dr. D. J. Locke, Edwin Foster, James Talmadge and George L. Locke as directors. They purchased the Pert, paying $4,000 for the steamer, and put her in command of Captain A. P. Bradbury. They also purchased two more steamers, the O. K. and the Mary Ellen, which ran on the river for a time, but the loss of the Pert by striking a snag, blasted all of their future hopes of making Lockeford an inland port.

Woodbridge

The first settlers at Woodbridge were the French Canadian trappers of the Hudson Bay Company, probably in the early '40s, and the first house was a log cabin built by them on the banks of the river. In 1850-51 the country in that vicinity was settled by J. P. and Roscoe S. Sargent, Jacob Brack, James Talmadge, George W. Emmerson, Mathew Webb, Elbert and Henry Chandeler. Alexander McQueen, John C. White, George W. Emmerson, J. P. Sargent in 1851 harvested a crop of barley where now stands Woodbridge. The next year August, 1852, Jeremiah H. Woods with his family located there and camped under a tree while the father erected a log cabin, in which to live. He and McQueen then purchased from the Sargent brothers the Woodbridge site and Woods, building a boat, established a ferry across the river. The place was known as Woods Ferry. Woods was one of the most enterprising men of that day, and he had in view a scheme to outshine Stockton by making Woodbridge the county seat of the new county, the head of navigation to San Francisco, and the main route of travel from Stockton to the capital city, Sacramento. He had a strong rival in Dr. Locke, but he had the advantage of Locke in location and a fertile soil surrounding the proposed town. The first thing was to get the travel, and in October, 1852, John J. Flood, E. H. Comstock and others petitioned the Court of Sessions to order a public road from Stockton by way of Woods Ferry to Davis bridge on Dry Creek. The order was made, J. H. Woods was appointed one of the commissioners to lay out the road, and in August, '53, it was declared a public highway. This road was known even as it is today as the Lower Sacramento road. The travel over the Upper Sacramento road crossed the Mokelumne River at Staples Ferry near Lockeford. This also was the stage road to the capital, but Woods, by making his place a stage station and giving the stage free ferriage, succeeded in getting the stage owners to route their travel by Woods Ferry. Another important thing, Woodbridge was made a post-office and that gave them daily communication with Stockton and Sacramento. In 1854, said Mrs. Laura de Force Gordon, he erected a hotel for the accommodation of teamsters and travelers. In 1858 at a cost of $1,000 he built a toll bridge across the river, which not only made it quicker and safer for travel, but brought him in nearly $10,000 the first year.

James B. Folger, John C. Thompson and H. D. Shinn located in the town in 1860, Dr. Horace Bentley in 1856, Wm. H. Devries in 1860, and Charles O. Ivory in 1867. These men married, erected homes and reared families that became socially quite prominent. The home erected by J. H. Woods is now the residence of Dr. A. E. Arthur and the Folger home is now occupied by C. L. Newton. Dr. Bentley said that when he arrived in Woodbridge there was but one store and one building, the Woods Hotel. He erected the first brick building in 1865. It was a two-story structure in which he opened a general merchandising store and with his family resided over the store. Bentley carried a stock of groceries, hardware and medicines, for he was not only a merchant but a practicing physician. He was also Wells Fargo express agent. John R. Rutledge erected a one-story brick in '68 and did a good merchandising business. Charles O. Ivory, a Stockton blacksmith, moved to Woodbridge in '67 and that made the third grocery store. John Levinsky came down from San Andreas and opened the fourth general merchandising store. The town grew like a mushroom from 1859 to 1870 and almost as quickly faded away. In December, '60, said a correspondent for the press, "Numerous buildings have been erected of a permanent character, families have settled amongst us and business has increased. Some of the improvements are MacIntosh's two-story wagon and blacksmith shop, with three forges; John Levinsky's fireproof building; J. M. Woods & Co., livery and feed stable; Graham & Perry, carpenter shop; Daniel Grist, drinks and fruit; Dan Kelley, boots and shoes; Neeley & Parr, saddletrees and harness; four saloons, and a hotel. The town in 1877 had reached its highest pinnacle and had already began to recede, for many of its inhabitants had removed to Lodi, Stockton and other points. "At this time," said Mrs. de Force Gordon, "the town

possessed a fine Odd Fellows' building, a Masonic hall, three dry goods stores, a blacksmith and butcher shop, shoe store, telegraph and express office, and a flour mill. There are two churches, Catholic and United Brethren, a public school with 115 pupils taught by two teachers, and a population of about 300 persons."

The town was platted in April, 1859, by the community and named Woodbridge as a compliment to J. H. Woods, the enterprising founder of the town. The first sale of lots was made by E. M. MacIntosh and W. Y. Smith for $500, and about the same time Henry Corsaw and John C. Thompson purchased lots, paying $400 for them. Mr. Woods and his wife gave no deeds for the sale of the lots as he had no title. It was Government land and it was not placed on sale until 1865. The citizens took no advantage of the sale and made no effort to obtain a title to their lots. Woods, we remember, was killed in 1864, and his property rights were in litigation. This neglect to preempt their land caused some curious complications. For instance in 1867 Thomas Day filed a claim on a tract of land. It included the burial place of the Masonic lodge, and they were compelled to purchase their graveyard from the preemptor of the land. In 1873 a man named A. S. Thomas preempted another piece of land containing the citizens' dead. Finally the town woke up and in March, 1873, "the citizens of Woodbridge filed their claims to what was left of the old township."

The Messenger of Woodbridge, its sole newspaper, had a short but merry life. It was first issued May 18, 1865, by Shekells & Spencer. J. C. Spencer had been publishing the Mountain News at San Andreas, but the mining camp was being deserted at that time because of the scarcity of gold, and Spencer removed the plant to Woodbridge. In less than eight weeks the partnership was dissolved and Spencer conducted the paper alone two years and then selling out to George Crist, went to Tuolumne City and started the Tuolumne News. Then for the third time he left a dying town and going to Modesto issued the Modesto News. Crist continued the Messenger for a couple of years, he was then compelled to suspend operations as the residents were all moving to Lodi.

The United Brethren in Christ held service in the Franklin and Mokelumne school houses as early as 1864. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. W. Harron and Elder Jackway. In 1878 they built a church at a cost of $2,700. The officers were R. Metcalf, chairman; J. A. Sollinger, secretary, H. J. Becker, R. W. Phillips, H. J. Keene and Thomas J. Pope. In September, 1878, the annual state conference was held at Woodbridge, and one of the important business events was the taking over of the Woodbridge Academy and conducting it as a religious institution. It was not a profitable business proposition and they soon retired, handing the building over to the Woodbridge school trustees for use as a grammar school.

The Presbyterians of the town held services in the Masonic hall as early as 1867, the Rev. Joshua Phelps conducting the services. In May, 1870, they organized a church society, with Andrew Rutledge and John and Andrew Rutledge, Jr., as the elders. In March, 1875, the Rev. Wm. H. Talmage located in Woodbridge and became the pastor.

The Methodist Church South erected a parsonage in Woodbridge and held services in the Woodbridge hall, with W. W. Winters as pastor.

The Catholic church of St. Ann was organized in 1876 by the Rev. Father O'Connor as a mission church of the Stockton parish. They had been celebrating mass in private houses since 1874, and purchasing the one-story brick building formerly the public school, they repaired and fitted it up as a church at a cost of $1,100. It was dedicated with great ceremony November 26, 1876, by Archbishop Alemany, assisted by the Rev. Father William O'Connor.

Woodbridge lodge No. 131, F. & A. M. was instituted May 10, 1850, with eight charter members. The first officers were: Charles Carpender, worthy master; Wm. H. Young, senior warden; Thomas Henderson, junior warden; L. F. Neeley, tyler. These officers with D. P. McNeil, C. H. Over, John H. Woods and R. H. McCracken constituted the charter members. Their first hall was a two-story building opposite the Bentley store, located on the river bank. Later they erected a two-story brick building on the present Main Street. At one time the lodge had 135 members, now scarcely more than enough to fill the chairs.

Jefferson lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 2, 1860, by Grand Master Charles O. Burton, with five charter members; Henry Hoeber was elected noble grand; Samuel H. Axtell, vice grand; Freeman Mills, recording secretary; James Taylor, treasurer; and William H. Smith. They held their meetings in the Masonic hall on the bank of the Mokelumne until 1874. At that time the John Levinsky grocery store was remodelled and a second story erected which the lodge occupied.

No recital of the high spots of Woodbridge's history would be complete without mentioning the San Joaquin and Sierra Nevada Railroad, a narrow-gauge line which was projected between tidewater at Brack's Landing on the Mokelumne to the mines and timber belt in the Sierras over the mountains if found practicable. The prime movers in the enterprise were the

Birdsall brothers, Thomas McConnell, Ben F. Langford and Dr. H. Bentley, all prominent residents of the district. In August, 1882, the line was ready for business from Brack's Landing through Woodbridge and Lodi to Lockeford. It was completed as far as Valley Springs in April, 1885. This road, which cost over $400,000 to build, was subsequently absorbed by the Southern Pacific. In 1861, when the Central Pacific was organized, another line known as the Western Pacific came to life. This line had a franchise from San Jose to Sacramento by way of Stockton. Charles McLaughlin secured the contract to build this line for $5,400,000, but, after getting twenty miles out of San Jose, he failed, and the road was absorbed by the Central Pacific. A later survey took the railroad through Lodi instead of Woodbridge, and this little town, which was one of the mainstays of the county, gave up its metropolitan dreams.

The Woodbridge Academy

Woodbridge, because of its academy, was known as the "Athens" of San Joaquin county, and the academy later called the San Joaquin Valley College was a notable school of education because of the unusual large number of bright young men graduates in proportion to its enrollment. The school was founded in a very unusual manner. One day in the early 60's T. R. Burkett, then a meat dealer in the town said to C. L. Newton: "What can we do to make the town livelier," and jokingly we remarked, "We might build a high school." "That set us to thinking," said Mr. Burkett. "We concluded to make an effort to found a high school, and when Judge Thompson came into the butcher shop we requested him to draw up a subscription list in proper form for subscription to a high school fund. The judge wrote out a form on a piece of wrapping paper. I circulated the paper and got subscriptions to the amount of $5,000 but the Woodbridge people made fun of it. One day James P. Folger met us and inquired, 'How are you getting along with your high school?' Looking at the list of names he then said, 'I will cash it for ninety-five cents on the dollar, but you want $10,000 instead of $5,000. Give it to me and I will get the money.' In two weeks," said Mr. Burkett, "he had the money, and buying several acres of land we built the building and employed S. L. Morehead as teacher and principal on a five-year contract. His salary was to be a deed of the property at the end of the five years. Several complications took place, and the academy was not opened for several years, the building being unoccupied In 1879 J. A. Sollinger, a public school teacher, and member of the United Brethren denomination, in their State conference at Woodbridge succeeded in getting them to take over the building and open a college. The trustees of the school, Dr. R. Bentley, E. G. Rutledge, John C. Thompson, Jacob Brack, and Victor Jahant, readily agreed to the United Brethren's terms and the school was established. The first president of the college was Darius A. Mobley, a minister. Later he was the principal of the Stockton high school. Two of his assistant teachers were Wm. H. Kleinfolder and E. H. Ridenour, who taught there for fifteen years and for several years has been an instructor in mathematics in the Stockton high school.

Among the first pupils are many of Stockton of today while other have played their part in life's drama and passed on. Some of S. L. Moorhead's pupils were Jennie Wiltze, Frank William, Fred and Belle Perrott, Wm. Trafton, Nathaniel Green, Avery C. White, Belle, William and Mattie Limbaugh, Edward and Alice Thompson, (now Mrs. Richard C. Minor), Fannie and Thomas Jahant, Nellie, Anna and Emma Emerson, Lottie Weber, Albert Smith, Charles Barton, Mattie and Gussie Folger (now Mrs. C. B. Hart), Laura Hart, Newton R. Fowler, Carrie Dutlin, Addie Green, Annie Newton, Frank Turner, Charles Adams, Minnie Hansen, Eddie Mitchell, Delmar Acker, George Spurgeon, Bennie and May Bentley, Loren Knight, Frank Woodruff and Edward Anderson. Among the later scholars are Avery C. White, who became a lawyer and district attorney, Edward Thompson, city attorney, Robert L. Beaslee, state assemblyman, A. L. Cowell, attorney and editor of the Stockton Mail, Mark Keppel, county superintendent Los Angeles county, and Marion DeVries, congressman and later appointed judge in the United States Court of Appeals. He resigned from all official positions a few months ago. The college closed in the spring of 1897 for lack of support, and the building was used as a grammar school. In December, 1922, the building was razed, and on the site of the historic grounds there arose a splendid $50,000 school building.

The first irrigation in this county was that conducted by Capt. Charles M. Weber in the early '60s in irrigating lands on the south side of the Calaveras River. In 1886 Byron Beckwith conceived the idea of irrigating the land south of the Mokelumne River, and having that object in view he filed a claim of 150,000 cubic inches of water to be taken from the Mokelumne River at or near Woodbridge and carried in ditches to about 100,000 acres of land in that district. In 1888 he enlisted Ben A. Laws in the project and a dam was constructed at Woodbridge and forty miles of canal planned. One branch ran to New Hope and the main branch, ten miles in length, ran towards the Calaveras River with that river as an outlet. In the fall of 1891 everything

was complete and November 12 the day of the great celebration when the water for the first time would be turned into the canals. A barbecue preceded the opening of the head gates attended by over 3,000 people. At 11:30 the Stockton Board of Trade arrived, preceded by the Stockton band, and about 1 o'clock the entire party marched to the head gates. Byron Beckwith, the founder of irrigation in San Joaquin County, opened the gates and the waters rushed into the canals. The crowd later returned to the tent. Judge James Swinnerton, the president of the day, then introduced the orator, William H. Mills, land agent of the Southern Pacific, who delivered a scholarly address.

Mokelumne City

Probably not one pioneer out of one hundred ever heard of Mokelumne City, and but few persons today could tell its location and yet when it was founded, near the junction of the Consumnes and Mokelumne Rivers, its prospects were bright as the second largest town in the county, for it had deep water communication with San Francisco all the year round, an advantage not possessed by any other town in the county except Stockton. Parties began moving there in 1850. In August of that year the town was surveyed and many lots sold to individual parties for homes and business purposes. During one week five schooners arrived, loaded with groceries, hardware and lumber. "Schooners were constantly arriving with goods," said a writer in the spring of 1860, "and the town is increasing in size wonderfully, and several brick and wooden buildings have been constructed." In August, 1861, the town, included twenty-three houses and a hotel, erected by George Keith at a cost of $5,000, with lots selling in price from $600 to $1,000 each. It was a town of just ten years of history, for all the inhabitants then moved to Lodi.

Linden

This little village, located in one of the prettiest sections of the county, amidst a forest of giant oaks, was first located in 1849 by a teamster named William T. Treblecock. He was hauling freight to the mountain camps and one day during the winter, while driving on the Mokelumne Hill road, he mired in the mud near the present town of Linden. Going on a prospecting search for high land he found it at the locality named. The elevation being high, he believed it a good location for a stage and teamsters' station, and that fall he built there a public house, known as the Fifteen Mile House, at that time being about that distance from Stockton. In time Treblecock sold the hotel to C. C. Rynerson, who had married Mary Wasley, a cousin of Mr. Treblecock. Again the tavern was sold, together with considerable farming land, 1,500 acres to Samuel Forman. Forman took in as a partner to manage the hotel Alexander C. Bertzhoff, who years after became one of the proprietors of the Stockton Independent. A general merchandising store was established there in 1856 by Thomas McCarter. He sold out in '57 to John Wasley and Rynerson, he and his brother, James Wasley, having bought land on that vicinity in 1852. In 1860 the store was sold to Edward Case and J. S. Smith, who sold to Prater & Aull. In 1861 the town boasted of Masonic, Odd Fellows and Temperance lodges, a hotel, three stores, postoffice, blacksmith and wagon shop, schoolhouse, church and flour mill. In August, 1861, the town was surveyed by the county surveyor, George E. Drew, the block laid off together with six streets, the Mokelumne Hill road being the main street. The town was named Linden, a name suggested by John Wasley.

The first school in the district was on the Charles Hayden ranch and known as the Moore schoolhouse. In 1858 the Jefferson school district was formed and a school established in Linden. This building was destroyed by fire in 1864 and replaced by a much better school building, subsequently four other school buildings were erected, on the same site as the first house. Last year a handsome $20,000 brick building was erected and the contractor, John Lewis, was a former pupil in the school.

The citizenship of the Linden district has always been of a high standard, not only in politics but in temperance and morality. There was a reason, it was settled up by a high class of men and they would not tolerate any lawlessness in that community. There were never more than one or two saloons in Linden, and they were abolished as soon as it was lawfully possible. The first religious service in that section was held in the Moore schoolhouse in 1855 by the Rev. Thomas Barton, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The church was regularly organized at that time with the Rev. Ira Taylor as pastor. Two years later they erected a $2,000 house of worship.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, North, also had an organization at Linden with the Rev. H. L. Gregory as pastor, the church being dedicated July 7, 1864.

The Catholics had an organization and edifice in Linden. Erecting a new church in 1884 it was dedicated in September by the Archbishop Patrick Riordan, assisted by the parish priest, Father Cassin.

Valley lodge No. 135, F. & A. M., was instituted July 27, 1858, with the following officers: J. C. Pendegast, worthy master; J. C. Reid, senior warden; J. H. Cook, junior warden; M. M. Gardner, secretary; Thomas T. Wasley, treasurer; W. B. Stamper, senior dea-

con; J. S. Haines, junior deacon; William H. Russell, tyler, and the following additional charter members: J. H. Cook, J. E. Howland, Thomas T. Brook and J. W. Jarred.

The Odd Fellows lodge of Linden, Scio No. 102, was organized June 13, 1861, by Deputy District Grand Master Calvin C. Covell of Stockton. The following officers were elected and installed: John Wasley, noble grand; Thomas MacCarter, vice grand; Isaac Smith, secretary. The additional charter members included Charles W. Leach, Andrew Showers, C. W. Martin and Charles Oxtoby. All of these lodges met in the second story of the school building, but on the evening of February 11, 1865, while the Good Templar lodge was in session, the building caught fire from an overheated stove and was destroyed. The second story of the brick warehouse was then converted into lodge rooms and handsomely fitted up at a cost of $4,000. The Masons and Odd Fellows still occupy this hall. They have only a working membership, for the pioneers are dead and the majority of the young men have moved away.

The Linden Flour Mill

The Linden flour mill, conducted under three different names, has had numerous change of owners. It was built in 1854 by John Doak and N. Burroughs and in 1857 they sold out to Rynerson & Wasley. In 1865 the mill was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt, again went up in smoke in 1868. In 1871 the Linden Flour Mill Company was organized and they erected a brick mill costing them about $35,000. The mill turned out 120 barrels of flour a day, but competition made the running of the mill a losing game and it has been idle many years.

Escalon

Before the advent of the railroad, the traveler in riding over the French Camp road to the Stanislaus River would notice far out on the plains a large two-story brick house. It was surrounded by trees and shrubs, barns, granaries, and was the only house for miles around. It was the home of "Johnny" Jones, who crossed the plains in 1852 and pitched his tent where Escalon now stands, the country at that time being Government land covered with sage brush. He acquired the amount of land alloted to actual settlers and started to farm it, planting the first grain ever grown in the Escalon country, seeding it broadcast and dragging it in with brush. The yield was heavy and sold for five cents a pound. He began raising cattle for market and purchasing more land until he possessed a small kingdom, 8,000 acres, a tract of land over three miles square. It was no unusual sight to see from six to twelve-horse teams plowing over the field where Escalon now stands. In 1867 he built the brick house for his family residence at a cost of $12,000. The bricks used for it were made by his brother Richard, from a field east of Sexton station, on the Tidewater Railroad. In those days all freight carried from Stockton to the mines above Sonora went via the French Camp road, and many of the teamsters boarded and lodged at his farm. The plains were the homes of many antelope, which he often served on his table.

Escalon is a Spanish word meaning stepping stones. What relation it has to the town is difficult to imagine. James W. Jones, the founder of the town, is said to have seen the name in a book in the Stockton Free Library and pleasing him he gave the name to the place. His father died in 1893, leaving quite a fortune. He willed the old home place to James W., together with the adjoining 1,000 acres. The land at that time was not of any great value, but in the following year along came the Valley Railroad, recorded in another chapter, and the land began to increase in value. As soon as Mr. Jones was assured of the railroad crossing the land he engaged a surveyor and laid off the town. The boundary lines run nearly north, south, east and west, but the streets run diagonally, thus some blocks are square, others oblong, some are rectangular and several blocks are triangular in shape.

John McGinnis, in recording some of the first events in Escalon says, "In the month of August, 1894, I was accosted, in Stockton, by a promoter of the townsite, Mr. Harlon, and was prevailed upon to make the trip to Escalon. The four-horse stage was brought forward by the hostler and James Jones, popularly called 'Jim, 'took the ribbons. Leaving there about 9:00 o'clock A. M., driving out the old French Camp Road, we arrived at the Jones home place, the brick house, about noon. With hospitality, an attribute of the Jones family, we sat down to a feast, fit for a king, and did full justice to it. We afterwards walked over and viewed the townsite, east of the then only graded roadbed. It was graded by a railroad company called the 'Valley Road.' We then passed through a thrifty vineyard, the very first vines to be propagated by Johnny Jones—'Jim's' father. We then passed the Jones' blacksmith shop just east, across the road from where the Tidewater depot is now located. I again visited Escalon in 1900. There was then a depot, a store had been built but had not opened for business, the pioneer saloon, and a temporary hotel on the Jackson property, also used as a dwelling and postoffice, Mrs. Jackson being postmistress."

As soon as the town was surveyed Mr. Jones built a good sized hotel to accommodate the

prospective buyers who came by stage from Stockton, which was located about where the Presbyterian Church now stands. The first Santa Fe train rolled into Escalon in the spring of 1896. The postoffice and the first store were started by Mrs. Charles Jordan, wife of the station agent, on ground now occupied by the Tuolumne Lumber Company. The second store was built by Nelson Leighton, a large two-story building facing the railroad with a hall above used for social functions. Mr. Leighton installed in his store the first telephone switchboard in Escalon. The first warehouse was built by David L. Jones and John A. Coley in 1897, and another was built later by Haslacher & Kahn, of Oakdale. The first long distance telephone was installed in John Coley's residence; and he was the first real estate agent and grain dealer in the town, and built many of the dwellings for rent and sale.

The Escalon Commercial Club, formerly known as the Escalon Board of Trade, was organized March 11, 1911, with the following officers: A. St. John, president; C. H. Sheldon, vice-president; H. L. MacPherson, secretary; and R. N. Haines, treasurer. They carried out successfully a Fourth of July celebration in 1913, were active in the formation of the irrigation district, saw the Union high school erected, installed a lighting system; succeeded in getting the supervisors to lay some splendid streets, the town not being incorporated, and held a successful community fair in 1917. The following are the past officers of the club elected in June, 1912: H. L. MacPherson, president; S. J. Irvin, vice-president; O. A. Fish, secretary; and W. F. Searcy, treasurer; September 8, 1914, H. L. MacPherson, president; J. H. Martin, vice-president; E. W. Bidwell, secretary; A. Kerr, treasurer; October 16, 1916, H. L. MacPherson, president; E. W. Bidwell, vice-president; H. L. Morgensen, secretary; and Dr. J. M. Carr, treasurer; March 10, 1917, John R. Martin, president; S. R. King, vice-president; H. A. Bierschal, secretary; and C. Moorehead, treasurer.

The school was first opened near the celebrated lone tree as early as 1878. It was in session only six months of the year, with an enrollment of 31 boys and girls, with an average attendance of 15 pupils. After the founding of Escalon the school district was divided, and a new district school started in the new town. The trustees of the new district, two of them, W. A. Owens and J. A. Coley, succeeded in getting the people to bond the district for a small sum and the money was used in purchasing a lot about 1903 and erecting a two-room schoolhouse. The first teacher, Miss Stella Reynolds, had formerly taught the Lone Tree school, with splendid success. The school has had a steady and substantial growth during the past decade and in 1914 it was found necessary to provide larger accommodations for the pupils. The citizens cheerfully voted more bonds, the present grammar school grounds were purchased and a handsome building constructed of hollow tile. The number of scholars continued to increase and last year an additional four class rooms were built at a cost of $18,000. The entire building was then covered with mastic. One of the features of the additional rooms was an assembly hall seating about 400 persons which can be used as a public auditorium. Mrs. Grace Taylor Pearce has been principal for the past nine years and under her administration the school has been placed on the accredited list of the county.

It was not until 1916, says Prof. Oliver E. Irons, that the citizens realized the necessity of a high school. The Escalon Commercial Club took the matter in hand and carried on an active bonding campaign. Although they put in plenty of hard work the proposition was defeated by just three votes. In 1919 the club was more successful and at the bond election, May 16, the bonds for a high school carried by a large majority. Immediately a school board of five members were elected, namely, W. L. Cooms, C. A. Smith, H. L. Morgansen, Otto Peterson and H. H. McKinney, and they have held their offices elected time and again up to the present date.

The Jones club house was secured and school was started in September with Mr. F. W. Denny and Mrs. A. Cowan as instructors. Mrs. Cowan resigned in mid-year and her place was taken by Miss Orr. The total enrollment the first year was thirty-five. In the second year the enrollment of seventy-five pupils overtaxed the seating capacity of the club house and the citizens of the district voted a bond of $85,000 for suitable high school rooms. The building was completed early this year with the following teachers in charge: Oliver E. Irons, principal; Paul B. Boehnecke, Miss Nydia Jensen, Miss Minnie Smith, Miss Ruth Williams, and Miss Stella Barnett, under whose able instructions all classes are progressing rapidly.

The Methodist Church has the distinction and honor of being the first church in Escalon. All other churches now found in Escalon have branched out of this church, so declared the Rev. C. G. Zierk. The church was organized in the Lone Tree section in 1893, during the pastorate of the Rev. John Stevens, later for five years pastor of the Central Methodist church of Stockton. While the church was at Lone Tree Corners, it was on a circuit with Farmington, Atlanta, Riverbank and Oakdale.

It remained at Lone Tree Corners until September 1908, when the building was moved to Escalon. This building stood on the site of the present church until it was torn down to make room for the new structure, which was completed and dedicated on Sunday, April 10, 1921. Since it has become a separate charge the following pastors have been appointed here: U. L. Walker, L. H. Sanborn, Luther Speers, Smith, McWilliams, A. Z. Bose, S. L. Lee, G. W. Grannis, L. H. Jenkins and C. G. Zierk.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized November 15, 1909, by the Rev. Phillip Andreen of San Francisco, assisted by David Magunson of Stockton. Subscriptions were obtained in November, 1911 and a building was erected, just west of the old school house in 1913. It was dedicated in the summer of the following year, 1914. The following pastors have been in charge, the Rev. W. X. Magnuson, 1912, Dr. P. E. Berg, 1913; Rev. C. Anderson, 1916; Rev. N. P. Anseen, 1921; Rev. O. W. Westling, 1922.

The Presbyterian Church was organized November 10, 1913, with the following charter members: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Campbell, Miss Margaret Campbell, Miss Helen Campbell, Mr. S. H. Irwin, Mrs. Minerva H. Erwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bidwell, Mrs. O. A. Fisk, Miss Leona Kelley, Miss Hazel Delley, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Clough, Mrs. J. G. Voorhies. Of the original members, ten remain and are living in and around Escalon, three have moved away, and one is deceased. Services were first held in the Community hall, but in 1915 the trustees purchased the pioneer grammar school building and fitted it up for church purposes. The first pastor, Rev. E. B. Davidson, served until October 1, 1915, and during the succeeding two month the pulpit was occupied by the Rev. A. M. Wood, then the Rev. I. B. Surface was pastor until December 1, 1916. In March, 1917, the Rev. A. L. Bone took charge and installed the following year. He is the present pastor.

The Swedish Mission congregation have the prettiest little house of worship in Escalon. It was erected in 1921 through the hard work of the congregation and dedicated October 9 of that year. For many years they held services in the home of one of their members, J. W. Rydquist, with William Anderson as their leader. Most of the congregation and member are farmers and they come from a long distance to worship.

Several years ago a few people interested in Christian Science met in private homes to read the Lesson Sermons together. Some moved away and these meetings were discontinued. On February 1, 1919, new interest was added by Scientists who had moved in, and it was decided to hold regular Sunday services. These services were held in the Jones club house until it was leased to the high school, then the Community Hall was rented. Continual growth ensued and incorporation papers were filed with the Secretary of State on November 17, 1920. A Sunday school was organized in February, 1921. In December, 1921, an architect was engaged to draw up plans for a bungalow style of church. His plan was accepted and the Scientists now have a pretty little house of worship on the Jones tract, on the corner of the French Camp Road and the Boulevard.

The Catholics of Escalon have no local church building, but they attend mass in the Atlanta Church some four miles west of Escalon. Atlanta was founded soon after the Civil War and so named after the famous war song describing General Sherman's march "From Atlanta to the Sea." A number of Irish families had settled in that vicinity and occasionally Father Wm. B. O'Connor of St. Mary's Church would visit Atlanta and celebrate mass in the homes of the parishioners. In the spring of 1878 land for a church and cemetery was donated by John O'Malley, and a small church known as St. Patrick's was dedicated June 23, 1878, by Archbishop Alemany, who the same day dedicated the church at Modesto. Among the contributors to the church were: John O'Malley, Michael Carrol, Peter Vinct, Cornelius Lamasney, Patrick Brennan, Daniel Brennan, Thomas Brennan, Wm. March, Michael McCormack, Laurence Hearty, Dennis O'Neil, John Murphy, Henry Sharky, Vincent Brignolia, Michael Donnelly, Patrick Sexton, John Gannon, Esper Due and others. Atlanta was in the Stockton parish in charge of Father O'Connor, but in the early '80s it was transferred to the Modesto parish. Years later Father O'Connor had Atlanta again under his charge, and he was succeeded after his death by Father Wm. McGough. During his administration the old edifice was repainted and remodeled, and some handsome stained glass windows put in that had been in the St. Agnes chapel, Stockton. In 1918 the Atlanta church was transferred to the Manteca parish, which included the two places named and Lathrop. Father Marchisio is in charge, with headquarters at Manteca.

A little town like Escalon is fortunate in having a progressive paper like the Escalon Tribune, now owned and edited by Oscar H. Neil, who published an excellent historical edition of Escalon in December, 1921. The paper was started by F. S. Thornton in 1912; later his brother purchased a half interest and they conducted it until 1915. Then they sold the plant to S. L. Morgensen, who in turn sold it to Louis Mayers. He engaged Oscar

S. Neil as manager of the paper and in December, 1917, he took charge. The Tribune at this time was badly run down. Mr. Neil in giving the history of the paper frankly stated, "In September, 1918, the farmers bought the Tribune for us. In September, 1921, we became sole owner, proprietor, giving the farmers a chattel mortgage on the plant. In January, 1920, we installed a six-column quarto press that can be geared up to print 1,800 papers an hour. In June, 1920, we installed a 30-inch paper cutter and in September, the same year, a Mergenthaler linotype. The local circulation has doubled."

The Escalon Water Company is the result of a small body of men who formed and joined together for the purpose of supplying the town with water. The company sold stock at ten dollars per share and none could obtain the water unless they were shareholders. Later the shares were bought up by capitalists and the company incorported under the name of the Escalon Water and Light Company. They installed an electric motor, ran water pipes through the main portion of the town and erected a high steel tank. In 1919 they installed a new motor of twenty-five horsepower with an automatic switch, the pump delivering 350 gallons a minute.

The town has an excellent body of about thirty volunteer firemen, organized in 1913, but a very poor apparatus for extinguishing fires. In December, 1920, the volunteers were reorganized and at that time they elected Frank Sieglekoff chief and Barney Berlinken and Harry Carlson, first and second engineers. Perl Waltz was elected captain of the hose company and George Nelson captain of the chemical tank. The fire alarm for many years was bell set on a tower in Escalon park. Recently they made a big improvement by installing a siren, operated automatically by an electric motor.

The Escalon Women's Improvement Club was organized in November, 1911, in the Athletic club house now called the Community hall. At that time about sixty women assembled and organized under the name suggested. They held their meetings in the Woodmen, Leighton and other halls until January, 1915, when Miss Alice Jones deed them the old two-story brick home together with two and a half acres of land surrounding it. Several hundred dollars were expended in fitting up the place and they now have fine headquarters. Their first work was in the building of an engine house on the corner of a lot owned by Mrs. Martha Pickens. In 1914, by permission of the Santa Fe Railroad, they filled up the unsightly hole on their property near the depot, and planting trees and rose bushes made a pretty park. They were among the first to suggest the building of good roads and every year they inaugurated a clean-up day. They saw that the child labor laws were enforced and installed public drinking fountains, and after the town became dry pressure was brought to bear for the removal of the large liquor signs that had long disgraced the town.

Gustafson-Thompson Post, American Legion, was organized April 27, 1921, with thirty-two charter members. Over sixty ex-service men were present from Ripon, Modesto, Lodi and Stockton. The following are the charter members: Frank Swass, Dayton C. Flagg, B. Berlingen, F. P. Feliz, H. N. Daubenbis, H. M. Carlson, O. H. Bergen, J. T. Boone, Z. W. Ridley, S. E. Bixler, Louis Betti, Charles Schneider, Alfred W. Adams, Galen L. Albertson, Roy B. Light, Jacob L. Monk, Grover Mahon, John M. McLean, Henry Dughi, Ray Drew, Ernest Kiffe, Claude V. Biggs, John Westgate, Gunner Wiotti, Lloyd Liesy, Edgar Littlefield, Otis C. Powell, R. J. Harder, Otis Lease, C. E. Burnett, Hugh S. Litzenberg and Delmar Von Glahn.

Ellis

Somewhere in this history I state that railroads can build up or ruin a town. Ellis, which gave Tracy its initial growth, is an illustration. Today you can scarcely see where stood the town, but it is a part of country history and briefly we will notice it. Ellis received its beginning from a place clled Wickland. It was a small settlement founded in 1861 on Old River, and was the point where vessels came to load with coal, and the inhabitants of Wickland believing that Ellis would soon be a prosperous town moved to that point. The town grew quite rapidly and in November, 1870, it contained some forty-five or fifty buildings of all descriptions, including two hotels, a store, blacksmith shop, warehouse, saloon and livery stable, but ten years later it was practically deserted.

Tracy

Along about 1878 the Southern Pacific Railroad built a branch road to San Francisco, by the way of Martinez, and extended the road along the West Side of Fresno, making a junction at Tracy. They made this a terminal railroad point and the "laying off" place of hundreds of their employees. This gave the town a permanent foundation, and nearly all of the inhabitants of Ellis moved their business houses and homes to Tracy. Among the first hotels were the Tracy Hotel, conducted by Edward Waschuth, the Castle Hotel moved up from Ellis and the San Joaquin Hotel, managed by Charles Ludwig. The town began to build up slowly, but sure, and in 1888 Front Street was almost solidly lined with

business houses for nearly a half mile. A fire swept through June 19 of that year and destroyed entirely the business part of the city. Starting in Mrs. Mary Mannis' restaurant near the corner of North D and Front streets, it destroyed four buildings belonging to Mrs. Anna Fairchild, the Mann restaurant, Mrs. Kepler's vegetable stand, D. Silverstein, dry goods, Edward Curran, Commercial Hotel, Peter Kalni, saloon, C. A. D. Burschke, four stores, Lydia Cox, millinery, C. A. Deglisy, grocery store, and postoffice, Charles A. Slack, Arlington hotel, Fabian & Co., general merchandise, Henry Ludwig, saloon, Odd Fellows' building, Henry Statemeon, saloon, Grant Wilson, dry goods, Dr. J. L. Murrell's office, F. O. Housken's office and law library, Cunale Bros., general store, Mrs. Maurice Byrne's bakery, Ernest Gieseke, livery stable.

The buildings were all of wooden construction except the Odd Fellows' three-story brick. It was believed that this building would check the fire but the wind was so strong it carried the flames over and around the building and it was soon on fire in the upper stories. The Odd Fellows were among the heaviest losers as they lost all of their paraphernalia and furniture entailing a loss of over $15,000.

In 1910 the city was surveyed and laid off by City Engineer Robb and the plan was approved July 22 by the trustees. The town covered considerable ground, 6,600 feet north and south, and 4,500 feet, east and west. It was incorporated in 1910 as a city of the sixth class with a population of 2,000. The first city election took place in April and the following officers were elected: Abe Grunauer, mayor; Dave R. Payne, Wm. Schmidt, Charles Canole and James Lamb, trustees. In the second election, April 8, 1912, the women voted for the first time and the entire set of officers were re-elected. The officers elected in 1914 were: D. R. Payne, Nelson S. Dwelly, W. G. Lang, Thomas Garner, Fred Penny, O. E. Lee and W. J. McArdle, trustees; J. D. Van Ormer, treasurer; and Ben R. Clark, who later resigning, Geo. Frerichs was appointed clerk. The present officers are Nelson S. Dwelly, D. R. Payne, W. G. Lang, Thomas Garner, nd Sullivan, trustees; Geo. L. Frerichs, clerk; and J. H. Canale, treasurer. The city hall, a very pretty two-story brick, was erected in 1917 at a cost of $15,000. In the rear of the city hall is housed the fire apparatus, a $6,000 La France chemical and motor pump, together with a large steam engine purchased from the San Francisco fire department for $150. It is held as a reserved engine and will play five heavy streams of water. They have a volunteer department, a fire alarm system and a siren run by motor power.

In 1868 a few of the families of Ellis met one day, says Thomas Garner, and organized the Willows district school, and by subscriptions built a small schoolhouse. In 1878 the school had an enrollment of thirty-six scholars. At that time the exodus from Ellis to Tracy took place and the inhabitants in moving took the schoolhouse with them. It was moved to a lot then owned by Dr. Luce. Sometime later the Pacific Improvement Company deeded the school trustees two lots for school purposes. The school was moved to those lots and in time an additional room was built. Still the cry was more room and it became necessary to rent outside rooms. In 1910 the trustees decided to call for bonds for an up-to-date building to cost in the neighborhood of $35,000. The bonds were voted by the citizens at a special bond election and carried by a big majority. On October 27, 1911, the cornerstone was laid by the Odd Fellows under the auspices of Summer Lodge No. 177.

The Tracy Carnival

The three days carnival in October, 1910, was only one of the many joyful events of the progressive city. The citizens had voted Vesta Ludwig as queen of the carnival, and she appointed Ruth Groinmett, Ella Miller and Lila Hart as her maids of honor. On arrival at the throne the Queen was welcomed to the city by the Rev. W. L. Fredrich and after the coronation C. G. Goodwin as chairman of the executive committee presented the Queen and her attendants purses of money as the gifts of the people. Mayor Abe Grunauer then tendered her the keys of the city and she then read her proclamation to the people bidding them have a good time during her reign as Queen, the fun ending Saturday with a masquerade ball.

The Presbyterians were the first religious denomination in Tracy, dating back to 1878, when the worshippers assembled in the homes of their members. In the fall of 1886 they erected a small wooden edifice at a cost of $2,000, and it was used as a union church for several years. Last year they erected a neat little brick edifice, the brick being obtained from the old brick pottery at Carnegie. The members and other persons assisted in the good work, and the building was erected at no great cost. The Methodists, either the German or English, held services in that district long before the founding of Tracy. After the Presbyterians erected their edifice of wood, the German and English Methodists united and held religious services in the Presbyterian Church.

The Catholics also had their services. Father O'Connor of St. Mary's parish visited Tracy once a month, and mass was celebrated in the

railroad section house. In 1888 James Egan, Dennis Looney and Edward Kern, interesting themselves in the erection of a church, obtained subscriptions for that purpose and purchasing a lot a pretty little building was erected. St. Bernard's Church was erected on the site of the old building in 1911, Father Moran being in charge of the parish.

The Lutherans were holding services in Tracy twenty-two years ago, Rev. Koenig from San Francisco visiting the town monthly. They erected a small edifice, which was much too small for their use in 1921. In that year they erected a concrete house of worship at a total cost of $7,600, the building costing $6,000. It was dedicated in March, 1922, by the Rev. George C. Jacobson of Stockton, who was the pastor from 1908 to 1918.

A building of which the Tracyites may well be proud is their Union high school, erected in 1917. A union high school district was formed, namely, the Tracy, Carnegie, Naglee, Jefferson and Lammersville districts and cheerfully voted bonds of $100,000 for a high school. The building, the fourth of its kind in the county, is located on a twelve-acre tract east of the town and faces the State Highway. Built in the mission style of architecture it contains eighteen classrooms together with a large auditorium seating nearly 1,000 people and a meeting place for the Farm Bureau and any public and civic event. It was dedicated May 1, 1917, Dr. J. S. West, "the father of the West Side high school," receiving much praise for his untiring efforts for a broader and higher education. After a parade all marched to the new building and entered the auditorium. The president of the board of trustees, William Schlossman, as chairman of the meeting, called upon the Odd Fellows to dedicate the building. After the performance of the beautiful ceremony, Grand Master Clinton H. McCormick delivered an address appropriate to the occasion. On December 7, 1922, there was another interesting educational event, the dedication of Tracy's second fine grammar school building. Located in the western part of town, it is of brick construction finished in stucco and occupies an acre and a half of ground. It is designed in the unit system with a handsome assembly hall, class room, gymnasium and all other rooms in the latest improvement.

Sumner lodge No. 177, I. O. O. F. was instituted in Ellis September, 1870, by Grand Master C. W. Dannals, assisted by Past Grands Dean Woolf and Levinsky. It was instituted with five charter members, each one elected to office except John C. Bonney. The first officers were: H. L. Atherton, noble grand; Martin Lammers, vice grand; E. Wacksmuth, secretary, and E. B. Stiles, treasurer. That evening they initiated Phillip Fabian, R. A. Murphy, Jr., Olaf Nelson, William S. Law, and Charles Herring. September 1, 1921, they celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the lodge with a street parade, some seventy members in line, led by the Tracy band, followed by a program in their hall.

Few Odd Fellows have had the trials of Sumner lodge, their building destroyed by fire not once but twice, in 1875, and in the big fire of 1898. Their first home in Ellis was in a small wooden structure owned by Herring, the lodge renting the second story. This building was burned in 1875. The lodge then erected a two-story building and moved it to Tracy in 1878. The lodge increased in membership and wealth, and in 1896 they erected on Front Street a handsome three-story brick, one of the prettiest buildings in the county. In the fire of '98 their building was completely gutted with a loss of $15,000 and only $7,500 insurance. As they had not paid in full for the building it was a severe loss, but with undaunted hearts they resolved to rebuild, and in time erected the present handsome structure. It was mortgaged in part to John Garwood of Stockton, but as soon as the crops of 1900 were harvested, Martin Lammers took over the mortgage, which was cancelled April 30, 1921, when the lodge celebrated the 102nd anniversary of American Odd Fellowship, the mortgage being burned with great ceremony.

The name of Samaria Rebekah lodge No. 193, was one of several names suggested by Past Grand Rudolph Gnekow, a very active Stockton Odd Fellow. While attending the installation of the officers of Sumner lodge in January, 1891, he observed that quite a number of the women of Tracy were the wives and daughters of the Odd Fellows. He suggested that they institute a Rebekah lodge in the county. It was instituted April 29, 1891, by Deputy District Grand Master George Schuler, assisted by Hoyle Greenwood as grand marshal and S. M. Spurrier, grand secretary. The following officers were elected and installed: Mrs. Mary Castle, noble grand; Ella McNeil, vice grand; Caroline J. Buschke, recording secretary; James C. Allen, financial secretary, and James Martin, treasurer. The officers were installed by District Deputy Grand President Mrs. Marion Greenwood, assisted by Etta Tinkham as grand marshal, both from Lebanon lodge, Stockton.

Tracy Parlor No. 1866, N. S. G. W., was instituted on Thursday evening, September 29, 1922, with the following officers: George L. Frerichs, past president; James E. Shields, president; Henry Brink, recording secretary; W. M. Lewis, financial secretary; W. S. Peck, treasurer; John Fredericks, marshal. A banquet was given at the San Joaquin Hotel, after the installation. Among the toasts offered

as "Our State," W. B. Nutter, of Stockton, "Tracy Parlor, No. 186," J. E. Shields of Tracy; "Stockton Parlor," E. M. Bransford of Stockton; "How a Successful Parlor Should Be Conducted," Ewald M. Grunsky; "The Ladies," George Housken of Stockton.

West Side Lodge No. 118, K. P., was instituted March 10, 1885, with about twenty-five members. The first officers elected and installed were Martin Loomis, past chief chancellor; Charles Ludwig, chancellor; J. S. Moulton, vice-chancellor; Wm. Schult, prelate; Wm. Pruser, treasurer; J. S. Moulton.

The West Side Irrigation District began operations in 1918. The total cost of construction was $495,000. It has a bonded indebtedness of $42.26 an acre. Its source of supply is Old River, really the San Joaquin. The intake canal is 550 feet in length, 25 feet wide on the bottom and carries a depth of 6 feet at low tide. The upper canal pumps, four in number, each throws 10,000 gallons an hour, with a combined capacity of approximately 125 acre feet every 24 hours. This canal is seven miles long, 10 feet wide on the bottom and has 14.41 miles of laterals. At the lower canal are three more huge pumps with a capacity of 96 acre feet every 24 hours. This canal is nine miles long, with a six-foot bottom and has 10.71 miles of laterals. The water from these canals will irrigte over 30,000 acres of land in what is known as the West Side, Naglee, Burk and the Banta Carbona districts. To celebrate the event the Tracy Chamber of Commerce sent out invitations to all the country round about and to the leading irrigationists of the state. It was a great May 22, 1921, and after the visitors had been taken over the thirty-five miles drive in viewing the canals they assembled at the high school building, where the following program was given: Selection by high school orchestra; address of welcome, Assemblyman B. S. Crittenden; address, A. L. Cowell of Stockton; selection, high school orchestra; address, R. T. Evans, treasurer Federal Land Bank of California; address, Dr. Elwood Meade, chairman land settlement board of California; selection, high school orchestra; address, C. E. West, appraiser Federal Land Bank; address, Frank Adams, irrigation manager of Department of Agriculture.

CHAPTER XXIV

LODI, THE TOKAY CITY

TWELVE miles north of Stockton lies Lodi, the Queen City of the San Joaquin Valley. It excels all other cities not so much in the number of its population, about 7,000, nor in its area, about one mile square; but it excels in its progress, government, civil pride, splendid churches and schools, handsome residences and social qualities. It owns its own lighting and water plant, sixteen miles of fine asphalt streets, sewerage system, handsome little theater, and fine hotel. And during the past year it has expended over $1,638,000 in municipal improvements, public service utilities, business houses and private dwellings.

Soon after the Civil War J. C. Layman arrived overland and obtained from a man named Spencer his claim to 160 acres of land where now stands Lodi. He got the land for a span of horses. The land was so thickly covered with brush in many places that it was almost impossible to force one's way through. He bought several acres from R. L. Wardrobe, whose land was adjoining Layman's on the east side, at $2.50 an acre. He then owned some 240 acres of land on what is now north of Lodi Avenue and west of the Central Pacific Railroad. Layman with his family lived in a rudely constructed house on what is now West Walnut Street between Sacramento and School Streets. In 1867 he sold the entire tract to R. L. Wardrobe and Allen C. Ayers for $6.50 an acre and moved to Merced.

When the engineers of the Central Pacific Railroad Company started to find the best and cheapest route from Sacramento to Stockton they made three preliminary surveys over northern San Joaquin County. One of these surveys was through Woodbridge straight into El Dorado Street, Stockton, a second survey about a mile east of Woodbridge, and a third survey over the route where now lies Lodi. Woodbridge was their choice of routes, but it is said the owners of the land refused to give them the right-of-way and asked for damages far in excess of the value of the land. Others say that the engineers were advised to locate their track farther east on the high land, as the Woodbridge route was frequently flooded from the high waters of the Mokelumne River. Woodbridge was a thriving town with a farming community surrounding it, and on tidewater with river communication to the ocean, while the Lodi section appeared to be a waste of sand, forest, trees, sage brush and jackrabbits.

After the survey had been made through Lodi, A. T. Ayers, John U. Magley, R. L. Wardrobe and E. Lawrence petitioned the railroad company to locate a station on their land. As a bonus the three owners first named agreed if a station was there built and a town laid off to give the railroad every odd lot in the proposed town and a railroad reservation of twelve acres in the center of the town. Although the land at that time was of no great value, worth only the Government price $2.50 an acre, it was a good proposition and the company quickly accepted it. The survey was made in the spring of 1869, by the company's surveyor, Isaac C. Smith. He laid off the new town about one-half mile square, true to the points of the compass. It was a tract of 166 acres and included twenty-four acres of Magley's land, twenty-five acres of the Ayres tract and fifty-five acres of the Wardrobe property. A railroad reservation unfortunately was plotted in the center of the town. And now it is a great detriment to the city and getting worse every year. The streets were named running from east to west, Cherokee, Stockton, Main, Sacramento, School, and Church; from the north to south, Locust, Elm, Pine, Oak, and Walnut. Cherokee Lane, now the State Highway, was the eastern boundary of the town. The town plat from which this record is taken was filed in the county clerk's office August 25, 1869, by Dr. E. S. Holden of Stockton. The town was named Mokelumne City, but as it caused a confusion with Mokelumne station and Mokelumne Hill the citizens petitioned the legislature and in 1874 the name was changed to Lodi. Why the four-lettered name of Lodi? Nobody knows. Some say, among them George E. Lawrence, that the name was suggested "by the historic event of Napoleon at the Bridge of Lodi." Others say that in jest, it was named Lodi because of a famous four mile running stallion by that name stabled in the town, Lodi at that time being known as "the sporting center."

Pioneer Building

The first building was the house erected by J. U. Magley in 1868 on the corner of what is now Pine and School Streets. After the laying off of the town the first building was a dwelling erected in August, 1869, by I. N. Stretch on the corner of Pine and Sacramento Streets. He also built a store for J. M. Burt & Ivory, who had come up from Woodbridge. The next building in the town was the famous Hooker House, so named after General Hooker, a famous Civil War general. The house was built for a hotel at Lancha Plana. Later it was removed to Campo Seco. In 1869 "Uncle Dan" Crist bought it intending to remove it to Dover on the San Joaquin River. It was moved to Lockeford, loaded on the steamer Pert, which sailed to Woodbridge. Then the future Lodi was founded and Crist then moved the old-timer to the new town. A postoffice was established and Crist was the first appointed postmaster. In the spring of that year, 1869, J. R. Allison built a stable and he and W. Jacobs established a stage line from Mokelumne City to Mokelumne Hill, the line making connections with the railroad. About the same time Thompson & Folger, from Woodbridge, opened a butcher shop, and Byron D. Beckwith opened a drug store. In September, 1870, John E. Spencer and John Flanigan built the Spencer House and it was opened in February, 1871, by Edward Olwell and J. A. Barry. The following year Spencer himself became the proprietor. In October, 1870, a correspondent wrote: "Our town is growing quite rapidly. Last spring we boasted of having eighteen houses, now we have fifty-six. Rev. Dr. Bryant is preparing to erect a church. R. Lefler & Co. are putting up a large hotel fronting 128 feet on two streets. W. B. Arnold has erected a substantial brick building. Charles O. Ivory of Stockton is putting up a two-story buildin for his bride, and R. C. Bosworth, James Ellison, C. M. Boalt, Isaac N. Stretch and Samuel Gray are erecting new homes. Woodbridge is contributing quite liberally towards building up the town, moving their houses to the railroad city. Liberty is sending her citizens, so also is Galt. George Crist, formerly the Woodbridge postmaster, is making improvements in his hotel, and has a big run of custom. Peck & Company are running a daily line of stages to Mokelumne Hill, and strangers are here looking for investments." Ten years later another writer declared, "Lodi owes its existence to the caprice of the railroad magnates. Had the railroad been built through Woodbridge, as at first mapped out, the site of Lodi would today have been a stubblefield. The population is about 800, and the various trades are well represented. Cluff & Smith are dealers in agricultural implements; J. E. Spencer has the only hotel, W. J. Rixon, restaurant and bakery; Ellison & Bunke, livery stable; Mrs. Herrington, millinery; Byron D. Beckwith, postoffice; Ralph Ellis, Lodi flour mill; A. Levinsky, dry goods; Ivory & Greene, general merchandise, and Dr. Williamson is the leading physician."

The Big Fire of 1887

One of the most disastrous fires of Lodi was that of October 11, 1887. It broke out on the roof of the Novelty planing mill and within an hour the principal business blocks bounded by Sacramento, Pine, School and Elm Streets were a smoldering mass of ashes. The only buildings left were the Grangers two-story brick and two dwellings in the north-

ern corner of the block. The fire was first seen by the engineer of the mill, Len Williams, as he came from dinner. He instantly gave the alarm and the whistle of the Lodi flour mill was blown. There was no fire department nor fire apparatus, and the citizens' efforts to check the progress of the flames with buckets of water was a hopeless task. The loss was estimated at $70,000 and among the losers was Martin & Rolland, planing mill; Mrs. A. Prieter, blacksmith shop; C. A. Rich, dwelling; G. W. Hill, jewelry store; J. J. Collins, hardware; H. Marker, saloon; A. C. Chalmers, restaurant; W. D. Smith & Son, butchers; Dougherty & Duffy's saloon; George F. Cluff, real estate; Hanson & Co., druggists; Lee & Juline, saloon; Thompson & Flogers, butchers; Richard Cope, harness and saddle shop; A. J. Larson, restaurant, and John Mundell, butcher.

The Lodi Hall Association

The Grangers general merchandising store was erected in 1876 by the Lodi Hall Association at a cost of $9,750, the contract being let September 2, 1876, to Matthew McCarty, the Stockton contractor of St. Agnes' Academy. The association was incorporatd April 8, 1876, with a capital stock of $20,000, with shares at $25 per share. The directors were Byron D. Beckwith, Amos W. Gove, John Hutchings, Henry Witte, C. C. Stoddard, N. S. Misener and B. F. Langford. The building is the two-story brick now on the corner of Sacramento and Elm streets, and the men who built were the forerunners of the enterprising citizens of Lodi of today. Not satisfied with erecting a fine building for that day they made further improvements in October, '76, by laying a twelve-foot asphalt sidewalk around the entire building.

Lodi Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The fire was a great loss to the Odd Fellows, as they had just gone into the hall the previous year. Lodi lodge No. 259 was organized May 22, 1877, with fifteen charter members. The first officers were: John Rutan, noble grand; Henry Witte, vice grand; Thomas Russell, recording secretary; Allen T. Ayers, financial secretary, and Ezekiel Lawrence, treasurer. The additional charter members were: Past Grands C. V. Williamson, Morgan Crawford, Howard M. Craig, Samuel Ferdun, Reuben Pixley and John Hutchins. Where the lodge was organized or their place of meeting I know not. Probably in the same place they meet today, the hall being dedicated June 16, 1886. The hall was dedicated by Grand Master C. T. Eachran, assisted by brothers from the Stockton lodges. The ceremony was followed by a splendid program of musical and literary exercises. Then followed a fine supper at the Sargent House given by the Daughters of Rebekah, and the receipts of the supper went towards fitting up the new hall.

Flora Rebekah Lodge No. 162

This lodge, with a splendid membership of 154, including fifty-one Odd Fellows, was instituted October 21, 1890. The first officers were Mrs. E. Hunting, noble grand; Mrs. W. B. White, vice grand; Mrs. John Hunting, chaplain; Mrs. W. C. Green, secretary; Mrs. Reuben Pixley, treasurer; Mrs. H. Witte, conductor; Reuben Pixley, inside guard; Henry Witte, right support noble grand; Mrs. Samuel Ferdun, left support noble grand; Mrs. B. Jory, right support vice grand; Mrs. George Hogan, left support vice grand. A few weeks after the instituting of the lodge the staff of Lebanon went to Lodi and conferred the beautiful Rebekah degree on twenty-one candidates. The team was composed of May Neumiller, Mrs. R. Roeblin, Mrs. Hoyle Greenwood, Alice Kafitz, Ida Confer, Amanda Grider, Mrs. C. H. Keagle, Mrs. Sol Confer, Agnes Steiny, George Hornage, Allie Fyfe, Mamie Oldham, Mrs. Harry Hornage, May Woodhull, Grace Farrington, Emma Waters and Jennie Fyfe.

Knights of Pythias

Lodi lodge No. 41, Knights of Pythias is the outgrowth of Pythagoras lodge No. 41, instituted February 18, 1877, by Charles S. Eichelberger, past grand chancellor, assisted by members from the Stockton Knights. The lodge was instituted with a charter membership of fourteen Knights. The following officers were elected and installed: Henry Witte, past chancellor; E. B. Sherman, chancellor commander; H. C. Gillingham, vice chancellor; H. M. Craig, prelate; John Rutan, keeper of records and seals; Frank Davis, master of finance; M. Bruml, master of exchequer; George Kirkland, master at arms; E. W. S. Woods, inside guardian; W. D. Smith, outside guardian. In the spring of 1883 a new lodge was organized by the former members of Pythagoras lodge. The new lodge was hailed as Salem lodge No. 105. The two lodges were united in January, 1887, under the present name Lodi No. 41. Since 1901 the Knights have met in the Odd Fellows hall.

Chosen Friends

At one time, 1882, the Chosen Friends was a popular organization and a council of the order was instituted in Lodi, December 8, with twenty-five members. The following were the elected officers: P. C. C., W. R. Ellis; C. C., J. A. Wilson; O. C., Henry Kinard; prelate, T. A. Wilson; secretary, C. J. Waldren; treasurer, E. R. Pease; W. M., F. N. Copeland; sentinel, S. H. Turndell; medical examiner, Dr. E. A. Burchard.

The 4th of July, 1885

Lodi has always been famed for its celebrations, and their first celebration of America's Natal day is a well-remembered event. Her enterprise in having a free barbecue as the chief feature of the celebration resulted in crowding the town with visitors. Senator B. F. Langford was president of the day, and A. J. Larson, grand marshal. About 10 o'clock in the morning a procession, including a majority of the visitors, was formed at the corner of Sacramento and Elm streets and the march was taken up to Lodi park. The Lodi silver cornet band and the Lodi glee club furnished excellent music. Senator Langford made a short speech of welcome and F. B. Mills read the Declaration of Independence, Charles Ferdun gave a declamation, and Joel A. Snell supplied the original poetry. The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. W. R. Gober, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. N. W. Lane. The oration was delivered by Judge Van R. Patterson, who did himself and Stockton credit. Foot races, base ball, other games and dancing supplied all the enjoyment that was needed after the general attack on the roasted ox, until 4 o'clock, when the horrible organization of Calethumpians paraded and then indulged in literary exercises.

Hartford Post, G. A. R.

The Grand Army of the Republic is fast being mowed down by the scythe of Old Father Time, and in a few more years their record will be complete. In 1890 there were quite a number of the old guard living in Lodi, and on a Saturday evening, May 12, 1890, thirty-three of them assembled and organized a Grand Army Post. They selected the name of Admiral Farragut's famous flagship Hartford as the name of their post. The following officers were elected: T. F. Tracy, captain; John Archer, post commander; Reuben Pixley, senior vice-commander; J. W. Horton, junior vice-commander; B. M. Vichey, adjutant; Eli Dayton, quartermaster; J. J. Robinson, surgeon; Lemon Williams, chaplain; A. A. McClelland, officer of the day. They were mustered in a few days later by Judge Buckley, the newly elected commander.

The Moquelemos Grant Celebration

Probably the most heart-felt celebration ever held in Lodi was that of May 19, 1876, when the settlers in that section celebrated their victory over the Central Pacific Railroad which claimed a large section of their lands. The contest between the settlers and the railroad was in the courts for many years and finally reaching the Supreme Court of the United States, May 8, 1876, the following joyful news was received by Henry S. Sargent of Stockton by telegraph from Congressman Horace F. Page: "Case of Newhall versus Sanger decided for the settlers, sustained in every point." The settlers were so happy over the fact that they would not be dispossessed of their homes that they resolved to celebrate the event with a big barbecue, a monster parade, an oration, games, baseball, and other amusements. Stockton had been invited and an excursion train of twenty-two cars attended the celebration. The crowd of over 2,000 citizens, including the Stockton Guards and firemen both in full uniform, the Knights of Pythias and the San Joaquin band. There was a short parade, an oration by Joseph H. Budd and then the barbecue, in the Lodi park. An immense crowd for that day were in attendance, from 10,000 to 15,000 people from all parts of the county.

The Salem District School

James A. Sollinger, then county superintendent, said in an address in 1883, that at first the school districts were designated by numbers and the children few in number and the school houses far apart. The section around Lodi was known as school district No. 2. The school commissioners were J. H. Woods, D. J. McNeil and Otis Newton. The district included both sides of the Mokelumne River. In 1858 the districts were given names and the Lodi district was known as Henderson, named after Thomas J. Henderson, the first school census marshal. In 1859 the district was divided and that portion south of the river was known as Salem district. In that year the county superintendent, L. C. Van Allen, appointed John Coldwell and George D. Compton as the school trustees of the new district. The first teacher of the school was J. P. Carleton, later a teacher in the Stockton schools. He was succeeded by Hamilton Wermouth, in the spring of 1860. The teacher first named was paid his salary from a subscription fund donated by the farmers. Wermouth was paid from the state and county fund, it amounting to the magnificent sum of $86.85. There was not a dollar in the Salem school fund, and when the trustees gave the teacher the order for his salary, they "fired him" and refused to permit him to continue teaching. Wermouth was determined to continue his school work. Going to a Mr. Willhelm near the ferry he rented the second story of his home and continued his school teaching. The third teacher was a pedagogue who liked his toddy. He would try to conduct his school while under the influence of liquor and one day a trustee gave him a severe caning, and he was discharged. The fourth teacher, Mr. Foster, was very successful in his school work.

The first schoolhouse in the Salem district was built in 1858 on the south side of the Mokelumne River on the land owned by Ezekiel Lawrence. The money for the building was subscribed by the settlers, and the lumber obtained in the mountains was brought to the site by Victor and Peter Jahant. The doors, windows, sash and furniture for the building were made by Mr. Lawrence, who was a carpenter. After the division of the district the little schoolhouse was removed to a point about a mile and a half further south on what is now known as the Barnhart tract. After the railroad came through, the building was again moved this time to the present location of the Salem school. It was again moved to make way for a larger building, and for several years it was the home of James Hutchins. Lucille Lefeber in a newspaper article published some years ago gives a different account of the first school, which consisted of one room and was located on the northwest corner of Pine and School tSreets, hence the name of the street. She wrote: "The first schoolhouse on the present Salem school grounds was built in 1872. It was 30x40 feet, two stories high, and cost $2,160. In 1881 a one-room addition was added and the next year another room was added in the yard." The "Lodi Sentinel" published at that time speaks of one building as "the kitchen" and of the other as "the woodshed". Before the last room was added, the extra pupils were housed in Stoddard's hall, which is now the Cosmopolitan hotel, at the corner of East Oak and Main streets. The enrollment at that time was 193. Professor Russell was the principal when the present Salem school was erected. The old building was moved to West Pine Street, where it was used for the dining room of the old Lodi Hotel for years. A pupil in this school was Laura DeForce Gordon, one of the first advocates for woman suffrage and the second woman in the state admitted to the practice of law.

The present Salem school, a wooden two story structure, was built in 1883 at a cost of $12,000, some say $15,000. It is located on Stockton near Walnut street and was quite a school building in its day. The county superintendent in speaking of it said "This magnificent school building with its mighty dome to the heavens is a monument to the enterprise and energy of the citizens of Lodi and Salem district." It was dedicated October 13, 1883, with the following invocation by the Rev. T. B. Palmer; solo "The Old Stone Mill", Lizzie Richardson; opening address, J. A. Sollinger, quintette, "Twilight on the Beach" Lizzie Richardson, Mary Wright, Florence Russell, W. C. Green and D. L. Spotts; character recitation, "The Black Horse and His Rider," Cyrus Newton; solo, "When the Robins Nest Again" Lizzie Richardson, closing remarks Professor O. E. Swain; benediction by the Rev. E. B. Palmer. At the close of the exercises those present enoyed a dance to the music of Boswell's orchestra, comprising Messrs. Boswell, Brattan, Andy Ware and George E. Lawrence. A few years later it was decided to form a high school to include the following districts: Salem, Harmony, Live Oak and Alpine district. An election for school trustees was held in the districts named July 11, 1891, and the following trustees elected: James A. Anderson from Salem, T. P. Heath, Harmony; George Hazen, Live Oak, and M. C. Dow, Alpine. In organizing as a school board John A. Anderson was elected president and George Goodcell, clerk. A part of the grammar school was given over to the high school which was known as the Lodi High School.

The following teachers were the principals of the school up to 1907. O. E. Swain, Freeman B. Mills, Wm. Piper, Edward McCourt, Mr. Somers, C. Adams; 1891, E. B. Wright, Eugene Hogan, M. C. Dow, F. B. Wooten, 1902, George M. Steele, 1904, John Anderson, John Williams, 1911, William Inch.

The Emerson School

The Salem school in 1904 was more than crowded with pupils and as more school room was necessary the trustees called for a bond issue of $25,000 for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting a large wooden building. The bonds were voted and the trustees purchased a block of land just four blocks from Sacramento street between Elm and Pine streets. They named it Emerson after the famous essayist, and it was dedicated in 1907, the last of the fire-trap school buildings.

The Union High School

A mass meeting was held May 18, 1911, for the purpose of discussing the question of a Union high school for the northern part of the county. George E. Lawrence was elected chairman of the meeting and L. V. Peterson secretary. It was resolved to organize a high school to include the Lodi, Lockeford, Victor, Henderson, Woodbridge, Alpine, La Fayette and Houston districts. It was proposed to bond these districts for $150,000, the bond election to take place December 14, 1911. The night before the election there was an immense mass meeting in the opera house which was addressed by Hillard E. Welch, George M. Steele, the Rev. E. B. Winning of the Methodist church, Wm. Inch, principal of the high school, and Hugh McNoble. On the morning of the election there was a parade of over 1000 school children, carrying flags and

banners. The vote for the bonds was 931 for and only 366 against. The bonds were sold at a premium of $12,000. The trustees selected as the high school site the twelve-acre tract of Thomas Hutchings just west of the limits of Lodi. There was as usual in every progressive movement, considerable opposition to this site. And at the election for trustees, April 5, 1912, the knockers tried unsuccessfully to elect a new board of trustees, but the old board were re-elected, by a handsome majority. In 1919 the trustees erected a splendid high school in honor of the American Legion and named it Clyde Needham, in honor of the first Lodi boy to die on the battlefields of France. It is built of hollow tile and cost $110,000. Contractors declare it the final work in school construction and equipment. It has ten rooms, including the study room, which has a seating capacity of 400. The school will accommodate 200 pupils. The study hall is fitted with a stage and dressing rooms. There is also a projection room for moving pictures. The social science department is equipped with gas ranges, modern kitchen, dining room and other appliances. There is also a fine manual training shop. The school was opened to students on March 1st. The board of trustees follows: J. C. Kellar, William H. Faust, George A. Keagle.

The school was dedicated February 22, 1921, with very impressive ceremonies including a parade of the American Legion, Woman's Relief Corps, Boy Scouts, Golden Star mothers who lost their sons, and school children led by the Tokay band with Mayor John S. Montgomery as grand marshal, assisted by Walter Jahant, Harry T. Bailey, E. A. Thompson and H. L. Emerson. On arrival at the front of the school building the following program was given, singing of "America" by Mrs. Mary MacAdam Yerbury; prayer, Rev. Charles Price; address, Maj. W. P. Garrison; address, Governor W. D. Stephens; presentation of flag to school by Mrs. Belle Wright for Hartford Corps No. 49, W. R. C.; solo, "Flanders Requiem," Mrs. Yerbury; address, Maj. W. A. Mason, commander of Needham's corps; "Star Spangled Banner," Tokay band. During the afternoon Governor Stephens was given a lunch in the Hotel Lodi as the guest of Maj. W. E. Garrison, Mayor John S. Montgomery, H. E. Welch, John B. Cory, J. M. Blodgett, Dr. J. P. Sargent, J. V. Bauer, V. R. Larson, George H. Moore, T. G. Elwert and Marshall Dement. That evening there was an entertainment in the Lodi theater for the benefit of the Tokay band, the proceeds to go towards paying for their new uniforms.

A second fine school building was erected in March, 1922, at a cost approximately of $65,000, in the southern part of the city on what is known as the Sturla tract. The building, 125x210 feet, is of concrete and hollow tile with a composition roof. The structure which contains six class rooms, including a manual training department, domestic science room, model dining room, large assembly hall capable of seating 400 people, library and board room, with offices for the superintendent and principal. The assembly hall will be fitted with a large stage with all the necessary equipment. The class rooms will be arranged around a patio, with covered walks connecting with each room.

The Methodist Episcopal Church

Approaching Lodi on a Sunday evening the traveler's attention is called to an unusual light in the horizon. Coming near he sees that it is a brilliantly electrically lighted revolving cross, some eighty feet in the air, surmounting the tower of the Methodist Episcopal church. It is a beautiful temple of worship of brick and red sandstone, erected in 1919 at a cost of $50,000, the outgrowth of the evangelistic work of the Rev. Colin Anderson, a Methodist circuit preacher, who held services in that vicinity in the winter of 1861 and '62. His circuit included the Live Oak and Woodbridge churches. Several years later the Rev. J. H. Bryant located in the Woodbridge region and he found forty-six Methodists in that vicinity. After the founding of Mokelumne city quite a number of Methodists settled in the town, and services were held in their homes with the Rev. J. W. Bryant as pastor.

The Burning of the Church

In 1870 the Christians of the town concluded to erect a house of worship. It was planned to erect a chapel at a cost of $1,500, a Union church in which all denominations could hold services except the Mormons. Unfortunately the building caught fire by some unknown means about 2 o'clock in the morning of February 7, 1878, when nearly completed and was entirely destroyed. With the characteristic energy that has always animated the people of Lodi the citizens held a meeting that evening and resolved to immediately rebuild the church and pay the debt on the destroyed building amount to $600. Subscriptions were called for and some $700 subscribed on the spot. The Methodists of the town having a complete organization, now took up the work and erected a church on the same lot as the destroyed structure, corner of Oak and School streets. One of the charter members of the church was George W. Hill, and in the farewell meeting in the pioneer building February 20, 1920, he said that they occupied the church for forty-five years. During that time

and later the following pastors have been in charge: Revs. J. W. Bryant, 1870; E. K. Belknap, '73; E. P. Walker, '75; Hazen White, '77; Charles Haswell, '79; Thomas B. Palmer, '82; W. R. Gober, '84; Edward E. Dodge, '85; Seneca Jones, '86; J. L. Mann, '91; H. Copeland, 1902; Hindson, '04; E. B. Winning, '07; W. P. Grant, '20; J. H. Troxell, '22; the present pastor is H. B. Beers.

The Congregational Church

It is on record that the Congregational Church was organized March 6, 1862, and that "their first services were held in a barn." Proof of their organization at this time was given in March, 1912, when they held their Golden anniversary. In March, 1872, says another account, a Congregational Church of nine members was formed, with the Rev. O. A. Ross of Lockeford as their acting pastor. Mrs. Gertie DeForce Cluff said in the Valley Review in December, 1878, that the church was organized with the following members: Mrs. Crounch, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Elliott, and Mrs. Collins. The first pastor was Rev. W. C. Stewart, who rode ten miles to attend services in all kinds of weather. In 1878 the membership had increased to twenty, the organization took a new start and the idea of building a church was determined upon and the following officers elected: Edward Elliott, Sr., and Charles Elliott, deasons, and Charles Elliott, secretary and treasurer, with Dr. Johnson, O. Gillespie, Edward Elliott, Sr., Thomas Farchilds, Charles Elliott, Allen T. Ayers, and L. S. Morse, trustees.

In September of that year the first Congregational society was organized with Mrs. W. C. Stewart as president; Mrs. Scott, vice-president; Mrs. Collins, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. L. M. Morse, Mrs. A. T. Ayers, Mrs. Thomas Fairchilds, Mrs. Merwin and Mrs. S. P. Sabic, directors.

A lot was obtained on School Street near Lockeford and a small wooden church erected at a cost, building and furniture, of $3,200. As the congregation increased in numbers additions were made to the building. During the pastorate of the Rev. F. M. Washburn, from 1904-11, the present large structure was erected. The following are some of the pastors during the past years: Rev. W. C. Stewart, C. C. Corwin, N. W. Lane, George B. Allen, John W. Brier, Jr., George H. DeKay, M. Washburn, who resigned in December, 1911, because of ill health, W. L. Schwimley and Charles S. Price.

The Episcopalians

Although few in number the Episcopalians are an enthusiastic body of Christians. Organized early in the year 1900 they held services in a public hall, and T. C. Hawley acted as lay reader of the service of worship. Along about 1909 although with only a few hundred dollars in the treasury the vestrymen began making plans for a chapel and a church home. The following year they obtained a site for a church, corner of Lee and Locust streets, and at a cost of $3,000 erected a very pretty edifice, which was completed in September of that year. For a time the Rev. D. O. Kelley of San Francisco was the missionary in charge, conducting the services once a month. The remaining Sundays T. C. Hawley conducted the services. Rev. John Morgan conducted services along about 1893 and in 1911 they had a permanent rector, Rev. W. H. Hawkins, who preached his first sermon May 7 of that year. In 1919 the vestrymen called the Rev. George B. D. Stewart, who had supplied the pulpit of St. John's Church, Stockton, while the rector was in France. Rev. Stewart died in 1922.

The Incorporation of Lodi

The incorporation of Lodi as a city of the sixth class was under discussion as early as 1903, but the opposition to an incorporation at that time, prevented its attainment. According to the law governing cities of the sixth class it was necessary for a majority of the citizens within the limits of the proposed city to petition the board of supervisors to call an election for the citizens to vote upon the question of incorporation. The opposition of the saloon keepers to the movement naturally increased the desire of the better class of citizens for incorporation, and in October, 1906, a petition was presented to the board for supervisors by W. A. Young, Max Elwert, W. A. Spooner and George M. Steele, petitioning the board to call an election for the incorporation of the city of Lodi. As there was a large excess of names the petition was granted and the election called.

The business men were the leaders in the movement, and as they were desirous of hearing a business man's opinion upon the question, they sent an invitation to J. R. Broughton to address them. Mr. Broughton was a banker of Modesto, a business man and one of the leading movers in the incorporation of that city twenty years previous. A mass meeting was held in the Lodi Opera House November 20, 1906. At the conclusion of the address the business men nominated a ticket comprising a board of five trustees and other officers. The trustees were to hold office for four years, two or three, as the case might be, to be elected every two years. The charter also called for the election of a clerk, treasurer and marshal. The Business Men's ticket contained the following names for trustees:

George E. Lawrence, A. W. Keeney, J. M. Blodgett, F. O. Hale, and S. W. Beckman; for clerk, Henry E. Ellis; for treasurer, W. H. Lorentz, and for marshal, A. B. Krutz. Keeney and Beckman declined to serve and Leon Villinger and A. C. Rich were appointed. H. E. Ellis declined the nomination of clerk and J. A. McMahon was appointed.

The election was held November 27, 1906, and the incorporation of the city was hotly opposed by the saloon element. The vote for incorporation was two to one for it. The church bells rang out their joyous peals over the victory, and the Stockton Record, congratulating the citizens, said: "When the church bells of the town are rung in honor of the result of an election it is safe to presume that it has been no ordinary political contest. It would be a great thing for Lodi to be able to print on its stationery as in Riverside and other southern towns: 'No saloons in Lodi.'"

First City Officers

The following officers were elected together with their vote for trustees: J. M. Blodgett, 350; F. O. Hale, 362; George E. Lawrence, 290; C. A. Rich, 181; Leon Villinger, 186. For clerk: J. A. McMahon, 269; his opponent, 124. For treasurer, no opposition, W. H. Lorentz, 391. For marshal, H. B. Coleman, no opposition, 374. A few evenings after the election the citizens held a grand ratification meeting in the opera house. The meeting was addressed by Mayor M. J. Gardner and Judge Wm. B. Nutter of Stockton and by local speakers. The meeting was enlivened by the Lodi band and local vocalists. The first meeting of the trustees was held December 7 in the "new city hall on North Sacramento Street." They had no money in the treasury, no fixtures, books or papers of any kind with which to conduct business, and it was suggested that the trustees dig down in their pockets or hold themselves personally responsible for books, furniture, etc.

The following is the official roster of Lodi up to the present time:

Board of trustees—November 27, 1906, president, George E. Lawrence; J. M. Blodgett, C. A. Rich, F. O. Hale, Leon Villinger. April 15, 1912, president, George E. Lawrence; M. J. Blodgett, C. A. Rich, F. O. Hale, C. A. Black. April 20, 1914, president, F. O. Hale; Max Foldendorf, E. M. Keeney, E. E. Deever, C. A. Black. April 15, 1918, president, C. A. Black; Joseph D. Crose, E. M. Keeney, F. O. Hale, John S. Montgomery. April 19, 1920, president, J. S. Montgomery; Joseph D. Crose, C. A. Rich, F. O. Hale, A. D. Hickok. April 17, 1922, president, J. W. Shattuck; John Mettler, Jr., C. A. Rich, F. O. Hale, A. D. Hickok.

Clerk—November 27, '06, J. M. McMahon; March 9, '14. C. A. Rich; April 20, '14, Harvey S. Clark; February 1, '21, John F. Blakely.

Marshal—April 20, '08, H. B. Coleman; August 8, '20, R. B. McClure; April 17, '22, F. Christensen.

Assessor—Nov. 27, '06, J. M. McMahon; March 9, '14, C. A. Rich; April 20, '14, H. S. Clark, Jr.; February 1, '21, John F. Blakely.

Treasurer—April 15, '12, W. H. Lorentz; April 17, '22, W. H. Lorentz.

Tax Collector—April 20, '08, H. B. Coleman; April 15, '18, W. H. Lorentz.

The Water Works and City Hall

Lodi was supplied with water by a corporation as early as 1891 by the Bay City Gas, Water and Electric Works; G. G. Buckland was the president and J. H. Fish the secretary with offices on Pine and Sacramento streets. They sold the plant to the Carey Brothers, who it appears supplied the citizens as did the Bay City company with water and gas. In November, 1901, the proposition was discussed by the citizens of having electric lights in the town. The Carey Brothers took the matter in hand and agreed to establish a lighting plant in Lodi within two months, and putting a very low rate, asked for a two year guarantee. The guarantee was given and the electric lighting plant was installed with a capacity of 500 lights, sufficient at that time to light the town. The lights were turned off at midnight.

After the incorporation of the city the board of trustees, Messrs. Lawrence, Blodgett, Hale, Rich and Villinger, thought it would be a paying proposition for the city to own its own water works. They made a proposition to the Carey Brothers to purchase the plan. They were also running an electric plant, and asked for the whole thing $55,000. It was certainly some hold-up, for in the spring of 1919 the trustees obtained the entire water and power plant for $30,000. The city at the time was bonded for some $130,000 for the plant, a sewer system, public utilities, etc. The trustees took out the old second-hand wrought-iron water pipes used by the old company and put in steel pipes. Then at the water works they erected on iron stanchions 138 feet in height, a 100,000 gallon steel tank; and with it a first class pumping plant. This plant more than paid for itself in a few years, and at present there is a profit sufficient to pay the overhead expenses of the city.

You remember that when the city was incorporated the city office was in a building on North Sacramento Street rented from the county. With the progressive enterprise that has always been characteristic of the board of trustees they concluded in 1912 to have a city hall owned by the city and stop paying rent.

They could not agree as to its location, as some of them wanted to purchase the Gealey lot on North Sacramento Street as the city hall site. The majority of the trustees voted on placing the building next to the pumping station on North Main Street. A two-story brick building was there erected and at a contract price of $3,995. The building was completed and ready for occupation in July, 1912.

Lodi Fire Department

Lodi's first department was composed of volunteers with H. E. Welch the first chief engineer. The department at this time, May, 1911, consisted of two combined chemical and hose wagons drawn by horses. In November, 1911, there was a reorganization of the department comprising some eight men, and E. H. Stark, who had formerly been the fire department chief in Fergus Falls, Minn., was induced to take the chiefship of the Lodi Fire Department. Stark divided the city into four sections, the division lines being Pine Street and the Southern Pacific Railroad track. At the annual election in May, 1920, E. H. Stark was again elected chief. L. H. Rinn was elected vice-president; H. E. Welch, treasurer; Wm. H. Faust, secretary; M. R. Channell, first assistant chief; J. W. Landback, second assistant chief; T. R. Leeck, foreman of Wide-Awake hose company and M. Roracker assistant; Fred Spiekerman, foreman of Alert hose company and Henry Gimbell assistant; John Schaefer, foreman of hook and ladder company and P. W. Lehman assistant; the chemical engine company has George Olenberger for foreman and Wm. Schnabel for assistant.

The city trustees in September, 1920, purchased a Seagrave triple combined fire pump at a cost of $13,000. It is capable of playing three streams of water and one stream will deliver 750 gallons of water per minute, and from three 50-foot lengths of hose a stream of water was thrown from a two-inch nozzle more than 50 feet in the air and a distance of 200 feet. The machine was pumping 1050 gallons a minute at the time.

Lodi's first Board of Trade was organized February 28, 1887, and was known as the Northern San Joaquin County Board of Trade. The board organized by electing W. C. Childs president-recording secretary; J. B. Ruffman, corresponding secretary; T. C. Riggs, treasurer, and C. A. Rich, director, Lodi district. In 1901, April 9, Lodi's Chamber of Commerce was organized to develop the resources of northern San Joaquin County; to include immigration, foster trade and aid and encourage commercial intercourse throughout the county. The board of directors for the first year were C. M. Ferdun, W. W. Henderson, F. W. Beckman, Ed. Hutchings, George Hogan, C. L. Newton, Al. Breitenbucher, A. T. Cowell, J. B. Cory, M. Van Gelder and C. P. Garrison. There are now about 150 members.

The Lodi Press

Lodi's first newspaper, the Valley Review, was published July 20, 1878, by Mrs. Gertie De Force Cluff. It was a small seven-column folio, published weekly. Mrs. Cluff conducted the paper for six years, then sold the plant to Walcott & Cheney. They sold the paper a year later, 1885, to Bloomer & Moore, who failed to make good, and it was attached by the sheriff and sold.

In 1885 Mrs. Cluff started an opposition paper to the Review. It was a five-column eight-page sheet, and a year later she sold to Howell & Matteson. Hoping to make the paper a success by changing the name, they called it the Lodi News. The office was destroyed by fire July 7, 1887, and was not again republished. A second Valley Review was issued August 16, 1888, by Frank Cluff, who had formerly acted as manager for his sister's paper, the Cyclone.

The Lodi Sentinel, still in existence, was first issued July 19, 1881, by W. R. Ellis and J. W. McQuaid. Both men later sold out and took charge of other county papers. Frank E. Ellis and his brother, H. F. Ellis, bought the paper in 1887.

Post Office

Lodi today has one of the prettiest and most convenient postoffices in the county, far and away ahead of the little dark corner it occupied in 1869 when Daniel Crist was the postmaster. This was a wooden building liable to be destroyed at any time, and when the Grangers erected their two-story brick building, northwest corner of Sacramento and Elm Street, Byron Beckwith leased the corner store and was appointed postmaster. About that time there was a young man named Robert L. Graham clerking for Beckwith. He learned the druggist trade and in time bought out the drugstore. The office of postmaster went with it and in 1881 Mr. Graham was appointed to the office and was postmaster through two presidential terms, that of Garfield and Harrison. He might have continued as postmaster, but the postoffice department demanded more room, so fast had the business grown, and the office was removed to Elm Street near Sacramento, with Harvey S. Clark, Jr., as postmaster. Clark held the office through 1902-04-06-11, and was succeeded February 9, 1914, by J. M. McMahon. About this time the office was moved to North Sacramento Street near Locust. McMahon was succeeded by John Blakely, and he by Claude Keagle. The present acting postmaster is Emerson E. Herrick, who enjoys the neat new postoffice leased by the Government of the City Improvement

Company. The building is a two-story brick structure, 65x85 feet floor space, and is equipped in accordance with the plans furnished by the government. This includes a Government-owned cancelling machine, which is given only to offices handling 3,000 pieces of mail per day. The office employs five clerks and four city letter carriers, besides several rural carriers.

Lodi's Progressive Banks

It is of record that a bank was established in Lodi January 21, 1884, with a capital stock of $375,000. The officers were Andrew Sink, president; and John Nevin, manager. The directors and stockholders were C. A. Rick, Augustus Thiel, Andrew Sink, Samuel Ferdun, John Nevin, W. D. Smith, David Kettleman, L. O. Gillespie, J. J. Hubbard, E. R. Pease, Dr. S. P. Hopkins, Dr. C. V. Williamson and E. D. McGreen.

The Bank of Lodi was incorporated June 7, 1888, with a capital stock of $25,000. It was organized by Ex-Senator Ben F. Langford, one of San Joaquin County's progressive citizens, with the following stockholders. T. C. Shaw, O. O. Norton, M. W. Shidy, John B. Cory, E. E. Moran, C. W. Norton, H. B. Backman, Owen Lacey, George McNoble, Gottleibe Doering, W. D. Sturdevant, Otto Spenker, Reuben Fixley, W. H. Lorentz, C. Fatheringham, Max Elwert, J. M. Blodgett, George E. Wilhoit, Ezra Fiske, R. T. Ogden, J. R. Mitchell, George W. Le Moin, F. W. Beckwith, Charles Sollars, Clara E. Love, Harriett D. Shaw, Mary E. Sargent, Mary B. Shidy and Hedwig Lorentz.

The First National Bank was organized March 1, 1905, with a capital stock of $25,000. Fitting up a neat bank in a brick building at 14 Pine Street, they were ready for business September 12. The officers were John B. Cory, president; M. W. Shidy, vice-president; W. H. Lorentz, cashier; J. P. Shaw, assistan cashier, and C. W. Norton, attorney. The officers, together with H. C. Beckman and O. O. Norton, constituted the directors. The bank immediately became so popular that in May, 1909, they increased their stock to $80,000. Again it was increased February, 1911, to $100,000, and in January, 1922, it was increased to $200,000, with a surplus of $120,000.

On April 9, 1907, the directors of the First National Bank organized the Central Savings Bank with the same officers and directors. The stock was $25,000. It was increased to $80,000 in 1909 and to $100,000, February 10, 1911. In June, 1915, these two banks were moved into the corner of the Hotel Lodi building, a handsome three-story pressed brick building erected by the bank. John E. Cory, who had been president of the bank since its organization, resigned December 3, 1921, and W. H. Lorentz was elected president.

In 1916, May 24, the Farmers & Merchants Bank was incorporated, capital stock $25,000. The first officers were Chris Allbright, president; Lot Lund, vice-president; E. B. Doering, secretary, cashier; H. B. Nelson, treasurer, with John Mettler, Jr., Gottlieb Doering, H. C. Large and Peter Joens, directors. Their capital stock in 1923 was increased to $90,000.

The Citizens Bank of Lodi, the fourth bank in the progressive city, was organized in December, 1921, with the following officers and board of directors: John B. Cory, president; Wilson H. Thompson, vice-president; Frederick Spoerke, cashier, and F. M. Mills, D. D. Smith, Henry Pope, G. L. Meisener, H. A. Fairbanks, M. V. Bare, John S. Montgomery, E. H. Humphrey and Burton A. Towne, directors. They began business in the Beckman Thompson building on School Street with a capital of $250,000. Shortly after this time they purchased a lot on the northwest corner of School and Oak Streets and began the construction of a handsome steel reinforced concrete building, at a cost complete of $90,000.

The Tokay Carnival

What was the idea of a Tokay grape carnival? To show and to advertise to the world the beauty and the value of the flaming Tokay grape, so named because of its beautiful coloring when ripe, like a dark red flame of fire. It grows to perfection in no other section of the land and shipped east in New York it brings fancy prices. The Lodi section in its earlier history was known as the watermelon center and in a single month, August, 1881, they shipped twenty-one cars of melons. Later the growers learned that it was a wonderful grape growing district, and there was three times the amount of money in grapes. As to the amount grown and their value, we have only the report of 1920-21. In the year first named a total of 8071 carloads of grapes were shipped from the Lodi section. At the same time the dehydrators and wineries handled approximately 18,000 tons. In 1921 the Lodi district shipped out 9,133 carloads or 127,962 tons. These are S. C. Beane's figures, the Stockton freight agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Last year the crop in that section was estimated at $10,000,000 and yet they lost over $2,000,000 because of the car shortage. This was a prologue to the Tokay carnival, which was considered as a festival of far reaching importance. The idea of the carnival was first thought out by Charles Rey, a business man of Lodi. He interested Henry F. Ellis of the Lodi Sentinel, Joseph Friedberger, W. W. Henderson and Frank Christman. The carnival took place in September, 1907, the month when the Tokay grape begins to ripen into beauty. In commemoration of the event, they erected the Tokay arch, over spanning

Pine Street junction of Sacramento. It is of purely mission style of architecture and erected at a cost of $500 obtained by subscription, and is today one of the most attractive features of the city. The carnival continued for three days, the principal feature being the parade and the crowning of the Queen, Bertha De Almado, on the first day. The parade formed with J. W. Dougherty as grand marshal. Then came the Lodi band, John Bauer leader, preceding Queen Zinfandel and her pages, Merle Lillie, and Mildred Stannard. Behind the Queen rode her maids-of-honor in a tally-ho, Minnie Harney, Nina Wilson, Myrtle McClung, Inez Smith, Tillie Doering, Florence Snedigar, Gladys Graham and Grace Freeman. Then followed a float representing a gunboat manned by young ladies, who had been drilled by Mrs. C. E. Pickering. A second float, that of the Rebekahs, represented a swan-appearing boat handsomely decorated in the colors of the order, pink and green. On arrival at the Arch the Queen was escorted to the throne on the platform by C. M. Ferdun, who presented the Queen her scepter as Queen of the Carnival. George E. Lawrence, as chairman of the board of trade, in a short address, presented her the keys of the city. At that hour the artillery band from the Presidio, San Francisco, had arrived, and the Coronation ode was sung by twenty-five young ladies, under the direction of May Ferrell, accompanied by the band. At this time Governor Gillett and J. H. Filcher arrived and made a short address. The carnival ended Saturday with dancing and a confetti battle.

The Lodi Brass Bands

Lodi has always been a musical city and not lacking in brass or military bands. As early as 1876 a band was organized with George E. Lawrence one of the promoters of the movement. He told at one time how they decided to organize a band although they did not have an instrument, no music, no director, nor the money to pay for any of the necessities. Finally they saw an advertisement in a paper when an eastern company was selling out a complete set of instruments at a reduced price. With no money on hand they signed a note, there being eighteen members. Several philanthropists were found and $300 paid down.

This band, with a strong determination to succeed, now advertised for a leader, and as it happened, the Forepaugh circus was wintering on the Pacific coast and the band leader came to Lodi. His surprise was a terrific one when he found that not one of the eighteen members had an instrument or knew a note. He was pursuaded to stay and after the arrival of the instruments they moved out to a little shack south of the city to practice. At that time, according to Mr. Lawrence, the city was a little strip along the railroad tracks. South from School Street was a forest primeval, and to the east an even worse tangle of brush, while live oak trees literally dotted the "business section."

This band organized in 1876 was a great success for the next two years, but finally died in 1878. There were several bands organized during the past years but they were not a success for some reason. At one time Edward Houseman, Joseph Condy and Jabez Harris of Stockton were band leaders. John Bauer, a competent band instructor, located in Lodi in 1897 and organized a band. He continued his residence in Lodi up to the time of the Allied war and at that time he had an excellent band of musicians.

The Lodi Prohibition Movement

Never in the history of Lodi has there been so much interest taken in an election as that of April 14, 1914, over the question of high licensing the saloons. The contest actually commenced April 4 over the election of a school trustee. Their were two candidates in the running, John H. Davies and Otto Weihe. No particular interest was taken in the election until about noon. At that hour a number of the "dry" workers got out their automobiles and began carrying Davies voters to the polls. Then the wets became alarmed, thinking that Davies was a dry candidate and, getting out their automobiles, began working for Weihe. It was a false alarm, for neither man was interested at the time in the saloon movement. It gave the wets a good scare and it brought out an unusually large vote. Weihe, who had formerly been a school trustee, polled 416 and Davies 270 votes.

It was a hot campaign up to the time of the election. Meetings were held in public halls and the opera house which was crowded to hear such speakers as J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, Rev. A. C. Bane, then the president of the Anti-Saloon League of Northern California, Rev. F. A. Keast and Rev. E. J. Dennett of Stockton, in favor of high license. The first mayor of Lodi, then president of the Grape Growers Association, published letters in the press arguing that a high license was a foolish ordinance. Another prominent grape grower threatened, that if the business men voted for high license the association would no longer trade in Lodi. Early in the morning of the 14th the voters were at the polls, and by noon half of the registered vote had been cast. Automobiles were everywhere in sight carrying voters to the polls. Each party had about twenty-five automobiles at work. When the polls closed it was found that the drys had won by a small margin, 655 to 648. A committee of wets then went to the dry committee

of twenty-five and requested them to let the raising of licenses rest until after the fall election, as the agitation was hurting business. They agreed. When the State election came on November 4, in which there was an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors, Lodi, in her four precincts, including Elkhorn and Live Oak, polled a heavy majority against prohibition, 559 to 337. The women voting for the first time evidently opposed prohibition, but favored the red light abatement act, which carried, 462 to 320. We all know what happened, the state went dry, including Lodi and in the exclamation of the old Methodist, "Glory to God."

The Women's Improvement Club

Go where you may throughout San Joaquin County and you will find that in the smaller cities and towns the women are taking the lead in improving and bettering the conditions of affairs in their localities. In Lodi the women have made a splendid success of their work, especially in erecting a splendid two-story brick club house, the finest in the county. The club was organized in 1906, the year of the city's incorporation. Its object was to assist in the progress and betterment of the city along civic, literary and other lines. The movement as a local organization was for some reason not a success. Mrs. John S. Montgomery, who was strongly interested in the movement, suggested that the club join the State Federation of Clubs. The suggestion was adopted and in 1908 it joined the Federation of clubs, and was placed in the Alameda district which included Contra Costa, Solano, Alameda, Calavaras, Tuolumne and San Joaquin counties. The uniting with the State body put new life and energy into the club and they did some fine local work in planting trees along the highway, inaugurating a clean-up day every year, placing signs upon the street corners; petitioning the board of trustees to lay cement sidewalks, and other things that might be mentioned. In order to raise money to carry out many of their improvements they gave vaudeville and concert entertainments, gave social teas and dancing parties, and annually held a Jinx day. By these different plans of money making in one year they cleared over $1,500. Each member paid an initiation fee and dues and this money was also devoted to civic improvements. The club today has nearly 500 members and is in a flourishing, growing condition. The following ladies have been elected as presidents: Mrs. Emma Witte Humphreys, Mrs. Belle Cooledge, Mrs. Dora Clark, Mrs. John S. Montgomery, who was the first president under the Federated Clubs, Mrs. G. L. Meissner, Mrs. J. E. Nelson, Mrs. Cecil B. Clancy, Mrs. Harry D. Sharp, Mrs. O. S. Newman. In 1913 the name was changed to the "Woman's Club of Lodi."

The Woman's Club House

The crowning work of the club is the erection of a splendid club house 45x100 feet, corner of Pleasant and Pine street, at a cost of $40,000. Up to this time they had been assembling in the homes of their members and in public halls, and the idea of having their own club house was voiced soon after their uniting with the state clubs, and with that object in view in 1915 the Women's Building Association was incorporated with a capital stock of $20,000 with shares at $5.00. They soon found that their capitalization was too small and they then increased the amount to $50,000. As incorporated the officers were Mrs. John S. Montgomery, president; Mrs. W. R. Thompson, vice-president; Mrs. Cecil B. Clancy, secretary; Mrs. C. M. Ferdun, treasurer, and those already named, with Miss Anna Brack, Mrs. Edward Hutchins, Mrs. Mamie Jahant, Mrs. A. J. Cook, Mrs. Theodore H. Beckman, and Mrs. Oliver S. Newman, were directors. Purchasing the lot at a cost of $16,000 at the annual stockholders' meeting and luncheon in the Hotel Lodi, April, 1922, it was decided to proceed immediately with the building of the club house. Work was commenced in November and completed in March, 1923. The building is of the colonial style and is not only fitted up in every way convenient for club purposes but it contains a fine auditorium seating over 600 persons and a large banquet hall.

The Carnegie Library

Lodi's first library was established in 1885, the citizens at that time fitting up three rooms in the Heald building for library purposes. Money was freely subscribed toward the library fund by Congressman J. A. Louttit, Ben F. Langford, Ross C. Sargent and many others, and about $1,500 was subscribed. The record states that the library was formally opened October 24 "with a concert by the local brass band and vocal and literary exercises." The library was supported by donations and entertainments, and February 4, 1887, an entertainment under the direction of Cyrus B. Newton was given in Barnhart hall for the benefit of the free reading room. The program comprised a vocal solo by Eva Custer; recitation, Mary Stevens; instrumental solo, Carrie Ivory; essay, Wm. B. Piper; recitation, C. B. Newton; cornet solo, George E. Lawrence; recitation, Nellie Shattuck. Was this library closed? There is no continuous record of the library until May, 1904. At that time says the State Library report, a library

was established in a rented building with a rental of ten dollars per month. The Lodi Public library and free reading room in that year was on Sacramento Street near Pine, and Harvey S. Clark was the librarian. Rev. W. P. Grant of the Methodist conference was stationed in Lodi. Interested in library affairs, he conceived the idea of the library having its own building and he suggested the Southern Pacific Railroad Company that they give the citizens the old depot as soon as their new depot was completed. They agreed, provided the citizens would remove it from the railroad reservation. A few years later it was learned that a gentleman living in Lodi was well acquainted with Andrew Carnegie and his library-giving donations. In every donation he required that the city trustees or those in charge of the library movement must first select and have a clear title to the library site. It was now up to the Women's Improvement Club, and purchasing a lot at the corner of Pine and Pleasant streets an entertainment and dance was given June 5, 1909, and the money was used in completing the payment for the lot for a library. The plans were drawn for a handsome library to cost $10,000 and the cornerstone was laid that year, April 17, by the Grand Lodge of Masons, the cornerstone being laid with appropriate ceremony by W. Franklin Pierce, grand master. There was singing by the Masonic quartette and an oration by County Judge C. W. Norton. The library building was completed early in the following year and opened to the public February 12, 1910, with Jaison Swallow as the librarian. The Women's Improvement Club gave an entertainment in the opera house May 6, 1911, for the benefit of the library book fund. Donations of books were given by many different individuals, the writer gave quite a number of books, and the public Library of Stockton donated several hundred volumes.

The Heroic Dead

In the hallway of the Clyde Needham memorial school there is set in the wall a large bronze plaque and upon it is inscribed the following: "In Memory of Clyde Needham." He was the first young man from the Lodi district to die upon the French soil, his face to the enemy. Needham, who was twenty-two years of age when the Allied War broke out, was living with his grandmother, Mrs. M. F. Fuqua, 316 West Locust Street. After entering the army he rose to the rank of corporal, and was killed July 15, 1918, in action in the Champagne offensive. Upon the same plaque is inscribed the names of twenty-seven boys who made the supreme sacrifice, namely: James B. Anderson, John G. Anderson, Harold E. Cary, Joseph Drabkin, August Frey, Ralph Gillespie, Herbert Hovard, Wilbur Hugill, Alexander Linde, George Mauch, Clyde Needham, James Miller, Virgil Pearce, Charles R. Patten, Wm. C. Rossi, Arthur J. Setzer, Roy Spencer, Clyde Stamper, Martin Troy, Henry Trimberger, W. I. Tredway, Arthur Vincent, Charles E. Walther, Vernon White, Henry Wittmeier, Ora Wynn and Henry Wisthoff. The solemn impressive ceremony of unveiling the plaque took place February 22, 1922, in the front of the school building. After the singing the "Flanders Requiem" by Mrs. Mary McAdam Yerbury, Major W. A. Mason, Clyde Needham's first commander, briefly related that terrible battle that began on the Fourth of July and as the Tokay band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the large crowd stood with uncovered heads, the Major slowly drew aloft the flag, unveiling the plaque.

Armistice Celebration

After many months of anxiety and worry bedlam broke loose in Lodi, when the news was received about 1 o'clock in the morning of November 11, 1918, that the German army had surrendered. The fire whistle was blown, the church bells were rung, and in a short time everybody was on the streets, the automobilists blowing and tooting their horns. About 4 o'clock the Eagles' drum corps was upon the street and leading a procession the happy throng marched over the town, hurrahing, shouting and singing. During the forenoon hundreds of citizens went to Stockton to the impromptu celebration of victory. They returned to Lodi and about three o'clock a procession was formed at the Eagles' Hall on North Sacramento Street and after marching over the town they halted at the Tokay arch. At that point a platform had been erected, and a meeting of jubilee was held. C. C. Woodward was elected to preside. Then followed a patriotic song by the quartette comprising Wm. Brown, Floyd Lyon, J. C. Ferguson and Rev. J. W. Schwimley, patriotic addresses, Hilliard E. Welch and Rev. E. J. Bradner.

In the life of a parent there is no event more thrilling than the return of the boy from a terrible war, this case upon the field of France. There were tears of grief when they marched to the front and tears of joy upon their return, alive, but many of them crippled in limb and with health destroyed. Such an event occurred in Lodi June 4, 1919. In preparation for the "home coming" the streets were beautifully decorated with evergreens and red and white and blue and that night the town was in a blaze of color. The celebration began with a parade led by the Tokay band of over

600 soldiers, marines, Spanish and Foreign Wars veterans under the command of Maj. W. E. Garrison, Hartford Post, G. A. R., Boys Scouts, Women's Relief Club, Women's fraternal and religious societies and over 2,000 children of the public schools. Several closed cars were in line, each auto with a Golden star upon the door panel. And in the cars rode Mrs. H. R. Hugo, who lost her boy in Belgium; Mrs. L. Rossi, whose son died early in the war; Mrs. P. M. Pearce, her soldier boy dying at Fort Douglas, Arizona, and Mrs. L. M. Spencer, whose son died on Angel Island. The parade formed at the Eagles' Hall on Sacramento Street and after marching through the principal streets they halted at the Tokay arch, and address of welcome was given the returned soldiers by H. E. Welch and there was community singing led by the Rev. W. A. Schwimley. The soldiers were then honored by a barbecue which was held in the Municipal Park.

CHAPTER XXV

AGRICULTURE—HORTICULTURE—MANUFACTURES

A well-known Stockton writer in an article in 1914 very wisely divided the history of the county into three periods. The first period from 1847 to 1869; the second from 1869 to 1898 and the third from 1898 up to the present time. Defining those periods he wrote: "The first period covers the mining excitement. The city of Stockton became the clearing house for the southern miner. Going and coming the miner passed through Stockton's portals. Local commerce began to grow, and the town took on the character of a fixed settlement. The county began to produce foodstuffs sufficient for local demands.

"With the coming of the Central Pacific railroad the second period opens. The Southern mines were in their decline. Wheat fields had begun to envelop the city on all sides. The railroad opened new markets and brought in homeseekers. San Joaquin County began to produce tremendous crops of grain, and the prices of cereals were high. The fields of golden grain poured their treasures into the sustaining and constructive life of the city.

"The third period opens with the decline of grain production, the dividing of the land into smaller holdings, the undertaking of diversified forms of agriculture, together with the rapid development of Stockton manufacturing and commercial prestige. Transportation facilities, internal improvements, modern ideal and influences superseded entirely the regime of the hardy pioneers.

"The modern Stockton is a city of 50,000 population. To its four square miles of area has lately been added one and one-half square miles of suburban territory. Its rural environments are filling so rapidly that municipal boundary lines exist only on the maps. Most of the oaks are gone, but thirty-four miles of fully improved streets are lined with shade trees. The shacks and tents of the pioneers have disappeared, but the wealth of the county is assessed at $59,823,400, and that of the city at $24,000,000." It is now, 1923, $96,917,879 in the county and over $55,872,573 in the city.

San Joaquin County comprises 926,720 acres of land, this including 250,000 acres of reclaimed delta or tule land. There are now 4,500 farms in the county, embracing an area of 706,308 acres, producing cereals, fruits, vegetables, nuts, etc., to the value of $140,702,764 in a single year, 1920, and yet most of the farmers settling in the county in early days were from Missouri, and very knowingly shaking their heads when it was suggested that they buy land and commence farming said, "You can't raise any crops on that dry land; the long summer months will dry up everything. We are from Missouri and must be shown." One pioneer writing home to his friends said: "I would advise you not to come to this county as the climate is too dry to raise any vegetable products." One of these Missourians was Silas Hitchcock. He believed the land was of no value except for grazing purposes. And as other settlers began locating in the county near his ranch he declared: "Cattle raising is the only thing," and selling his ranch of 400 acres at ten dollars an acre, he emigrated to Tulare County. The ranch, six miles out on the Mokelumne Hill Road, is now valued at $300 an acre.

There were quite a number of men who had farmed in the Eastern and Middle states and foreign lands, who were quite optimistic regarding farming in San Joaquin. They knew that what had been done could be done. A few Mormon settlers planted a crop of wheat at French Camp in 1847. Joseph Buzzell planted wheat in 1848 on the land adjoining the steamboat landing on Center Street. Then came the gold discovery and the crop was not

harvested. John Green planted a crop of wheat in 1849 near the present railroad track on Sacramento Street, W. L. Overheiser in 1851 planted and harvested sixteen acres of barley grown in the Calaveras River district. Overheiser the following year raised over sixty acres of wheat. Roscoe S. Sargent, a typical Yankee from New Hampshire, raised about fifty acres of wheat in 1851 near Woodbridge, and in 1852 raised the same amount of barley. Barley at that time was a very profitable crop, as it was in great demand for horse and mule feed. At that time according to the census there were 3,403 horses, 1081 mules, 1,601 cows, 2,488 work oxen, 5,397 beef cattle, 1,712 sheep, and several thousand hogs. That year there was harvested 5,145 bushels of wheat, 111,889 bushels of barley, 1,627 bushels of oats, 1,245 bushels of corn, 1,400 bushels of potatoes and 4,000 tons of hay. What was the population? Only 5,029. They were classified as follows: 4,569 white citizens, only 987 females; 81 negroes, 21 females; 379 Indians, 168 males.

Land Acreage and Price

As I have already stated Captain Weber offered free of cost 160 acres of land to any person who would locate and live upon his holdings. After the gold discovery the land advanced in price from five to ten dollars an acre. As the population increased and it was found to be productive for wheat and barley, the price of land steadily arose until the average price per acre was fifty dollars. It remained at that price until the railroad days.

Most of those who purchased farming lands bought not less than 160 acres, and buying more land from time to time several of them had from 800 to 1,500 acres. They would use this land for grain raising and pasture land. As the land began to wear out, that is produce a less quantity of wheat than in former years, they would summer fallow a part of the land. The farmer with a small acreage could not do this as he was compelled to raise a crop every year in order to pay taxes and make a living. Hence the desire to obtain more land. And today you may ride along the Waterloo, Linden, Sonora, Mariposa and French Camp roads and along any one of them you will see deserted farm houses, barns and sheds miles apart, but with thousands of acres of grain land lying between. Any twenty acres of this land given over to diversified farming will give a good living to a moderate-sized family.

Fencing the Land

Stock was running loose all over the county. At the same time thousands of beef cattle and sheep were being driven to Stockton and to the mountain camps for food, and horses for use under the saddle and harness. Farmers were compelled to protect their land especially through the seedtime and harvest. On the sand plains they dug wide ditches and threw up embankments. On the black land there was an immense forest of white oak trees. They were felled, chopped into four foot lengths, and rails split out. Then placed together in the form of an X a single stick was placed on top to bind them and it made an animal-proof fence. Then fence posts and lumber became cheaper, a barbed wire factory was established in Stockton, by the Farmers' Co-Operative Union. The rail fences were sold to keep burning the fires of the Stockton homes, the flour mills and steamer furnaces. For several years this was the only fuel of the bakeries, mills and steamers. In 1861 a 100 cords of wood piled on the levee for the use of the steamers was swept away by the flood and floated through the Golden Gate.

Plowing the Field

Thomas Gray sung in his beautiful elegy, in regard to the farmer:

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield;
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their teams afield,
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke.

The adobe soil was indeed stubborn, tough and hard to work with the early day methods of plowing and the farmer was compelled to go into the field long before daylight in order to accomplish a fair day's work. It was a long, tiresome job, guiding and walking behind the single plow drawn by two horses and as the evening shades appeared,

"The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

The farmer was dependent upon the "timely rains," which sometimes began about the last of November and continued until late in the spring. His plowing and seeding must be accomplished before the middle of January. Sometimes the early rains would be very light, or none at all, and to plow the dry soil, he could not. Then again heavy rains would fall and he could not plow until the soil dried out. After a time the double plow, drawn by four horses, was invented, and the farmer could do twice the work in the same time. Then came the gang plow drawn by eight horses, the driver sitting on the plow. He could do four times the work of former days, but now he had four times the acreage. Now the large gang plow drawn by a tractor engine does the plowing, working in the daylight hours only, and plowing the land at any time, rain or no rain.

Harvesting the Crop

What would the harvest be? No farmer could tell because it depended entirely upon the nature of the soil, and the weather conditions between seed time and harvest. In the Calaveras River section and from Stockton east and southeast for a distance of eight miles the wheat yield was from 60 to 80 bushels an acre. But after many years the soil grew aweary and the crop kept decreasing in bushels until now from 15 to 25 bushels is considered a good crop. I heard Thomas Sedwick say—his farm was six miles east—never in forty years did he get less than twenty bushels to the acre.

The seed of wheat planted was of the Mexican variety with small, light kernels of wheat. It was the same variety as the Mission Fathers planted. Then the farmers obtained what was known as Chile wheat from South America, and after a time they obtained a wheat with well-filled, large heads, known as the white Australian variety. I came across the story of its introduction into San Joaquin County in January, '23. In 1877 a man from Australia was talking with J. W. Smith, a Stockton grain buyer. And during the conversation he handed Mr. Smith three heads of wheat, saying that they had been given to him by an Australian farmer as being of the best variety. The wheat when shelled out made about a large spoonful. Mr. Smith gave the seed to John Holt of Sonora. He planted the wheat and from a half acre of land he obtained fifteen sacks of fine wheat. The seed was immediately introduced into San Joaquin and has been sown since that time.

The time of harvest was from late in June until September, as the wheat crop was heavy and each farmer had to wait his turn for the harvesting of the crop, as the number of threshing machines were limited. The hay was all cut and stacked before this date and most of the barley. The early pioneers cut their wheat with a sickle as did the Egyptians of old and threshed it out Mexican fashion. They built a round corral, covered it thick with wheat stalks and then turning in a band of horses kept them moving until they had trampled out the wheat. It was winnowed in large pans in a heavy wind by throwing up the wheat, when the chaff would blow away. Then came the reaper and binder, a method used today along the coast. In my recollection the header was used, the four horses pushing the machine in front of them. The long knife working rapidly in a horizontal position would cut a wide swath of wheat and falling on the draper or wide canvas would be carried to the header wagon moving alongside the header spout. When filled the header wagon would be driven to the stack where stood the threshing machine. Then the men would unload the wagon with common pitchforks. Then the hay fork came into use, unloading a wagon in five minutes. Then four header wagons were used and the header never rested. The thresher was run by horsepower. Later it was run by steam power, the farmer furnishing wood for fuel. Then came the straw burning machines, using the straw for fuel Finally the combined harvester was invented which, going into a field of grain, cut, threshed and sacked the grain, leaving it on the ground as the monster machine moved on.

Wheat Transportation and Prices

The wheat threshed, the farmer left it in the field until it was sold. The spendthrift farmer sold his wheat immediately to get the money to pay his debts. He was compelled to take the market price, always low at harvest time. The thrifty rancher held his crop until there was a rising market. The wheat was always placed in sacks averaging in weight 120 lbs. The purchase of sacks was quite an expense, running from twelve to eighteen cents apiece. During the Grange movement in the '70's a law was passed installing a jute mill in San Quentin, the prisoners running the looms. Since that time the state has been furnishing the farmers grain sacks at a little more than cost. Previous to that time speculators in San Francisco would buy up all of the jute, which comes from India, and the farmers were compelled to pay their price. Strange as it may appear, the price of wheat in San Joaquin was governed by the price in Liverpool, England, which was the world market. Every day the Stockton Independent through the harvest season, would publish the price of wheat at the wheat center, also the price quoted in California by the bull and bear speculators of San Francisco. It is recorded that in March, 1859, John H. Cole and Jonathan H. Dodge, two thrifty farmers, sold their wheat at $2.25 per hundred. It was the highest sale price of wheat to my knowledge and the press emphasized the fact that the 175 tons was "sold in one lot." Years later a thousand tons in one lot was no unusual sale. Limited transportation and a small population effected the price of wheat. Then when transportation was speedy and the population greatly increased, large wheat fields were opened up in Canada, Russia and India, and San Joaquin was compelled to compete with the world. In August, 1873, a choice lot of seed wheat sold at $1.75 per cental. At the same time there were nineteen ships aggregating 18,000 tons loading with wheat for foreign ports, and to get these ships off on time, extra prices were offered for wheat, $1.75 per cental.

This brings us up to transportation. The farmers not only in San Joaquin but in Stanislaus County were compelled to bring all of their wheat on sale to Stockton, either by teams or water. A farmer living ten miles out could bring only one load a day to the warehouse, and that only during the dry season. I have seen the levee year after year crowded with teams waiting their turn to unload their wheat in the warehouse. From the adjoining county small steamers, towing barges would bring it to Stockton. Then came the railroad. The San Joaquin River steamers were put out of business, and the farmer profited thereby. He took his wheat to the stations. in a few days it was all safely housed in the warehouse, and at any time he could sell on a rising market. Wheat came in at a lively rate after the railroad came, immense barges carrying 1,000 tons were built, and lying alongside the ocean vessels they would be unloaded. Large Stockton warehouses were erected, housing in all 24,000 tons. It was a sight to see thousands of square feet of space packed solidly thirty feet high with grain.

A Few Figures

In 1869 the census marshal reported 13,475 horses, 1,000 mules, 4,250 cows, 4,500 calves, 7,250 beef cattle, and 36,000 sheep. It also reported 275,000 acres of fenced land, and about 200,000 acres of this land under cultivation. There was 117,000 acres in wheat which produced 1,521,000 bushels; 29,640 acres in barley yielding 622,482 bushels and 24,675 acres cut for hay producing 32,850 tons.

In 1880 San Joaquin County raised the largest wheat crop in the world. In 1883 it was not far behind, the crop being 3,414,970 bushels. To a layman these figures are scarcely noticeable but when you say that it would take 1,024 freight cars ten tons each to transport the crop, then they may take notice. The same year the soil produced 1,200,000 bushels of barley 20,000 bushels of oats and thousands of tons of fruit and vegetables. That year there were 12,406 horses, worth on an average $55 each, 1,585 mules worth 100 each, and 56,478 sheep at an average of $1.25, and 4,202 cows, average $30. Again in 1884 248,350 acres were under cultivation and the harvest in wheat alone was 3,729,250 bushels. 600,300 bushels of barley were also raised. The horses in the county numbered 14,752 at $50 each, mules 1,892 valued at $108 apiece, 4,261 cows worth on an average $32 apiece, and 42,798 sheep at $1.45.

Advancing along the years to 1922, we find a complete change in the production of the county. Wheat is no longer king for it has been superseded by barley, potatoes and grapes. These three crops alone were valued at $31,000,000. Even at that the county "ranks fourth in all of the counties of the nation in agricultural products, and first among the fifty-eight counties of the state in wheat, barley and corn." It is far ahead as the greatest potato producing county in the world. In the nation, in grapes harvested it ranks third; it is fourth in vegetables, aside from potatoes, fifth in hay and forage; sixth in its production of beans and dairy products; and tenth in chickens and poultry. According to the census bureau of 1920 the crops of San Joaquin County were valued as follows:

Cereals	$10,748,208
Other Grains and Seeds	3,067,428
Vegetables	9,989,852
Hay and Forage	4,497,117
Fruits and Nuts	9,432,595
All Other Crops	221,666
Value of Dairy Products	2,340,938
Value of Poultry	377,558
Value of Honey and Wax	28,516
Value of Wool	105,593

In 1920 there were 4500 farms in San Joaquin County, an increase of 1214 over 1910. There are 926,720 acres of land in the county of which area 706,308 is in farms. The value of all farm property increased from $67,286,628 in 1910 to $140,702,764 in 1920. The value of farm buildings is set at $11,731,875; implements and machinery at $5,855,919, and livestock at $7,329,162.

Farming Machinery Inventions

We have recorded the immense crops raised in San Joaquin County during the past years, but do you realize the fact that these crops could not have been grown were it not for the improved machinery that preceded their growth. It is an old saying that "time and tide wait for no man," neither does the weather. It rains and the farmer must plow and sow his seed within a certain time or he gets no crop. The rains may be long delayed, then he must hurry. There may be very heavy rains and then in the adobe soil he must wait until the ground dries out. Often he had less than two months to do his plowing. Then the gang plow was invented enabling him to plow four times the amount of land he could plow in former times. Now with the traction engine he has beat out Nature, for he can plow at any time, rain or no rain.

The plow is an old as civilization and we have all seen illustrations of the Egyptian plow, a long timber shod with an iron point and drawn by two oxen with a long bar fastened to their horns. Our forefathers used a single plow drawn by one horse, sufficient for them, for their plowing fields were small. But plowing from 160 to 1,000 acres within the

time limit was an impossibility. In 1854 Perry Yaple of Stockton, later of Ripon, claims that he made the first improved plow in the state. It consisted of three single plows so set that they plowed a furrow three times the width of a single plow. It was known as a gang plow. Don Carlos Matteson, who was always inventing or improving some kind of machinery, in 1867 invented a reversible gang plow. In 1881, Dr. Christopher Grattan, who gave up practice and took up farming, invented a double gang plow. It cut a furrow eight feet in width, and in August of that year J. H. Cole, using seven horses, plowed 100 acres in four and one-half days, and using twelve horses to a twelve-foot gang plow two men plowed thirty acres in two days.

The farmer cut his crop of wheat, barley or oats, much cheaper for hay than for grain, as he saved the expense of threshing. A certain amount of hay was necessary to feed his own stock and that of the county, and there have been times when hay was worth more than wheat. Haying time began in the month of April and ended in May. When cut the hay was gathered from the soil by a clumsy wooden rake, the driver of the horse walking behind and lifting the rake off when a certain amount of hay had been gathered. Then a high-wheeled rake was invented with a long, steel curved tooth. It picked up a common wagon load of hay, which was released by a spring. At first the hay was stacked by men with the common pitchfork. Then the four-tined hay fork was invented. By use of a derrick and one horse and handled by an expert, for the fork weighed over 100 pounds, it would quickly unload the header wagon, and the stack could be raised much higher than by the old way. Thomas Powell in 1874 invented a rope net for the stacking of hay and grain. The net was laid in the bottom of the header and the entire load lifted at one time. It was not a success.

From Reaper to Combined Harvester

The wheat, barley or oats, stacked from twenty to thirty feet in height, awaited the coming of the threshing crew, for while every farmer had header wagons only a few owned threshing machines. The first threshing machine in the county, 1852, is said to have been owned by Wm. McKee Carson, a farmer living three miles out on the Lower Sacramento Road. His family still occupy the place. All of the machines were imported by sailing vessels from the east. Ross C. Sargent owned the second machine in 1853. In order to give briefly the history of the combined harvester we must go back to 1857. At that time A. L. Cressey, who died last year in Modesto, says that he worked on Dr. Grattan's ranch binding grain after the cradler. One day D. C. Matteson came from Stockton to test out the first reaper ever built in the state. He says, "It was a wonderful contrivance." Cressey drove the machine, and by cutting their neighbors' grain they made sufficient money to purchase it. Two years later a newspaper correspondent wrote, "The reaper, newly invented by Matteson and Williamson, will be the reaper of the state. The entire machine is of Stockton manufacture and Mr. Matteson says he has three completed and intends to hurry up all he can before the harvest." "This reaper," says Don Carlos in 1860, "was quickly knocked out by the headers at a loss to me of $2,000." The headers which I have already described were used for twenty years. During that time the combined harvester was being perfected, a machine that superseded all the reapers, headers and threshing machines in the state, where dry weather crops were raised on level land. Where the air is damp, such as along the coast counties, the farmers are compelled to use reapers and binders. The originator of the combined harvester was an uneducated farmer named David J. Martin, who made his first machine on the ranch of H. H. Thurston some twelve miles north of Stockton on the Lockeford Road. I had the pleasure of seeing the machine and it was an odd looking affair of wood, iron and canvas. Like all combined machines it took some time to get any results worth while, but in August, 1867, the press said, "This machine is considered as one of the greatest labor-saving machines ever invented." Two years later the Independent said, "The machine with three men and twelve horses will cut, thresh and sack the grain from ten to twelve acres a day. On Friday it cut, threshed and sacked 300 bushels of wheat. The header operates a knife eight feet in length and the separator cylinder is two feet eight inches long." It cost $1,200. In 1873 it had been so improved that it cut twenty acres of grain a day. In 1878 J. C. Hoult and David Young invented a combined harvester. It weighed 7,000 pounds, rested on two broad iron wheels, and was sold at $2,000 each. Along in the '80s L. U. Shippee, Ben F. Langford, R. C. Sargent, and others formed a company, and erecting a large building corner of Main and East streets began the manufacture of combined harvesters. One night it mysteriously caught fire, destroying some seventy large harvesters. Some years later Ben C. Holt and his brother, who began manufacturing wagon wheels on the site of the old Catholic burial ground, bought up all of the patents on the combined harvester and began turning them out and shipping them to all parts of the world. They made many

improvements, and now have a machine that cuts a swathe from eighteen to twenty-four feet wide and will cut from forty to sixty acres a day, the machine costing $4,225.

With the combined harvester the number of bushels threshed cuts no figure, for if the crop be light then necessarily the number of bushels threshed would be small. The threshing machine sitting by the side of a heavy yield of grain would often thresh a very large number of bushels, and it is recorded that in September, 1872, J. C. Kerr of Lockeford, using a Ray & Scott separator and a straw burning engine in forty and one-half days threshed out 70,000 bushels of wheat. During eighteen days of that time he threshed 37,000 bushels, and on the Jacob Brack farm, six miles west of Woodbridge, in one hour and twenty-one minutes he threshed out 800 bushels.

The Grange Movement

Today we read of the farmer's bloc, a demand for the farmer certain rights and privileges. The movement is nothing new. In the early '70s organizations were formed throughout the United States known as the Grange or Patrons of Husbandry. The membership was limited to the farmers, their wives and children. The movement was organized to dethrone the speculators, demand a lower tariff and railroad charges. The Stockton Grange was organized August 12, 1873, with twenty farmers and ten women under the following officers: Andrew Wolf, master; W. L. Overheiser, overseer; Thomas E. Ketchum, lecturer; Albert Showers, steward; Thomas E. Brooke, chaplain; Freeman Mills, treasurer; Wm. G. Phelps, secretary; James Marsh, gatekeeper; J. F. Harrison, S. V. Tredway, W. D. Ashley, trustees; Mrs. Alexander Burkett, Ceres; Mrs. W. L. Overheiser, Pomona; Mrs. J. T. Brooke, Flora; and Mrs. James Marsh, assistant stewards. Additional members were John H. Cole, George West, H. E. Wright, Alex Burkett, Charles Sperry, Israel Landers, P. W. Dudley, John Taylor, W. H. Fairchilds, M. Showers and Wm. Mason. There were six granges in the county.

The Delta or Peat Lands

To the west of Stockton there lies several hundred thousand acres which at one time was swamp and overflow land. In San Joaquin lies 188,000 acres of this tule land. For twenty years this land was thought to be of no value except as the home of ducks, geese and wild hogs, but since its reclamation expert agriculturists have pronounced it the richest land in the world, equal to if not superior to the diked land of Holland. Hence it is sometimes called "The Holland of America." A small portion of this land at the confluence of Stockton Channel and the San Joaquin River has been under cultivation since 1850. At that time the editor of the Stockton Times wrote, "The ordinary observer who travels over the San Joaquin River, as his eyes survey the vast expanse of tule or marsh land extending for miles on either bank, may receive the impression that it is unfit for agricultural purposes and uncultivable except for rice. Now this is an error. By invitation of the Weber Regatta Club we joined them in an excursion to Rough and Ready ranch. It comprises some ten or twelve acres of tule land which has been enclosed and recovered. On this land has been produced every species of vegetable at present grown in California. The land is owned by Mr. Downie and he states that in five months the tract had produced 2,000 head of cabbage, 3,000 musk melons, 30 bushels of tomatoes, 1,000 pounds of onions, 20,000 pounds of potatoes, 200 bushels of corn, 2,000 pounds of squashes and pumpkins, together with a large quantity of peppers, beans, radishes, beets, etc. No irrigation is needed from the river as the soil is of a peculiar permeable nature, and fresh water is always found within two or three feet of the surface. We have no doubt that in a few years the tule land will comprehend the finest cultivated portion of California." In 1858 the island was in the possession of the Crozier brothers; one of them, James Crozier, having been a Stockton blacksmith. He raised the land three feet above high water, built a house, put in a steam pumping plant and set out about 1,000 fruit trees of every kind. He invited his friends to visit him and the editor declaring, "The beautiful little spot has been the stopping place for the many parties that enjoyed the sport of sailing." At his death in the '80s the property by will passed into the hands of Wm. C. Daggett. He died, and George Buck purchased the property and built a handsome residence; he sold it to Frank Guernsey when elected county judge. This is the beginning of the Delta lands now worth millions of dollars.

Beginning of Reclamation

The Napoleon gardens were partly reclaimed in 1853. In 1857 George Drew, the county surveyor, began the survey of 30,000 acres of land lying on both sides of the San Joaquin River, surveying from a point one mile west of the city to the mouth of the Mokelumne River, the survey being made in connection with the U. S. survey. He said that application for the land had been made by parties in San Francisco." In November,

1860, the surveyor in his report said, "The interest in this description of property is steadily increasing as it will soon become an important part of our territory." In 1872 A. Rowell conceived from the production on Rough and Ready island that the tule lands could be made very productive; he formed a company and began reclaiming the land on the south side of the river. They began by digging ditches from eight to sixteen feet wide and throwing up the levee. A huge Newton pump was installed to draw off the water. In 1874 the paper reported, "The work of reclaiming the tide lands on the San Joaquin River and its tributaries is being pushed forward with energy. Among the most enterprising is the company known as Reclamation Company No. 162, consisting of C. C. Castle, George H. Smith, Sam Wardrobe, Jacob Wagner, C. M. Ritter, J. J. Stevenson, B. F. Sanders, Henry Barnhart, C. H. Cowell. The land embraces 10,968 acres, extending from the Sacramento Road to the mouth of the Calaveras River, then along the San Joaquin to Twenty-one Mile slough, following up said river to the place of beginning." There was to be over nineteen miles of levee twelve feet at the bottom, eight feet on top, and five feet high, placed thirty-five feet from the river. The estimated cost was $1,200 per mile. In September, 1881, the Glascow Company came from England with John W. Ferris as their engineer. They bought a large quantity of unreclaimed land and taking no advice proposed to show how to build levees. They spent a million or more dollars, placing their levees near the river bank. There came an immense flood of water, their levees broke through and the company went broke.

After thousands of dollars had been lost they built their levees as far back as possible, brought up solid earth from the river bottom to build the levees and dug a wide deep ditch to relieve the heavy overflow. These ditches also served as waterways for transportation. The building of the Santa Fe Railroad across the entire tract also gave splendid facilities for transportation. The islands now produce nearly half of the potatoes raised in the state, together with hundreds of tons of celery, onions, beans, asparagus, berries, and other fruits. In writing of the potato crop, J. M. Bigger, himself an island dairy farmer for several years, said, "These peat lands grow most of the potatoes of California. The annual production is from four to five million bushels, which is more than any other county in the United States produces except one. Big crops of Indian corn are grown in the Delta. This county doubled and trebled its corn production each year for the past four years and this year it will produce 1,500,000 bushels."

Ex-President John M. Perry, of the California Agricultural Society, himself a large Delta land owner, said in writing of levees, "In the early days these levees were known as 'China' levees and were constructed by Chinamen with shovels and wheelbarrows. H. U. Kip, a Chinaman, in a magazine article in 1921, said: "The peculiar nature of the soil would make an interesting story in itself. It represents the years of an accumulation of tules. It burns; it floats; but it is intensely rich." The problem was one of reclamation. It was in 1870 that the Chinese first commeneced farming on Sherman Island, and they remained there until the flood of 1878. They worked Staten Island in 1881, then to Bouldin Island. Roberts Island was worked from 1878 to 1884 by Ah Jack, Lew Man, Tong Wo and Lee Louie. Again quoting John M. Perry, "Most of the labor was done in former years almost exclusively by Chinese, but of later years by Japanese, Hindus, Mexicans and Chinamen." The holdings were originally very large and it is only lately that these lands have been put on the market in smaller farms. One of these large holders is the Rindge Company of Los Angeles, and they rent their land to Japanese. The brightest of them all at one time was George Shima, a Japanese, the king of the potato market. He came to San Joaquin County some fifteen years ago and began working on the islands as a common laborer. He saved his money, began renting land, studied the most effective way of raising crops, studied the market prices and became wealthy. It was said he could get more work out of a Jap than any white man, and always on the job he watches every point. In the height of his money making he was feted by the leading citizens of Stockton and tendered a banquet in the Lincoln Hotel. Later he purchased a handsome home for his wife and two children in the fine residence section of Berkeley. Then there was a howl, but their attorney said there was no way to prevent a respectable Japanese from purchasing a residence in "the classic town" of Berkeley.

Shiftless Farmers and Thrifty Farmers

Unfortunately for San Joaquin County a majority of the farmers who located here were men from the far Western and Southern states. They were a body of honest and brave men but with no great ambition in their make up. To sow a little grain each year, enough to make a living, was all they attempted. If their crop was poor or failed entirely, they never worried, they let their butcher, grocer and mortgagee do the worrying. They built

shacks of houses and barns and never improved, remodeled or even painted them. They planted no orchards, vineyards, shade trees, plants or flowers, nor raised any fine breed of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs or poultry. Their cattle were half wild and their horses of the mustang breed. My father, a meat seller, asked them, "Why don't you raise a fine breed of cattle?" "Oh," they raplied, "It's too much trouble." They sold cattle for $15 or $20 a head while they might have raised cattle, costing no more for feed, to sell at $40 or $60 a head. They bought all of their vegetables and fruits used in the house and some even purchased their butter. There were milch cows running around the house but they had no milk. "It's too much trouble to milk them," said a man living on the sand plains. Is it surprising that they were poverty-stricken all their lives and that their sons and daughters left the farm as soon as possible?

There was a class of farmers, a minority to be sure, who were "go-getters." They came from the New England or Middle States and I will notice a few of them. It was the custom of the State Fair directors to give prizes for the best farms and they sent out committees for that purpose. The committee of 1858 in reporting San Joaquin County said, "The farm of D. J. Staples on the Mokelumne River consists of 600 acres, all well fenced. He has 40 horses and mules, 3 yoke of oxen, 35 cows, a fine lot of young cattle and 100 hogs. He has 500 fruit trees and a well-arranged an a sufficient quantity of ornamentals. He has large, substantial buildings, smith shop, etc."

E. H. Comstock, eight miles northeast of Stockton, took the first premium for his farm in 1857, the State Fair being held at Stockton. His farm consisted of 2,200 acres, "fenced with posts and four rails. He plows about 1,600 acres, has 3 gang plows, 2 large square and 7 triangular harrows, 4 large and 4 common cultivators, 3 reapers, 2 horse rakes, 1 thresher, 20 horses and 14 oxen. The orchard contains a general variety of fruit trees, about 300 in number, and is enclosed by a fence six boards high. Mr. Comstock's business is grain growing and yet he has some very fine stock."

In the vicinity of Stockton are many large and well cultivated farms. "Mr. Overheiser, three miles from town, has a beautiful and well cultivated farm, 450 acres under fine fence, a fine cottage, granary and large barn."

In the spring of 1875 the Stockton Independent sent out a correspondent to report on county farms. In writing of the farm of J. H. Tone, on the Calaveras, he said, "The Tone place comprises 460 acres in wheat, barley, summer fallow and pasture." Tone was quite a race-horse man. He owned a number of running colts which he started at the county fairs. "In 1852 he lived in an adobe house next to that of John Jones on the sand plains. Mr. Tone now has the finest two-story brick house in the county. The grounds are all tastefully laid out and I noticed honeysuckles, rose bushes, and other flowering plants in bloom." Some of the family are still living on the old homestead.

One of the largest landholders and most prosperous farmers in the county was John E. Moore. He owned a 1,048 acres of land in this county and several thousand acres in Mendocino County and died in the early '90s worth $158,000, a large sum at that time. Coming to San Joaquin in early days he began working for Jeremiah Sarles, driving a milk wagon. He was saving and industrious and getting an insight into the business in time purchased the ranch known to the pioneers as the Oak Grove Cottage and began dairying and farming. I might continue this recital mentioning the names of Jonathan H. Dodge, Shubal Dunham, Mr. Beecher, who was a relative of Henry Ward Beecher, Cutler Salmon, John H. Cole and others who built handsome dwellings and lived comfortably and became wealthy. An illustration of what may be accomplished by two thrifty persons is seen in the work of Loveman L. Rumrill and his wife. They came to California from Vermont, he for his health, and both went to work for J. H. Cole. He took charge of the dairying, she the housework. They made enough money off of the sale of chickens and eggs to pay the grocery bills. Saving their money in five years they had sufficient money to purchase a ranch on part time and at his death they were well-to-do.

Horticulture

The soils of San Joaquin County will produce any cereal, fruit, vegetable, nut, plant or tree grown in any other clime on earth save a few edibles grown in the torrid zone. It will not produce cocoanuts, bananas, guavas and such like. They are a few exceptions. This is not an overdrawn statement but a well proven fact. Unfortunately we have at hand no figures to show the value of the products mentioned for any one year. Joseph Dietrich of the Chamber of Commerce says that in 1922 there were 59,703 fruit-bearing, and 20,662 non-bearing acres, a total of 80,365 acres in fruit trees. There were 5,446 fruiting acres in almonds, 850 in apricots, 147 in apples, 4,684 in peaches, 1,540 in prunes, 1,336 plums, 1,011 pears, 1,570 cherries, 51 oranges, 6 lemons, 1,626 in English and 1,823 in black walnuts, 20,688 in table and 1,375 in wine grapes, 691 in figs, 651 olives, 65, nectarines, 74,

quinces, 13, chestnuts, and 7 acres in pecans. As to peanuts, on the islands they are grown by the ton. This is not history but a mild boost for San Joaquin County whose citizens have been so modest that the world knows not its greatness.

The first fruits grown in this county were grapes and, said an editor in 1852, "We are indebted to Captain Weber for the finest and largest grapes we have ever seen. The columns around the piazza and the trellis work of Mr. Weber's residence are covered with vines heavy with long bunches of luscious grapes." They were of the mission variety, imported from Los Angeles. They were luscious but unprofitable except for wine, as they could not be transported any great distance. The captain and a few citizens were the first to plant trees, planting cottonwood trees on the north side of Channel and El Dorado streets, west. Said the editor, "Weber 'Avenue' is a misnomer, as they are cutting down all of the fine oaks. The street would present a noble appearance if on either side poplar trees or evergreens are planted."

About the same time George West and his brother planted a vineyard north of town which later was known as the "El Pinal" winery. Its vineyard produced millions of gallons of wine, brandy and the like until prohibition swept the state. According to the statistics San Joaquin County had planted in 1856, 13,467 grape vines; 1857, 28,640; 1858, 40,000 vines. In the year last named the the State Fair committee reported regarding Stockton, "G. N. Cannon, near the Asylum, had a lot 300 feet square under good cultivation, with 74 three-year old fruit trees. Opposite Mr. Cannon Mrs. Lilly and son had a fine garden of two and one-half acres. In all there were 2,923 trees, peach, apple, plum, almond, cherry, pear, fig, nectarine and apricot, together with currants, gooseberries and all varieties of vegetables, all looking remarkably well. The land was irrigated by windmills. The most remarkable garden showing what has been done and may be done today was that of Rev. Henry Kroh, on San Joaquin Street, 100 feet north of Channel. He had a lot 50x100 feet and a residence for the family. Behind the dwelling he had planted and in bearing condition trees and grape vines, beside considerable shrubbery and vegetables." He had 245 grape vines, 73 nectarines, 27 apple. Our family, living opposite Fremont Square, had on a lot 100 feet square, a large house, a tank and windmill, fruit trees and grapevines which gave a family of ten all the fruit they wanted summer or winter.

I will close the history of early day fruitage by three more illustrations. In 1862 Charles Von Detten had six acres planted to orchard and vineyard, on the corner of East Street and Mokelumne Hill Road, now called Linden Road. He had 7,000 grapevines three years old, which he managed alone with his ten-year-old boy, making wine and peach cordial. Next south was the Helvetia garden, kept by the Gilgani brothers. They had planted on twenty acres 50,000 grapevines and raised vegetables for market. On this same spot a large building is being erected for the use of the 100 and more vegetable gardeners who arrived in the city every morning at daylight with their wagons loaded with garden truck. Alonzo McCloud had 100 acres set out in 15,000 trees, 9,800 being peach trees. McCloud's addition to Stockton is now a part of this land. The ten acres, now the high school site, was as late as 1902 an orchard and vegetable garden managed by Italian gardeners. The site two miles out on the Lower Sacramento Road, now donated to the College of the Pacific, was a very profitable vegetable garden up to the time of its donation. The San Joaquin history, in speaking of it said, "James C. Smith, who owns a large tract of land two miles north of Stockton, has at present about eighty acres rented to persons who cultivate in fruit and vegetables. The garden is irrigated by windmills. The remarkable productiveness of the county is clearly shown upon this farm. Peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, quinces, apples, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, currants and grapes are grown for market, and also all kinds of vegetables. On most of the land two crops are grown in a season."

Stockton a Manufacturing City

Stockton, in San Joaquin County, is logically the best-located city in the state for manufacturing cities. First, because of the three continental railroads passing through it, diverging to the north, east and south; second, because of its 400-ton steamer and in the near deep water canal to the ocean; third, natural gas and an abundance of water and electrical power; fourth, its central location. W. N. Harris, of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, formerly of Stockton, said in 1919 regarding location. "Excluding the territory south of Tehachapi, Stockton is the most centrally located city in the state. The distance between Stockton and Bakersfield, at the southern extremity of the San Joaquin Valley, is 228 miles. The distance between Stockton and Redding, at the northern extremity of the Sacramento Valley, is 217 miles. It is 100 miles from Stockton to the Pacific shore, and 108 miles from Stockton to the summit of the Sierra Nevada range. In other words, if a survey had been made and the center of California's inland empire act-

ually located, it would be but four miles east and five and one-half miles north of the center of the city of Stockton. Think of this fact and contemplate for a moment the present and future of this territory as a producing area. The waterway which led pioneer navigators to this spot and fixed the location of Stockton, pulses rythmically with the great waters of the world. Through this channel the tides of the Pacific swell and recede. It is the way to the most remote shores. A potentially possible gateway to the commerce of the world."

As a manufacturing center even this day Stockton is no small city. It has within its bounds 208 manufacturing establishments employing over 6,000 men and paying out yearly over $7,000,000, money that goes into the merchants' hands. The time was when the merchant was dependent upon the farmer. If there was a light crop in any season, or the price of wheat was low and the farmer would not sell his crop, then the merchant was compelled to reduce expenses and limit his purchases to the actual needs of the city. That time has passed, for with the raising of fruits and vegetables and the manufacturing of many products with the world for a market, the merchant is no longer dependent entirely upon the farmer.

Manufacturers of Food Products

The first bakers, among them Louis Mersfelder, Charles Potter and John Inglis, obtained their flour imported from Chile. In 1852 this flour was so full of weevils that the legislature prohibited its further importation. Mersfelder since 1856 had a bakery on Channel near Hunter. It is a bakery today. Potter had a cracker factory at the corner of Channel and California streets. There was a French bakery on American, near Market, now a Chinese laundry. How well I remember it. One forenoon it was destroyed by fire. We boys ran away from school and I saw the little Frenchman, who had been asleep in the upper story, come tumbling head over heels down the stairs, his hair and whiskers all afire. Lager beer was manufactured about 1852 and Philip Niestrath had a small brewery run by windmill power on the present Sperry flour mill site. In 1857 Christmas eve about 9 o'clock it burned down. Sitting up in bed, I saw the fire through the window in our home near Fremont Square. In 1852 Peter Rothenbush and Philip Umlauff founded the El Dorado brewery near the Asylum. The Prohibition Act ruined the lager beer business.

The City Flour Mill, corner Main and Commerce streets, was founded by Austin Sperry and Lyons in 1852. Later partners with Sperry were Samuel Baldwin, then Alexander Burkett, who had been the miller, then Willard Sperry, his cousin. The Sperrys dying, it became a company, which now controls the flour milling interest of the state. At one time there were six flour mills in the county. The City Mill and the Avenue Mill, now the Chamber of Commerce site, owned by R. B. Lane and Stagg, one at Woodbridge, Clements, Linden and Knights Ferry. The Sperry mill now occupies the site on Weber Levee of the old Franklin Flour Mill. It was built in 1853 by Calvin Paige & Company. It was an immense building for that time, three stories in height and installed with expensive machinery imported from England. The walls were not strong enough to sustain the machinery and in 1856 it closed down. The mill cost $75,000 and had a mortgage of $30,000. It lay idle until 1864, when it was taken over by the Sperrys and completely remodeled with the latest machinery. The mill caught fire Sunday, April 2, 1882, and was completely destroyed, with a loss of $140,000 and $70,000 insurance. Today the Sperry, Crown and Union mills in Stockton employ 500 persons, and their pay roll is the second largest in the city. These three mills can turn out 2,750 barrels of flour, 1,000 barrels of cereal, and 100 barrels of stock food per day.

Blacksmiths and Wagonmakers

Next to the food products the most essential manufacturers were the blacksmiths, wagonmakers and harness makers. The principal blacksmiths were John Madden, the father of Frank Madden, with his shop opposite the Elks' building, Frank Dake, corner of Main and California, and Rudolph Gnekow, corner Main and Stanislaus streets. These men during the rush season of summer would work from ten to fifteen hours a day, shoeing horses and mules and mending broken wagons. For several years they were compelled to make their horseshoes and nails.

Among the wagon and carriage makers was J. C. Westbay on Weber Avenue, now the H. G. Shaw building site; J. R. Cory on Channel, now the Electric Light Company office; John H. Hickinbotham & Bro. on Main near Sutter, and Wm. P. Miller. Miller was one of the largest carriage and wagon manufacturers on the coast. Coming to Stockton in 1852 he built his first wagon from a bench under an oak tree. The hubs of the wheels were made from a ship's rudder. He was paid $1,000 for the wagon. In 1853 Mr. Miller established a wagon and carriage making and paint shop at Channel and California streets, and for over forty years carried on business. He erected the three-story brick still standing, and deeded the lot where now stands the W. C. T. U. building. He was a strong prohibition advo-

cate. Another extensive manufactory was that of M. P. Henderson and Clark, established in 1869 at Main and American. Now there is not a wagon and scarcely a set of harness manufactured.

Tanneries and Leather Workers

Just as necessary as the wagon was the harness and the harnessmakers did an extensive business with the teamsters and farmers. Among the principal harnessmaking shops was that of Thomas Scott on Main near El Dorado, who sold to Thomas Cunningham, and he to Patrick Riordon when elected sheriff; that of H. T. Dorrance on Hunter opposite the court house; of J. P. D. Wilkins, Main near San Joaquin, who made the first leather fire hose in the state; and N. C. Hilke, who sold his property to the Commercial and Savings Bank.

These harnessmakers obtained their principal supply of leather from the local tanners, four in number. They were Graham & Stewart, on Stockton Channel; H. R. Potter, who tanned principally sheep skins on Mormon Channel; Harrison Bros., with a small tannery on Sacramento Street; and the Pacific Tannery, corner of Oak and El Dorado streets. The last-named tannery was founded in 1856 by Jacob Wagner on the bank of the channel. His tannery was in an old shed beneath an oak tree, and his tanbank was ground by an old horse in a tread mill. Mr. Wagner had several different partners and at his death the tannery fell to his son and daughter. It is now owned by his son, Edward Wagner, and his son-in-law, George Houskens. They now employ eighty men the year round with an annual pay roll of $100,000. The tannery has a capacity of 150 hides a day and they send their products throughout the world.

Paper Mill Products

In 1870 R. B. Lane believed Stockton a good location for a paper mill. He sent East, bought the necessary machinery and established the mill in a building next to his flour mill. A papermaker from the East, John Lutherwaite, was put in charge and it was a success from the start. It was found that to accomplish much a large mill was necessary. A company was then formed, principally of San Francisco capitalists, and the California Paper Mill organized. A block of land was purchased south of Mormon Channel on Lincoln Street, a one-story brick erected. Installing expensive machinery, March 1, 1878, they began the manufacture of wrapping paper, then print paper machinery was installed, the Stockton and four of the San Francisco dailies partly used the Stockton product. The mill was run continuously from midnight Sunday night until midnight Saturday night, and eighty-five men were employed in twelve-hour shifts. A few years later the mill began using wood pulp to make paper and it was removed to Oregon, where the wood could cheaply be obtained.

Woolen Mill

Opposite the paper mill was the woolen mill established in June, 1870, by Elisha Lambert, a sheep owner, Wm. Dougherty, and James Tatterson, an experienced blanket and cloth manufacturer. The mill at first employed about thirty Chinamen, working under overseers. Then the Chinese boycott came on, in which parties threatened to burn the mill, and the Chinamen were superseded by white persons. Their blankets were of the highest quality, the New York stores guaranteeing them as the best on the market. In a few years Mr. Tatterson died and there being no one to fill his place the mill was closed out. It is now the scouring and cleaning house of E. H. Tryon.

Stockton Iron Works

The first foundry was that of Birdsall & Co., a small concern on Miner Avenue. The Globe Foundry at the corner of Main and Commerce streets was established in 1858 by E. I. Keep and Wm. H. Briggs. The foundry made mining machinery, and steam engines, and nearly all of the engines in the river steamers were manufactured at this foundry. Changing hands many times because of removals and death, it finally passed into the hands of Edward F. Cadle, who had long worked at a lathe in the foundry, and his son, Frank. They made ore cars for the mines, but refusing to employ union labor, the union miners would not handle their cars and the Globe Foundry passed out of existence.

The Stockton Iron Works, established in 1868 on California Street, now a part of the St. Leo Hotel site, is still doing business. It was founded by H. S. and H. L. Farrington, practical machinists, and Galen C. Hyatt, a draftsman. After H. L. Farrington's death the two surviving partners sold out to Tretheway, Earle & Dasher, former employees. At this time the clam shell dredger machine had been invented and the foundry was turning out dredgers and smaller castings of various kinds. The clam shells were monster affairs weighing sometimes from four to six tons each, and it took from twelve to sixteen horses to haul one to the channel. The foundry property became too valuable to use for a foundry site and it was moved to the north side of Stockton below the shipyard.

Shipbuilding

Shipbuilding was quite an industry before the coming of the railroad, then for a time the industry was on the decline, but the increase of business and population has developed an industry far and away larger than in the early days. The first shipbuilder was Stephen Davis, and when he launched the yacht Mary Buffington, it was the talk of the town, and when he launched the little forty-ton steamer from Lindsay Point in 1860 a large crowd witnessed the important event. Mr. Davis through the years from 1864 to 1878 built thirty-nine steamers, barges and tug boats, including the barge Sacramento, of 300 tons, and the steamer City of Stockton, 500 tons. Later, on the same point, E. W. Jarvis built several vessels. On Mormon Channel E. M. Small built the Mary Garrett, the Hattie Fickett, and other river steamers. Now the California Navigation Company keep some fifty or seventy-five men steadily at work building and repairing their Stockton and Sacramento boats.

Agricultural Machinery

Matteson & Williamson, pioneers in the agricultural machinery business, manufactured plows, harrows, reapers, hay forks and harvesters until the death of Mr. Williamson. Haines & Houser, on Sacramento Street, and J. C. Holt, on Center Street, also manufactured harvesters. The Sampson Company made gas engines and tractors. In 1902 the Harris Manufacturing Company was incorporated, the prime mover being Geo. H. Harris, a former superintendent of Matteson & Williamson. Their harvester and header works are on Park and East streets, employing nearly 250 men. In 1883 the Stockton Wheel Company was started by Benjamin C. Holt and his brother on Aurora Street. From a wheel factory they enlarged the plant and formed a corporation and began making combined harvesters and caterpillar tractors. The business increased by leaps and bounds. They continued purchasing more property for the enlargement of their works until at present the plant covers fifteen acres of land; 1,600 men and women are employed with an annual pay roll of $2,500,000. During the allied war they kept steadily employed between 3,000 and 4,000 men making caterpillars to be used against the German army. During that time the entire plant was surrounded by a high fence and guarded day and night by sentinels of the U. S. Army.

National Carton Works

This immense establishment owned and established by the Zellerbach Paper Company in 1918 is one of the most extensive manufactories of its kind on the coast. Purchasing some forty acres of west of Stockton and adjoining the Santa Fe Railroad they erected large brick buildings and installed machinery to the amount of a million dollars for the manufacture of all kinds of paper products. Their products are sent to all parts of the United States and one order alone from China called for 500,000 cartons. In 1920 they made 85,000,000 cartons and, said the superintendent, "that is just a start."

Just beyond the carton factory a lead pencil factory was founded some two years ago, and thousands of feet of logs piled up outside of the place will be made into lead pencils for the use of the civilized world.

Cigar Manufacture

In closing these paragraphs on manufactures I have not cited one-tenth part of the millions of dollars invested. One of the investments that was not profitable was the manufacture of cigars from locally grown tobacco. It will surprise many readers to know that tobacco was ever raised in Stockton, but it could not be perfectly cured because of the dampness of the climate. In 1863 Wm. Gibson, a native of Kentucky and a former school teacher, concluded to try the experiment of raising tobacco. He planted twenty-five acres of tobacco seed on the ground just west of the race track. The seed grew to maturity and was of excellent quality. In his factory he manufactured 3,000 pounds and had 10,000 pounds in the leaf, so the paper stated. Although it was a fairly good smoking tobacco, the experiment was not profitable.

CHAPTER XXVI

MOSAICS OF HISTORY

P. T. BARNUM, the great New York showman, visiting Stockton, gave a lecture in the Methodist Church, North, for the benefit of that denomination. His subject, "How to Be Healthy, Happy and Rich." Although the single admission was one dollar, the church was crowded, and for two hours he held spellbound his audience.—June 10, 1876.

The order of distribution of the Hubbard estate has been made by the court. Mrs. Maria Hubbard is to receive all of the property, aggregating nearly a half million dollars, and is to deed to each of the daughters, May and Lila, $100,000 worth of the property. The estate consists of $50,000 worth of property in Stockton; $80,000, property in San Francisco; $65,000, farming land; $200,000 in secured mortgages; $26,000 in bank stock; household furniture $1,000, and Masonic hall stock $1,000.—April 7, 1890.

For the past few days Captain Weber has had an engineer employed taking levels on his farm on Cherokee Lane for the purpose of digging a canal for irrigation and drainage. He is the first gentleman in the valley to plan a system of canals for irrigation on a large scale, and his enterprise and forethought has demonstrated the fact that the application of water is the most practical way of irrigating the soil.—October 5, 1865.

James Ruddick of the "Old Lodge" saloon, is the owner of a fine sword, formerly owned by General U. S. Grant, who in early days stayed at Knights Ferry with his brother-in-law, Lewis Dent. Later Judge A. E. Baine came into possession of the sword and he gave it to Mr. Oullahan, he in turn presenting it to Mr. Ruddick. It is a straight sword with a black leather scabbard.—March 22, 1867.

Messrs. Matteson & Williamson are preparing to erect a three-story building on the site of their present shop on Main Street near California. The building will cover a space 50 by 75 feet and will cost about $10,000.—June 17, 1878.

J. D. Peters, who is one of the most extensive wheat buyers in the state, has purchased as high as 10,000 tons in a single day, and he estimates that since 1856, when he first began buying, he has bought in this valley alone over 600,000 tons of wheat and 300,000 tons of barley, besides making large purchases from other parts of the state and from Oregon.—July 3, 1878.

The new street car line along California Street is now finished and yesterday, for the first time, the cars were run. The line extends from Main and Center Streets to the Asylum gate on Park Street. About 8 o'clock Captain Smith, accompanied by one of the drivers, leading a horse, proceeded to the steamer wharf, and there, hitching onto a "bob-tailed" car, it was drawn over the graveled street to the turntable and run onto the track. The car attracted considerable attention as it ran up Main Street. George H. Tinkham was the driver on this pioneer line.—May 19, 1875.

At his residence on the French Camp road, near this city, March 25, 1883, Captain William H. Moss died aged 85 years. Captain Moss was born in Virginia and came to California in 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil War, and being wealthy, started the San Francisco Democratic Press with Beriah Brown, a noted secessionist, as editor. When Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865, the mob destroyed the Press and two months later, June 13, 1865, Captain Moss issued the Daily Examiner and published the paper up to the time of his death. Captain Moss was born in very humble circumstances, but his energy and indomitable will overcame all obstacles and he died one of the wealthiest men in this section of the state.—March 27, 1883.

The Stockton Combined Harvester & Agricultural Works about two years ago established a car department and made a success of the enterprise from the start. Orders are now being filled for about forty combination street cars; ten for San Diego, twelve for Portland, Oregon, and six for Seattle. The Stockton street car company has also ordered four more new cars.—March 16, 1890.

On Monday afternoon, a little after 5 o'clock, Pat Breen, an old resident of Stockton, was shot and killed at his home on the Moquelemos grant. The previous day Breen sent a dispatch to the sheriff's office saying, "I want some help at your hands. There is a mob coming here tomorrow, led by Christ Heild and Bill Crawford." A party of thirty armed men on horseback and in a wagon rode to Breen's place. Several of them crowded upon the front porch, and one of them, drawing his revolver, smashed in a panel of the door and shot Breen as he was trying to barricade it. He died in about ten minutes, his wife and two small children witnessing this most cowardly and brutal murder.—September 5, 1882.

The new county hospital building near French Camp is almost ready for its patients. The house will be ready for occupancy long before the weather is sufficiently settled and the roads dry enough to admit the moving of the patients.—January 25, 1895.

A beautiful fountain, with a brick and cement basin, twenty feet across, has been erected on Courthouse Square. The artesian well was capped with a four-inch pipe, and the water plays some three feet above the outlet.—June 14, 1860.

Joseph M. Cavis, who has been a resident of Stockton since 1860, died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born in New Hampshire in 1825, graduated from college in 1846 and began immediately to study law. In 1852 he came to California and located in Columbia, Tuolumne County. He there engaged in mining until 1855 and then resumed his law practice. In 1861 he was elected to the Senate from Tuolumne County and served two terms. Tuolumne at that time contained some of the brightest minds in California, among them J. M. Barber, James Coffroth, J. W. Mandeville, Leander Quint, N. M. Orr and J. W. Cavis. In 1863 Mr. Cavis was elected district judge and served for six years. He came to Stockton in 1869 and again took up the practice of law. In 1875 he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor, with Timothy G. Phelps as governor. Cavis stumped the state making some fine logical speeches, but the ticket was hopelessly defeated because of the actions of Congress on the Chinese immigration. Mr. Cavis in 1876 was appointed postmaster and held the office until 1889, the last term through the Cleveland administration. He was postmaster under four presidents —Harrison, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland. Mr. Cavis also served one term as judge of this county, and for twenty years he was a member of the Congregational Church and took an active part in church work. Throughout his San Joaquin life he was a campaign speaker and made no statements unless he believed them true. Hence his speeches carried great weight. As a lawyer he took no cases where he believed his client in the wrong, and as a judge so sympathetic was he, in condemning a murderer to be hanged one day, the tears rolled down his cheeks.—January 5, 1892.

Yesterday afternoon the board of police and fire commissioners held a meeting and adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, large bodies of people are congregating in this city in connection with the railroad strike, and a break is liable to ensue and the force of regular police would be inadequate to quell the trouble and protect life and property; therefore be it "Resolved, that L. C. Mowry, O. B. Harvey, S. L. Lawrence, J. C. Sullivan, George A. Black, Thorn McCloud, W. H. Woodbridge, L. M. McLaren, W. R. William, A. G. Payne, J. W. Webb and F. E. Butterfield be appointed special policemen, with compensation fixed at $2.50 per day."—July 4, 1894. (This refers to the railroad strike only.)

The new steamer recently built by C. M. Small on the north bank of Mormon Channel, 400 tons carrying weight, is now at the wharf loading with wheat for San Francisco. She is in command of T. C. Walker and is named Alice Garratt, after a daughter of William T. Garratt of San Francisco, one of the stockholders.—August 2, 1873.

The Stockton Dramatic Club organized last Saturday evening and elected the following officers: Louis B. Noble, president; J. A. Hosmer, vice-president; C. H. Platt, secretary, and Walter B. Starbird, stage manager; committee on plays, J. E. Budd, J. H. Hosmer and W. B. Starbird. The following correspondence was received and answered: "Gentlemen, would it not be possible for you to give a dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Kansas sufferers. Our citizens would support it liberally. Signed: J. D. Peters, A. W. Simpson, H. H. Hewlett, L. M. Cutting and others." In response: "We will be most happy to play at any time for a charitable object and will name Monday, March 6, 1875, as the date for the Kansas sufferers. We will then present the play of 'Caste,' followed by the laughable farce of 'Toddles.' "—February 22, 1875.

The concert and ball given in Mozart hall last evening was the most brilliant affair ever given in this city. The ball was preceded by a concert by the Fourth U. S. Artillery band of San Francisco, and some of the leading vocalists of the state, among them Mrs. R. K. Marriner, Walter C. Campbell and S. D. Mayer, the famous organist. The elite of Stockton were present. Among them were noticed Mrs. W. A. Simpson, N. M. Orr, Dr. Clark, George E. McKensie, Otis Perrine, Dr. J. M. Kelsey, Wm. Bivens, the Misses Julia Weber, Alice Brown, Kittie Henderson and Mary Marshall.—December 12, 1873.

A hurricane and tornado accompanied by hail and a heavy rain passed over Milton yesterday at 1:15 o'clock. The hurricane was only eighty yards in width, lasted only a few minutes, but it almost destroyed the town. A dwelling and new blacksmith shop belonging to John Grider was blown to pieces. A. D. Fox's new hall was blown off of its foundation. John's hay barn was completely demolished. The new schoolhouse was blown eight feet away. Flying timbers filled the air, roofs were blown off and several persons severely injured.—December 17, 1873.

Saturday evening last, Chas. Dohrmann, of the firm of Dohrmann & Company, grocers,

and Miss Pauline Wetzlar, assistant teacher in the Stockton Seminary, were married at the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. E. S. Ely. The edifice was crowded with the friends of the happy couple.—June 23, 1870.

The Odd Fellows will soon begin the erection of a handsome three-story brick building on the corner of Main and Hunter streets, the estimated cost being $45,000. The building in size will be 67x96 feet and the foundation walls 43 inches in thickness on solid hardpan. The basement will be seven feet in height, the lower story fifteen feet, the second story fourteen feet and the third story twenty feet. The members expect to dedicate their new building the latter part of next year.—August 3, 1867.

Yesterday in Odd Fellows' hall we were shown eight magnificent new chairs manufactured in San Francisco to order at a cost of fifty dollars each. They are of the Queen Elizabeth style of construction, manufactured of straight grained Eastern oak, and upholstered in plush, in colors suitable to each station.—October 2, 1865.

Joseph D. Peters will soon erect a handsome two-story residence on Sutter Street, near Lindsay. It will be complete in every particular and add materially to the appearance of that aristocratic locality.—Sept. 4, 1861.

Governor Irwin has appointed William H. Hall, a son of John B. Hall, as state engineer, with a salary of $6,000 per year. Mr. Hall, whose well-known reputation as an engineer has been gained by years of service, is a young man reared in Stockton and educated in our public schools. Stockton has sent forth three famous engineers—William Hammond Hall, John Hays Hammond and Ewald Grunsky. All three were reared in Stockton and attended our public schools.—April 12, 1876.

Dr. W. P. Tilden, who was a hotheaded Union man, fired a salute of thirty-four guns because of the news that North Carolina has refused to secede from the Union. The secessionists were angry that a state official should publicly rejoice, and one of the inquired, "Has the firing of a cannon and the raising of flags a tendency to cure insanity?" Tilden replied: "While injurious to none of the cases under by treatment, it is beneficial to some classes of insanity, the victims of which are extremely sensitive to every expression of patriotism, whether by the firing of cannon or the raising of flags. This class is peculiar to the United States and in the clinic of medicine is known as secessia." It was Dr. Tilden who first introduced the custom of giving dances for the most insane patients, a custom continued for several years, as they were helpful to many of the unfortunates.—November 22, 1861.

Mr. Garnett, who is farming on the ranch of Dr. F. W. Todd on Roberts Island, expects to sow the entire 262 acres to barley. When he began work it was virgin soil, nothing but tules, but he succeeded in plowing some 200 acres, for which he receives $5 per acre. He has been plowing under green tules ten feet in height.—November 7, 1878.

Yesterday morning Samuel L. Terry died at his father's home of a complication of diseases. Mr. Terry was one of the brightest young lawyers in California. Born in this city in 1855, he attended the public schools, studied law with his father and received his license to practice at the age of twenty-one years. In 1822 he was elected city attorney, accepting the office only two days before election. He was a past president of the Native Sons, an Odd Fellow and a Mason, and in 1880 was elected as the highest state officer of the Knights of Pythias. He was one of the most popular young men of the community and his loss will be deeply felt. —April 2, 1885.

The sale of the postoffice site was completed yesterday, when United States District Attorney William M. Garber paid to J. M. McCarty $17,500. This was all that the Government would allow for the property, the citizens being compelled to make up the difference—$4,000. A number of lots were purchased and deeds for their sale were recorded yesterday. The property, 121 by 124 feet, was purchased from Mrs. Elizabeth Slaughter, Matthew and Margaret McCarty, James and Ida White, and Clara and James C. Gage. The full amount paid was $21,490. Of this amount Mrs. Slaughter received $10,750, Mr. McCarty and wife $4,875, J. M. White and wife $3,428, and Clara Gage $2,437.—July 27, 1892.

A wealthy drunk was picked up in the bowling alley last Monday by Officer Myers, and on being locked up $150 in money and $450 in gold dust was found on him. He was captured none too soon for the safety of his coin.—July 29, 1858.

A large number of the friends of Henry A. Moore and wife assembled at their residence Saturday evening to assist in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. The worthy couple, with their five children standing around them, looked as happy as when twenty-five years ago they stood at the altar in Boswell, Ark. Their wedding trip was a six months' voyage across the plains. Mrs. Moore is a sister of John R. and Charles Williams, Mrs. Debnam and Mrs. Edward Moore.—February 26, 1878.

Workmen are now engaged in erecting electric towers in different parts of the city. The masts are 100 feet in height and one will be placed on Weber Point, one at the corner of Fremont and Hunter Streets, another at the southwest corner of Washington Square.—March 21, 1888.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday let the contract to remove the remains in the county hospital cemetery to Otto Von Detten, fixing his bond at $500. He was the lowest bidder and will receive for removing the county dead, consisting of bones only $1.74 each; for the partly decomposed bodies $2.97, for the remains of smallpox patients $5 each, and for those who died of diphtheria $3.97.—January 4, 1894.

The Young People's Literary Society of the Congregational Church presented the play "Caste" in the theater last week to a crowded house. All of the players did remarkably well, especially Flora Baker and Esther Eccles and Lulu Hogan as "Polly," the servant. Miss Baker has never appeared before on the stage and Miss Hogan, always good in lively parts, reminds us of the piquant Alice Harrison of the California theater. The farce of "Box & Cox" closed the performance.—May 10, 1878.

Weber's Garden is one of the most attractive places in Stockton. It is situated in front of the steamboat landing on the peninsula and to make it secure, Captain Weber has spent thousands of dollars in bulkheading the banks of the channel. In a high enclosure is his private garden and residence. Surrounding this is a public garden open to visitors. This garden has cost Captain Weber thousands of dollars. It is our only park.—August 26, 1861.

Henry H. Hewlett has sold the property on the northwest corner of Main and Hunter Streets to L. and A. Meyer of San Francisco. The lot, 20 by 50 feet, was sold for $16,000. The Meyers intend to buy adjoining property, it is said, and erect a fine brick building. The National Bank, which now occupies the corner, will be moved in September to the Yosemite Building.—July 13, 1892.

Schuyler Colfax will arrive this afternoon by stage from Mariposa, and he will be met at the Agricultural Society's grounds by Mayor Gray, the Common Council, Odd Fellows and citizens, and escorted into town. This evening he will speak in Agricultural hall on the Pacific railroad, after which he will visit Charity lodge of Odd Fellows in social session and confer the degree of Rebekah, Mr. Colfax being the creator of this degree on August 15, 1865.—May 20, 1868.

The rat killing pit at Fred Gerlach's U & I saloon on Center Street was the scene of considerable commotion last evening. About fifty men had gathered to see lively young dogs kill rats. A little later two Mexican women well filled with seltzer water went into one of the boxes and called for liquor. One was armed with a revolver, and just as the rat killing became most exciting the woman in some manner accidentally fired the revolver. In about two minutes the back room was cleared, the men rushing and tumbling over each other trying to get into the open. They believed the police were after them and in the scramble one of the big glasses in the transom was smashed into a thousand pieces. The police were called, not to arrest the men, but the Mexican woman.—October 22, 1893.

Carriages were flying about the city at all hours last night, carrying well dressed ladies and their guest to and from the leap year ball in Masonic hall. It was a very select affair, consisting only of twenty-four couples, and was greatly enjoyed by the merry dancers and about 100 invited guests. The Misses Ackerley, Kelsey and Baggs furnished the favors, and the German was led by Misses Elliot and Jackson. The young ladies called for their guests and partners in carriages and through the evening acted as attendants and managers of affairs. Among those who took part were the Misses Elliot, Cutting, Kelsey, Trahern, Simpson, Tully, Sharp, Taylor, Creanor, Debnam, Littlehale, Bours and Mrs. H. S. Smith. The gentlemen present were Ralph and Frank Lane, Bert Moore, George Sperry, George Wilhoit, Charles Hutchinson, Robert Reid, Frank West, W. G. Starbird, H. W. Earle, Frank Stewart, J. D. Young, William Bours, Eugene Grunsky, Eugene Wilhoit and Theodore Elliott.—January 3, 1888.

Under the direction of the Philomathean Society, a spelling match, in which teachers, pupils and citizens took part, was held in Mozart hall last evening. Over 400 persons were present to witness the contest, the first prize, $10 in coin, was won by B. F. Bagley, a member of the society and a school trustee. The second prize, a $10 order for photographs from J. P. Spooner, was won by Miss Minnie Harkness, the first high school pupil to graduate at the age of seventeen years. Thomas Louttit took third prize, a Webster dictionary.—April 10, 1875.

A reception was tendered the Stanford Glee club by Mrs. Phil B. Fraser and her daughter, Mary, yesterday afternoon from two until five o'clock. Mrs. Fraser was assisted in receiving by Mrs. David S. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Bert C. Moore, Mrs. Ralph P. Lane and Misses Hart and Dudley. The spacious rooms were beautifully decorated with smilax, cut flowers and evergreens.—April 1, 1894.

The old town clock, which so faithfully measures the lapse of time and rings the hours on the city hall bell, was imported to this city in 1867 by Charles Hass, the jeweler. He purchased the clock in Boston and it was exhibited in the agricultural fair that year. James Littlehale, by his own exertions, then succeeded in getting $500 in subscription for the purchase of the clock, the city and county officials appropriating a like amount, $1000 in all. A cupola

and clock tower were then erected upon the court house by James Brown (father-in-law of Supervisor Tretheway) and the clock first began timing the hours in October, 1868.—April 12, 1880.

The Presbyterian Church was filled to the doors last evening, it being the occasion of a lecture by the Rev. Robert McKensie on "The Abiding Elements in Scottish Character." The lecture was delivered for the benefit of the Caledonian Society, and during the evening Miss Maggie Hubbard, the organist, played several Scottish songs dear to every son of Scotland, among them being "The March of the Comarin Men," "The Campbells are Coming," and "Bonny Prince Charley," with pleasing effect. Mrs. Gertie Starbird sang several Scottish songs and charmed the audience with her magnificent voice. Joseph Fyfe introduced the lecturer, who gave a most interesting account of the Scots, land and people.—May 24, 1879.

There is considerable complaint among the teachers of the public schools regarding their contracts. The school trustees bind the teachers to teach one year, while there is no contract compelling the board to keep the teacher any length of time. The contract has been signed by many teachers reluctantly, as several young who hoped to get married during the year believe they will have to teach the entire school term.—July 7, 1894.

The Forefathers' festival was celebrated Saturday evening in the parlors of the Congregational Church, it being an annual observance of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, December 20, 1620. Fully 200 members of the church sat down to an inviting feast of salads, mince and pumpkin pie, coffee, etc. The toastmaster, C. W. Norton, first called on the Rev. Irving Lovejoy to respond to the toast, "The Pilgrim Fathers." Other toasts were: "The Congregational Idea in Other Churches," Rev. Thomas A. Boyner; "The Pilgrims and the Sunday School," R. W. Drury; "Reminiscences of Our Church," Mrs. Hannah Thresher; "The New Building," Rev. R. H. Sink; vocal selections were rendered by Frankie Brown, Tom Kenyon and Annie Dewey.—December 12, 1902.

Last evening Walter R. Henderson, at the residence of his parents on Hunter Street, gave one of the swellest parties of the season. The preparations made to insure the pleasure of the guests were elaborately and carefully arranged. The floor of the north and south parlors were covered with canvas, and the handsome chandeliers and walls were decorated with flowers and evergreens, the artistic work of Dr. Henderson's talented daughter Ella. The guests all appeared on the floor in dominoes and after the twelve dances unmasked. During the eveing the dining room was open to the guests and bountifully supplied tables were spread with refreshments of all kinds. Over sixty couples were present and among the dominoes we noticed Mrs. Henderson in brocaded satin with point lace, diamond ornaments; Ella Henderson, in garnet plush and silk, trimmings of lace and natural flowers; Delia Wolf in embroidered black velvet and satin, diamonds; Emma Gerlach, nun's veiling and satin, trimmings of Spanish lace; Gertie Biven, pink silk, satin trimmings; Belle Davis, pink domino, diamonds; Nellie Blossom, pink domino, diamonds; Mrs. Chas. J. Hass, white silk, embroidered skirt, pink crepe trimmings of satin and Spanish lace, diamonds; Susie Chase, pink domino; May Goodell, pink domino; Abbie Gray, nun's veiling, Spanish lace trimmings, diamonds; Hannah Gray, light blue silk, lace trimmings, diamonds; Sophia Belding, cardinal satin with gray silk, diamonds; Mamie Huggins, cream colored moire silk, lace trimmings, with natural flowers; Lottie Weaver, white grenadine over black with natural flowers; Bessie Trahern, white satin and plush, lace overdress, diamonds; Carrie Parsons, garnet plush and brocaded satin, with flowers.—February 6, 1883.

The San Joaquin Medical Society held its annual meeting July 28 at the residence of Dr. W. R. Langdon, corner of American and Fremont Streets, and Dr. Elias A. Stockton was elected president; Charles A. Ruggles, vice-president; W. R. Langdon, second vice-president; Samuel Langdon, George A. Shurtleff and A. T. Hudson, censors, and F. W. Todd, secretary and treasurer.—August 1, 1878.

A. J. Hahn has purchased the interests of his sister, Mrs. Julia Brueck, in the Commercial Hotel and hereafter it will be personally conducted by him. At that time, 1894, the hotel was doing a fine business and the principal boarding patrons were the mechanics who worked in the vicinity. At the time I was driving the street car mules on the San Joaquin Street line and I took dinner in the hotel. There were three long tables and all the food except tea and coffee was placed on the table before the dinner bell rang. You should see the boarders tackle the food! And eat, well some of them had no manners. Pies, equally distant apart, were cut into four pieces and set upon the table. Some of the boarders would grab half a pie. I know, I like pie.—October 16, 1894.

A large crowd collected upon the wharf yesterday to witness the departure of the two splendid steamers, the Sophie McLane and the S. B. Wheeler, as they were about to try their respective capacity for speed. A gallant cheer arose from the spectators as they left, and there was great excitement as thousands of dollars have been bet on the results.—Aug. 15, 1851.

A few days since Henry Tinkham, the butcher, lost a number of fat sheep in a rather peculiar manner. He had nearly 500 sheep in a corral on the Sam Miller ranch, Mariposa road. During the night quite a large number escaped from the corral and entering adjoining wheat field began eating the green wheat. Before they were discovered they had eaten so much of the wheat that some of them died from overeating.—May 6, 1870.

A. S. Rider, who was one of Stockton's best known citizens, passed away yesterday. He was born in New York in 1830 and died in his sixtieth year. On August 21, 1851, he and James C. Gage started for California and arrived October 8. Mr. Rider went into the draying business in partnership with Jerome Meyers. In 1852 Mr. Gage bought out Meyers and the two young men continued in partnership for several years. They went into the sheep and cattle business in 1857, pasturing their stock where nows lies Banta. Later Mr. Rider engaged in the livery business, being the pioneer hackman of the city. In 1861, October 11, he married Miss Sarah McLellan, whose mother kept the Crescent Hotel. In 1853, the date of the organization of the company, he joined Eureka No. 2 and remained in active service eight years. For nearly thirty years he led the parade for the exempts.—March 9, 1890.

The head of the notorious bandit Joaquin Murietta, cut off by Harry Love and his companions, and afterwards exhibited throughout the county, in a glass jar preserved in spirits, was levied upon the other day by the sheriff and sold to a fool bidder for $11.—June 4, 1856.

Last Saturday afternoon at 2:30, as several hundred persons gathered on the El Dorado Street bridge to see the working of a new pump, the boiler of the old threshing engine exploded, scattering death and destruction in every direction. In a moment the street was strewn with horribly mutilated bodies and with wounded and disfigured victims. Fifteen were instantly killed and many badly wounded. Among those instantly killed were Robert Johnson, father of R. B. Johnson; James Curry, a pioneer blacksmith; W. C. Adcraft, Michael Crowell, Charles Creanor, son of Judge Creanor; S. B. Clowes, G. W. Felts, William Allen, James Cosgrove, H. B. Bishop, a student; John M. Kirkpatrick, grain and hay dealer; M. E. Folsom, E. R. Avery, the engineer; Foo Lee, and Arthur Tinkham. Among the wounded were Eyman Barbour, William Keyes, Charles Harris, H. Brown, Frank Coburn, Nicola Milco, Alexander Gall, Charles Williams and J. M. Harry. Immediately all of the flags were pulled down to half mast and fire and church bells tolled the sad news. The following day the city was clad in mourning and everywhere funeral processions were seen burying the dead.—February 27, 1879.

The most important event of the present theatrical season will be the opening of the Yosemite Theater on Tuesday evening, July 12, and the reappearance of Charles Frohman's stock company of New York, in the industrial play, "The Lost Paradise." The auction sale for choice of seats in the Yosemite Theater was held last evening in Masonic hall. J. H. Barth was the auctioneer and the choice of box seats was first sold. The premium was in addition to the regular prices. The lower boxes and loges sold at $10 each, and the upper at $8.50 each. The orchestra and the three front rows in the dress circle sold for $1.50 each, and the remaining seats at $1 and 75 cents. H. C. Shaw started the box sales at $5, it was run up to $20 by George Sperry and was sold to Shaw at $22.50. He selected the second box from the stage on the right hand side. George Sperry took the loge on the left hand side for $10; James M. Littlehale, loge for two, right hand, $10; Frank D. Cobb and J. M. Kile, loge No. 3 left and No. 4 right hand, $13 each. George Wolf paid $8 for box G, and Arthur Levensky $7 for box E. C. E. Owens and Dave Rosenbaum $5.50 each for choice of seats. There were 295 seats sold at a premium of $295. This, together with the boxes, made a total premium of $374.—July 8, 1892.

An invitation is extended to all persons interested in the movement for the establishment of a public coffee house, under the management of the W. C. T. U. to attend a meeting in the Central Methodist Church tomorrow evening. They have rented the store on Main Street near El Dorado formerly occupied by Elliott & Beigle, and are now fitting it up. They propose to sell coffee and cake at cost.—March 8, 1884.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock an alarm of fire was heard and as the old fire bell began clanging a heavy black column of smoke was seen in the vicinity of Simpson & Gray's lumber yard. It was soon learned that the Sperry flour mills were in flames, and in a remarkably short space of time the firemen were upon the ground. The Weber, taking water from the channel, was the first to play upon the fire, it being its month to keep up steam. It took the Eureka several minutes to get up steam from its cold boiler, and set at the cistern at the corner of Main and Commerce Streets, it soon pumped it dry and was obliged to go to the channel for water. The Old Betsey, by Chief Israel Rolf's order, was also put into service. The fire, which it is supposed started from spontaneous combustion in the second story, soon enveloped the entire building, and the mill was soon a seething furnace of heat.

After raging about three hours the east wall fell with a crash and the mill was in ruin. The four-story building was erected in 1852 for a flour mill, but it proved a losing speculation. It remained idle for many years, but in the '70s it was purchased by the Sperry Flour Company and remodeled and refitted with the latest improved machinery, with a capacity of 600 barrels of flour per day. The total loss, including the dwellings of Edward Hickman and John Milan, is about $200,000, partly covered by insurance.—April 3, 1882.

Died in this city, January 17, 1864, Clotilde, wife of Charles Grunsky. She was the mother of Ewald and Lottie Grunsky, two of the first high school graduates, the former now of national fame as an engineer, the latter widely known as a public school teacher.

As Lieutenant Merriam of the 1st California Cavalry was passing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Sunday last he noticed a small secession flag flying from one of the back windows. The rebel flag has two red and one white stripe and seven stars in a field of blue. The lieutenant immediately captured the flag and brought it to this office. Secessionists, even though they be ministers, should be be very careful about waving disloyal flags in a loyal community. There might be trouble. —October 26, 1863.

Assessor C. O. Burton reported the value of city property $1,130,965; improvements $775,-700. The total valuation was placed at $2,-835,407, an increase over previous year of $246,-678. Mayor Buffington in his inaugural address gave the revenue of the city as follows: From taxes, $48,000; licenses $6,000; harbor master $17,000; rent of city property $5,000; fire department $2,000; hospital, streets and wharves $16,000; schools $7,000; interest $20,-000; contingent $10,000. There was a balance of $23,000, which he hoped would be used in the liquidation of the debt. The second expense was very heavy, the committee paying $1,250 a year for two rooms in the McNish building for the boys' school. The monthly expense of the four schools, averaging fifty pupils to each school was $525.—March 5, 1854.

At the close of banking hours Saturday $1,188 had been received for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers of the South. With various sums yet to be collected, the amount will probably reach $2,000. The following request was sent to the Dramatic Club: "Deeming it to be the duty of the citizens to assist in providing funds for the victims of the yellow fever scourge of the South, we request you to give a series of entertainments for the benefit of the fund. (Signed) Fifty Citizens." In compliance with the request the club will produce on the evening of September 20 and 21 the two famous dramas, "The Octoroon," and "Caste." The following persons will appear in "The Octoroon"; George Peyton, a planter, John E. Budd; Salem Scudder, a Yankee, W. B. Starbird; Jacob McClosky, a shyster lawyer, James H. Budd; Pete, the negro, George E. McStay; Wahnotee, an Indian, William M. Gibson; Paul, a yellow boy, Miss Ella Block; Colonel Sunnyside, a planter, M. S. Thresher; Captain Ratts, Willis Wilkins; La Toche, Lincoln Ruggles; Sambo, George Young; Zoe, the Octoroon, Louise Cahill of San Francisco; Dora Sunnyside, Minnie Clifford; Mrs. Peyton, Mrs. M. S. Thresher; Dido, the cook, George Young. The orchestra of eight pieces will be under the direction of Emile Dreyfous. —September 4, 1878.

The body of Samuel Clarke, the engineer who was drowned by the derailing of the locomotive on the trestle work in Yolo County, was brought here last evening and taken to the residence of his brother, Dr. F. R. Clarke. The funeral will be held this afternoon at the residence, 215 Oak Street. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Odd Fellows will attend the funeral. Mr. Clarke was sixty years of age and commenced work on the Sacramento division of the Central Pacific in 1866. In 1892 he wrote a letter to the officers, stating that during his twenty-one years' service he had covered a distance of 1,000,051 miles with only two accidents. He was selected by the Brotherhood as their representative pallbearer at Senator Stanford's funeral.—July 14, 1894.

On Saturday last, while speeding his mule on Main street at the rapid gait of three miles per hour, one of the drivers of the street car line stopped his car to purchase some candy. A short distance from the store he again checked his speed, to pump a drink of water and wash down the candy. The five passengers on board were much amused at the coolness of the driver.—August 6, 1883.

A game of baseball was played yesterday on the green in the northern part of the city near Dr. R. W. Henderson's residence. About forty young men took part, sides being chosen with Mr. Nelson, the school teacher, and Mr. Denning as chiefs. An interesting game of ten innings was played.—January 16, 1867.

A workman while digging the foundation for the Hickman building, corner of Weber Avenue and Levee, at a depth of five feet below the surface, unearthed a Mexican half dollar bearing the date 1723. The question is, how did it get there? The rare and valuable coin was sold to Perk Sampson of the Eureka saloon for three dollars.—January 20, 1867.

The property situated at the corner of Main and Center Streets and known as the Chestnutwood & Moore property, was sold at administrator's sale some time ago to Henry Cowell,

the wealthy Santa Cruz lime dealer, for $6,250. The property was owned by George Crossmore, deceased. When the sale came up for confirmation by the court, yesterday, David S. Rosenbaum raised the bid to $9,120, and it was sold to him. The lot, 60x100 feet, is covered by a two-story brick building.—October 3, 1894.

All of the members of the Royal Arch Masons who could be found yesterday were served with summons to answer the suit of Powell S. Lawson in Sacramento to prevent his expulsion from that branch of Masonry. Lawson for over thirty years has been a Royal Arch Mason, and for twenty-five years a Knight Templar. He is a man of wealth and an ex-president of the Sacramento pioneers. The suit is one of many phases of the conflict which has arisen in many Masonic jurisdictions over the so-called Scottish Rite. Lawson is a member of the consistory that is said to be looked upon by Knights Templar as clandestine, inasmuch as it confers twenty-six degrees, including that of the Templar, without asking the local commandery of the order. In some places these consistories confer the twenty-nine degrees from "ancient craft" or "blue lodge" to the thirty-second degree. The charge against Lawson is the violation of an unwritten but well understood law against soliciting persons to enter the Masonic body and he is charged with soliciting a Royal Arch Mason to enter the Scottish Rite consistory of which he is a member. The meat of the conflict in most cases is the reaching out of consistory workers in the Scottish Rite, below the Knights Templar instead of requiring the candidate to become a Knight, a prerequisite to admission to the higher degrees, sometimes called "ineffable." The short cut was at one time so cheap in Chicago that a Master Mason could get the twenty-nine extra degrees at an expense of ten dollars to twenty dollars, while to go through the intermediate degrees would have cost $100.—August 7, 1898.

The magnificent pipe organ in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church was heard in all of its beautiful combinations last evening when Professor Carl of New York gave a recital. The grand tones of the instrument were new to many persons who had not previously heard it. The professor thoughtfully introduced some old-time melodies to interest the people who love the songs of their childhood days. The ladies' trio by Clara Lefflers, Albertina Parker and Mrs. Bender was heartily applauded and the instrumental quartet comprising Professor Steele, John Patterson, Theodore Elliott and Sam Frankenheimer was well received.—September 4, 1895.

Died suddenly at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George Gray, Dr. Joseph Hammond, age seventy-eight years. Doctor Hammond was one of Stockton's pioneers. He arrived in the city in 1850. Six months previous he shipped to California a frame house by the way of Cape Horn, and sailed a few days later. By coincident he and the vessel with the frame house entered the Golden Gate the same day. The house, loaded on a scow, was towed up the San Joaquin River to San Joaquin City, where it was put up. A year later the house was removed to Stockton, and later sold to O. P. F. Kallenbach, a Stockton pressman.—January 2, 1870.

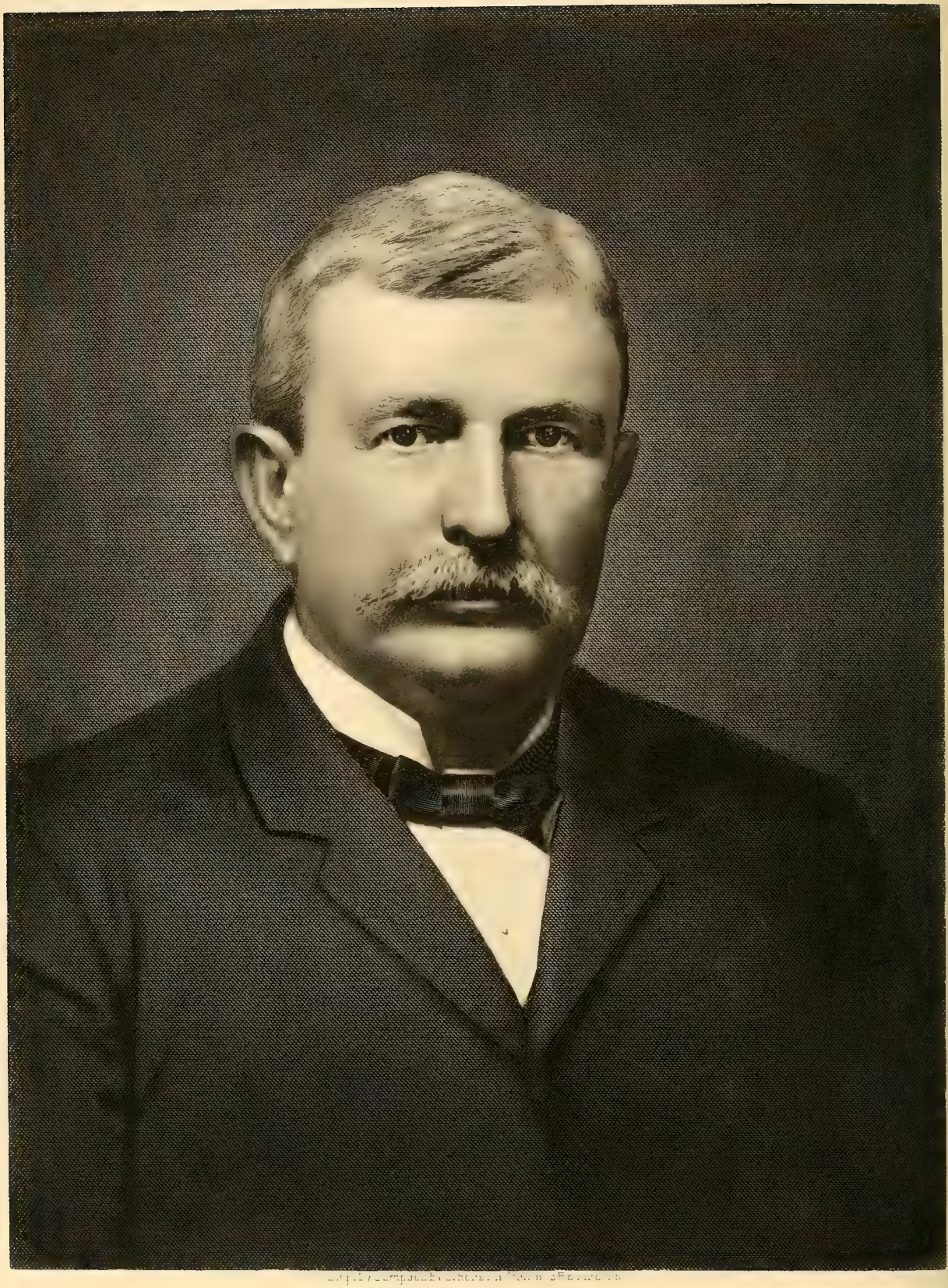
David S. Terry, one of our most prominent citizens, is soon to visit the Atlantic States. Mr. Terry came with the first settlers to Stockton and by his integrity and ability as a lawyer has succeeded in laying the foundation for a large fortune."—September 11, 1852.

"Yesterday D. S. Terry, one of our most valuable citizens, returned, bringing with him a wife, a most valuable acquisition to society in San Joaquin County.." (Little thought Mrs. Terry that in less than five years she and her husband would be the center of the most exciting event in California, and that thirty-five years later Sarah Althea Hill would supplant her place in her husband's love.)—February 22, 1853.

The comet, that splendid vision of the heavens, never before appeared so brilliant as last evening. It was truly magnificent, and doubly discounts all the fireworks shows ever seen. It is wandering to the southwest and it is said to be 50,000,000 miles from us.—October 5, 1858.

Some 200 of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hale gathered at their residence on California Street, Tuesday evening, May 29, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their wedding. The presents were numerous and beautiful, the most costly being a 150 piece china set which was presented by friends. The twain were again united by H. T. Dorrance, and letters of congratulations were received from the Rev. E. L. Rexford, Unitarian minister in San Francisco, and from Mrs. Hale's former pastor, J. H. Farnsworth, of New Bedford, Mass. The gift of Mrs. Pickering from Rockport, Mass., was a poem, beautiful in thought and sentiment, of which the following was the first verse:

There is a holy tie that binds
Two loving hearts in one:
Through weal and woe, in storm and calm,
Till life's long race is run.
This holy tie ordained of heaven,
And sanctified below,
United two fond, faithful hearts
Twice ten long years ago.



Benj. Holt

BIOGRAPHICAL

BENJAMIN HOLT.—Linked indissolubly with the history of Stockton, the name of Benjamin Holt, inventor, industrial genius, loyal citizen and friend, will occupy forever a distinctive place in the annals of the city, for there has been no more loyal supporter of her fair name than he, none more devoted to her welfare, and, as the builder of Stockton's greatest industrial enterprise, no one more prominently or practically connected with her development and upbuilding. His genius and industry not only enriched the community, but carried its name across the mountains and the valleys and the seas, aiding in lifting the hard burdens of agriculture in the far places of the earth, and greatest of all, contributing at a crucial moment in the struggle of the Allies a new, unheard-of weapon of warfare that brought terror to the hearts of the enemy. A record of the salient points of his career, illustrating the steps taken in his onward and upward march to attainment, should, and undoubtedly will, prove a source of inspiration to the ambitious men of the present generation whose aspirations lie along lines of a nature more or less similar to those pursued by Mr. Holt, preceding the period since which his position in the inventive and manufacturing world has been assured.

A native of the Granite State, so many of whose sons have gone forth as leaders in the professional and commercial life of the nation, Benjamin Holt was born in Merrimack County, N. H., on January 1, 1849, the seventh of eleven children born to William K. and Harriet Parker Holt. The public schools in the neighborhood of his boyhood home furnished his early education, supplemented by a course of study at an academy at Tilton, N. H., and later, at a Baptist institution of learning at New London, Conn. In 1868, with his brothers, W. Harrison, A. Frank and Charles H. Holt, Benjamin Holt began the manufacture of wagon spokes and hubs, and in 1873, he established his plant at Concord, N. H, greatly enlarging its capacity and adding to its output the manufacture of felloes, wheels, bodies and running gears. Here he continued in business for ten years, building up an extensive trade and becoming well known in commercial and manufacturing circles throughout the East.

His brother, Charles H. Holt, had come to San Francisco, Cal., in the early days and established a wholesale hardwood and wheel business. In this enterprise he was joined in 1871 by William Harrison Holt, A. Frank Holt and Benjamin Holt, although the latter did not come to California until 1883, when he had disposed of his interests at Concord, N. H. This year, 1883, marked the beginning of this great industry at Stockton, as at this time he and Charles H. Holt there took up the manufacture of wheels and wagon material under the name of The Stockton Wheel Company. In 1892 the name of the firm was changed to its present one—The Holt Manufacturing Company. Throughout the entire history of the Holt Company, Benjamin Holt was the mechanical head of the company and its president since its incorporation in 1892. It was he who perfected the combined harvesters which greatly reduced the cost and labor of harvesting grain by combining the operations of cutting, threshing and cleaning. It was he who invented the self-propelled combined harvester, a combination of tractor and harvester. It was he who invented the "caterpillar" tractor, which proved the only solution of the problem of traction on soft and sandy places and over rough ground. The British tank, which struck such terror in the ranks of the German armies when it first appeared on the battle line in France, was founded directly upon the principle of this invention. During the campaign in Belgium, at one of the most trying periods in the history of the Allies, General E. D. Swinton, of the British army, saw one of Holt's caterpillars in action, and from the underlying principle of its traction conceived the idea of the fighting tank, and during the war General Swinton came all the way to Stockton to meet Benjamin Holt, the inventor, to pay tribute to his inventive genius and to tell the story of the origin of the tank. More than 100 inventions cover his achievements in the line of industry, and they have been material factors in revolutionizing methods in agriculture, not alone in the cultivation of vast additional areas, but in the solution of the labor problems of the farmer through the reduction of the manual labor necessary, particularly in the busy harvest season. Two large factories comprise the Holt industry; one at Peoria, Ill., and the Stockton plant.

In 1890 Mr. Holt was married to Miss Anna Brown, a daughter of the well-known '49er, pioneer, miner, and later San Joaquin County farmer, the late Benjamin E. Brown of Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Holt became the parents of the following children: Alfred B. Holt, of Peoria, Ill.; William Knox Holt, of Stockton; Mrs. Anne Holt Atherton, wife of Judge Warren Atherton, of Stockton; Edison Ames Holt, of Stockton; and Benjamin Dean Holt, of Peoria. Mrs. Benjamin Holt, the widowed mother, continues to reside at 548 East Park Street, Stockton, loved and respected by all.

While Mr. Holt had been in failing health for about a month, death was not believed to be imminent, so that when the end came suddenly on December 5, 1920, at St. Joseph's Home, it came with a shock to the entire community. The mind of the great inventor was clear and active to the last, and one of his last requests is said to have been for information concerning progress upon an experimental machine in course of development at the plant.

Thoroughly democratic, Benjamin Holt moved about his great plant generally in his shirt sleeves, calling by their first names employees who had long been associated with him. In one corner of the

works a room was set apart for him. This was "Uncle Ben's" experimental room, and here he worked out the mechanical problems of the many devices that will ever be associated with his name. Modest and unassuming to an unusual degree, he shrank from any publicity, and when General Swinton came to Stockton to publicly acknowledge England's debt of gratitude to the inventor—a notable occasion in Stockton's war activities—it was with great difficulty that Mr. Holt was induced to occupy a seat of honor on the platform with the distinguished British officer at the mass meeting held at the auditorium. Fame came to him, but the simple routine of his life was undisturbed; the friends of his early days were still the friends of his choice. He was still Ben Holt—unchanged by the plaudits of the multitude; plain, honest, industrious and true.

CAPT. CHARLES M. WEBER—A record of the life of Captain Weber, through the most important and fruitful years of his activity, might well be called also a history of the city of Stockton, of which he was the founder. The high standing of this place as a business center, as a locality of beautiful homes and prosperous people, may be attributed in no small degree to his early labors, and finally, when he was taken from the scenes of his usefulness, his body was laid to rest in a city of the dead whose site had been donated by him years before and whose artistic surroundings resulted from his cultivated taste and great liberality. As he recounted in his last days the history of his home town, he might well have exclaimed, "All of which I saw and part of which I was." No recital could be made of the early days of Stockton without considerable mention of his identification therewith, and his name is worthy of perpetuation not only in local annals, but also in the annals of the state which he chose for his home.

The birth of Captain Weber occurred in Homburg, Bavaria, Germany, February 16, 1814, during the reign of Emperor Napoleon I. It was the ambition of his father, who was a Protestant minister, that he should be educated for the ministry, and his school life was planned accordingly. He was early sent to the common school in Homburg, and upon his graduation therefrom entered the academy and began the study of ancient languages and French, at the same time receiving several hours private instruction daily, so that he might be prepared for the German universities at the proper age. The failure of his health under this undue mental pressure made it necessary for him to leave the university, where he had every prospect for making a fine record. This change in his plans was the means of turning his attention to the mercantile business, for which he had a natural adaptation, and which proved the entering wedge to his subsequent career in the New World. He had been in business but a short time when his thoughts turned to "the home of the free," and accompanied by a cousin he set out for America in 1836. It had been his intention to proceed up the Mississippi from New Orleans and visit a relative, Judge Hildegarde, at Belleville, Ill., the father of Eugene Hildegarde, professor emeritus of the University of California. The river was blocked with ice and instead he remained in New Orleans, where he secured employment in mercantile pursuits. Yellow fever was at that time very prevalent in the south and Mr. Weber fell a victim to the scourge. After his recovery he went to Texas, and while engaged in military service against the Mexicans he was again taken ill, in 1840, and by the advice of his physician he determined to locate in a cooler climate.

During the spring of 1841, while at St. Louis intending to proceed to Belleville, Ill., Captain Weber read a glowing description of the Pacific Coast written by Dr. John Marsh, a resident of California. The account was so fascinating and alluring that he determined to cross the desert to the coast and accordingly he joined the Bartelson party for the long journey to the West. It was his intention to spend the winter on the coast and then return to the States, but like so many other immigrants, when he fell under the witchery of the genial climate he wished to locate here permanently, and after spending the winter at Sutter's Fort he made no plans for returning to the East. His object in going to Sutter's Fort had been to make the acquaintance of Captain Sutter, to whom he had letters of introduction, and by whom he was employed as overseer during that winter. While there he found a quantity of seeds which had been presented to Captain Sutter as tokens of friendship and good will from William G. Ray, the representative of the Hudson Bay Company, the Russian agent at Bodega and captains of vessels on the coast. These seeds he planted as an experiment and from this was developed the fact that the valleys of the San Joaquin and the Sacramento were capable of becoming a paradise of fruits and flowers. Among the seeds were three varieties of tobacco, various flowers and vegetables, all of which grew and thrived wonderfully in the fertile soil.

It was about this time that Jose Jesus, the celebrated chief, visited the fort and Captain Weber formed his acquaintance. The two became friends, and in after years the chief was able to prove helpful to his comrade. With keen foresight the Captain decided that California eventually would be admitted, in part or whole, into the United States, and therefore he believed investments in land would prove profitable. Visiting San Jose in the spring, he formed a partnership with William Gulnac, and in 1842 they built a flour mill, embarked in the manufacture of shoes, made soap and also sea biscuits. The shoes they made were the first to be made in the entire state. July 14, 1843, Gulnac, who was a Mexican citizen, petitioned Governor Micheltorena in behalf of Captain Weber for a grant of eleven square leagues of land, to be located in the vicinity of French Camp in the San Joaquin Valley. He expressed a preference for the east side of the river, believing that this stream might form the line between Mexico and California in case of a division; another reason for this preference was that the east side was protected by the Hudson Bay Company's trappers. The governor granted Gulnac the tract of land known as the Rancho El Campo de los Franceses, January 13, 1844, and afterward this tract was transferred to Captain Weber. Cattle were herded upon the land and for a time the camp had its headquarters at the present site of Stockton, but later moved nearer to Sutter's Fort for the protection thus afforded. Having met with no success in an attempt to settle the grant, Captain Weber obtained a passport from the alcalde and visited Sutter's Fort for the purpose of making a treaty with Jose Jesus. In this he was successful and their alliance remained unbroken until the death of the chief. The Captain agreed to aid him in case of



CAPT. CHAS. M. WEBER

war between the Americans and native Californians or Mexicans. The chief advised the building of the village at the present site of Stockton and agreed to provide a war party in case protection was necessary from the Indians or Mexicans. During the Micheltorena wars the Captain rendered stanch assistance, joining the native Californians against the Mexicans, and when war was declared between Mexico and the United States he aided the latter and with his characteristic energy organized a cavalry company at San Jose and became its captain. After having made his home in San Jose from 1842 to 1847 he returned to the peninsula and here remained until his death.

With prophetic vision Captain Weber saw the possibilities which awaited those willing to take up their abode in the little settlement of Stockton, but men could not see the future as he did, and in spite of the liberal offers which he made they still held back, among other things fearing attacks from the Indians and an outbreak of the small-pox scourge. A writer in the Stockton Times in 1850 says: "Having been a resident of California for many years, and having known Captain Weber for four or five of these, I venture to say there are but few Americans now in this country who have lived here for any length of time, who have not been recipients of favors from this gentleman." There had been a large number of grants given in what is called the San Joaquin district, but none had the hardihood to settle their grants until 1846. It was next to impossible for Weber to get men enough to offer any protection against the Indians, as everybody thought the risk too great for the benefits received. He succeeded in getting a few to settle with him, among whom were B. J. Thompson and Andy Baker, and finally, after losing cattle and horses and paying an extravagant price for labor, he succeeded in establishing a ranch where Stockton now stands."

Concerning the home of Captain Weber, the famous poet and traveler, Bayard Taylor, writes as follows: "We were greatly delighted with our visit to Captain Weber's, who transformed a tract of land between two sloughs into a garden. There is no more delightful villa in existence. A thick hedge, outside of which is a row of semi-tropical trees, surrounds the peninsula. The gate opened into a lofty avenue of trellis work, where the sunshine strikes through branches of amethyst and chrysolite, while on either hand beds of roses fill the air with odor. The house is low but spacious, the woodwork of natural redwood. Vine-covered verandas surround it and every window discloses a vision of plants that would be the glory of any greenhouse on the Atlantic Coast. In Mrs. Weber I found the acquaintance of my former visit. Well I remember the day when, hungry and footsore, I went to the door of her father's house in the valley of the San Jose and found her reading a poem of mine. Her father saddled his horse and rode with me to the top of the mountain, and her own hands prepared the grateful supper and breakfast that gave me strength for the tramp to Monterey. The garden delighted us beyond measure. The walks were waist deep in fuchsias and geraniums, and the pepper trees, with their loose, misty boughs, hailed us as do friends from Athens. A row of Italian cypresses were shooting rapidly above the other boughs in the garden. How they will transform the character of the landscape when their dark obelisks stand in full stature!"

As may be inferred from the above, Captain Weber was a lover of flowers, and indeed, from the time of his early experiences with seeds which were given him by Captain Sutter he never ceased to experiment with very kind of seed or shrub that came under his notice. Many of these he obtained from Japan and Europe, and also from the missions. As an incentive to others to follow his lead in this enterprise he supplied those interested with seeds and shrubs from his own garden, and was especially interested in inculcating the love of nature in the hearts of children. With him, time and money were no object in furthering this cause, and no county fair was complete without his exhibit of fruits, flowers and shrubs. For many years his garden was open at all times to the public.

Meanwhile Captain Weber was aiding the development of Stockton by every means within his power. Every church that applied to him received a donation of land. Land was also given to the city and county, and August 28, 1851, he deeded the public squares, streets and channels to the city. The land occupied by the San Joaquin Catholic cemetery was donated by him and he gave a large portion of the purchase money for the Rural cemetery. In later years he devoted much personal attention to the garden of St. Agnes' academy, which was noted for its beauty. To protect the city from overflow, he superintended the building of a bulkhead on Stanislaus Street and dug a canal on East and North Streets; $30,000 of his money went into the improvement of California Street, and he gave generously to the building up of other avenues. When the natural course of events made the property in the valley valuable, squatters began to give him trouble. The heirs of Gulnac attempted to wrest the land from him and in defending his title he spent vast sums of money, rendering necessary in order to pay for the litigation, the sacrifice of his valuable property in San Francisco. Finally he had the gratification of receiving the incontestable patent signed by President Lincoln. While it was necessary for him to eject squatters for the protection of his title and the title of those to whom he had sold, many of these squatters found in him a stanch and generous friend, who aided them to get a start elsewhere. Besides the property which he owned in San Joaquin County Captain Weber owned a large ranch in Santa Clara County, upon which he engaged extensively in breeding and raising high-grade horses and cattle.

During the Civil War Captain Weber was stanch in his allegiance to the Union cause and exerted a powerful influence in moulding the sentiment of this region. Early in the war he sent to Oregon and bought for a flagstaff a pole 120 feet long. This he planted on an island west of his residence. After every Union victory the stars and stripes could be seen waving in the air and for miles in every direction the sight would tell that Union arms were again victorious. In politics the Captain voted with the Republican party, but he was not a politician and preferred to devote himself to movements for the public good, without respect to political ties or views. When he passed away, May 14, 1881, the people of Stockton regarded his demise as a public loss. A large concourse assembled to pay him the last tribute of respect when the funeral was held, under the auspices of Archbishop Alemany of San Francisco. Up to the day of his death he was in full possession of his faculties and actively interested in all of his various enterprises.

The marriage of Captain Weber united him, November 29, 1850, with Miss Helen Murphy, a member of the celebrated Murphy party of 1844. Three children were born to them, of whom Charles M., Jr., at one time represented Santa Clara County in the state legislature; both he and the younger son, Thomas J., are now deceased. The only daughter, Miss Julia H. Weber, of Stockton, makes her home near the city so indissolubly associated with the life-work of her father and is everywhere honored as a member of an interesting and celebrated pioneer family. Mrs. Weber, who died April 11, 1895, was a daughter of Martin and Mary (Foley) Murphy, the latter an aunt of Bishop John Foley of Detroit and the late Bishop Thomas Foley of Chicago. In temperament Captain Weber was impulsive, though forgiving and large-hearted, was liked by all with whom he came in contact in every walk of life, and he was also highly respected for the high moral principles which actuated him in all he undertook.

JOHN NEWTON WOODS.—Highly honored among the pioneers of San Joaquin County was John Newton Woods, extensive land owner, capitalist, prominent lodge and church member and public-spirited citizen, and his eventful life was one which in every respect commanded the most profound esteem and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. The family of which he was a member became established in America during the Colonial period. An ancestor, Henry Woods, who was born in Virginia, followed the tide of emigration that drifted toward the West, and settled in the wilds of Kentucky, where he was killed by the Indians in 1790. Later the family became pioneers of Ohio, where in Brown County, Johnson Woods, the father of our subject, was born in 1815. During early life he removed to Indiana, where in 1834 he married Miss Louisa M. Eastes. The American progenitor of the family on the paternal side was Rev. Robert Wooster, a native of London, England, born in 1727, who crossed the ocean to the New World and settled at Brownsville, Pa. Renouncing his allegiance to the King of England, he aided the colonies in the War of the Revolution. Afterwards he became one of the earliest settlers of Fayette County, Ind., and officiated as the first minister of the Methodist Church west of the Alleghanies.

It was characteristic of Johnson Woods that he should display in his life the love of pioneer scenes that had been inherited from his ancestors. During 1840 he removed from Indiana to what is now Savannah, Mo., where he built the first house in Andrew County and engaged in trading. When news came of the discovery of gold in California he determined to brave the perils of the unsettled West in an effort to find gold and started on the long journey, arriving at Hangtown on August 1, 1850. Soon after he began to prospect on Woods Creek, which was named for him, and was already meeting with success when he was killed on February 1, 1852, by a former friend whose enmity he had incurred by testimony given against this man in a fraudulent claim case. Surviving him were three sons and two daughters and his wife, who was born in Rush County, Ind., in 1820, and died in Tulare County, Cal., on June 12, 1906, at an advanced age.

John Newton Woods was born in Fayette County, Ind., June 7, 1837, and when fourteen years of age he began to work as a clerk in a general merchandise store at Savannah, Mo., where he gained a practical business knowledge. Five years later he returned to his native state, Indiana, where he spent eighteen months at Knightstown, Henry County, and then came to California via Panama, landing at Stockton December 2, 1857. For a time he made his home with his uncle, Jeremiah H. Woods, the founder of Woodbridge, and in 1858 he bought 320 acres of land, on a portion of which the town of Acampo now stands, and was laid out by him. In 1859 he embarked in the mercantile business as Porch & Woods, but the following year he sold out and went to Virginia City, Nev., to try his luck at mining. On his return to Woodbridge he conducted a business from 1861 to 1863 under the firm name of Woods & Davis, then sold out his interest. In 1864 he sent for his mother and two brothers, Albert and the late E. W. S. Woods, who came hither from the old family homestead in Missouri. At this time he became actively engaged in farming on his ranch at Acampo, enlarging it to 640 acres, and continued there until 1877. With his brother, E. W. S. Woods, he became joint owner of about 8,000 acres in Tulare County, known as the Buzzard Roost ranch and after operating it for some years they sold it and purchased 8,700 acres on Roberts Island, so that they were among the largest landowners in Central California and did much to develop the rich Delta country, albeit suffering heavy losses at different times when the disastrous floods broke through their levees.

From 1877 to 1882 Mr. Woods was manager and secretary of the Grangers Union of Stockton and in 1883-84 was deputy treasurer of San Joaquin County. He was made a Mason in 1858 in Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M., being the first member initiated, later becoming a member of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T. He became a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, was a member of the Shrine, the Eastern Star, and was one of the early members of the Stockton Elks. In recollection of his identification with early events in this locality he held membership with the San Joaquin County Pioneers and greatly enjoyed the reunions of these early settlers to whose energy and fortitude the present generation is so greatly indebted. Mr. Woods was prominent in the Democratic party and was an active political worker, representing the local organization in some of the most important conventions and for twenty years or more was a delegate to every state convention. For many years he was a member of the State Central Committee and represented his district as a delegate to the national Democratic convention held in Kansas City in 1900. For five years he was a member of the board of managers of the State Hospital at Stockton, and in this as in all things, he discharged his duties with efficiency and fidelity.

The marriage of Mr. Woods took place on December 22, 1864, and united him with Miss Annie Victoria Farmer, who was born in Greenfield, Mo., January 24, 1843, and came across the plains to California with her parents in 1859. They first settled at Sacramento but later moved to Amador County and it was there that the marriage was solemnized. Two daughters blessed this union: Jessie Lee married the late George E. Wilhoit and sketches of their lives appear elsewhere in this history. Mary L. was Mrs.



John N Woods

McDonald Douglass, who was born on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1869, and passed away July 4, 1919, her birth and death being on patriotic days. She always showed a keen patriotic spirit and during the late war was an enthusiastic worker for the various Liberty loan and other war drives. During the first Liberty loan drive she sold one million eight hundred thousand dollars of Liberty bonds. The death of Mrs. John N. Woods occurred at Stockton April 7, 1900. Mr. Woods greatly mourned her passing and only survived her until December 4, 1906, when he passed away after a brief illness. A devout Methodist, he was one of the stewards and trustees of Grace Methodist Church at Stockton from 1872 and did much for the furtherance of Christianity. He willed this church its present site, 75x100 feet, on the northwest corner of Channel and Stanislaus streets, and with it a legacy of $25,000 to build a new church as a memorial to his wife, a bond of unusual affection and devotion existing between them. This bequest was faithfully carried out by his two daughters, who followed their father's desires in every particular and also added another $9,000 to complete and furnish the present beautiful church. His life was so clean, so devoted to those whom chance or circumstance drew near him, so benevolent, that it will ever remain worthy of emulation.

MRS. JOHN NEWTON WOODS.—An estimable and greatly loved woman whose long years of residence at Stockton had made her much endeared to a large circle there, was Mrs. John Newton Woods, the wife of one of San Joaquin County's honored pioneers, whose life history is given in a preceding sketch. Mrs. Woods, who was in maidenhood Miss Annie Victoria Farmer, was a native of Missouri, born at Greenfield on January 24, 1843. In 1859 she left her studies at the Moravian Academy, Salem-Winston, N. C., to accompany her parents across the plains to California and though but a young girl at the time she ever carried a vivid picture of that long, toilsome journey of over five months. The family settled at first in Sacramento County, then removed to Amador County, and later took up their residence at Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, where her father became a well-to-do stock raiser and farmer.

In 1864, while the family were residing in Amador County, Miss Farmer was united in marriage with John Newton Woods, and they took up their residence on the larger ranch he had purchased in 1858, the year after he came to California, and part of this place is now the site of Acampo. This remained the family home until 1877, when they took up their residence in Stockton, where Mrs. Woods resided until her death, on April 7, 1900, survived by her devoted husband and two daughters, Mrs. Jessie Lee Wilhoit and Mrs. Mary L. Douglass; the latter passed away on July 4, 1919. Mrs. Woods was one of Stockton's best known women, occupying a leading place in social circles, where she numbered her friends by the hundreds. She was a member of Homo Chapter O. E. S., Stockton. A prominent member of Grace Methodist Church, her many charitable acts and kindly deeds will ever make her memory revered.

ALEXANDER C. OULLAHAN.—A splendid example of what a man may accomplish who follows an intelligent, honorable and persistent course is shown in the career of Alexander C. Oullahan, managing secretary of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and ex-mayor of the city. A native son, he was born in San Francisco, December 17, 1871, a son of the late pioneer couple, Denis J. and Julia (Baine) Oullahan. The former was a pioneer of the state and served as state treasurer under Governor Stoneman. He became prominent in business circles in the state and died in San Francisco in 1889. The grandfather, Robert Oullahan, was a civil engineer and was attached to the Royal Engineers Corps of the British Army.

Alexander C. was educated in the public schools of Stockton, whither his parents had moved in 1873, and at St. Mary's school of this city; then he took up the study of law and after mastering the rudiments of the profession, became associated with J. D. Peters and thereafter devoted his time and attention to water transportation and the grain industry in this county. Later he represented G. W. McNear, the well-known grain exporter.

On February 1, 1916, Mr. Oullahan was appointed to the office of mayor of Stockton, by the city council, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor R. R. Reibenstein. So well did Mr. Oullahan administer the city's affairs that the following October he was unanimously elected to the responsible position, serving under the charter which he helped to prepare. During his administration the city of Stockton enjoyed the greatest period of growth in its history and many of the big movements looking towards greater prosperity and progress were started. One of the achievements of his administration was the acquisition of Oak Park by the city, consisting of 30.6 acres and formerly known as Goodwater Grove by the old settlers. In 1905, Mr. Oullahan had been elected to serve as a member of the city council and was thus well prepared to discharge the duties of the office of mayor, and it has been repeatedly said that he was one of the best-liked and most popular mayors that Stockton has ever had. He was mayor during the War period and named the exemption board, and was active in all war service.

When the Chamber of Commerce was organized Mr. Oullahan was among the most ardent supporters of the movement and has ever taken a keen interest in all public activities since reaching early manhood. His appointment as managing secretary of this important body was a most wise choice, as he is undoubtedly the right man for the position, both by training and education. His foremost positions in the city places him in the front rank of the upbuilders and builders up of city and county, and Stockton recognizes in him a worthy and honorable citizen. Politically he is a Democrat in national affairs but is so broad-minded that in local matters he considers men before party. Wherever he has been most needed there he is to be found at all times and as managing secretary of the most important body of citizens of Stockton he has continued the good work and been the means of making the city of Stockton known all over the United States. During his busy years Mr. Oullahan has been a contributor to the press of California, and while in the employ of J. D. Peters he published a monthly magazine called the Buzz. Besides his ability as a writer he has distinguished

himself as a public speaker. He served seven years as a member of the library board, resigning after being appointed mayor.

When Mr. Oullahan married in San Francisco on Nov. 23, 1897, he chose for his wife Miss Catherine V. River of San Francisco, a lady well qualified to be the helpmate of just such a public man and who shares with him the good will and confidence of their host of friends. They have three children: Leanore J., Alexander C. J., and Catherine M.

EZEKIEL WILLIAMSON SMITH WOODS.—A model citizen whose life work was direct, straightforward and highly constructive, the late Ezekiel Williamson Smith Woods stood among his fellowmen as one of the biggest and most thorough builders of Central California and whose work added inestimably to the wealth of the community. The development of his lands, which were uncultivated acres when he took hold of them, has thrown many thousands of dollars into this locality, benefiting this section of California generally, in that a tract of its richest land was brought to its generous yield under Mr. Woods' able management. When he passed away on June 22, 1922, he had amassed a fortune appraised at considerably more than a million dollars, the largest estate ever filed in this county.

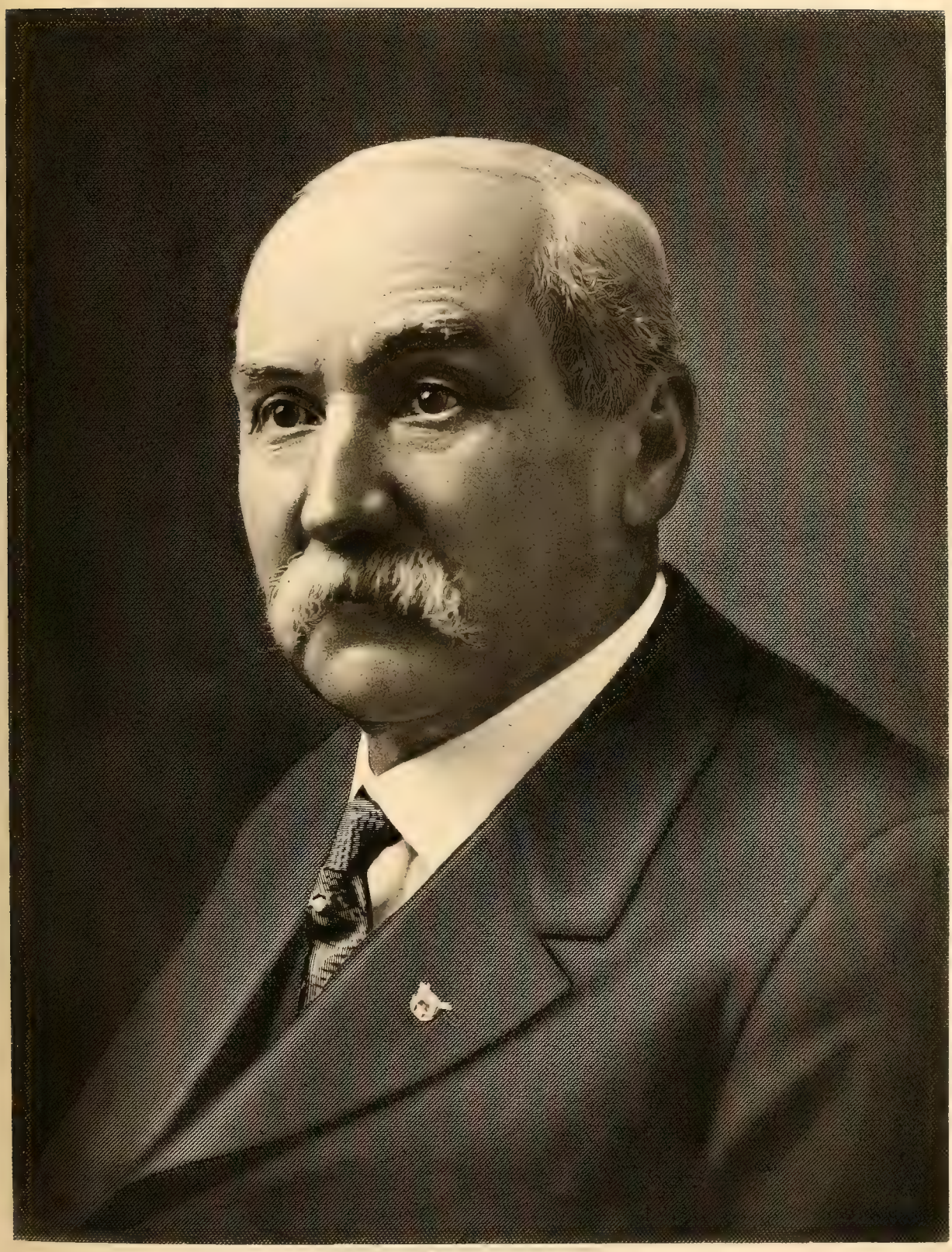
Mr. Woods, popularly known as "Smithy" Woods, was born in Missouri in May, 1849, in the humble home of his parents who had journeyed from their childhood homes in Indiana to pioneer in the new west. His father was engaged in selling Missouri mules to Southern planters, and his partner, Ezekiel Williamson Smith, asked that his name be given to the new arrival in the Woods family. Mr. Woods always felt that it was an honor to have borne the name of this sturdy frontiersman, who was an uncle of the late James C. Smith, father of Charles B. and Dow Smith, well-known farmers here. Mr. Woods' father came to California in 1850, lured to the land of gold by the stories that reached even the backwoods hamlets, leaving his little family at the home place and planning to have them join him at the mines. He landed in Placerville and went on to Mariposa, where he was killed in a mining trouble. His brother, Jerry Woods, came to California the next year to look up the pioneer, and settled on the land where Woodbridge is located, the village being given his name. He conducted the first ferry over the Mokelumne at that point and was killed there in June, 1864.

Here the interesting California careers of the Woods brothers, John N., and E. W. S., start. John N., who became one of the best-known citizens of San Joaquin County, and a trusted public official, came out from Missouri in 1857 to join his uncle, Jerry Woods, at Woodbridge, and his first letter, sent to his mother urging her to come to California, was one of the first carried east by the pony express. The Civil War came on and in January, 1863, the mother and her boys, one of them the subject of this sketch, left for California, sailing on the steamer Northern Light from New York in February. The steamer made a long detour to avoid the privateer Alabama, then feared on the high seas, and reached the Isthmus safely. They came up to San Francisco on the Sonora, arriving in Stockton March 14, 1863. They went direct to Woodbridge, near where John N. had taken up homesteads for himself and his mother on the present site of Acampo. That section was heavily timbered and covered with chaparral, but the boys soon cleared the land. The next year, 1864, was dry and cattle died on every hand, food becoming scarce and very high. In 1869 the railroad was built through that section and the boys sold their wood to the company. They also chopped out the right of way for two and a half miles north of the river, for which they were paid $125, which to them was big money. In 1869 the boys started with their four-horse team over the Sierras to the White Pine mining section in Nevada, and here they made as much as fifty dollars a day, hauling rich ore to mills or shipping points, but the life was not to their liking, so after a few months they returned to California.

E. W. S. Woods later went to Butte County, hearing that the lands there offered good chances, and there his honesty and integrity won for him the backing of a bank president in Chico, who advanced him money for his farming operations, trusting him because he was known to be honest and capable. "He's honest and will make his way in the world," this far-seeing banker declared, and he later made Mr. Woods his confidential agent to handle big business. The year 1876 brought bumper crops and Mr. Woods prospered, selling a section of good land for fifty dollars an acre. He then returned to Stockton, where his brother, John N. Woods, was well started on his way to wealth, being connected with the Farmers' Union there. The brothers then started their investments in lands. Among their purchases they bought a section of the Mitchell ranch near Modesto, picked up a half section east of Farmington, and were directed to Tulare County by George Crossmore, a wealthy local capitalist, who financed them in their purchase of 9,000 acres near the present city of Tulare, for $45,000.

In 1880 Mr. Woods moved to the Tulare lands with his family and there began the hard struggle that brought the brothers great wealth. There was then but one house between their place and Tulare Lake, but the plucky young farmer and his helpful wife made the best of their surroundings and brought the tract into marketable condition by the introduction of water, drilling some of the first artesian flowing wells in that county and used for irrigation. Six years later they had 1,000 acres in alfalfa, a large herd of cattle and had enlarged their acreage to 14,000. Selling out to a Los Angeles syndicate, they paid back Mr. Crossmore his $45,000 and cleaned up $375,000, also selling their Modesto ranch for forty dollars an acre, just double what it had cost them.

In 1887 the Glasgow California Company owned the upper and middle divisions of Roberts Island, and after it was leveed Easton & Eldridge got an option on the 20,000 acres for thirty dollars an acre. The Woods brothers were promised a third of it, but were crowded out and finally had to buy separate tracts, securing 12,000 acres at forty-five dollars an acre. Later they bought the Gersbacher tract of 1,100 acres with the growing crops, and when harvested, the land cost them twenty-seven dollars an acre; they also then got 3,000 acres from the option holders, which, after the crops were sold, cost them eighteen dollars an acre, now easily worth $500 an acre. On March 22, 1893, the levees broke and the Woods brothers were broke but not discouraged, though they owed $120,000 on the property. When some bankers wanted to close them out, J. D. Peters of Stockton stood up in a



E. W. S. Moody

bankers' conference and announced that he would give his check for any amount needed to carry John and "Smithy" Woods, and their credit was again established. Balfour Guthrie advanced them $40,000 and they bought the dredger Roberts Island and rebuilt the levees. They got no crops in 1893 nor in 1894, but in 1896 they sold their crops to Balfour Guthrie for $165,000 and the next year they received $130,000, thus making money fast, though they were paying $18,000 a year interest. That their judgment was well founded was shown by the fact that when Mr. Woods' will was filed, one tract of land on Roberts Island was appraised at $912,027.

After this life ran along smoothly for the plucky farmers, who were undaunted by disaster, and they amassed large fortunes through their foresight and industry. In December, 1900, when John N. Woods died, the brothers owned over 8,000 acres of farming lands in fine shape, a vineyard of 800 acres at Acampo, worth at least $500 an acre, besides other valuable properties, which were amicably divided between the heirs of John N. Woods and the surviving brother, E. W. S. Woods.

Mr. Woods' first marriage united with him Miss Lydia Downing, who passed away in Acampo, and in Elliott, Cal., May 8, 1878, he was married to Alice M. Markle, born in Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, a daughter of George and Sophronia (Springer) Markle, who were born respectively in Holland and Indiana. Coming to Pennsylvania as a young man the father later moved to Iowa where he met and married Miss Springer and engaged in the mercantile business in Keokuk until his death. Afterwards the mother and the children came to California via Panama, arriving in San Francisco in July, 1867. Mrs. Woods survives her husband making her home at 1109 North El Dorado Street, Stockton, surrounded by a large circle of friends, who hold her in high esteem for her many gracious qualities and her generous spirit. Mr. Woods was also survived by a brother, A. J. Woods, of Stockton, and three sons, Lloyd H., Armand and Marcy Woods, the two former of Stockton, and the latter at Monterey. He also left two granddaughters, Mrs. Maria Park Grunsky and Alice Armand Woods, and a grandson, Lloyd Henry Woods.

Mr. Woods was a Knight Templar and 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason as well as a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco, and a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. He was deeply interested in the cause of education and served as a member of the board of education for twelve years, being president of the board for six years of the time. He was president of the board of trustees of the Stockton high school while the building was being built and took a strong stand for the present location of the high school instead of close in where they would soon be crowded for room. Looking into the future they now have by his foresight four blocks of ground for the high school site. Mr. Woods, with his brother John N. Woods, was also largely interested in mining. Since his death Mrs. Woods, ably assisted by her sons, is looking after their large interests, the sons having the management of the large ranches and vineyards. Through all the varied experiences of his interesting career, Mr. Woods had the confidence and respect of every one with whom he dealt and the universal commendation as a man who had never done any one injury nor ever taken advantage of a man in a trade, rather taking the worst in any deal in which he was concerned. Never sacrificing principle to personal expediency, he ever showed signal integrity of purpose, placing true valuations on men and affairs, and well deserving the high place he held in the community's esteem.

DENNIS BURNS.—The enviable distinction of being the oldest building contractor in point of service in Stockton is due Dennis Burns of 921 South California Street, who was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, on May 4, 1854, and came to this country in 1859 when his father brought his family, including the mother and two sons, to America. He was thus reared and educated in Greenwich, Conn., and in that town was apprenticed to the carpenter trade. He served under an experienced contractor, and he himself became an expert carpenter. In 1873, at the age of nineteen, he left home, and for two years he worked at his trade in Erie, Penn. Late in 1874, however, he pushed on West to San Francisco, and in the Bay city found work on the Grand Opera House, and later he was given employment in a planing mill there. After that he did contracting for himself, beginning in a small way; but finding things rather dull in San Francisco during the Centennial Year, he went inland to Stockton and took charge of the building of a house for L. Henderson, near Acampo; and since that time, he has been continuously active hereabouts, operating, always more and more extensively, not only in San Joaquin County, but erecting many building in Amador, Stanislaus, and Contra Costa counties.

In Stockton, Mr. Burns built the United States Hotel, the El Dorado School, the Weber Hall, St. Joseph's Home, (all save the last hospital) and remodeled St. Mary's Church and added to it the spire. He also put up Dr. Asa Clark's residence in the State Hospital grounds, the Jackson school, the first City Pavilion, the Hickinbotham Block on East Market Street, and also the Hickinbotham residence, and many fine homes in the northern part of the city. He constructed the buildings for the Tesla Mines in Contra Costa County. He laid the timber in the Court House erected in 1890, and erected the County Jail on North San Joaquin Street, and was for two years superintendent of building of the San Joaquin County Jail, and built the San Joaquin County Pavilion. His work has always been first class, and it is not surprising that such has been his prosperity here that he now owns valuable real estate in Stockton, including four houses on the South side, which he himself built. He put up one of the finest residences erected on the South side, having bought the lot from the late Captain Weber.

Mr. Burns was married at San Francisco in 1880 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Kelly, a native of Maine, and they have had ten children, seven of whom are still living. Catherine has become Mrs. Kerblow, and the mother of four children. Ana is Mrs. Murl, and the mother of two children. Maude is Mrs. Richmond, and she has one child. Georgie is Mrs. Springer, and she has one child, a son Sydney. The sons are: Edward; Robert, who was in the World War serving as a member of the Ninety-first Division, and he saw active service on the battlefields of France; Harry married Miss Clara Anderson, of San Francisco.

MARTIN J. LUND.—With the wonderful transformation that has taken place in the Delta district of San Joaquin County the name of Martin J. Lund will ever be prominently associated, for he has been identified with this section for forty-seven years and no one has taken a more active interest in bringing it to its present high state of development. He was one of the first men to build levees in the Island district for the protection from floods of the rich peat lands which are today the most valuable and fertile farms in California.

A native of Sweden, Mr. Lund was born at Skane, November 9, 1851; his father was an educator as well as an attorney at law, so that Martin naturally received a good education. Later he apprenticed himself to learn the bricklayer's trade, working in this line until he was twenty-one. In 1873 he left his native land and came to Boston and after spending some time in Michigan and Indiana he made his way to California in 1875 and was first employed on a farm in Contra Costa County, near Concord. In 1877 he came to Union Island, San Joaquin County, and since that time the history of this now fertile spot has been a part of his history, for he has been a leader in every step of its development. He also helped to develop Roberts Island, building the levees from the first shovelful, and assisted in making them higher and higher each year.

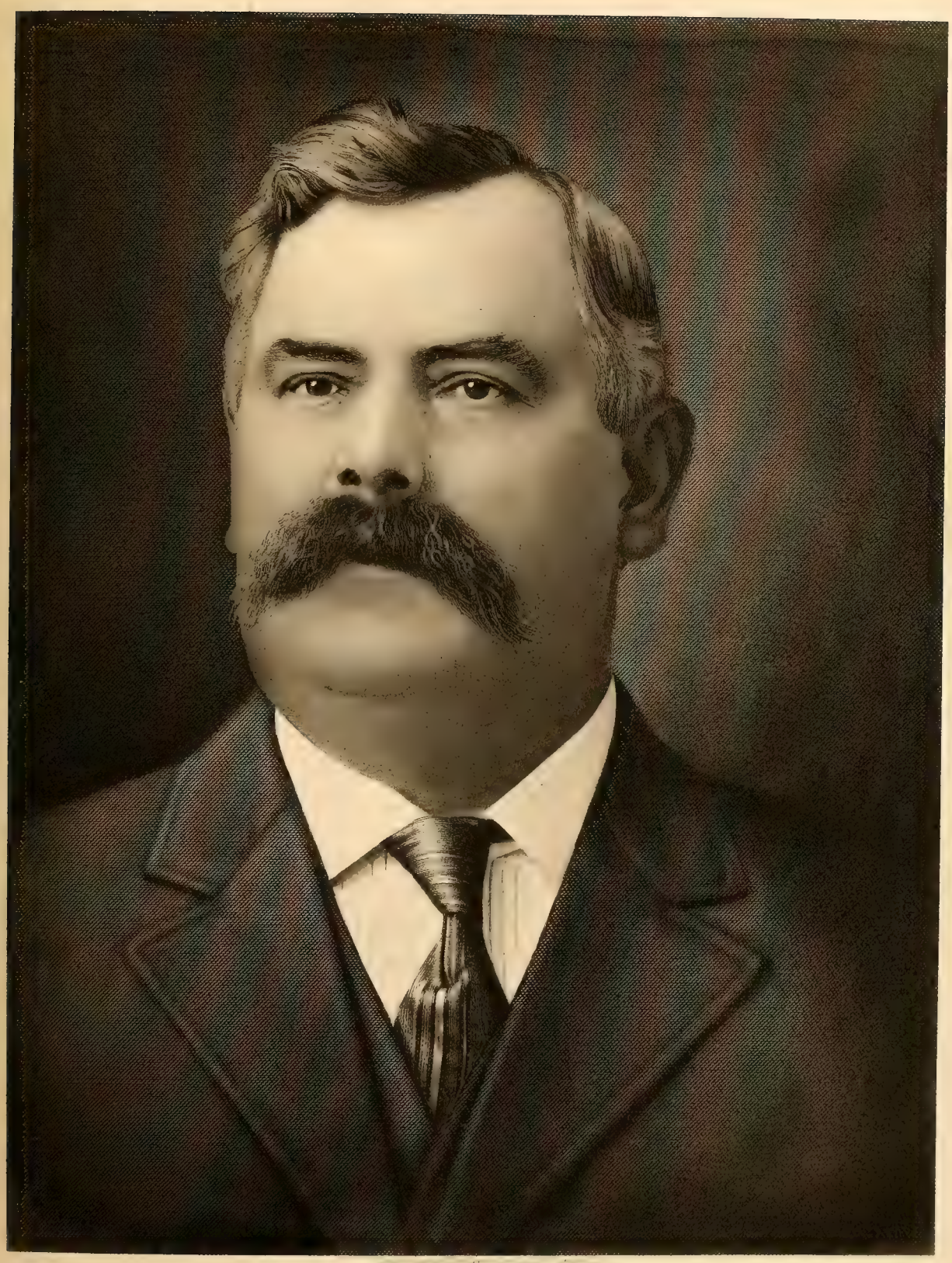
In 1883 Mr. Lund began farming on his own account, leasing 500 acres which he devoted to wheat, using a header and stationary thresher; in 1888 he began using a steam thresher, enlarging his operations from year to year until he was cultivating 6,000 acres on Union and Roberts islands, raising more than 100,000 sacks of wheat and barley a year. Formerly he used 100 horses and mules in operating his large holdings but he has always been among the first to use any improved machinery and methods. He began using a combined harvester in 1892 and when the tractor came into use he had one of the first in California. His ranches are all equipped with the most modern machinery and all details of the ranch work are carried on in the most systematic manner, 75 to 100 practical harvest hands being employed during the busy season. Mr. Lund is a man of original ideas which he puts into practice with gratifying results; he has had years of experience which has taught him that each season is different because of varied conditions and so he is always prepared to meet emergencies. His achievements have set a good example to others and his plans and ideas have been followed by many landowners because he has demonstrated practical results. Especially is this true of the levees, canals and irrigation ditches he has built which are modern in every respect. In 1896 Mr. Lund purchased 870 acres on Union Island and he has added to this until he now has 1,560 acres of rich land devoted to barley, wheat, potatoes, beans and many other staple products. During his long career as a rancher he has not always been on the winning side as a producer as he had many setbacks in the way of losses amounting to thousands of dollars, particularly from the heavy floods which broke through the levees a number of years. He showed his true stamina and courage at these times by assisting in rebuilding the levees higher and recuperating his losses by raising larger crops. Besides his grain raising Mr. Lund devoted much time to raising fine draft horses, having a number of splendid thoroughbred Percherons.

On September 26, 1888, at Stockton, Mr. Lund was married to Miss Mary Moran, born at Bodega Bay, Sonoma County, the daughter of William and Hannah Moran, worthy pioneer settlers of San Joaquin County, whose histories are found on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Lund have one son, John William Martin, who was educated in the public schools, St. Mary's College, and Heald's Business College, Stockton, and he is now associated with his father on the farm. He married Miss Anna Charlotte Van Horn and they have two children, Martin Stanley and John William. For fourteen years Mr. Lund resided on Roberts Island, during most of which time he was associated with the Woods brothers in large farming operations, and he served as school trustee there. He was one of the organizers of the school district on Union Island and always a leader in matters of education. Aside from being an eminently successful farmer Mr. Lund is a wide-awake booster for good roads. He has been an active worker for the proposed highway across Union Island and has given a sixty-foot right-of-way through his holdings to Old River, where a bridge connecting Clifton and Coney Islands is planned. In all matters that tend toward the upbuilding of this section he shows the same public-spirited interest and is one of the best-known men in the vicinity of Stockton. With his son he is a member of the Stockton Elks and in politics he is a stanch Republican.

Mr. Lund aside from his country residence maintains a home in Stockton from which place he superintends his large affiars. He gives no small degree of credit for his remarkable success to his estimable wife who has always nobly encouraged and spurred him on in his ambition and aided him in every way to accomplish success. She is a woman of much culture and presides gracefully over their home, and both being liberal and kind-hearted take great delight in dispensing the good, true old-time Californian hospitality, so it is indeed a pleasure to have the privilege of visiting at their home.

GEORGE H. TINKHAM.—"I am what I am; what I might have been I know not," said Mr. Tinkham to the writer when asked for a short sketch of his life. "My ancestors on my father's side were Scotch-English, and on my mother's side were Dutch. The Tinkhams were leading actors in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812. My mother and her parents were born in Boston, Mass., and there I was born, within sight of the Charleston bridge, in March, 1849." Mr. Tinkham says many a time has he played on Bunker Hill, and listened to the chimes of the historic Tremont Street Church. His father emigrated to California in May, 1849, and four years later, his wife, Mrs. Frances Baxter Tinkham, with her two children, Francis Isadore and George H., joined him at Stockton, having come via Panama.

George H. attended the Stockton schools, A. H. Randall the teacher, until he was seventeen; there were no high schools at that time, and he later attended the San Jose State Normal for one term. He worked for his father in the City Market on Main Street, where now stands the Wonder. After some years spent in the market he says, "My brother Edgar took my place and I went roaming. During the



H. J. Lund

intervening years, up to a certain date I engaged in various occupations, among them ranching, sheep-herding, clerking in a grocery and a drug store, drove a street car, water sprinkling wagon, was editor of the Weekly Record, and occasionally a news-item writer for the Stockton Independent." While working in the butcher shop Mr. Tinkham says he became a member of the brass band, thirteen in number, he playing third E-flat tenor. It was the only brass band in the county and he declares he "had the time of his life playing at theatres, picnics, political meetings, serenades, celebrations, etc." While a member of the band and only eighteen years old, he voted for U. S. Grant for president, the Republican party let no votes get by then. He sang baritone from time to time in the Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist churches. In November, 1876, he joined Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., of which his father was a charter member; fortunately he has never drawn a dollar in sick benefits; he joined Rainbow Lodge, No. 97, Daughters of Rebekah, in November, 1895; and in 1915 was made a member of Stockton Lodge No. 391, Loyal Order of Moose. He was a member of the Stockton Guard, Capt. L. E. Lyon, and honorably discharged; was a member of the volunteer fire department, Eureka No. 2, until the arrival of the steam engine.

In giving his book-canvassing experience which led to his becoming a writer, Mr. Tinkham said, "In 1878 I was canvassing for a book, the 'Life of Bismarck,' entering a saloon one day, Barney Killion, a rollicking young Irishman who had known me since boyhood, was standing at the bar, lightly tapping me on the back, he exclaimed, 'Say, Tinkham, why don't you write the history of Stockton?' Like a streak of fire the same question flashed in my brain and after fourteen years of roaming I had found my occupation. I wrote the history and enjoyed every hour of its compilation, but it was a labor of love without any remuneration. In getting subscribers enough to pay the printer I obtained a paying position; this was the janitorship of the Weber School building. I had read one morning in the news items in the paper of the sudden death, by heart disease, of George Lemon, the janitor. Letting no grass grow under my feet I went to John Yardley, the grocer, on Weber Avenue, and one of the school trustees and said, 'I see that Mr. Lemon died last night and I would like the job.' 'Well, George, I guess you can have it.' Going upstairs to Mr. Lemon's bedroom, where that departed Christian soul lay upon the bed, Mr. Lemon took the schoolhouse keys from his pocket, and as usual, at nine o'clock that morning the schoolbell rang out. During the leisure hours of my school work and at various times later I compiled the book, 'California Men and Events.'

"In 1907, while cleaning books in the public library, dressed in overalls and a checkered blouse, a prepossessing young gentleman approached me and asked: 'Are you George Tinkham?' 'That's what they call me," I replied. 'I have been told that you would be a good person to write the history of San Joaquin County for our company.'" Mr. Tinkham answered with a good deal of hesitancy, and, making numerous excuses, tried to decline. Nevertheless he took on the job and completed a very satisfactory edition. In his own words, "I wrote that history; it was easy, as I had written historical sketches off and on for years for the Mail and Record. For the Record, daily for the past six years I have been writing, 'Twenty Years Ago Today' stuff. Since 1907, that same gentleman, H. A. Preston, has returned at various times and requested me to compile several histories for his company. During the many years I have worked at these tasks I have enjoyed my work; it not only has been a pleasure to me but to thousands who read my articles.

'Then scatter the flowers where'er you go,
That friends and strangers all may know
The blessings of well-doing.'"

The following histories, all but the first two, were compiled for the Historic Record Company by Mr. Tinkham:

History of Stockton, 1880; The Half Century of Odd Fellowship, 1906; History of San Joaquin County, 1908; History of Monterey and San Benito County, 1910; History of Stanislaus County, 1921; History and Progress of San Joaquin County, 1923.

Mr. Tinkham states, "I have seen five deaths in the family group, but in the words of Jean Ingelow:

'We are all, all here,
Father, mother, sister, brother,
Each who hold the other dear,
We are all, all here.'

We are not spiritists—my Grandmother Tinkham was a Spiritualist—but the remembrance of the loved one is deeply graven on the tablet of memory. 'We are all, all here.'"

MRS. AGNES STEINY FINKBOHNER.—A native daughter of Stockton whose father was a '49er, is Mrs. Agnes Steiny Finkbohner; she is the daughter of Julius and Amelia (Seiffert) Steiny, natives of St. Petersburg, Russia, and Saxony, Germany, respectively. Julius Steiny came to the United States in 1845 and lived in Baltimore, Maryland; he served on the American ship Congress during the Mexican War under Commodore Stockton of the U. S. Navy. He was discharged at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1848, and came around the Horn to California in December, 1849; he engaged in the shipping business with Henry Fiske on the San Joaquin River until 1853; in 1856 Miss Amelia Seiffert came via the Horn to California and in 1861 she was married to Julius Steiny in Stockton. Two children were born to them, Theodore died December 25, 1922, leaving two sons, Homer Julius Steiny of San Francisco, and Loomis F. of Stockton; and Agnes, the subject of this sketch. Julius Steiny became an influential citizen of Stockton and for seven years was county assessor and later city clerk of Stockton; he died at the age of sixty-three, honored by all who knew him; his wife passed away at the age of seventy-three.

Agnes Steiny received her education in the grammar and high schools of Stockton. On August 31, 1892, in Stockton, she was united in marriage with George Finkbohner, also a native son of California, a son of Jacob and Barbara (Kuhn) Finkbohner, early settlers of California, arriving about 1853. Jacob Finkbohner engaged in business in Stockton and his son George was reared and educated in that city and today is one of Stockton's influential business men. Three sons have been born to them; Theodore is chief clerk of the Southern Pacific Railroad division office of the Stockton division; George is assistant cashier of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Bank; Otto is a farmer.

HON. CHARLES WILLIS NORTON.—In the enumeration of the men of the present generation who have won honor for themselves and at the same time have honored the state to which they belonged, distinct recognition is accorded Hon. Charles Willis Norton, for he was one of the distinguished citizens of California and figured prominently in the affairs of state and county. He was a native son of California and among those who knew him from his youth up, he won the recognition which is only accorded to sterling worth and upright American manhood. He was born on his father's ranch near Lodi, San Joaquin County, July 18, 1861, a son of Oscar O. and Maria Julia (Elliott) Norton, born in New York and New Hampshire, respectively. The American branch of the Norton family was represented by Thomas Norton, who came from Ackley, County Surrey, England, in 1639, and settled at Guilford, Conn. Ebenezer Norton, an ancestor of our subject, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War and was a member of the general assembly of Connecticut, and Medad Norton, a brother of Mr. Norton's paternal great-grandfather, was a soldier and fifer in the Revolutionary War.

The father, Oscar O. Norton, was reared in his native county of Schuyler, N. Y., receiving his education in the public schools and at Starkey Academy. In his twenty-third year, he went to Illinois, where he remained until 1859 when he started for California, coming via the Isthmus of Panama and arriving in San Francisco on July 15, and that same year he settled in San Joaquin County, where he followed carpentering until 1864, when he went to farming about ten miles from Stockton. He farmed this place for many years, then the ranch was purchased by our subject and in 1881, the father purchased another ranch, where he made his home until 1903 when he located in Stockton. By his own efforts and able management this ranch was brought to a high state of cultivation and was regarded as one of the best in the country. On October 4, 1860, Oscar O. Norton was married to Miss Maria J. Elliott, who, with her parents crossed the plains to California in 1858 and settled near the ranch later owned by Mr. Norton. They were the parents of three children: Charles Willis, Mrs. Alice E. Hurd, and Arthur L.

Charles Willis Norton grew to manhood on the farm and attended the public schools of the county and was graduated from the Stockton high school; later he took up the study of law in Mr. Minor's office in Stockton, and in 1896 was admitted to the bar. While studying law he was elected public administrator of San Joaquin County. From 1899 to 1902 he was deputy district attorney for the county and from 1906 to 1916 he was district attorney, his most famous case being the trunk murder mystery known as the Le Deux case, and it is the consensus of opinion that Judge Norton was the leading criminal lawyer in the county. Elected Judge of the Superior Court, he served until he resigned on account of ill health. In his twenty-sixth year, Judge Norton planted a vineyard on the home place near Lodi and as the years went by he became one of the leading viticulturists of that section, owning and operating one of the largest vineyards of the district. In partnership with Mr. Angier, under the firm name of Norton & Angier, he conducted a general fruit shipping business.

Near Lodi, on January 1, 1885, Judge Norton was married to Miss Nellie F. Staples, also a native of San Joaquin County, the only child of Capt. John F. and Mary Emma (Simpson) Staples, natives of Maryland and Missouri, respectively, who crossed the plains to California in early days. Captain Staples located at Staples Ferry, established by his brother, D. J. Staples, and there he was married to Miss Mary Emma Simpson. He was a captain in the Civil War and came of Mayflower stock. Some years after Mr. Staples' death, his widow married Dr. J. L. Sargent, a prominent physician, and later a successful cattleman in this county. Dr. Sargent has passed away, but Mrs. Sargent makes her home with Mrs. Norton. Judge and Mrs. Norton were the parents of four children: Oscar Sargent served in the tank corps in France during the World War, now in charge of his mother's ranches; Lillian is Mrs. Eric Brandstad, wife of a successful rancher; Sylvia is the wife of Brace R. Davis of San Francisco; and Willis S. is deceased. Judge Norton gave no small degree of credit for his success to his faithful wife who so bravely encouraged him in his ambition to reach the highest place in his profession, as well as aiding him in his business enterprises by her able co-operation and counsel. Judge Norton rose to the highest office in the gift of the people of the county, that of Judge of the Superior Court, and all of his decisions, while on the bench, were fair and he was faithful to every case committed to his charge. He spent his whole life in San Joaquin County and was well known and highly esteemed throughout the state.

Judge Norton was very prominent in fraternal orders, being a member of Lodi Lodge No. 250, F. & A. M.; Stockton Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.; Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T.; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco; Lodi Chapter No. 150, O. E. S.; Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E.; and Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W. He was the recipient of many honors in fraternal circles, having served one year as illustrious master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters and one term as grand high priest of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of the state of California. In politics he was a stanch adherent of the Republican party platform and his religious views were that of the Congregational Church. He was the founder of the First National Bank of Lodi and served as a director; he was also a director in the Lodi Investment Company, owners and builders of Hotel Lodi and the Lodi theater building. Judge Norton passed away on July 11, 1918, and since his death, Mrs. Norton has planted more land to grapes, so that there is now 360 acres under cultivation. Well known throughout California, where his entire life was spent, Judge Norton took great pride in the achievements of the state, in its marked and rapid progress, and he was numbered among those who always upheld its professional status.

The remarks of George F. McNoble speaking for the court out of respect to the memory of the late Judge C. W. Norton are as follows: "If the court please, it is with deep regret and genuine sorrow that we are called upon this day to learn of the passing of our late distinguished brother, Judge C. W. Norton. Although his death has been daily expected, his departure is none the less keenly deplored. Few men of his time, in our midst, have been more universally respected, honored and admired than he. High



C. H. Norton

honors and public favors fell to his lot and more than this, was the great personal respect in which he was held by all the people. He won and held the esteem of all classes of men by his probity of character, his even-handed fairness and his uniform courtesy. It was his good fortune not only to be honest in all his dealings with men, but also to have all men believe in his sense of justice and honor. As an advocate and public prosecutor, he showed great poise and absolute fairness and often won by the very faith that men had in him, without waiting to scan too closely the complex details of the case. As a judge, he went on the bench in middle life with a mind ripened and broadened by varied experiences and from the very beginning he won and held the esteem and admiration of the bench, bar and litigants generally, by the calmness and fairness with which he disposed of the business of the court. While not quick to make new acquaintances, or to ingratiate himself into the favor of men, yet he had the quiet faculty of earning the respect of all whom he met and of retaining that respect untarnished throughout his lifetime. In early life he had the practical experience of the field and farm. He served one term as public administrator, one term as an assistant in the district attorney's office, one term as head of that office and the last ten years of his active life were spent on the bench. Scarcely has it fallen the good lot of any man to have gone through as much of combat and of struggle in times of strenuous opposition, both professionally and politically and to have come out of the fight with a character unassailed and a reputation unblemished. His sympathies were many sided. He enjoyed athletics even until late in life and participated in many helpful games. As a traveler, he spent his vacations in tramping through the high Sierras and was very familiar indeed with the beauties of California's mountains and valleys. As a farmer and grape grower he was a success and the products of his vineyard sold with his name on the outside of the boxes without interior inspection, in foreign markets. In a fraternal way, he was unusually honored and if his life had not been cut short, it is clearly within the line of truth to say that no man in the state scarcely would have held more fraternal honors. However, it was a jurist and arbiter of the disputes of men, that he won his most signal honors. It is safe to say that no man within our memory had a better all-round equipment for judging and deciding the disputes of mankind coming into court, more fairly than he. He had the friendship of all the members of the bar and more than that he had the respect based upon the appreciation of his genuine merits." He was an honored member of the American, State, and San Joaquin County Bar associations.

ROLEY E. WILHOIT.—The genealogy of the Wilhoit family is traced to Germany, but its first representative in America crossed the ocean during the colonial history of our country and settled in Virginia, where several generations lived and labored with a fair degree of success. Following the trend of emigration toward the unsettled wilderness of the West, the family pushed across the mountains to Kentucky in an early day and aided in the agricultural development of that commonwealth. Julius and Lucy (Ewell) Wilhoit, parents of Roley E., were born, reared and married in Virginia, but while still young they became pioneers of Kentucky and from there moved to Illinois, settling in Edgar County. By dint of the utmost frugality and indefatigable energy they accumulated large holdings and acquired the title to about 800 acres of farm land. Among their eight children was a son, J. Y., who enlisted in the Union army at the opening of the Civil War and took part in various engagements until he fell into the hands of the enemy, later dying in Andersonville prison.

While still quite young, Roley E. Wilhoit accompanied his parents from Jefferson County, Ky., where he was born March 1, 1830, to Edgar County, Ill., where he attended a country school and an academy. After leaving the home farm he clerked in a drug store for a time. On hearing of the discovery of gold he determined to emigrate to California and began to make plans for that purpose. With nearly one hundred young men from various parts of the country, in 1850, he outfitted for the trip across the plains, and in May started from St. Joseph, Mo., arriving at Hangtown, Calif., on August 8. After mining there for a short time, Mr. Wilhoit proceeded to Mokelumne Hill, where he worked in the mines during the winter, and in the spring went to Jackson, Amador County, later to Folsom, mining at Willow Springs for a time.

Arriving at Stockton May 8, 1852, Mr. Wilhoit secured employment on a ranch and in the fall began to haul freight to the southern mines. On account of the high water he was forced to convey his goods to French Camp by boat and there he loaded them on wagons for the remainder of the trip. For nine years he was engaged in freighting and teaming. During the last six years he had a partner and the firm of Bostwick & Wilhoit conducted a large business in their line. During 1861 Mr. Wilhoit was elected county recorder and this position he filled by successive elections until March, 1868, when he embarked in the abstract, conveyancing and real estate business. From small proportions the business has grown until it ranks with the largest of its kind in this part of the state. The business was conducted alone by Mr. Wilhoit for eighteen years, when he took his two sons into partnership; still later the Wilhoit Abstract & Title Company was incorporated, with the three members of the family and Messrs. Taylor and Comstock. It is now known as the San Joaquin County Abstract Company.

Mr. Wilhoit was one of the organizers of the Stockton Savings & Loan Society, now the Stockton Savings & Loan Bank, was a member of its original board of directors and many years ago was elected its president, serving for six years, when he resigned on account of his health, and his son, E. L. Wilhoit, succeeded him. Mr. Wilhoit, however, continued as a director and a member of the finance committee and it was while attending a meeting of this committee in the bank that he was stricken by death.

Interested in all movements for the welfare of the city and county, Mr. Wilhoit was one of the organizers and a prominent member of the Pioneers' Society; from 1872 to 1878 he served as a member of the county board of supervisors, being chairman of the board for two years, and from 1870 to 1873 was a councilman, and chairman of that board for two years. After his election to the board of education of Stockton he was chosen president of that body and filled the post with efficiency and fidelity to the interests of the schools. As early as 1859 he became iden-

tified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in 1869 was made a Mason and was one of the oldest members of the Knights of Pythias. He was an active member of St. John's Episcopal Church and vestryman for many years, and he was the oldest in point of service of any senior warden in California.

Mr. Wilhoit's first marriage took place in Stockton October 7, 1861, uniting him with Miss Delia Dwelly, who was born in Maine in 1844 and died in Stockton January 14, 1872. Three sons and a daughter survived her: George E., deceased; Eugene L., and Arthur and Alice, twins. The latter was the wife of Judge George Buck and she is now deceased. The second marriage of Mr. Wilhoit took place in Stockton December 11, 1873, and united him with Miss Janet French Tilton, who was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1849. She passed away July 21, 1911. Three children were born of this union, a son who died at the age of six years, and two daughters, Mary Wilhoit Hodgkins and Elsie Wilhoit Hodgkins, both of Stockton. Mr. Wilhoit passed away June 21, 1922, having reached the age of ninety-two years and four months, his death closing an eventful career full of accomplishment, his labors playing no small part in the progress brought about through the span of his residence of seventy years in Stockton.

GEORGE EWELL WILHOIT.—A native-born son of Stockton who spent almost his entire life there, George Ewell Wilhoit occupied a high place among the leading business and professional men of the city of his birth. A stanch supporter of all movements for the community's good and intelligently interested in public affairs, he was of the type of citizenship valuable in the progress of any city and necessary to the rise of any commonwealth. He was the eldest son of Roley E. Wilhoit, whose parents, Julius and Lucy (Ewell) Wilhoit, were born, reared and married in Virginia, where forebears of the family had settled in the early Colonial days. Soon after their marriage, Julius Wilhoit and his wife became pioneers of Kentucky and from there moved to Illinois, settling in Edgar County, where they accumulated large land holdings.

Roley E. Wilhoit, who was born in Jefferson County, Ky., March 1, 1830, when quite young accompanied his parents to Edgar County, Ill., where he attended the country schools and an academy. On hearing of the discovery of gold in California, with nearly a hundred young men he started across the plains in May, 1850, and on August 8, they reached Hangtown. After spending some time in the mines at various localities, he arrived at Stockton May 8, 1852, and in the fall began to haul freight to the Southern mines, continuing in this business for nine years. In 1861 he was elected county recorder and this position he filled until 1868, when he embarked in the abstract, conveyancing and real estate business, which grew until it ranked with the largest in this part of the state. This he eventually incorporated as the Wilhoit Abstract and Title Company. Always a leader, Mr. Wilhoit was prominent in public affairs and served as a member of the board of supervisors and as president of the board of education. He was probably the best informed man on land values in San Joaquin County. He passed away June 21, 1922, at the age of ninety-two years and four months.

The eldest son of R. E. and Delia (Dwelly) Wilhoit, the latter a native of Machias, Maine, George Ewell Wilhoit was born at Stockton March 17, 1863, and after attending the grammar and high schools, took a course in the Stockton Business College. In 1881, on account of impaired health, he went to the Hawaiian Islands and while there was with the banking house of Bishop & Company. After two years he returned to Stockton restored to health and became associated with his father in business. The abstract and real estate business of R. E. Wilhoit was founded in 1868, and on May 1, 1886, his sons, George E. and Eugene L., were admitted as partners, the firm becoming R. E. Wilhoit & Sons, continuing under that title until the incorporation of the business at the Wilhoit Abstract and Title Company. Himself an expert in perfecting titles, Mr. Wilhoit became vice-president of the company and displayed unusual ability in guiding the policies of its responsible activities.

On October 2, 1890, Mr. Wilhoit was married to Miss Jessie Lee Woods, the daughter of one of San Joaquin County's honored pioneers, John Newton Woods, and one son was born to them, John Newton Wilhoit. Prominent in the life of the community, Mr. Wilhoit was associated with the Pioneer Society, Native Sons of the Golden West, the Elks and the Odd Fellows. While still in the prime of life he was taken from the scene of earthly activities, passing away at Long Beach, where he had gone for a rest from business cares, on March 15, 1921. All who knew him held him in the highest regard for the sterling worth of his character and his death was deeply felt in his native city, where he had been a leader for many years.

MRS. JESSIE LEE WILHOIT.—Belonging to the third generation of California pioneer forebears, Mrs. Jessie Lee Wilhoit is a representative of the Woods family who were prominently identified with the upbuilding and development of San Joaquin County and who left to their descendants not only a rich legacy of lands and material wealth but those sturdy and noble traits of character that are the foundation of all true development. Her parents were John Newton and Annie Victoria (Farmer) Woods, the former a native of Indiana who came to California via Panama in 1857, while Mrs. Woods, who was born in Missouri, made the journey across the plains with her parents in 1859. Both parents are now deceased and a detailed sketch of their lives will be found on another page of this history.

Mrs. Wilhoit was born at Acampo, San Joaquin County, the site of this town being part of the 320 acre ranch which her father purchased in 1858, the year following his arrival in California, and this with additional land which he purchased, remained the family home until 1877. Since she was about ten years of age, Mrs. Wilhoit has been a resident of Stockton and here she received her early education, later attending Mills Seminary at Oakland, where she graduated in 1887. On October 2, 1890, she was united in marriage with George Ewell Wilhoit, whose father, R. E. Wilhoit, was one of Stockton's prominent pioneer business men. George E. Wilhoit rose to a high place in Stockton's business and professional circles but his successful career was cut short by his demise on March 15, 1921, while taking a much-needed rest at Long Beach, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Wilhoit were the parents of one son, John Newton Wilhoit, who since discharging his patriotic



Geo. E. Wilhoit

duties in the service of his country during the World War has become a successful bond broker at San Francisco.

On the death of her father, John Newton Woods, Mrs. Wilhoit and her sister took charge of his large estate and has devoted much of her time to looking after the large interests left her. She finds time, however, to take an active part in civic and social affairs, and is a member of the board of managers of the Children's Home, a director of the Day Nursery and the Philomathean Club, a member of the Eastern Star, president of the Mills Club of Stockton, and she also belongs to the Civic Center Club in San Francisco which numbers 2500 women as its members.

In point of the number of years of membership she is the oldest member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Stockton. In his will John Newton Woods left a legacy for a new building for this church and Mrs. Wilhoit with her sister added liberally to this and carried out the provisions faithfully and with much capability, following in the footsteps of her esteemed father in demonstrating her ability to handle large affairs.

Aside from having traveled extensively throughout the United States Mrs. Wilhoit has traveled much in Europe. In 1908, with her husband and son, she spent two months on a Mediterranean cruise, taking in Egypt, Algeria, the Holy Land, Malta, Sicily, Greece, the Canal Zone and Panama, and also a trip to the Hawaiian Islands. Cultured and talented, Mrs. Wilhoit is a well traveled and well read woman and is indeed an interesting conversationalist.

JOHN NEWTON WILHOIT.—Representing the fourth generation of California pioneers on the maternal side and the third on the paternal, John Newton Wilhoit can well look back with pride on the achievements of his forebears in the part they played in the early days in the upbuilding and development that has transformed San Joaquin County from a wilderness to a garden spot. Born on August 12, 1892, he is the son of George Ewell and Jessie Lee (Woods) Wilhoit, and the grandson of Roley E. Wilhoit and John Newton Woods, more extensive life histories of these pioneer families being found elsewhere in this volume.

Reared in his native city of Stockton, Mr. Wilhoit attended the public schools there, supplemented with a course at Belmont Military Academy. When the United States entered the world conflict, he enlisted with the American Ambulance Corps and went overseas, serving with his unit until ill-health forced him to return to California. After his recovery he again enlisted and was stationed at Camp Lewis until his health again became impaired, when he entered the secret service of his country, serving in this department of activity until the close of the war. He then gave his attention to looking after his vineyard near Lodi and his city property, being half owner of the Douglass-Wilhoit Building. Later he established himself in the bond brokerage business at San Francisco, where he has met with splendid success in handling high grade bonds and securities.

Mr. Wilhoit's first marriage was to Miss Merle R. Gossett and to them was born a son, Douglass Woods Wilhoit. His second marriage united him with Mrs. Ethel Nixon of San Francisco and they are now traveling in Europe. Mr. Wilhoit is a member of Grace Methodist Church, Stockton; he is also a member of the Anteros Club and on account of his pioneer ancestors is a member of the San Joaquin County Pioneers. He is a well-traveled young man having been with his parents on their Mediterannean cruise as well as their trip to Continental Europe and England. He also made a trip around the world and has visited the West Indies besides traveling extensively over the Western Hemisphere.

J. M. KILE.—A successful practicing lawyer of Stockton and a Californian by birth, J. M. Kile was born on his father's ranch near Thornton, San Joaquin County, on February 16, 1865, and is the son of Joseph and Katherine (Hardesty) Kile, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. In 1849 Joseph Kile crossed the plains to California and after a short stay in the mines in the year of 1850 took up a Government claim near Thornton which was devoted to cattle raising and grain farming. In 1873 he removed to Stockton where he spent the remainder of his days. He was identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was a member of the San Joaquin Pioneer Society, and was also a Mexican War veteran. During the early days of his residence on the ranch he erected a house which was considered in those days very fine, and it is still standing. This old home place is still in the possession of the family and is probably the oldest ranch in the county, founded over seventy years ago, to remain in the possession of the descendants of its original owner. This ranch consists of 750 acres, about 700 acres of which is owned by our subject and the remaining portion by Joseph Horton, his son.

J. M. Kile was educated in the Stockton grammar and high schools; then entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., graduating in law with the class of 1886. Returning to Stockton he began the practice of his profession and is now one of the pioneer attorneys of Stockton.

The marriage of Mr. Kile in Tennessee united him with Miss Rachel Horton, a native of that state and a granddaughter of Ex-Governor Cannon, and they are the parents of one son, Joseph Horton Kile, a graduate of Stanford University, who has erected a fine house on the portion of the ranch owned by him, where he resides. Sixty acres of this ranch is devoted to orchard and vineyard and some 500 acres is rented out as a dairy and alfalfa ranch. The family have always been active members of the Methodist Church South and for many years Mr. Kile was a member of the board of stewards. He is a member of Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W., is a director in the Roberts Island Dredging Company and the Yosemite Theater Company. The latter company erected the Yosemite building and theater. He is also a member of the San Joaquin County Pioneer Society.

MRS. HANNAH STURTEVANT GEFFROY.—Numbered among the honored pioneers of San Joaquin County is Mrs. Hannah Sturtevant Geffroy, who came to California via the Panama route in 1864 and since 1875 has been a continuous resident of the county. She has witnessed the growth and development of the Lodi section of the county from a wilderness of underbrush and timber to the present high state of cultivation and prosperity. Mrs. Geffroy is a native daughter of New England, her birth having occurred in North Abington, Mass., December 12, 1849, a daughter of George and Susannah

(Shaw) Hammond. The Hammond family dates back to 1634, when the first of the name came to America on the ship Griffin, and from Benjamin Hammond are descended men and women prominent and influential in the early days of Massachusetts. There were eight children in the family: Delia, Mrs. D. J. Locke, residing in Lockeford; Susan, Mrs. Geo. Locke, deceased; Roland, deceased; Dr. Josiah Hammond of Butte, Mont.; Horace, deceased; Mrs. Geffroy, the subject of this sketch; Clara, deceased; John C. Hammond of Lockeford. The entire family of children were born in the same house in North Abington, Mass. The paternal grandmother, Hannah Sturtevant, after whom our subject was named, lived to be ninety-one years old, while the father of our subject lived to be almost ninety years old and the mother died at the age of sixty-five. The family came to California at different times, then the father returned to the Massachusetts home and brought the remaining three children to California in 1864 via Panama. The ship which took them to Panama was convoyed against attack from the rebel naval vessels. The father leased the Staples ranch at Lockeford, where he farmed for a number of years.

On March 17, 1867, on the Staples ranch near Lockeford, in a house that was brought around the Horn in sections, occurred the marriage of Miss Hannah Sturtevant Hammond and Thomas Bush Geffroy, born April 4, 1832, in Newport, R. I. His father passed away when he was eight years old. Mr. Geffroy was trained for West Point and received his appointment, but it was at the time of the great gold excitement so instead he joined a party of seven and bought and stocked a vessel to come to California around the Horn and arrived in San Francisco in 1849, where the party disposed of the vessel and went to the mines. However, Mr. Geffroy's success in the mining venture lasted but a short time, then he went to Monterey County, where he became prominent in the political circles of the county and was a member of the first legislature of California that convened at San Jose and Mrs. Geffroy has preserved the manuscripts of his work in that body. For many years Mr. Geffroy was county clerk of Monterey County; he also served as deputy sheriff of the county and was translator in the courts of the county, translating the grants from French and Spanish to the English language. His health gave away and he was forced to seek an outdoor life and engaged in the stock business, first in Monterey County, then in San Joaquin County, where he met Miss Hammond. The family resided in the vicinity of Lockeford for a few years, where Mr. Geffroy rented railroad land for stockraising and where their three oldest children were born; then the family removed to Oakland, and made their home for five years; then they moved back to San Joaquin County, in 1875, where they have continuously resided. Mr. Geffroy purchased a fifteen-acre ranch one-half mile west of Lodi on the Sargent Road, where he engaged in farming for thirty-two years, or until his death on July 7, 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Geffroy were the parents of eight children: Mabel, Mrs. C. F. Walker of Yreka, Cal., has one daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Otis of Oakland, and she has three children—Geraldine, Wilbur, and Glen; Carrie, Mrs. E. J. Thomas, also of Oakland; Bertha, Mrs. Leslie Dye, resides in Lodi and has three children—Charles, Edna, and Eleanor; Arthur died in 1877, aged three years; Susie, Mrs. W. W. Hubbard of Stockton, has two children—Wilma and Wayne; Amos died at birth, and his twin Amy, is Mrs. Emmitt Gordon, who resides in Acampo and has five children—Dorothy, Kenneth, Neil, Joyce and Barbara; Ralph Geffroy resides in New York. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Geffroy has made her home in Lodi at 221 West Elm Street, and she is an esteemed member of the Congregational Church in Lodi and is the oldest in membership of that organization.

WILLIAM J. ZIEGLER.—On May 15, 1853, William J. Ziegler, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wudenberg, Germany. About two years later, the news of California's far-famed gold discovery having reached them, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Ziegler, decided to seek their fortune in this great venture of the West and with their children, started for America, coming around the Horn in a sailing vessel as so many of the early pioneers did, landing in San Francisco some months later. From San Francisco, they made their way to Sonora and Jamestown and there near the old Sullivan Creek, they established their little home. Here the father tried his luck at mining, at first very successful, but later failing in the venture, he decided to bring his family to Stockton, where he might return to his former business, that of a tanner, which business he followed until his death in the winter of 1904. It was about the year 1868, when Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler established their little family, consisting of William J. Ziegler, Mrs. Louise Meyers, August Ziegler, Mrs. Emma Held (now deceased) and Mrs. Sophia Chance, in the old family home, the site of which is now occupied by the Holt Manufacturing Company.

Being anxious to follow the tanning business, both August and William Ziegler entered the employ of the Wagner Company that year. August Ziegler's health breaking down, he gave up the business, but William J. Ziegler being interested, zealous and industrious, continued to learn the business with all of its details. With the exception of a few years spent in a tannery at Santa Cruz, Mr. Ziegler worked continuously for the Wagner interests until a few months before his death. In July, 1918, when the big fire destroyed a greater portion of the Wagner Leather Company plant, Mr. Ziegler was severely injured in the heroic effort to prevent the firemen and other volunteers entering a dangerous section of the burning building and in an attempt to protect the company's tanning liquors by the closing of certain valves. This was the inception of his frail health, which led him to retire in March, 1920, from active duties. On March 17th, 1920, his beloved wife passed away and grief over this loss, together with complications which set in, brought on his death, in Santa Cruz, on July 19th, 1920.

On May 5th, 1885, Mr. Ziegler married Elizabeth Charters, born in Stockton, and to them were born the following children, Fred, Lottie, Oscar William, Mrs. Arthur C. Hannigan and Mrs. Clinton E. Spencer,, all residents of Stockton. In the earlier days of Stockton, Mr. Ziegler was prominently identified with the Volunteer Fire Department. For thirty-five years he was prominent in the I. O. O. F., being a past noble grand of Stockton Lodge No. 11, and he was a member of the old Turnverein of Stockton.



F. D. Cobb

FRANK DYCKMAN COBB.—Among Stockton's most successful business men, whose time and energies were devoted to its permanent improvement both in its commercial and civic advancement, was Frank Dyckman Cobb, one of the city's most public-spirited citizens and his passing away on May 9, 1919, removed from its activities a stanch supporter of all the community's forward movements. Mr. Cobb was a native of Michigan, born in Kalamazoo on May 1, 1849, the son of Samuel P. and Prudence (Dyckman) Cobb, both representatives of old Eastern families, the father a native of Vermont, while Mrs. Cobb was born in New York, in Onondaga County, on October 9, 1828. After her husband's death, on November 26, 1852, she became the wife of Marshall Hale and passed away in California in January, 1907.

Frank D. Cobb was educated in the public schools of his native state and at Hillsdale College, Mich. At the age of nineteen he entered the bank of his grandfather, E. B. Dyckman, at Schoolcraft, Mich., where he obtained a training that was of value to him in later years. Later he became a partner of his stepfather, Marshall Hale, in a general store at Schoolcraft, under the name of Hale & Cobb. In 1872 he bought out Mr. Hale's interest and went into business with W. B. Cobb, and later he was associated with his brother-in-law, O. H. Barnhart, under the name of Barnhart & Cobb, carrying on a store, lumber yard and a 200-acre farm.

In 1878, Frank D. Cobb disposed of his extensive interests in Michigan and came to San Jose, Cal., where his stepfather and mother and their six children had preceded him in 1875. In 1879 he became a partner in the firm of O. A. Hale & Company, which has since been incorporated under the name of Hale Bros., Inc. In 1884 Mr. Cobb located in Sacramento as manager of Hale Bros., and in the fall of 1885 he came to Stockton as manager of the company's thriving establishment here, and at once became identified with the city's progressive element. As one of the organizers, with O. A. Hale, of the Commercial Savings Bank of Stockton, Mr. Cobb had an important place in guiding the financial affairs of this city and he occupied the office of vice-president from its organization until his death.

Besides his mercantile and banking interests, Mr. Cobb was the owner of a valuable tract of thirty-one and a half acres of the old Shippee place on Cherokee Lane, and here he developed a fine orchard and vineyard. Fine horses were his particular hobby and he owned some fine trotting and driving stock, in which he took great pride and pleasure. He was appointed by Governor James Budd as a member of the State Agricultural Society and was active at the annual State Fair held in Sacramento in the days when trotting and pacing events were the chief attraction. An excellent judge of horses, he frequently acted as judge in the races held at Stockton by the San Joaquin County Fair Association.

In Schoolcraft, Mich., Mr. Cobb was married to Miss Hattie Myers, a native of that state, and the daughter of Henry B. and Mary Ann (Randall) Myers, old Eastern families of Holland Dutch and French descent, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb became the parents of two children: Boyd S., who lives in Los Angeles, is married and has one daughter; Mrs. Carra Prentis Cobb Giesea of Oakland is the mother of four children. Mr. Cobb was prominent in Masonry and was a member of San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., Stockton Chapter R. A. M., Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T., Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and he was a charter member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. Mr. Cobb was a man of a very pleasing personality and endowed by nature with much business acumen, coupled with a generous and kind disposition, he was very helpful to the needy and many worthy families in need received generous help from him. However, all his benefactions were accomplished in an unostentatious manner. These traits made him greatly loved by all who knew him and his passing left a void in the community that could not be filled. A splendid type of citizen, Mr. Cobb loved Stockton and always predicted its great future, and the influence of his upright life will ever make itself felt. Mrs. Cobb continues to carry on her husband's charities as far as she is able and in her modest and quiet way still makes her home at the Cobb residence, 430 North Sutter Street, where she is surrounded by a large circle of devoted friends, who appreciate her many attributes of mind and heart.

FORNIA S. CURTIS.—To the honor of being a native of the beautiful state of California Fornia S. Curtis adds the distinction of being the son of one of the state's sturdy pioneers, Bradner Curtis, who survived thirty-two years after locating here, yet lived to see many marvelous strides in civilization and to enjoy many of its benefits. He was born on the parental homestead in San Joaquin County, May 26, 1859, the youngest of four children born to Bradner and Kezia (Benton) Curtis, both natives of New York. Fornia S. Curtis was educated in the schools of his native county and remained at home assisting with the care and responsibility of the home ranch until his father's death in 1881. In 1882 the property was divided and Mr. Curtis raised grain on his and his mother's portion for a few years, then he raised garden truck on his share until he leased it for that same purpose and came to town. He still owns thirty-five acres of the old homestead which is farmed to truck produce and he is living in Stockton practically retired from active business cares.

On February 8, 1893, Mr. Curtis was married to Miss Trinnie M. Helmer, a native of San Francisco, born October 29, 1873, the daughter of William and Trinnie Helmer, natives of Canada and San Jose, Cal., respectively. Three children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis; Benton F. is a prominent Odd Fellow, being a past noble grand of Truth Lodge No. 55; past patriarch of Parker Encampment and a member of Canton Ridgley; he is a mechanical draftsman with the Stockton Iron Works; he married Miss Harriet Glover, a native of Stockton; Vernon W., the second son, is secretary of Meisner & Sons, Sacramento, a large manufacturing firm; he married Miss Frances McConlogue, born in Benicia, and they have one daughter, June Frances; Helmer B. is office manager for the National Cash Register Company in Stockton; he married Miss Hazel Allen of Healdsburg, Cal. In his political sentiments, Fornia S. Curtis is a Democrat, but notwithstanding this he never lets party lines prevent him from voting for the best candidate for the office in question. He was reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church and has ever adhered to

its teachings, and with his family is a communicant of St. John's Episcopal Church at Stockton, and one of its stanchest supporters, Mrs. Curtis is a member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. and the Woman's Relief Corps G. A. R. Personally Mr. Curtis is a man of much worth, integrity and earnestness of purpose, and throughout San Joaquin County, where his entire life has been spent, he is esteemed as one of its best citizens.

HON. CHARLES LAMB.—A resident of California from his earliest recollections, the late Charles Lamb was a typical and thorough Californian in his tastes, although he spent considerable time in other localities, where he passed through many interesting experiences as a cowboy and later a mining prospector. Mr. Lamb was born at Charleston, Lee County, Iowa, on January 18, 1859, and when he was nine months old his parents, James and Sarah Lamb, crossed the plains to California, first locating in Amador County, but later settling in the northern part of San Joaquin County. Here Charles Lamb was reared on the home ranch, attending the country schools, and remaining there until he was twenty-one, when he started out to see something of the world.

Going to Mason Valley, Nev., Mr. Lamb did not remain there long, but continued on to Eastern Oregon, where for a year he rode the range, an experience that proved of untold value in later years, giving him a rugged constitution which enabled him to withstand exposure and hardship. From Oregon Mr. Lamb returned to California, and for fourteen years engaged in ranching and stockraising in Tulare County, going to Los Angeles in 1894, where for two years he was in the employ of the Los Angeles Street Railway. Leaving there, he made the long journey to Alaska, reaching the Yukon district in June, 1896, before the discovery of gold made that locality famous. He took up a number of mining claims, which yielded large returns, the most productive being the Number 8 El Dorado Creek mine. His experiences in the rugged North would have made an interesting volume, could they have been written, so primitive were the conditions at that time. There were no steamboats on the upper Yukon and he and his companions were obliged to pack their supplies across the mountains to the river, where they constructed boats in which they navigated the lake and descended the river. Hardships and privations met them on every hand, but thanks to his sturdy physique, Mr. Lamb was able to come through them all safely. He later returned to Stockton, but made frequent trips to Alaska, looking after his mining interests there, meanwhile becoming more and more interested in farming in San Joaquin County, in which he made an outstanding success. He owned considerable ranch land in the county, and on his ranch at Newhope, now called Thornton, he was extensively engaged in raising grain and beans and was attended with very good success.

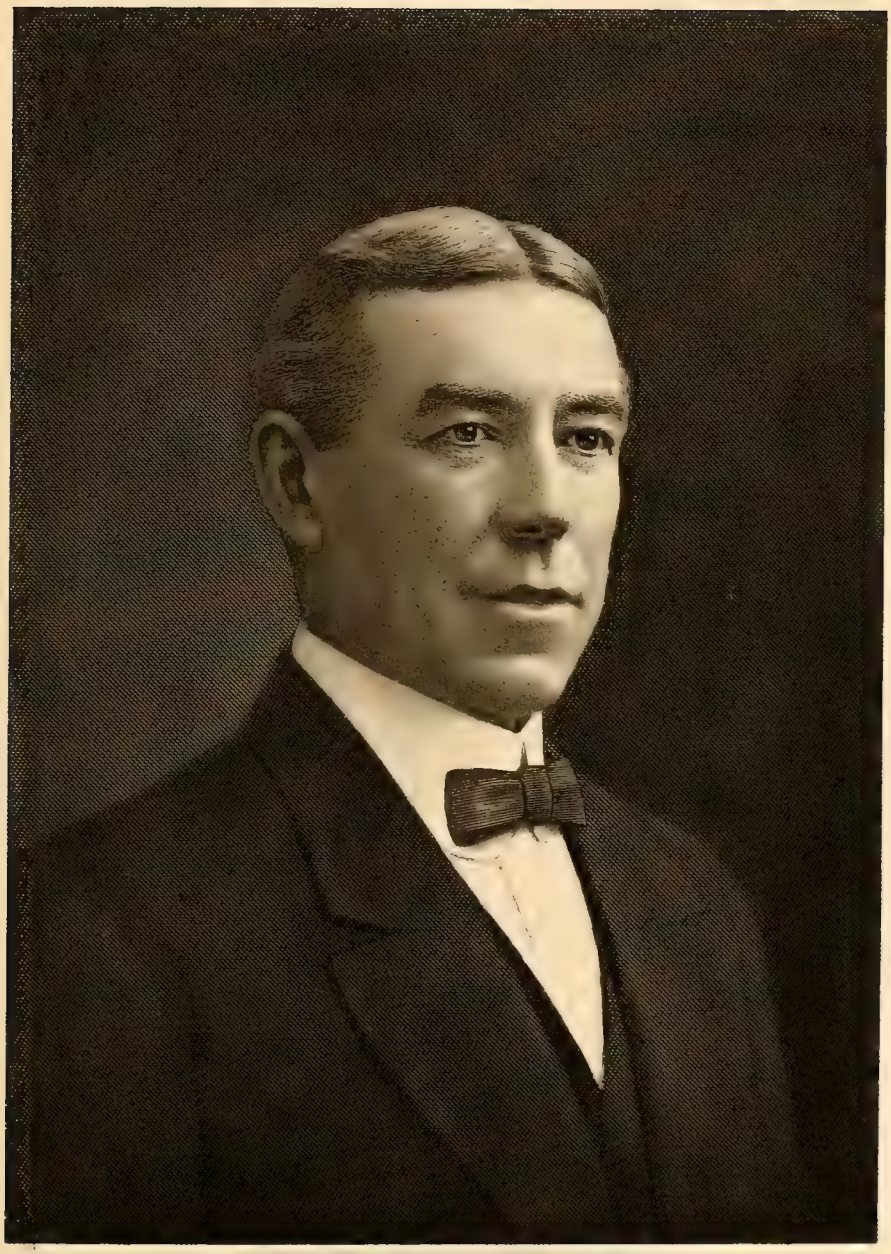
At Visalia on December 16, 1887, Mr. Lamb was married to Miss Belle Norcross, a native of the typical old New England town of Farmington, Maine, and one daughter blessed their union, Edna, the wife of Amerigo E. Gianelli, and they have a son, Edward. After his initial trip to Alaska, Mr. Lamb was accompanied by his wife on his subsequent trips, with the exception of one year. As the country improved and became less rough and crude, she enjoyed the experience of the trips, having made both the outside and inside passages to the frozen North. In 1897 and 1900 they were also accompanied by their daughter.

Mr. Lamb was a stanch Republican, active in the affairs of his party and was a member of the assembly of the California State Legislature from Stockton in the thirty-fourth session, 1919, and while there served on important committees, taking a leading part in progressive legislation. During his mining career, Mr. Lamb with his family passed their winters in San Francisco, where he had many warm friends among the business and professional men, being almost as well known there as in Stockton. After 1912 they made their home in Stockton and here on January 6, 1920, Mr. Lamb passed away, while still a member of the assembly. He was a very popular member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. A self-made man in every sense of the term, Mr. Lamb left behind him an honored record in all of his affairs in which he had met with an unusual degree of success.

REV. FR. WILLIAM B. O'CONNOR.—"If you knew him well as a man you caught the full meaning of the truth that human nature is made in the image and likeness of God. If you knew him as a priest you caught the full meaning of the truth that ministers of God are anointed from on high with a touch of divinity itself. As a man and as a priest he was all that heaven and earth desire." Such a man was Father William Bernard O'Connor, who for forty-three years served in the Master's vineyard, and forty of those years were spent in Stockton and San Joaqin County, laboring in an humble field and working in silence, making no noise, no pretentions. The governing spirit of his life can be summed up in one simple statement that he never had a selfish thought and that his work was never done.

William Bernard O'Connor was born in the parish of Ballyhea, Charleville, County Cork, Ireland, in October, 1841, the son of John and Mary (Rea) O'Connor, who were farmers and were able to give their children the advantage of having a private teacher in their own home. At an early age William B. was sent to Mount Mellory, a famous educational institution in Ireland, conducted by the Trappist Fathers. Here he finished his courses at the age of twenty-one, then felt called to the priesthood and soon made up his mind that God called him to labor in his vineyard. In 1863, he entered All Hallows College, where he read Philosophy and Theology and received his ecclesiastical training. On June 24, 1868, he was ordained and at once was assigned to the Archdiocese of San Francisco.

With twenty-one other priests young Father O'Connor left Ireland on the ship City of Boston for New York—this vessel, by the way, was lost with all on board on its next return trip from Ireland. After a voyage of eleven days the vessel landed in New York on August 17; here he spent a short time and then went to Earlville, Ill., whither his brothers and sisters had located upon their arrival in America a few years previous, and after spending a month visiting he continued his journey to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn. Immediately reporting to Archbishop Alemany, Father O'Connor was made assistant to Father Grey in St. Patrick's parish in San Francisco; later he was transferred to St. Joseph's Church in that city. So well did he discharge the duties imposed upon him that the young curate made



Chas Lamb

a deep impression with the archbishop and he sent him to Stockton to take charge of St. Mary's parish, which included the outlying country and districts tributary to Stockton. He celebrated his first mass in Stockton on March 19, 1872, and from that day until he died he toiled unceasingly for his church, his people and humanity, whatever their creed. Entering upon his new labors with vigor and quiet determination he toiled unremittingly for the salvation of the souls of his people. He always found time to listen to their troubles and to counsel with them; often his disinterested judgment was sought by others than Catholics, upon matters pertaining to their business and family affairs. He gave advice and encouragement to all who came to him and locked forever in his breast the confidences thus reposed in him.

Father O'Connor soon began to plan improvements here, in fact he was always planning to better conditions and to carry forward the work of his Master. In 1875 he made application to establish a convent under the management of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic. Arrangements were made to conform to his request and with the generous assistance of Captain C. M. Weber, who furnished a site and financial aid, also aid from other sources, St. Agnes Academy was completed and dedicated on March 17, 1876. A few years later he built St. Joseph's School for the accomodation of the small children unable to attend the convent. The Sisters from the Academy were put in charge. The consummation of this wish only gave impetus to his next desire—the establishment of a parochial school for boys. Father O'Connor made arrangements to have the boys receive instructions from the Sisters and classes were formed in a frame building at the northwest corner of San Joaquin and Washington streets. Upon the recommendation of Cardinal Gibbons, Father O'Connor made up his mind that he would do everything possible to induce the Brothers of Mary, whose parent house is in Dayton, Ohio, to come to Stockton. His labors bore fruit and in August, 1884, they took charge of the school. This was the first advent of the Brothers of Mary in the West; now the Brothers are teaching in many cities in California.

Always looking ahead, Father O'Connor saw the necessity of having a larger plot of ground for their cemetery than the one block of ground already in use. Taking the matter to Captain Weber, he again showed his generosity by a free gift of land now embraced in the San Joaquin Cemetery to be consecrated as God's acre. In 1893, this tireless worker began making arrangements in and about the church. This task was completed on June 24, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his advent in Stockton and he was given a large reception on this, his silver jubilee. Father O'Connor was presented with a purse of $1,000 on condition that he use the money for himself. But he stated he accepted the gift without conditions, and later applied the entire amount to the church. Another building, which is the result of his endeavors is the modern parsonage, erected in keeping with the dignity of the parish and a comfortable home for the priests. It was furnished under his personal direction, and it was only several years later that some of his friends discovered that he had no rug and slept on an old bed-lounge. It was characteristic of the man, as there was no necessity for this. He was then in poor health and when it was suggested that he put away the old furnishings and have more modern equipment he replied, "There are many that have worse." A little conspiracy was formed and when the good man was out of the city for a day, a carpet was put down and a comfortable bed put in place of the old lounge. Upon his return he noted the changes, conformed to them, remarking in his kindly way, "Somebody has been pretty busy during my absence."

The greatest achievement of Father O'Connor was the founding of St. Joseph's Home, which was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on March 19, 1899. The good priest well knew that the saddest condition of human life is desolate old age without a home. He saw the need of such a home and conceived the plan for relief. The project seemed so visionary at the time that only the stoutest heart could work out its solution. It needed much money for building and equipment and what money he had was needed in the parish work. He told his plans to J. D. Peters, who immediately gave Father O'Connor $10,000. Miss Julia Weber and others also gave generously and the building was completed in good time. For the following fifteen years he saw old age ministered to as it had never been before and he lived to see the Home take a commanding position among the benevolent institutions of the state. It was here that he passed his last days, cared for by loving hands and enjoying the taste of peace and joy he had so wisely provided for others. The Home, with hospital annex, is provided with all conveniences and comforts and presided over by the Sisters of St. Dominic.

Father O'Connor was a consistent advocate of temperance and organized temperance societies among his people. From his early manhood until his death he never used intoxicating liquors. After a life filled with good deeds and unceasing toil that others might be benefited, Father O'Connor passed away on December 26, 1911. His physical strength was not equal to the task imposed upon it by his indomitable spirit and he retired to St. Joseph's Home, which name he had given the haven of refuge built under his personal supervision. He is sadly missed for he was everywhere that human need was. The sick, the sinning, the sorrowing, the struggling, the unfortunate, the dying—these were his daily schedule. Distress in any form could call him at any hour of the day or night, and he always brought a cheerful heart. He spent himself for others, he never looked for recognition, but screened his good works behind a modesty, real, inherent, simple and true. He was no ordinary man and was respected by men of all creeds.

In reviewing a life like that, which never knew a selfish thought, which abounded in heroism that sounded the last depths of unselfish devotion, as was shown during the scourge of smallpox that once visited Stockton, we need not mind the circumstance that he achieved in an humble and restricted sphere when we venture to award him a place among the great; for we can say of him as was said of another, "Prime ministers and princes are private citizens beside a man like that." But his work is done. He brought his life work to a full completion. He was a saint on earth. In commemoration of his life work a statue was erected and unveiled in the grounds of St. Joseph's Home and Hospital on June 7, 1914.

ANDREW McCORMICK.—It is very interesting to write the story of a successful business man, who is also at the same time very progressive, enterprising and liberal, giving of his energy and best endeavor to improve and build up the community where he resides. Such a man is Andrew McCormick, a representative business and mining man of Stockton, who was born in Sonora, Toulumne County, Cal., December 17, 1861. Ever since 1854 the McCormick family have been prominently identified with the history of California, for Daniel McCormick, the father of our subject, a native of Ireland, came from Philadelphia around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel in 1854 and settled near Sonora. He had emigrated in youth to Manayunk, near Philadelphia, where he married Margaret McCormick, also a native of Ireland, who had also come to Philadelphia in her youth. After his arrival in Sonora Mr. McCormick engaged in mining for a short time, his family joining him a few years later. Later on he became proprietor of a general merchandise store in Sonora. In those days gold dust was the medium of exchange for all supplies. This dust he sent to the mint in San Francisco and aside from some gold pieces he received, the balance was deposited to his credit with Donohue, Kelly & Company, San Francisco, from which he checked it out. Later he engaged in the cattle business and operated a butcher shop and in time became a large landholder. He passed away at the age of fifty-five, his widow surviving him until 1908, passing away at the age of seventy-three.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick had six children, all boys: John was in charge of the Stockton business of the M. McCormick Company; he served as councilman and died in San Francisco in 1907; James died at Sonora in 1905. These two were born in Philadelphia, while the four youngest were born at Sonora. Daniel died in Stockton about 1910; Joseph passed away in Stockton in 1902; Andrew is the subject of this review; Frank, who was president of M. McCormick Company until his death in 1908, passed away at their Linden ranch where he had gone for a few days on account of his health. Their mother was a woman of wonderful business acumen and kept the boys together in business, advising them to work for themselves and be united in their efforts. She was energetic and active and left her impress on the community for her sterling qualities and her strong personality. Her influence for good was appreciated by the people, and at her passing she was deeply mourned by her family and friends. Her memory was very dear and precious to her sons and her advice was followed, for they continued in business together until they passed away, dwelling together in harmony and peace and cooperating agreeably, each doing his part and aiding in making the business a success.

Andrew, the fifth son, was born at Sonora, Cal., on December 17, 1861, and was reared on his father's ranch and received his education in the public schools. At an early age he went into partnership with his brothers and engaged in the cattle business and in connection ran a meat market in Sonora, at one time owning 9,000 acres of land in Tuolumne County on which ranged 900 head of cattle. In 1884 the brothers bought 320 acres of land near Linden and raised grain for a period of seven years; then in 1891 they purchased a meat market in Stockton on Center Street owned by John Gross, where they carried on a large business, at the same time maintaining the meat market at Sonora; later their business was removed to the corner of Main and Center streets, where they remodeled the old building for a modern butcher shop and cold storage plant; later this became the headquarters with branch stores in many other parts of Stockton. Aside from the raising of stock, they bought cattle from all over Sacramento and San Joaquin counties for their own abattoir and also shipped to San Francisco. They built a large abattoir on the French Camp Road on a tract of 600 acres. After doing business for some years as McCormick Bros., they incorporated as M. McCormick Company, in honor of their mother. She had always been their guiding star and by her influence had kept the family together in business. When his brothers had passed away, Andrew assumed full charge of the business and continued it and in the course of time increased it to large proportions, putting in all of his time in looking after the business, ranches and cattle, as well as the mines. After making a success of the business, he finally divided the property among the heirs and meantime he purchased some of the interests. He continues to hold the M. McCormick Company and carries on his business that way; he still owns the two ranches, one on French Camp Road and the Linden ranch on which he has installed four pumping plants, devoted to the raising of vegetables and fruit; the French Camp ranch is also irrigated with a pumping plant. In 1884 Mr. McCormick moved to his ranch near Linden and made his home there until he removed to Stockton in 1900. He owns a number of valuable gold producing mines in Tuolumne County, including the Golden Gate mine, the Draper, and the McCormick mine, which he is developing. He is the vice-president of the Sacramento Gas Company, which was formerly the Sacramento Natural Gas Company, established by a brother, John McCormick and two associates; this company being the first to develop natural gas in Sacramento.

The marriage of Mr. McCormick united him with Miss Zelma Paradis, a native of Manistee, Mich., and they are the parents of three children, Jack P., Elaine, and Daniel. By a former marriage Andrew McCormick has one son, Le Roy, who was in the merchant marine during the World War. Mr. McCormick is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. He is a truly self-made man in every sense of the word, for he has forged his way upward step by step until he has become a man of means and independence, wielding a wide influence for good in his community. A man of pleasing personality, with affable manners, he is well informed and it is a pleasure to meet and converse with this interesting pioneer.

HENRY TINKHAM.—"I believe that all things are for the best." "Do unto others as you would be done by." This was the philosophy and the life axiom of Henry Tinkham, who was born in 1820, in the old Green Mountain State, of a Scotch father and an English mother. The family can be traced back to the great-grandfather, who in 1776 served as a captain in the Revolutionary war; and his grandfather was a private in the war of 1812.

Young Henry, like all of the New England boys of that day, worked hard all summer on the little rock fenced farm, where, as he declared, "It took all summer to raise enough to live on through the winter."



Andrew McCormick

He had but two suits of clothing a year, the cloth being woven and made up by his mother; Henry, with the other children in the family, walked to church, barefoot through the snow, carrying his shoes under his arm, so that he might wear them bright and shining in the meeting-house.

During the winter months he attended the district school, the teacher being such as Goldsmith describes, "A man severe he was and stern to view, I knew him well, and every truant knew." On one occasion the teacher gave Henry a whipping for misbehavior, sometimes, however, the pupils gave the teacher the whipping, but in this instance Henry got the birch rod, the teacher always keeping a supply on hand, as the birch trees grew near by. On going home he received no consolation from his father, the latter quietly remarking, "Now, Henry, if you get another whipping at school, I'll give you one when you come home." His father, Daniel Tinkham, was a man beloved alike by his family and the community in which he lived, for his sterling qualities of heart and mind, but severe in discipline and unwavering in his ideas of right and wrong, he believed in upholding parental, educational, civil and religious authority.

At the age of eighteen Henry Tinkham obtained a position as a clerk in the Woodstock dry goods store, but not liking the work, for he was a strong, active, ambitious young man, he later took passage on a stage for Boston, and asked for work in a hardware store. The proprietor said to him, "All right, come around in a few days." The stage journey had taken all of his money, and the applicant replied: "Well, I am out of money and I want work now." The employer immediately put him to work; he remained about a year, then became an apprentice meat cutter in one of the markets of old Faneuil hall, historic as the birthplace of American liberty. He was employed in the meat cutting business three years and during this time, in the words of the Yankee song, he went "sparking Sunday night" and during a part of the time he was one of the quartette in the Park Street Unitarian Church. The result of his "sparking" was his marriage to Frances Baxter, the family being one of the oldest in Boston. The fruits of this marriage were four sons and four daughters, viz.: George Henry, Frances Isadore, Etawah (Etta), Elmer, Lillian, now Mrs. Thomas Shaw of San Diego; Edgar, Marian, Mrs. E. L. Gnekow of Stockton, and Alfred, who passed away in 1922. The father died in 1896, the oldest daughter in 1901, and the wife and mother in 1905.

Between the marriage and death of Mr. Tinkham there lies fifty years of an industrious, honorable life in business, home building, protecting and sustaining; the home was his life, the business an auxiliary, as

"His home the spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."

To build the home, when the cry of gold resounded throughout the east, with a company of one hundred and sixteen young men he started for California, expecting to make his fortune in a few months and return. Chartering the bark Lenark, they loaded her with provisions sufficient to last two years, and after a long voyage of six months, September 12, 1848, they anchored in the harbor of San Francisco. The company parted, some going to the mines, Mr. Tinkham being of this number. They sailed up the San Joaquin river seven days, during which time it rained heavily, and they were compelled to sleep in their wet blankets on the open deck. As a result Mr. Tinkham was taken sick with fever. The party he was with purchased a two-wheeled ox cart and oxen to carry their supplies to the mines, and after placing Mr. Tinkham on top of the load they started to the Sierras. The hot sun's rays beat upon the open cart as it jolted over the rough road and added to the already intense sufferings of the sick man. Although the teachings of his youth helped him to bear patiently the ills of life, yet one day, when very hungry and thirsty, he resolved, if die he must, to die with a full stomach. The party had gone on a bear hunt, leaving him alone, and crawling from the cart, he found some crackers and cheese and the water canteen. He ate and drank all he desired, the result of which was surprising, for two days later he had recovered from his sickness.

Locating at Hawkins' Bar the party began mining, and after several days sluicing they obtained about $3,000 in gold dust. One night it rained heavily and the following morning when the party arose everything was gone. Money and tools had been swept away in the flood that came rolling down the canyon. Mr. Tinkham then came to the conclusion that he had had all the mining he wanted.

Returning to Stockton he hired out to Harry Morton, a butcher, for $300 a month. The following morning his employer said: "Can you dress a beef?" "Yes, I guess so," Tinkham replied. "Well, go out and shoot one of those steers and bring it in." The cattle were running loose where now stands the courthouse. Never in his life had he dressed a bullock, but he was an unerring rifle shot, and in the "green hills" of Vermont, many a time he had gone bear or woodchuck shooting. Taking a rifle he singled out an animal and shot it through the brain, and somehow caused it to bleed profusely. Fortunately a butcher was dressing a beef nearby and he finally gave the amateur butcher a lesson in the business, and from that time on he had no trouble. Two years later Mr. Tinkham opened a meat market at the corner of Main and Sutter streets, and in 1854 he opened the City Market opposite the Yosemite hotel, and for more than fifty years he was engaged in the business.

He made and lost several fortunes; thousands of dollars were lost in bad debts, for he would not become involved in lawsuits nor engage in any transaction that would involve the good name which he so highly prized, or cause any suffering to a poor debtor or his family. Very sympathetic in his nature and generous and charitable even beyond sound judgment he believed that the getting of money could never be justified in doing a wrong act.

He was for many years an Odd Fellow and a member of Charity Lodge No. 6 and Parker Encampment No. 3 and during the four years of his patient, uncomplaining sickness they faithfully fulfilled their obligation. He was also a volunteer fireman, being a member of Eureka No. 2, and was a member of the San Joaquin County Pioneers. In politics he was a Republican, and at one election, at the "solicitation of friends" his name was placed before the convention for sheriff. They promised to support him, but this they failed to do, and it so disgusted him he never again would consent to run for office, for a lie to him was a lie, whether in business or politics.

A man of fine sensibilities and tastes, he despised vulgar language or stories, and had no regard for unclean men or actions. In his family he was the head,

his word was law, yet he was never rude or harsh in tone or action, but gentle, kind and considered generous and unselfish, and ever thoughtful of those he loved. His family all present, he passed from earth as quietly as a sleeping child, his life an open book without a stain.

LAFAYETTE SELLMAN.—The career which this history narrates began in Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y., November 23, 1826, and closed in Stockton, Cal., March 25, 1889. Between these dates are recorded the events of an industrious and useful life, whose later efforts are perpetuated in a prosperous enterprise known as the Stockton City Laundry, one of the most up-to-date and reliable enterprises of its kind in the city. The founder, Lafayette Sellman, was reared on a farm in the east; until reaching young manhood, when, in 1849, he set out for the gold fields of California, coming via Panama. His first and only experience as a miner was in the mines at Brown's Flat, Tuolumne County, where he became convinced of the uncertainties attending such a life and wisely determined to give it up and engage in something from which he could hope for more stable returns.

Following his mining venture Mr. Sellman went to Sonora and for a time engaged in the cattle and dairy business there, but it was not until he came to Stockton that he was satisfied that he had found the place offering the most inducements, both in the way of business prospects and as a suitable place to make his future home. While he was satisfied that he had found the right place for a location, still he had a desire to see Oregon, and thither he went soon afterward, but the fact that he remained only twenty-four hours before returning to Stockton is ample evidence that he had no desire to change his opinion. It was after his return from Oregon, about 1871, that he established the nucleus of the laundry business which with the passing of years has grown to its present large proportions.

Extensive improvements, made necessary on account of its growth, have made it one of the best-equipped laundries on the Pacific Coast. The expenditure of $50,000 has made it possible to install an electric-drive system of 100 horsepower, all run by a single motor; there has also been added a fine equipment of modern machinery, such as a steam pressure shirt-ironer, a special ironer for neckbands and cuffs. The curtain stretcher is a late invention, $9,000 has been spent in remodeling the working room alone; the flat-work ironer was installed at a cost of $6,000. A machine for softening water was installed at a large cost in the new building, which is 50x150 feet in size, and through the introduction of this machine, the use of soaps and sodas has been greatly reduced. A girl's rest room has also been provided, with lockers for each girl, and hot and cold water, and an attractive lunchroom add to their comforts and pleasures. Since the death of Mr. Sellman, the business has been continued by his wife and children, Mrs. Sellman being president, Mrs. J. Y. Coates, secretary and treasurer, and Herman G. Meyer filling the two offices of manager and vice-president. As president of the company Mrs. Sellman has endeavored to follow out the wise policy of her husband in the management of the business, and that she has been successful is seen in the continually increasing patronage.

Mr. Sellman was first married in New York, this marriage uniting him with Miss Margaret Coon, by whom seven children were born, all now deceased. The mother of these children passed away in 1875, and on December 18, 1878, in San Francisco, Mr. Sellman married Anna Shafer, a native daughter of San Joaquin County and the daughter of Adam Shafer, a native of Germany and a California pioneer, who followed stock raising and teaming in Calaveras County. Six children were born of this marriage as follows: Henry Lafayette, is now deceased; Mrs. Grace S. Coates; Mrs. Maude S. Mathers; Julia died at five and one-half years of age; Mrs. Elsie S. Pike; and Mrs. Ivy F. Peters, all of Stockton. Throughout his residence in Stockton, Mr. Sellman was one of the city's most earnest and devoted citizens, and for two terms served efficiently as a member of the city council. He was also a well-known member of the Independent Order of Red Men, holding membership in Iroquois Tribe, in which body he passed through all the chairs, and he was also a member of the Pioneers Society of the county. Mrs. Sellman is a member of Lebanon Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, Stockton Hive No. 2, Lady Maccabees, and of Kauwaunita Council, Degree of Pocahontas.

MRS. ANNA SELLMAN.—A woman of splendid attainments and much native business acumen who is greatly interested in the growth and development of Stockton is Mrs. Anna Sellman, a native daughter of San Joaquin County, who was born at French Camp. Her father, Adam Shafer, came from Germany to Canada when about twelve years of age, where being thrown upon his own resources he bravely made his own livelihood. On the discovery of gold in California he started for the New Eldorado and on reaching California engaged in teaming and farming. In Stockton he was married to Mrs. Julia (Behrent) Kuhn, a native of Germany, who came to California in pioneer days with her first husband, but he passed away here in early days. After their marriage they engaged in farming and stockraising near what was then Telegraph City. Both have now passed to the great beyond. This pioneer couple were blessed with five children: Anna, Mrs. Sellman of this review; Henry died in March, 1920; George resides in Tuolumne County; Julia died at four years; Albert lives near Escalon.

Anna Shafer's childhood was spent on the farm where she attended the public school in the Telegraph district. When she was fifteen years of age her mother died and five years later her father also passed away and she then came to Stockton to make her home. Here she met Lafayette Sellman and the acquaintance resulted in their marriage in 1878.

Mr. Sellman was an early settler and successful business man in Stockton, who passed away in 1889, and after his death Mrs. Sellman assumed the management of his affairs and continued to build up the laundry on the plan he had started and the property has been greatly enlarged and improved and is still owned by the family. Through Mr. Sellman's capability and energy the City Laundry was the largest and leading one in the county in his day and Mrs. Sellman with the same pride has continued by progressive methods and expending of vast sums to keep in the lead, being ably assisted in her endeavor by her daughter and her manager, Mr. Meyer. About 1892 she built her present home on East Weber



Lafayette Selman



Anna Sellman

Street, and it has been the family home ever since.

About fifteen years ago she incorporated the Stockton City Laundry, of which she is president. It is a close corporation owned by the members of her family; the establishment being one of the leading enterprises of the city, is notably a member of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association.

Mrs. Sellman is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, is active in its societies and contributes liberally to its benevolences. She is a member of Lebanon Lodge, Rebekahs, Ladies of the Maccabees and Kauwaunita Council, Degree of Pocahontas. Her enterprise also finds other outlets than the laundry, for she is a stockholder in the City Bank, also the Commercial and Savings Bank, the Union Safe Deposit Bank and the Stockton Savings and Loan Society. Being an ardent protectionist she is naturally a strong Republican.

JACOB BRACK.—A name worthy of perpetuation in the annals of San Joaquin County as that of a pioneer whose faith in its future was itself an incentive to others, is that of Jacob Brack. Good reason had he to be thankful that he resolved to come to California when he heard of the discovery of gold; the mines did not yield to him of their riches, but the soil rewarded his cultivation with bountiful crops, the lands rewarded his faith by swift increase in value, and by vessel and railroad his products were carried to the markets of the world. This honored pioneer of 1849 was born in Switzerland, February 20, 1825, being a son of Jacob and Mary (Kestler) Brack, both natives of that country. After having obtained a common school education he was sent to a gymnasium, where he remained a student until eighteen years of age. About this time he decided to seek a livelihood in the New World, and in 1844 he sailed to the United States, landing at New Orleans, where he proceeded up the Mississippi river to Burlington, Iowa, and from there went to Galena, Ill., for the purpose of securing employment in the lead mines. The work kept him steadily engaged, but offered no opportunity for advancement, and when in 1848 he heard of the discovery of gold in California he immediately determined to go to the Far West.

As a member of a train commanded by Captain Schoe and consisting of a large equipment of wagons drawn by oxen, Mr. Brack crossed the plains during 1849, and encountered many thrilling adventures while following the trail laid out by Capt. John C. Fremont. Upon arriving at Placerville he tried his luck at mining. A brief experience convinced him that he could achieve greater results at other employment, and accordingly he began to work for Sargent Bros., prominent stockmen of that day. In 1850 he bought a small tract in the vicinity of Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, and immediately embarked in ranching for himself. The following year he went to the tule lands of the county, where he began to raise cattle and sheep, also raised various general farm products. With the Sargent brothers as partners Mr. Brack purchased a tract of 1,500 acres of land, the subsequent sale of which brought a fair profit. Next he bought 10,000 acres, for which he paid $200 to close the deal, and went into debt for the balance of the $50,000 constituting the purchase price. With shrewd foresight and the utmost confidence in the future of this region, he believed himself justified in burdening himself with such a debt, and events proved his sagacity. A portion of the land had a frontage on the waterway, which enabled him to begin extensive operations on an independent basis, and he raised large quantities of barley and wheat. Selling one-half of the immense tract, at the end of two years from the time of purchase he still owned one-half of the property and was entirely free from debt.

The business grew to such proportions that Mr. Brack purchased a vessel and shipped his own products to San Francisco and other markets. In addition, to secure facilities for freight by land, he was one of those who built a railroad from Lodi to Spring Valley, Calaveras County, this being now a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. By land and by water his products reached the markets of the state and brought fair returns for his labor and his investment. His name became known as that of a prosperous and sagacious rancher, and when in 1906 he retired from the active management of the ranch and removed to Lodi, it was a distinct loss to the agricultural interests of the region. Throughout active life he made ranching his principal occupation, but he had other interests.

The marriage of Mr. Brack in 1854 united him with Miss Lena Meyer, who was born in Germany, came to California in 1852, and died in San Joaquin County in 1905 at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of eight children; Mrs. Mary Diers, died in San Francisco; Henry; John, both of Stockton; Mrs. Doretta Keller, of Lodi; Mrs. J. H. Schleef, of San Francisco; Jacob, of San Francisco; Miss Anna Brack, of Lodi and Caroline, died 1887. There are (1922) nine living grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. Mr. Brack passed away on March 4, 1912. He was a man of sterling qualities, a good and generous parent, and an upright citizen.

BRADNER CURTIS.—It is ever interesting to recount the life events of the pioneer, who endured the privations of this new country and passed through the hardships and dangers incident to a sea voyage in a sailing vessel following the gold discovery in California. Bradner Curtis was born in Williamson, Wayne county, New York, January 9, 1825, and in young manhood he learned to be a pattern maker and was employed by his brother, who engaged in the foundry business and in manufacturing agricultural implements, up to the time he left for the West.

During his school days Bradner Curtis formed the acquaintance of Miss Kezia Benton, who was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., December 20, 1822, was educated in Canajoharie Academy, on the Mohawk River, and still later was a pupil in Cortland Academy, both in New York State. She was a daughter of Hiram and Cynthia (Hodge) Benton, on her mother's side, being a descendant of a colonist who came in the Mayflower. The acquaintance of the young people formed during school days ripened into a deeper affection that resulted in their marriage September 23, 1849. In December of the same year, they sailed from New York harbor bound for California, on a vessel that had formerly done service as a packet, but had been reconstructed for use as a sailing craft. Eight months were consumed in the voyage, although they were at no time out of sight of land, and while passing Valparaiso they could hear the natives calling to them. Some of the delay was due to the fact that at Cape Horn they were compelled to lay over for one month, owing to heavy storms prevailing at

the time. They reached San Francisco in July, 1850, and after remaining there for two days, having been met in the meantime by Mrs. Curtis' two brothers, Hyland and Byron Benton, the latter conducted them to Mormon Gulch, near Tuttletown, Tuolumne County, where the brothers lived while they teamed from Stockton. Mr. Curtis also became interested in mining and started a trading camp there, but finally hired a man to help him at that, while Mrs. Curtis took charge of the trading camp and she baked pies and pastry, which were rapidly bought up by the miners and Indians. Mr. Curtis was the first man to build a sluiceway on the creek at Columbia and this creek was named after him. Mrs. Curtis was the first white woman in the mines near Sonora, Tuolumne County. They remained in that vicinity for about three years, during which time he made sufficient money to enable him to start ranching here.

Removing to Stockton from Tuolumne County, Mr. Curtis bought 320 acres of land just north of the city, some of it being purchased for twelve dollars per acre; this land was a part of a Spanish grant which Captain Weber had bought in the early days. The assessed valuation of this land is now $200 per acre; this ranch was farmed to grain. Thirty acres of this tract was sold in 1885 to the Caledonian Club for $10,000; later it was bought by the Stockton Electric Railroad Company and sold by them to the City of Stockton for $30,000. It is now Stockton's amusement park, known as Oak Park, and is valued at $75,000. Mr. Curtis named this thirty acres Goodwater Grove, from a fine well of cold water on the place; this grove was used as a picnic ground for many years by the residents of Stockton. Mr. Curtis bought a block of land in Stockton from Charles Whale, bounded by Center, Commerce, Vine and Rose streets. At the time of purchase it was a grain field and Mr. Curtis built a house on this property and made his home there until his death, March 4, 1881. Later Mrs. Curtis moved a house from the ranch and these two houses are still standing on the property. Mrs. Curtis has reached the advanced age of 100 years, December 20, 1922. Mr. Curtis was a prominent Odd Fellow for many years, holding a membership in Charity lodge. Mrs. Curtis erected a family vault in the Odd Fellows' cemetery at Sonora, where in life Mr. Curtis had made his first start. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis: Mrs. Belle K. Jackson, born in Tuttletown; Frank B. and Forest D., both deceased; and Fornia S., all born in San Joaquin County.

REES BOWEN THOMPSON.—The life of this early pioneer began in Tazewell County, Va., February 10, 1830, and closed in Oakland, Cal., July 3, 1908. Between these dates were enacted a life of usefulness exerted unselfishly toward the betterment of his adopted home in the west. Leaving his southern home in the year of 1850, Rees Bowen Thompson came to California across the plains, going direct to Hangtown, now Placerville, where he engaged in mining. After he had remained there a year he returned East for his parents, with whom he had moved from Virginia to Missouri. With his parents Mr. Thompson again took up his westward march in 1852, crossing the plains this time as he had done two years previously. Coming direct to San Joaquin County, he settled eighteen miles from Stockton near a place which has since become known as New Hope, where he purchased a large ranch and engaged in the cattle business until the year 1880.

Mr. Thompson's interest in and qualifications for public life led to his election as representative to the Legislature from San Joaquin County in 1880, at which time he was the only member of the Democratic party in the house. He was elected by a large majority, his great popularity with both parties taking many votes from his opponent on the Republican ticket. After his election to the Legislature Mr. Thompson disposed of a portion of his ranch property and the following year, 1881, removed to Oakland, which was his home thereafter until his death, July 3, 1908. While living in New Hope he was united in marriage, July 4, 1865, with Miss Josephine Hardesty, a native of Indiana, who died in 1910 in Oakland. Mr. Thompson was a man of much worth, integrity and earnestness of purpose, and it can truly be said of him that he was representative of the best in American citizenship, living up to a high standard in public and private life.

MRS. MARY ANN WILSON.—A California citizen since 1860, Mrs. Mary Ann Wilson owns a fine estate on the French Camp Road, ten miles south of Stockton, which she has handled to good advantage since her husband's death, but she has now turned the active management over to her son, James A. Wilson. She was born at Peoria, Ill., March 17, 1849, a daughter of James and Catherine (McCue) Kenney, both natives of Ireland. Her father, James Kenney, came to America in a sailing vessels in the early '40s and settled in Illinois; in 1852 he removed to Minnesota and remained there until coming to California. In 1860 the family started across the plains from St. Joseph, Mo., and almost eight months were consumed by the journey. Arriving in San Joaquin County, Mr. Kenney was employed by Captain Weber on his extensive ranch near Stockton, and later he farmed 160 acres in the vicinity of Wallace, which was his home at the time of his death in 1892, Mrs. Kenney surviving him until 1903.

Mary Ann Kenney was reared in Stockton, attending the Center Street school, and later she attended Dr. Hunt's seminary in Stockton. In 1877 she was married to John Peter Wilson, a native of Gothenburg, Sweden, where he was born April 23, 1838. In the early '70s Mr. Wilson came to America and first settled in Michigan; later he came to California, where his brother John had already settled. Mr. Wilson was a farmer by occupation and was thrifty and economical so that when he came to San Joaquin County he invested his savings in a splendid ranch, where Mrs. Wilson now resides. He was a charter member of the Ripon lodge of Odd Fellows and in politics was a stanch Republican. He was a successful agriculturist and was an esteemed resident of his locality. He passed away in January, 1910, mourned by his widow, five children and five grandchildren; the children of the pioneer couple being as follows: John A. was a graduate of the law department of the University of California and was a successful practicing attorney in Stockton when he passed away in July, 1919. He is survived by his widow and two children: Kathryn married D. R. Beebe and has one child, and they live at Coaldale, Canada; Mrs. Ella Frances Olson Powers has one son; James A.; and Joseph A., who is married and has one boy. Mrs.





Mr & Mrs J P Wilson

Wilson is today one of the venerable pioneer women of San Joaquin County. More than half a century has passed since she arrived in California, and her mind bears the impress of many events which now constitute a part of the history of the county.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.—It is interesting, instructive and profitable, on occasions, to review the lives of men who have risen through their own efforts to honor and distinction among their fellowmen. Thomas Cunningham was, perhaps, not only the best-known man in San Joaquin County, but also widely known throughout the state, over which his active career as sheriff in this county, for over a quarter of a century, had carried him. He was a native of County Longford, Ireland, where he was born on August 17, 1838, the youngest of a family of seven children. When ten years of age he came to the United States with relatives and located in Brooklyn, N. Y. There he served an apprenticeship at the harness-making trade with his brother-in-law, and while so employed devoted his spare time to study and in attendance at night school as he had a chance. He worked there until 1855, when he left for California via Panama, and landed in San Francisco on June 16, 1855. Soon after his arrival there he came to Stockton and found employment with Peachy & Baggs, harness-makers. He afterwards worked in the same line of business for George Ellsworth and H. T. Dorrance. In 1860 he started in business for himself, on Main Street near Eldorado, having bought out the stock of J. W. Scott.

In 1861 Mr. Cunningham was married in Stockton to Miss Catherine Quirk, of the Isle of Man, who died April 4, 1875. They became the parents of three children; Mrs. Lillian May Confer, deceased; Margaret Ella; and Katherine Q., wife of Frank S. Boggs. Mr. Cunningham was a leading member of the old Volunteer Fire Company, and in 1857 was elected a member of the Eureka Engine company No. 2, and he soon stood at the head of the company as its foreman. In 1865 he was chosen chief of the Stockton Fire Department and served in that position for several terms.

In 1865, and again in 1870, Mr. Cunningham was elected a member of the Stockton city council from the third ward; and was distinguished for the soundness of his views upon all matters of public interest presented during his term. It was at this time when the question was before the city council of granting a franchise by which the Stockton & Copperopolis Railroad could gain access to the water front through Weber Avenue. Councilman Cunningham stood alone in determined opposition to the measure; contending that railroads should reach the wharves, mills and warehouses by some obscure route, as is being done today, but when the final vote was taken upon the granting of the franchise, his vote was the only one recorded in the negative. He predicted then in his final stand before the vote was taken, that if the railroad was kept off the avenue, that it would be the main business street of the city, extending as it did from the water front to the Central Pacific depot and out toward the tributary country beyond. One can realize now, after more than forty years, the foresight of this man at that time. It was a long, hard fight to get the steam cars off Weber Avenue, and the boom it has taken as a retail street with splendid, modern buildings since they were removed and the electric street car system substituted is remembered by many of the residents.

In the fall of 1871 Mr. Cunningham was nominated by the Republican party for sheriff of San Joaquin County and unanimously elected. He took office on the first Monday in March, 1872, thus entering upon one of the longest and probably the most notable career of any sheriff on the Pacific Coast. Pessimists on all sides wagged their heads and prophesied that this "harnessmaker" would prove a dismal failure when confronted with the duties of his office, but this adverse criticism proved a blessing in disguise, for it aroused all the latent energies of his mind and indomitable will. From that time until his voluntary retirement in January, 1899, he was continuously in office, and during the unsettled period of the early part of his career he had many opportunities of showing his tact and courage. In the saddle, over mountain passes and through swamps, about the campfire and in the stealthy watch of the silent night, on guard for the good of the commonwealth; from the trailing of Vasquez and his band for 6,000 miles until they were finally run to earth near Los Angeles in 1873, up to the tracking of the train robbers in southern San Joaquin Valley in 1898, just before he retired from office, he took a prominent part in every important man hunt in the state; was at the seat of danger wherever there was a disturbance, as in the Moquelemos grant and other settlers' troubles; and was in general a tower of strength on the side of law and order over the wide territory where his influence was felt and his determination known.

One of the leading characteristics of this remarkable man, that enabled him to hold an office continuously for such a length of time, was his kindly sympathy for even the most hardened criminal. His manhood life abounded in deeds of charity, known only through the recipients of his generosity. Between Thomas Cunningham in civil life and social intercourse with his fellowmen, and Sheriff Cunningham in his constant and fearless efforts for the suppression of crime within his jurisdiction, the line was sharply drawn, and one is at a loss to understand how these two qualities could combine to such a degree in the same individual. An illustration of the peculiar tact and strategic ability that stood this veteran sheriff in hand throughout his brilliant career, is the following: When in 1894, during the extreme industrial depression of that year, a branch of that army of unemployed and impecunious men, on their way to Washington to present their grievances to the Government, rendezvoused at Sacramento, and remained for months, exhausting the hospitality of its citizens and disturbing the general peace of the community; the time came when they received orders to move on and they then commenced preparation for a descent upon Stockton. Anticipating this visit Sheriff Cunningham appeared before the board of supervisors and submitted his plan of operation, asking their cooperation to the extent of appropriating a comparatively small sum of money to enable him to prevent this infliction upon the community. The supervisors heartily approved the sheriff's plans, and freely voted the required aid. The "army" was soon on the march; but they had heard of "Tom Cunningham," and approached the borders of this county with forebodings of a hostile reception. On reaching the

county line, to their surprise, they were met by the sheriff, wearing his blandest smile, and with assurance of his hearty sympathy for them in their forlorn condition, and that he would do all in his power to forward them toward their ultimate destination. He directed them to place their blankets and luggage on wagons he had drawn up for the purpose and after partaking of a lunch prepared for them, they were ready for the march to the camping ground in the city the sheriff had kindly provided for them. Arrived on Banner Island, a grand feast awaited them, comprising all the substantials and delicacies of the season, and the inner man being fully satisfied, they were in excellent good humor. About this time a tug with two barges, drew up to the landing. The sheriff then informed them he had yet one more proof to offer of his good intentions towards them. He had provided these barges to speed them on their journey toward their destination, to the extent of the navigable waters of the San Joaquin river. This announcement was received with loud acclamations of approval, and they thereupon embarked with alacrity, and were soon ready to bid adieu to Stockton and their good friend, Tom Cunningham.

In the conduct of the affairs of his office, nothing escaped the sheriff's searching scrutiny and he required from his under-sheriff to the humblest attache of the county jail, the same orderly system and thoroughness in the discharge of the duties assigned him, as he observed himself. As an instance of his reputation and influence among the criminal element is the following: A young emigrant from the rural districts of England, after working hard and faithfully for three years on a ranch in the Sacramento Valley, without once leaving the ranch, determined to make a trip to San Francisco and deposit his savings at interest in the Hibernia Bank; so taking a check for his three years' wages, he took the train for the metropolis. Being of a trusting disposition, his fellow boarders in the house where he stopped were not long in finding out the reason of his trip to San Francisco. In a short time he was inveigled into a game of chance, made to endorse the check, and had soon lost every cent. The gamblers then magnanimously loaned him enough money to pay his way back to the ranch, where he arrived heartbroken from the loss of his three years' labor. In due time the check came back with another name endorsed upon it. The case was called to Mr. Cunningham's attention, and on his next trip to the city he took the check along with him. Calling upon his friend, the captain of the San Francisco detective force, he showed him the check and related the story. "Come along with me up the street," said the captain, "we will see what we can do." Arriving at the gambler's place of business, Mr. Cunningham remained outside upon the sidewalk, while the captain went inside. Upon being shown the check, the gambler grew very indignant. "It was his own fault," said the gambler, "he took a chance at the game and lost his money." "He knew nothing about your game," said the captain; "you have robbed the poor man of his three years' savings, and I want the money back." "Where is your evidence?" said the gambler haughtily. "Tom Cunningham is waiting outside; he has come down especially on this thing; you know he generally gets what he goes after. I guess I will call him in." Like a shot the gambler was at the front door peering out stealthily. In a moment he returned trembling like a leaf. "What are you going to do?" said the captain. "Well, don't make any disturbance and I'll dig up this time;" and he did, in hard gold coin to the amount of the check —such was the terror of the crooked fraternity of the name of "Tom Cunningham."

Sheriff Cunningham was known and honored by every officer of the law in California, from Oregon to San Diego, and from the mountains to the sea, for his bravery, sagacity, sterling integrity, and self-sacrificing devotion to the duties of his high and responsible office. For forty-five years Stockton was his home. Anything that came up for its betterment found him a ready supporter. Public-spirited, always giving aid to those less fortunate than himself; and it will never be known how much he gave away in private relief. He belonged to many orders which worked for the benefit of man. He was a member of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M.; Stockton Chapter, R. A. M.; Stockton Council, R. & S. M.; and Stockton Commandery, K. T. He was also a member of Charity Lodge, I. O. O. F., having joined in 1858; Stockton Lodge B. P. O. E.; Charter Oak Lodge, K. P.; and Iroquois Tribe of Red Men. He died suddenly of heart disease at Tuttletown, Tuolumne County, on November 26, 1900, while on a journey to a ratification meeting at Sonora after the political campaign of that year. His name was known throughout the length of California, and throughout the adjoining states, as a name that carried with it respect and honor among law-abiding citizens and fear among the criminal element; and his name stands out with that of C. M. Weber, the founder of the city, as one that Stockton prizes most during her first half century of existence. There is engraved upon his tombstone in the Stockton Rural Cemetery the following quotation emblematic of his life and death:

"Faithful toiler, thy work all done,
Beautiful soul, into glory gone;
Virtuous life, with the crown now won,
God giveth thee rest."

OSCAR MARSHALL.—A man of genius, of most interesting personality, and the worthy representative of a pioneer, historic family, the late Oscar Marshall was highly esteemed as a man whose honor was above reproach by his generation, in which he was widely known, and will be long and pleasantly remembered by posterity as a Californian who did much to make in truth the Golden State, and as a distinguished citizen of Stockton in particular. He was born at Davenport, Iowa, on March 17, 1847, the son of Thomas and Rebecca (Butterfield) Marshall, the former a native of Nantucket, Mass., and the latter of New Hampshire, both now deceased. Thomas Marshall emigrated to Iowa in early days, and from there, in 1849, started across the plains for California. Early in the spring of the next year he arrived here, and soon bought some land from Captain Weber, on the Calaveras River. There he farmed to grain and raised cattle in the Delta district; and in later years, or during Governor Haight's administration, he was a deputy in the Secretary of State's office at Sacramento. In 1856 he bought a house at the corner of American and Sonora streets in Stockton, which had been brought around the Horn by Captain Taylor, and is still standing there, in a good state of preservation. Four children were born to this worthy couple. Mrs. Sarah Hall of Berkeley and Oscar were born

in Iowa, and Mrs. Eureka Washburn, deceased, and Mary P. were born in Stockton.

Coming to California so early, Oscar Marshall was educated in the Stockton schools, and during the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad, he helped in the survey. He spent a deal of his time on the islands in the Delta district working with his father and enjoying hunting and fishing. He was a born genius, a great lover of nature and a close student of natural resources. He built a catamaran which ran for many years between Stockton and islands upon the San Joaquin River. He was an authority on soil conditions, and opposed to the building of the diverting canal, having made a thorough study of the Delta waterways. He was a very progressive man, with brilliant, practical ideas, but was ahead of his time. In early years he joined the Stockton police force, when that efficient and faithful body was small, and he served for many years, or until he was retired, as one of the first men to have been appointed. He was frugal in habits and believed in the future of Stockton and invested wisely in real estate which has greatly increased in value in the passing years.

Mr. Marshall and his sister, Mary P., were close companions, for our subject never married; and before his death, in May, 1911, he willed his estate to his sister, who makes her home at 1035 North Edison Street, in a home she had built according to her own ideas. She is fond of outdoor life and has a fine collection of birds, the pheasant and finch in particular being well represented. She takes a keen interest in California history, and is proud of the fact that Grandfather Marshall built for his residence what was the first frame house in Stockton, and which has been in the possession of the family ever since.

RICHARD LAUXEN.—As a pioneer in the furniture business in Stockton, Richard Lauxen held a position in the commercial world second to none, and he deserved the good-will and universal esteem which was accorded him for his unselfish devotion to the best interests of the community in which he lived, and helped very materially to build up. A native of Germany, he was born on January 21, 1854, in the little picturesque town of Ulmen, near Coblenz, a village noted for its ruined castle that stood near his boyhood home. As a lad he was accorded the best of educational advantages and when he was only seventeen he was proficient in Latin, Greek and French, and was preparing for the profession of the law, when the war of 1870 materially changed his plans and he decided he would seek the opportunities offered by the New World and California. Leaving home he sailed for America and came direct to California, arriving when in his seventeenth year in San Francisco and soon found employment with the firm of W. J. Heney & Company, furniture dealers, with whom he remained for several years. In 1880 he made his first trip back to his native land and remained for about two years, and on returning located in Stockton, arriving March 17, 1882.

Mr. Lauxen entered the employ of Sylvester & Moye, who had a furniture store in the Newell Building on Main Street, and who also carried on a furniture factory of their own. In 1886, at the time of the great boom in Southern California he went south but returned to Stockton in September of the following year. Immediately Mr. Lauxen organized the firm of Lauxen & Catts, which opened its doors on December 1, 1887, and has been in continuous operation ever since, his partner being George Catts, his brother-in-law. Their store was first located where Tully & Kramm are now situated, but later they moved into more commodious quarters next door, now the site of the Yost-Dohrmann Company, at that time being on the extreme eastern edge of the business district. Eventually the firm bought out the local interests of the John Breuner Company, and moved into the Hubbard Building at the corner of Weber Avenue and San Joaquin Street, where they have maintained headquarters ever since. With their characteristic energy, honesty and reliability, the founders built up a business which today has an enviable trade throughout the San Joaquin Valley and the Mother Lode district. The standing of Richard Lauxen as a representative business man is shown in his participation in all progressive movements that had for their object the building up and the upbuilding of San Joaquin County; he was one of the organizers and a member of the first board of directors of the Commercial & Savings Bank, and formerly was on the directorate of the Stockton Savings Bank, now the City Bank. His health began to fail in 1906 and five years later he disposed of his interests in the company of Lauxen & Catts to Mr. Catts, and for the following ten years spent considerable time in travel; but in February, 1921, he came back into the firm, purchasing the half interest that he had once sold. It has been said of Mr. Lauxen that he was one of the very best furniture men in the state, which is attested by the large and lucrative trade that he was instrumental in building up here.

The marriage of Mr. Lauxen on April 16, 1884, united him with Miss Margaret Letitia Catts, a native daughter of Stockton and a lady well qualified in every way to be just the helpmate of a man with Mr. Lauxen's ambitions. Of this fortunate union three children survive: Miss B. Lita Lauxen; Richard Lauxen, Jr., and Miss Margaret Lauxen, all of whom have graduated from the University of California. The son is acting as secretary and treasurer of the Lauxen & Catts corporation. In 1892 Mr. Lauxen made a second trip back to Germany, taking his family with him and they enjoyed a year abroad; again they accompanied him in 1908, staying for several months. He made another trip in 1913, with his friend of long years standing, John H. Smith, now deceased. Mr. Lauxen was active in fraternal circles and was a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E.; took an active part in the reorganization of the lodge in 1893, and later was president of the building committee which erected the Elks' Building; he was also a member of the Yosemite Club. As a charter member of the Young Men's Institute he took an active interest in the order, helped organize it in 1884, and he served as a delegate to the Grand Institute on various occasions; and he was a member of the Knights of Columbus, where his character and influence were welcomed. He was a member of the Turnverein, now the Fidelity Lodge of Stockton. Mr. Lauxen was a man among men, popular among all classes, of a kindly disposition and winning personality which enabled him to make friends wherever he went, and when he died on December 6, 1921, he was mourned by a wide circle who knew him as a man whose loss to the state can never be filled.

CAPTAIN JOHN McMULLIN.—Possessed of a temperament that fitted him for daring deeds and the endurance of frontier hardships, Captain John McMullin came to the regions of the Southwest at a period when ample opportunity was afforded him for the exercise of his natural instincts and the gratification of his desire for adventure. The record of his life reads like a romance, such as was often lived out in the careers of the hardy pioneers of the early part of the nineteenth century, but it was not his good fortune to be spared to witness the marvelous prosperity of the West and the remarkable development of its vast resources. Death ended his labors ere success had crowned his efforts, yet he had been able to lay the foundations of a prosperity that later brought ample returns to his family and, in addition, he had been an integral factor in laying the foundations of our commonwealth broad, deep and strong, capable of sustaining the superstructure of twentieth century civilization.

Born in Baltimore, Md., June 27, 1824, John McMullin was taken to Florida at the age of four years and afterward attended the schools of Tallahassee. When fifteen years of age the desire for adventure led him to run away from home for the purpose of joining Col. Jack Hays. After arriving at San Antonio, Texas, he traveled westward alone through the country of hostile Indians and in due time arrived safely at the camp of Colonel Hays, whom he told that he was not afraid of any hardships endured by soldiers. Many times in later days his courage was brought to a test and in every instance he proved himself undaunted by any hardship, undismayed by any peril, and through all that wil dregion he became known as a brave Indian fighter. Though always in the thickest of the fights, he escaped without injury and seemed to lead a charmed life, for none was more eager than he to throw himself into the most dangerous places and sustain the weakest division. His bravery elicited the highest approval of his superiors and led to his promotion to the rank of captain, in which capacity he took part in the Texas and Mexican wars. As a member of a party of 180 soldiers he made a raid from Texas into Mexico. During the war he was taken prisoner by the Mexicans and for two years he was confined in the City of Mexico, in the castle of Perote, which is still standing. Eventually he was exchanged, though in the meantime he had made several unsuccessful efforts to escape rather than suffer the indignities heaped upon the prisoners.

As early as 1848 Captain McMullin had decided to establish himself in California and had already started via the Mexican overland route when he recevied news of the discovery of gold. When he started for California Captain McMullin came through Vera Cruz, and while there met a banker and the two became well acquainted. This banker said that he had a brother somewhere in California and gave Captain McMullin a letter to hand him if he should run across him in the new country. A comrade on his journey from Mexico was G. W. Trahern, who had served with the Captain in the Mexican war. On their arrival in the mines they concluded to go into the cattle business, buying them in Southern California and driving them to the mines. Meantime an incident occurred which was remarkable. Going into a business house in one of the early mining towns to see the proprietor, on learning his name he found him to be the brother of his Vera Cruz friend and the Captain said, "I have a letter for you." After reading the letter the gentleman said, "Do you know what this letter contains?" The Captain replied that he di dnot have the least idea. The gentleman then said, "This letter contains unlimited credit for yourself," but the Captain said he could not accept it for he was a stranger to him as well as his brother. The gentleman, who was a wealthy business man, said that the offer was always open, nevertheless, but Captain McMullin remained firm and did not use the credit volunteered him. He and Mr. Trahern then proceeded to Los Angeles and purchased a band of cattle which they drove to the Southern Mines, crossing the San Joaquin River at Casa Blanca. Selling the cattle in the mines they netted splendid returns. At the crossing of the San Joaquin River they became acquainted with the Imus Brothers who had settled there. Finding this was a favorite crossing for the herds of cattle driven to the mines, Captain McMullin concluded it could be a good location for his headquarters, so he purchased the place from the young claimants and this became the nucleus of his large holdings. The Imus boys had sent to Boston for the material for their house and it came in parts around the Horn on a sailer. This house they had painted white, from which it had taken its name, Casa Blanca. The tract comprises 640 acres, to which he added by purchase from time to time until he had a ranch of about 30,000 acres lying in San Joaquin County between the Stanislaus and San Joaquin rivers. Here he engaged in raising stock, finding the mountain range very suitable for breeding horses, for they thrived better here than in the valley and he raised some fine specimens of horseflesh, of which he was a great admirer.

Throughout his life Captain McMullin was loyally devoted to the progress of Stockton and his death, which occurred in 1868, was a serious loss to the highest citizenship of the entire county. Through his large holdings and his commanding personality he had ever been a prominent figure in the history of the county and had been instrumental in promoting movements for the general welfare. One of his hobbies was a fondness for fine stock. As an organizer and president of the first county fair association, he had been in a position to arouse an interest in stock among the ranchers of the valley and had introduced many breeds of exceptional merit through his own efforts. In spite of maintaining a constant interest in politics he never aspired to office and invariably declined appeals to fill positions of that nature, yet in other ways he was ever alert to aid in the upbuilding of the community. The first theatre building in Stockton was owned by him and many other early enterprices were fostered by his progressive spirit. During the Civil War the governor of Texas offered him a post as chief of cavalry, but although he desired to go he had a family of little children and felt that his first duty was to them, so declined the honor. Land in Texas which he secured in an early day is still owned by his heirs, as is also the Stanislaus and San Joaquin county lands and the Stockton real estate.

During a visit in Washington, D. C., Captain McMullin met Miss Eliza Fleming Morgan, who like himself came from a sturdy stock fitted to endure the privations in frontier regions. She was a native of Kentucky, a daughter of an officer famous in the annals of that state, and he was the son of Col. Simon Morgan, an officer in the Revolutionary War.



CAPT. JOHN McMULLIN

Her father, Gen. Daniel Morgan, was born in Virginia and with his father was a pioneer of Kentucky, where he became a large landowner and a man of wealth and distinction. Influential in politics, he served in the Kentucky Senate for twenty-five years, where he helped to make the constitution of that state, and he also served as a member of Congress. He married Miss Anna Clarkson, a native of Virginia, descended from some of the most prominent old Virginia families, including the Picketts, Marshalls, Keiths and Scotts.

The youngest child of the family, Eliza Fleming Morgan, was educated at Bishop McIlvain's finishing school in Cincinnati. About the time she completed her education, John J. Crittenden, a warm friend of the family, was U. S. senator from Kentucky and he persuaded General Morgan to let his daughter accompany his family to Washington to spend the winter. It was there she met Captain McMullin, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage at her home in Kentucky June 18, 1857. Their wedding trip took them to White Chapel Springs, Va., and soon after their return they came to San Francisco, reaching there in the fall of that year. Captain McMullin purchased a home in the city, but as soon as Mrs. McMullin discovered that so much of her husband's time had to be spent on the ranch she expressed a desire to make their home there, so he had Casa Blanca fitted up for their reception. Mrs. McMullin had always been a lover of the great outdoors and particularly of horseback riding, and the years of outdoor life she enjoyed here have undoubtedly contributed to her continued good health and wonderful constitution.

All of their nine children were born in California, with the exception of Eliza M., who is a native of Kentucky. Anna married John C. Hays, Jr., of Oakland, son of Col. John Coffee Hays of the Mexican war and better known as "Jack" Hays, the celebrated Texas ranger. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hays, Jr., have two sons, John Coffee, Jr., and Harry T.; Eliza M. married E. B. Perrin of Williams, Ariz., and they have a son—Lilo McMullin Perrin; Rebecca was the wife of Francis J. Heney of San Francisco; Beauregard is unmarried; Elizabeth M. married Judge C. L. Weller, and their daughter Anna is the wife of Commander Earl B. Shipp, who is stationed at Washington. John, a graduate of Princeton, was one of the leading men of Fresno, Cal., where he was president of the Fresno National Bank, as well as of the Fresno Irrigation Company and the Fresno Ice Company, and identified with other business activities. By his marriage to Miss Betty Hays, daughter of Col. John Coffee Hays, he had three children, John, Jr., Eliza Morgan and Harmon Hays, by whom he is survived; Susan H., who first married Thos. S. Williams, later became Mrs. Edward Fant; Morgan and Henrietta.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. McMullin made her home in Kentucky for ten years, then returned to California. Changes of residence, however, left undimmed her loyalty to San Joaquin County, for which she cherishes a deep affection as the home of her happy married years, the birthplace of all of her children but one, and the center of many warm friendships formed during those busy years. Proud of the military records of her ancestry, she taught her children to display a patriotic spirit in every act and in her own life has shown the possession of the loyalty of her ancestors. On the organization of the Sons of the Confederacy at Lexington, Ky., she became a charter member. At that time there was no ladies' auxiliary, but later she identified herself with the Daughters of the Confederacy and in 1906 she became a member of the Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter of San Francisco. She is also a member of the Daughters of the Revolution. In her religious life she is affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church of San Francisco but her broad-mindedness and charitable disposition leads her to liberally assist various churches, regardless of denomination. Possessed of much native business ability, she has been deeply interested in improving the vast acres left by Captain McMullin and thus has greatly enhanced their value. She has also acquired other tracts of land in the various counties of the Valley which have become very valuable by the improvements she has made upon them. A cultured woman, she has left her impress on the civic and social life of the county in her stand for righteousness in public and social life and for the high moral uplift of the community. Like her gallant husband she has been a liberal contributor to all public movements for the betterment of county and state.

ALFRED L. COWELL.—Prominent among the representatives of the bar in California is Alfred L. Cowell, the attorney-at-law and irrigation expert of Stockton, who was born at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal., on March 17, 1870, the son of Alfred H. and Emeline (Hubbard) Cowell, both natives of Ohio. Mr. Cowell crossed the great plains in 1858, riding a mule, while Mrs. Cowell came out to California, when only ten years old, by way of the Isthmus, so that they were married in the Golden State. In 1885, Mr. Cowell removed from Woodland and located at Woodbridge, in San Joaquin County, where he kept a general store.

Alfred Cowell attended the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, from which he was graduated in 1892, when he went East and became a student at Union Biblical Seminary, Dayton, Ohio, after which he returned to Woodbridge and became president of the San Joaquin Valley College, which responsible office he held from 1895 through 1897. For the next year he was principal of the Lodi high school, and from 1898 to 1899 he was principal of the Siskiyou County high school at Yreka. In July, 1899, he became reporter for the Mail newspaper at Stockton, and later, until 1911, he was editor of that influential journal, and then, going to Modesto, he bought an interest in the Modesto News. While there, he became particularly interested in irrigation, and he was appointed secretary of the California Irrigation Districts Association, and since then he has been active in behalf of irrigation projects in the San Joaquin Valley. During the session of the California Legislature in 1913, he represented the association at Sacramento in securing important amendments to the irrigation district laws of the state.

From 1914 to 1916, Mr. Cowell was assistant director of congresses at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, held in San Francisco in 1915, working under Director J. A. Barr, of Stockton; and he also taught in the Stockton high school for a year. Then he studied law, and in 1918 was admitted to the bar. Since then, making irrigation matters a specialty, he has taken

part in the organization of some of the largest irrigation districts in the San Joaquin Valley and devotes nearly all his time to district affairs.

When Mr. Cowell married, at Woodbridge, in 1896, he chose for his life-companion, Miss Alice Gingrich, a native of Pennsylvania. He is a member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., at Stockton.

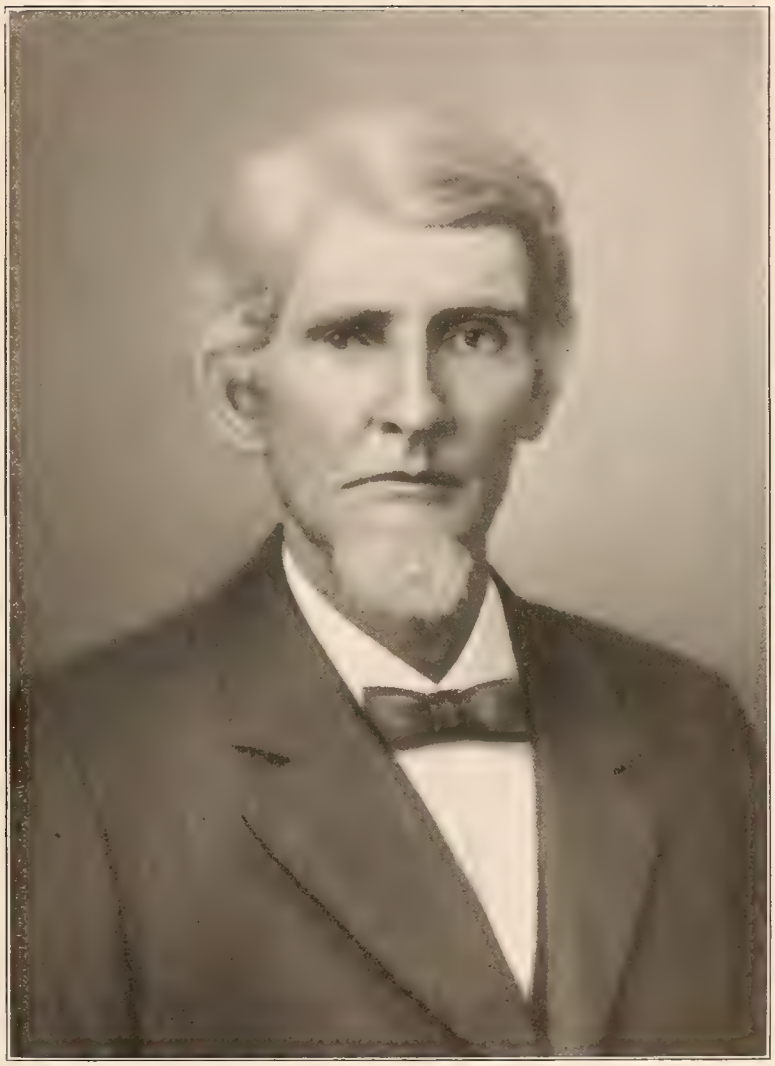
JOHN WHEELER JONES.—Among the foremost pioneers of the farming sections of San Joaquin County we mention John Wheeler Jones, one of the progressive grain and stock raisers whose name is indelibly stamped in the minds of the descendants of those who laid firm the foundation of this glorious commonwealth. A native of North Carolina, he was born in Guilford County, March 10, 1821, and was descended from ancestors whose blood is of English, Irish, Welsh and Scotch mixture, making up that hardy type that is continually pressing towards the frontier. His parents were Electus and Mary (Lambeth) Jones, the father having served in the Navy during the War of 1812, and who had died before John W. started for California. His mother lived to reach the fine old age of ninety-one and passed away at the home of her son in California on February 20, 1885, leaving three sons and two daughters, all now passed to the Great Beyond.

John W. Jones was reared on a farm in South Carolina, later going to Georgia, where he became an overseer on a large plantation but threw up his job rather than whip a female slave. He next moved into Tennessee, where his first marriage was celebrated on December 2, 1842, which united him with Miss Mary Ann Allen. Six children were born to them, two dying in early childhood in Missouri, whither they had moved soon after their marriage. That state continued to be their home until 1852, when Mr. Jones, accompanied by his wife and four children and his mother, joined an emigrant train bound for California and after about six months' travel they arrived at the end of their journey, but with saddened hearts, for the good wife died of the dreaded cholera and was buried on the plains. Soon after his arrival here Mr. Jones began teaming to the mines from Stockton and met with the usual success which followed that business. In 1855 he located a homestead on part of a quarter section of land and bought out squatters who had the rest, and this parcel of land was always known as the "old homestead" and is situated where the town of Escalon now stands. Very soon after he had located on his ranch and while teaming, Mr. Jones made his home a place where the freighter and traveler could find a good meal, the fresh meat being antelope and killed by Mr. Jones, who was a fine shot, nearby in the sagebrush. On one parcel of land he later owned had been located the Blue Tent Tavern, so-called on account of the tent cloth being that color. This was known far and wide as a stopping place of all passers-by and was located on the French Camp Road one mile east of his home place. He aded to his holdings as he prospered in later years and was rated one of the largest landholders in this part of the state, owning 8,000 acres in Dent Township, surrounding the old home place, with one mile frontage on the Stanislaus River; in 1866 he bought about 25,000 acres in Stanislaus County; and he also had 2,500 acres of grazing land on the West Side in San Joaquin County. Showing his foresight he bought 8,000 acres in Tulare County, paying $100,000 for it, which included the crop of grain and this he harvested and sold for $80,000 in 1879. He was the first man to set out a vineyard in this section of the county and he also had an orchard of several varieties of fruits and nuts, showing that almost everything would grow if given half a chance. It was he who broke the first furrow in the land and he sowed the grain by hand and covered it by dragging brush over the ground, there being no harrows here then. He harvested a crop that ran thirty sacks to the acre and sold it for five cents a pound. When he was working away on his place trying to get in his crop people passing were often heard to make disparaging remarks about the futility of such labor, but Mr. Jones persevered and reaped his harvest.

In 1857, Mr. Jones made a trip back East and bought a band of cattle and drove them back to California to raise the standard of the California stock. On his return trip he fell in with a party that included John W. Dunlap and his family, who were on their way to California. In this party was a young lady who bore the name of Catherine Martin Dunlap, born December 25, 1832, in Springfield, Ill., and their wedding occurred in California on September 7, 1857. Settling on the old home place, in 1861, Mr. Jones erected a commodious two-story brick house containing eleven rooms, the bricks having been made nearby. This colonial style house was the scene of many a social gathering and is still standing on its original site. It was donated to the Woman's Improvement Club of Escalon by Miss Alice D. Jones and was used for the sessions of the first high school of the town until a suitable school building could be built. Of the second marriage of John W. Jones there were eight children born, all now deceased except one, Miss Alice D. Jones, of Stockton. In order of birth they are: Caleb Franklin; Lucinda Caroline married Joseph Dolan and lived near Montpelier, Stanislaus County; William Joshua lived four miles east of the old home place; Emeline N. married Romaine Moll and lived on the Blue Tent Place; David Lincoln settled on the Stanislaus; Miss Alice Deborah, of Stockton; James Wesley, who had the home place; and Albert Wheeler, who died aged seven years.

In 1870 Mr. Jones distributed some 15,000 acres of land equally among the three living children by his first marriage. They were Levi J., who had married and lived in Stanislaus County; Mrs. E. A. (Hall) Humphrey, who also lived in that county until her marriage with Mr. Humphrey, when she located in Sacramento; and Mrs. Willis Bledsoe, who lived in Modesto. The son Electus, who was brought from Missouri, died aged fifteen years.

In 1878 Mr. Jones built a small schoolhouse on his ranch and hired a private teacher for his children, although others were permitted to attend and their parents paid their share of the teacher's expenses. Mrs. Catherine Jones died in Dent township in 1880, and Mr. Jones survived until September, 1893. He made one trip East after the death of his second wife but soon returned to his home. Mr. Jones was a hard worker, honest in all his dealings, ready and ever willing to lend his aid to those in distress and was one of the stanch upbuilders of the county. He met with many reverses and discouragements in his early life here and at one time offered to let a navigation company have his ranch and possessions for a ticket East, but they would not accept and he had to



John W Jones

hang on till with the passing of years he became one of the wealthy men of the county. He was a Republican in his political affiliations and during the Civil War found conditions about him full of sectional hatreds, when a man's life counted for but little. The large property he accumulated was divided among the heirs and 1,000 acres of the home place were sold by his son, James Jones, part of which is now the Escalon townsite. Miss Alice D. Jones has platted ten acres as the Pioneer Addition to Escalon and the streets are named after her brothers and sisters; she has also subdivided 1,200 acres into five-acre tracts and upwards to eighty acres and is bringing into the district south of Escalon a very desirable class of ranchers. She is doing her part as the daughter of the pioneer to continue to build up from the firm foundation laid by her worthy father.

WILLIAM PAYSON MILLER.—During his lifetime numbered among the leading business men and manufacturers of Central California, the career of William Payson Miller records an instance of a rise from the bottom of the ladder to a place of prestige and prosperity, due alone to his indomitable perseverance and integrity. A native of Maine, Mr. Miller was born at Windsor, October 8, 1825, his parents being Thomas and Jane (Pratt) Miller, born at Little Cambridge and Vassalboro, Maine, respectively. His maternal great-grandfather, John Taber, was said to be the first banker of Portland, Maine; Mrs. Jane (Pratt) Miller's parents were Nathan and Mary (Taber) Pratt, the former born at Little Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the latter at Vassalboro, Maine.

When William P. Miller was three years old his parents removed to Vassalboro and later to Palmyra, then to Augusta. William attended school only during the winter terms, working out in summer on the neighboring farms, for there were six children in the family to support and all that could had to lend a helping hand. When he was sixteen years old he went to work for an uncle, Thomas Partridge, learning to make wheels and the woodwork for farm wagons, and later he engaged in business for himself at North Vassalboro, running his shop for about two years. There, in 1847, he was married to Miss Phoebe Roberts, who died September 17, 1849, leaving a son Edward, who came to California when he was twenty-one and made his home in Stockton for many years. The following year Mr. Miller decided to come to California, and leaving New York on the old ship Clarendon in the fall of 1850 he spent 196 days on the trip, reaching San Francisco April 6, 1851. Unable to find work in his trade of wheelwright, he finally secured a place as a carpenter on a little church being erected, his wages to be paid when the job was completed. Many were the hardships of those days and for some time his only food was a loaf of bread and water, for which he paid ten cents a pail. Through a chance meeting with John R. Corey, a carriage maker for whom he had once worked in New Bedford, Massachusetts, Mr. Miller later came to Stockton and secured employment at the wagon shop of J. W. Smith of Channel Street, at seven dollars a day. In the spring of 1852 he established a woodworking shop of his own, and working in conjunction with two blacksmiths from New Bedford, Massachusetts, named Skiff and Tucker, he began turning out wagons, one of the first being a freight wagon which was sold to Sam Foreman for $900. During the first summer the shop had no doors nor a floor; a few boards were laid overhead and there he slept. However, this humble beginning was the foundation of the splendid carriage building establishment which he built up at Stockton, a model factory at that time, with a reputation for superior workmanship second to none on the Pacific Coast.

In June, 1855, he was married to Miss Pamelia Tilton, a native of Easton, N. Y., who came to California in 1853. They adopted a daughter, Millie Louisa Franklin, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Miller passed away August 17, 1891, and on November 10, 1892, Mr. Miller was married to Mrs. N. Jane Neill, whose death occurred November 20, 1894, Mr. Miller surviving her until May 8, 1897, his passing away removing from the ranks of Stockton's early settlers one of her most honored and trusted citizens, whose life was one of the highest integrity. A firm supporter of the Republican party from its earliest days, he was an abolitionist by principle and took an active interest in all movements for the putting away of slavery. He was a friend of temperance and liberally donated funds for temperance work, never using either liquor or tobacco in his entire life, and after the organization of the Prohibition party he became an active worker in its councils. He was a member of Weber Engine Company No. 1 and took an active part as an exempt fireman in later years. In 1854 he was a member of the city council. He was a director of the Stockton Savings & Loan Bank for many years.

MRS. MILLIE L. FRANKLIN.—The only representative of one of Stockton's honored pioneer families, Mrs. Minnie L. Franklin today resides in the old home erected by her father, but at that time it stood alone in a large grain field, while now it is on one of Stockton's busy streets. A native of San Francisco, she was reared and educated at Stockton and at the College of the Pacific at San Jose. Her adopted parents, William Payson and Pamelia (Tilton) Miller, both came to California in the early days, the father in 1851 and the mother in 1853, the latter being a native of Easton, N. Y. William Payson Miller was born in Windsor, Maine, and when twenty-five years old he left his native state and journeyed to California on the old ship Clarendon, which required 196 days to make the trip. After many hardships in those early days, and with no capital but what he earned by his daily toil he was able to establish at Stockton one of the large carriage manufactories of the Pacific Coast. One of Stockton's most honored citizens, an account of his life will be found in more detailed form on this page.

Mrs. Franklin's first marriage, on May 1, 1894, at Stockton, united her with F. H. Scofield, and they later removed to Montesano, Washington, returning to California in January, 1896. Her second marriage, which occurred on May 12, 1904, at San Rafael, California, united her with Frederick M. Franklin, from whom she separated in 1912. She has one son, who was born at Stockton, May 17, 1896, who after attending the Stockton high school took up automobile work, soon becoming superintendent for E. Allen Test of Stockton. His proficiency gained him a promotion to the Dodge Company branch at Oakland, where he has charge of their shop.

WILLIAM MORAN.—A resident of California since 1862, William Moran is one of the state's most worthy pioneers, for he has contributed much to the improvement and building up of this great commonwealth. He was born at Carrick, on the River Suir, in County Waterford, Ireland, March 1, 1833, the son of Edmond and Hanora (Barton) Moran. The father, who was a farmer, passed away in his native land and after his death Mrs. Moran came to Massachusetts where she resided for the remainder of her life. They were the parents of eight children, only two of whom are now living, William Moran of this sketch, and Edmond Moran, who resides in Charlestown, Mass.

William Moran grew up on the farm in Ireland and remained there until nineteen years of age, leaving there in 1852 to come to America where he felt that greater opportunities awaited him. He located at Chelsea, Mass., and went to work on a farm where oxen were still being used to carry on the farming operations. On July 8, 1860, at Chelsea, he was married to Miss Hannah Linskey, who was born October 14, 1840, in County Galway, Ireland, the daughter of John and Mary (Mitchell) Linskey, farmers in Galway. The mother died there and the father came to Pennsylvania but passed away soon afterward, leaving four children, of whom Hannah was the eldest. She came to Massachusetts in May, 1849, with an aunt and attended school at Chelsea, and it was here that she met and married Mr. Moran.

In April, 1862, William Moran started to California by way of Panama, landing at San Francisco on May 5th, and in December of that year he was joined by his wife and their son, William B. Mrs. Moran's journey was indeed an eventful one; she was a passenger on the Aerial from New York to Aspinwall which was captured by the Confederate cruiser Alabama, as this was during the stirring days of the Civil War. The passengers were kept for two days on the Island of Jamaica before they were allowed to proceed on their journey. Crossing the Isthmus of Panama they took the steamer Constitution to San Francisco, arriving December 27, 1862. For the first year Mr. Moran was employed in San Francisco and in the spring of 1863 he went to Bodega Bay, Sonoma County, and began grain farming, raising a good crop of oats. In the fall of 1864 he removed to Santa Clara County and purchased a fifty-acre farm six miles east of San Jose and there he followed farming until the lands on the west side in San Joaquin County were opened for settlement, taking up his residence there in 1867 on a homestead of 160 acres at Mohr's Landing, near Bethany. Here he built a house and made improvements, breaking the virgin soil and raising grain. He sold this ranch in 1875 and engaged in sheep raising and had just gotten nicely started when the memorable drought of 1877 left him with many others with nothing to feed their sheep and he sustained a heavy loss. He then located at Ellis, now Tracy, a few miles from his old homestead and in 1878 began farming near Corral Hollow, continuing there for sixteen years, then bought 320 acres on the boundary line between San Joaquin and Alameda counties, near Midway, all but a few acres being in San Joaquin County. He improved this place, building a residence, made a success of raising grain and hay and with the aid of his family, who were all capable and industrious, he was able to gain a competency.

Mr. and Mrs. Moran were the parents of eleven children: William B., passed away in Siskiyou County in 1900; Mary, Mrs. Martin J. Lund, of Stockton; Anna and Katherine reside with their parents; Nancy died in infancy; Louise, Mrs. Dana Troth, of Tracy; John Edmond passed away in Stockton on April 20, 1922; Nellie, Mrs. David Lake, of Oakland; Harriett, Mrs. Thomas Mournian, resides near Antioch; Elizabeth, Mrs. George Hicks, of Oakland; Emmet is a rancher of Stockton. In 1910, wishing to retire from active business, Mr. and Mrs. Moran rented their farm and took up their residence at 2116 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Oakland, where they reside in comfort with their two daughters, Misses Annie and Katherine Moran, who give their parents the most devoted care, looking after their well-being in every way. While living at Tracy Mr. Moran was a prominent member of the Grange, passing through all the chairs. In 1872 he joined Sumner Lodge, No. 177, I. O. O. F., at Ellis, now Tracy, is a past grand and now the oldest member of the lodge. He is also a member of the Rebekahs in Tracy. In politics he has long been a strong Republican.

July 8th, 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Moran celebrated their golden wedding at their home on the ranch. The affair was made a great demonstration by the members of the family, their friends and neighbors. There were beautiful decorations and an abundance of flowers, and the wedding repast was delightful and much praised by those present, and many toasts were given for the health and longevity of the couple. It was a most enjoyable occasion and Mr. and Mrs. Moran were the recipients of many beautiful gifts. Sumner Lodge of Odd Fellows at the first session after the golden wedding passed an appropriate resolution for the honored couple, and presented Mr. Moran with a lodge emblem as a token of the high regard in which he was held by the members of the lodge. Each year since then the Morans have celebrated their anniversary at their home and at their sixtieth anniversary the members of the family presented them with a fine phonograph. On July 8, 1922, they celebrated their sixty-second anniversary. They have been wonderfully blessed and take much pride in their devoted children.

JOHN BURGESS HARELSON.—Typical among the interesting stories of worthy California pioneers always likely to engage the attention of the historian and to inspire the American youth, is that of the late John Burgess Harelson, a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1818, who long was highly regarded by his associates and contemporaries as a representative of the Blue Grass State. In 1836, when still a young man, he made an adventurous trip to South America, where he stayed, however, for only a short time; and soon after his return, he migrated to Wisconsin, where he settled at Lancaster, in Grant County. In 1850 he first visited California, crossing the great plains to get here; and after mining along the Sacramento and the American rivers, he went in for teaming and hauled provisions to the mines.

In 1852 Mr. Harelson returned to Wisconsin and there he married Miss Candace Graves, who was a native of Missouri but had accompanied her parents to Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Harelson, in 1864, made



William Moran

Hannah Moran

their way over the continent to the Golden State, and it is not surprising that, with Mr. Harelson's knowledge of Northern California, they should settle in San Joaquin County, whither a brother, Edmund Harelson, had preceeded him. In 1865, he bought from Captain Weber 120 acres of land on the Waterloo Road, six and one-half miles northeast of Stockton, and there he continued to live the balance of his natural days. He attained the fine old age of 84 years, and his dear wife, who had so devotedly shared hard work, hardships and even dangers, as well as joys and comforts with him, when she passed away, in 1918, was then 87. Mr. Harleson breathed his last on December 10, 1901, esteemed as a successful grain farmer and beloved as a good provider for his family, and widely honored as a public-spirited citizen.

Five children blessed the family life of Mr. and Mrs. Harelson. Ella, the eldest, became Mrs. J. B. Worley of Hanford; Martha L. is Mrs. Henry Irvine, and resides at Henry, Nebraska; Lucy, the third-born, is Mrs. S. B. Overhiser of San Diego; Flora became Mrs. J. L. Fulton of Waterloo; and there her sister, Miss Effie Burgess Harelson, also resides. Ella and Martha and Lucy were born in Wisconsin, and the other two girls entered the family circle under the sunny skies of California. Mrs. Worley has a family of eleven children; Mrs. Irvine has one daughter; and Mrs. Overhiser has one son.

Flora, who lives with her sister on the old home place, was married on March 12, 1904, to John L. Fulton, a native of Illinois, who was a son of Levi Fulton, a New Yorker, and his good wife Cynthia. In 1903, Mr. Fulton came to California as a druggist; and after their marriage they moved to Watsonville, and during their seven years there Mr. Fulton conducted a drug store. He also owned a ranch at Willows. He sold the store in 1910 and then they took up their residence on his ranch of 80 acres in Glenn County; but he soon also sold the farm, and after that they lived at Oakland, where he was taken with pneumonia. He did not improve, and a trip to Arizona was undertaken in the hope that he would find the change of climate just what he needed; but even there he failed to mend, and to the sorrow of all who had come to admire and love him and had found in him the best of advisers, the most helpful of friends, he died, in December, 1911, preceeded by the death, in November, of their only daughter, Lois, who died in Arizona.

A portion of the old Harelson ranch is a souvenir of the days of '65; and when Candace Graves Harelson died the ranch was divided, and now the two sisters referred to as residing there own some fifty-nine choice acres. They had attended the Greenwood grammar school and the Stockton high school, and there laid the foundation for that education to which they have ever since added by wide, broad reading and study; and one could not wish for a more enjoyable hour than in their company, their culture adding to the charm of the old-time Harelson hospitality, now the more to be appreciated since in other sections the once famous welcome of the Californians has become a tradition.

MRS. SUSAN JANE JACK.—An honored pioneer of San Joaquin County is found in Mrs. Susan Jane Jack, who was brought to California by her parents in 1852. She was born near Van Buren, Crawford County, Arkansas, May 12, 1848, the eldest daughter of Robert Foster, a native of Alabama, who removed to Arkansas in the early '40s, where the family became large planters and slave owners. He married Caroline Hargrave, a native of Arkansas, and in 1852 started across the plains with ox-teams, with a number of other families, to California, bringing with them stock and supplies. Arriving in California, the father settled on the Linden Road about eight miles east of Stockton and followed farming until he removed to Merced County and engaged in grain farming. From there he went to Fresno County, where he became well known as a sheep and stock raiser; then disposing of his California holdings, he removed to Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1884, where, in partnership with a brother, he acquired large land holdings and engaged in stock raising. There he passed away in 1886, the mother preceding him in 1865. Our subject is the second eldest of a family of ten children, five of whom now survive.

Susan Jane Foster received her education in the Greenwood and Chartville schools and on January 14, 1866, was married to George G. Jack, a native of Tennessee, born April 17, 1833. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm and in 1850 he made a prospecting trip to California, spending some time in the Southern mines, returning to the East at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in Arkansas as a private in the cavalry on the Confederate side; he was in the battle of Pea Ridge and served throughout the entire period of the war without being wounded. Soon after the war was over he started for California on his horse, "Old Bill," used during the war, and came overland via the Santa Fe trail, a brother, John Jack, and another comrade, Joe Looper, accompanying him to San Diego, then to Los Angeles and over the mountains to San Joaquin County, arriving in June, 1865. Mr Jack purchased 100 acres of choice land on the Copperopolis Road and for twenty-two years the family resided here; then the family moved to Lockeford and spent seven years; then to Waterloo, settling on the Long homestead, where Mr. Jack passed away April 13, 1905. He is survived by his widow, our subject, six sons and six daughters: Miss Lulu; George, of Lockeford; Frank, of French Camp; Wm. T., of Stockton; Albert J., of Manteca; Mrs. Alice Leisz, of Ceres; Harry S., of Manteca; Mrs. R. E. Minaken, of Napa; Mrs. Aaron Keppel, of Manteca; Martin E., of Manteca; Mrs. Ray Stuart, of Ripon; Mrs. George LeMoin, of Manteca. At the present time there are twenty-five grandchildren and three great grandchildren. From the time of taking up his residence in the county, Mr. Jack served on the Democratic County Central Committee and was a liberal contributor to public and private charities.

In 1912, Miss Lulu Jack purchased forty acres of the Carter homestead near Manteca, which has been improved and developed into a fine home place and here she and her mother reside. Miss Jack was graduated from San Jose Teachers' College in 1895 and has followed her profession of teaching in the public schools of the state ever since.

JESSE STEWART LEWIS AND LUDWIK S. PAZNESKI.—For the past twenty-eight years Ludwik S. Pazneski has been a resident of San Joaquin County where he first worked as a well-borer, following this line of work for three years when he began farming on the Lewis ranch which has since occupied him. He was born in Poland, about seventy-five miles north of Warsaw, in the state of Plosck, July 22, 1872, a son of John and Elizabeth (Jesineska) Pazneski. He was reared and schooled in his native land until his nineteenth year, when he came to the United States and found employment on a farm near Paterson, N. J.; then he worked in the iron foundries of that city until his removal to Stockton, Cal., in 1894. Ludwik S. is the eldest of a family of four, the others residents of Poland.

On December 1, 1897, in San Francisco, Mr. Pazneski was married to Miss Caroline Lewis, born on her father's ranch six miles from Stockton on the Waterloo Road, the present home place of Mr. and Mrs. Pazneski. Caroline Lewis is a daughter of Jesse Stewart and Mary Ann (Hobbs) Lewis, natives of Missouri and Indiana, respectively, of Scotch and English ancestry. Jesse Stewart Lewis was a great-great-nephew of Daniel Boone, his great-grandmother being Hannah Boone, whose sister, Anna Boone, was the grandmother of Abraham Lincoln. The mother of Jesse Stewart Lewis was a sister of Major Archibald Sloan, of the American Revolution. Mary Ann Lewis was the niece of Ben Kelsey for whom Kelseyville, Cal., was named, and he married Nancy Roberts, the first white woman to come to California. Jesse Stewart Lewis was a farmer by occupation in Missouri, and in 1853 crossed the plains to California with his wife and family in an ox-team train and prairie schooners, the journey taking about six months. Upon arriving at Stockton Mr. Lewis engaged in freighting to the mining camps, making his headquarters on the ranch he had bought in 1853, soon after his arrival, and where Mr. and Mrs. Pazneski now reside. He first bought 120 acres, but when the Upper Sacramento Road was put through the property was resurveyed and it left 110 acres in the home place; he also owned 120½ acres, known as the Sam Clark ranch, later owned by Cy Moreing. In 1866, when the Waterloo Road was put through, Mr. Lewis fenced off four and one-half acres, erected a small house in which relatives lived for about seven years, then he arranged to move the Greenwood school house, which is now located on the northwest corner of that small tract. With Cy Moreing and his partner, he owned the old Harvey and Graham ranches and a half section of land at Bellota. Besides his own holdings he leased considerable land on Roberts Island on all of which he raised grain extensively.

There were eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis: J. K. P. Lewis, of Ashland, Ore., is the eldest; Arrena J. became the wife of Cyrus Moreing and died in 1884; Flora Ellen was the wife of Joseph Parrish and is deceased; Lydia died at the age of eighteen; Thomas H. died when he was thirty-three years of age; Mary E. is the widow of C. C. Franklin of Stockton; William died at the age of twenty-six; Caroline is the wife of L. S. Pazneski. She began her education in the Greenwood school, then spent two years in high school; took a business course in a commercial school in Stockton, at the same time that she pursued her musical studies under Mrs. Van Vlear-Ladd and other instructors. She has lived on the old Lewis ranch all her life, remaining with her parents while they lived. Her father died at the age of seventy-eight years and eight months, in 1899, her mother surviving until 1910, when she had reached the fine old age of eighty-nine years and eleven months. When her mother died, Mrs. Pazneski received fifty acres of the home place and a strip of land two rods wide and extending from the home place to the Waterloo Road, lying on the west side of Harrelson's and the Greenwood school lot and comprising about two acres, as her portion of the estate; later thirty-one acres were purchased and this acreage constitutes the home place of Mr. and Mrs. Pazneski. Here Mr. Pazneski has set out a vineyard and orchard and farmed to grain with considerable success. On this place stands one of the largest mission fig trees in the state, measuring over fourteen feet in circumference at the base and the shaded area is over 300 feet in circumference. It was planted by Mr. Lewis in 1856 and people from all parts of the country come to see it. Mr. Lewis was a trustee of the Greenwood school for many years, was a Democrat in politics and always ready and willing to do his share to make the county a better place in which to live and always extended the old California hospitality to all who visited their ranch home. This spirit is being kept alive by his daughter who is following in his footsteps and takes a great interest in community affairs as well as politics.

BASILIO LAOGIER.—Among the pioneers of this western commonwealth, the late Basilio Laogier was a native of France, born in Nice, March 6, 1820, the son of Charles and Josephine (Moisin) Laogier, also natives of that country, the father maintaining a wholesale and retail mercantile establishment and also managing a hotel at Nice. There the son was reared and educated and soon after leaving school he secured a position with the French government in the arsenals and for three years his duties kept him in Algiers. At the end of this time he remained there three years longer on his own account during this time carrying on a profitable business as locksmith and gunsmith. Thereafter he returned to France, and during the month he spent in Marseilles he made preparations to start on an extended tour of the world. From Marseilles he shipped to Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and after stopping there for a time resumed the voyage, rounding Cape Horn and finally reaching the port of Valparaiso, Chile, in safety. From this South American port he continued his travels to San Francisco, arriving at that port January 22, 1850. He had not been in that city, long, however, before he was attracted to the mines, and going to Mokelumne Hill, he mined there with average success for a few months, and then returned to San Francisco, reaching that city the day following the disastrous fire. Six months later he again went to the mines, but after seven months more of this life he gave it up altogether and thereafter settled in Stockton, where for a time he conducted a locksmith establishment. Believing that a lucrative business could be established in hauling supplies to the mines, he embarked in the pack-train business in 1858, hauling goods to Murphys, Virginia City, and other mining camps in that vicinity. In the course of a few years interest in the mines there began to lessen, and at the same time the cost of fodder for his mules had increased to such an extent as



Jesse S. Lewis.

to make continuance at the business almost prohibitive. Some idea of the cost may be gathered from the fact that during the year 1864 the feed for his pack mules cost him at the rate of $300 per month. This condition of affairs made it necessary for him to change his location, and from there he went to the mining region about Sacramento, hauling, supplies to Red Bluff, Colusa, Tehama, and Yreka. He also attempted to take the Indian trail to Klamath Lake, but the Indians resented the intrusion and drove him away, and he then journeyed by way of the lava beds, Warm Springs and Fort Dalles to Dalles. From that point he sent his pack-train overland to Umatilla, while he himself took the steamer for that point, and from there took a cargo to Bannock City. The expedition proved sufficiently profitable to warrant two more similar trips. He then proceeded to Placerville, Centerville, passing through Oregon on his way to Walla Walla, Wash., which city he reached on Novemer 25, in the midst of a heavy snowstorm. From that point he took a steamer for San Francisco, reaching that city January 10, 1865, and after having his gold coined at the mint, continued his journey to Stockton. Here he entered the brokerage business and real estate and still later he opened a grocery store. Finally, however, in 1870, he retired from active business altogether and thereafter lived retired until his death, May 3, 1897.

In Stockton, March 27, 1869, Mr. Laogier was united in marriage with Miss Dionisia Ponce, Mrs. Laogier was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, and is the daughter of Nemesio Ponce, a merchant and trader in that Mexican city. They were the parents of one daughter, Mrs. Ysabel L. Young, the wife of the late William J. Young, a prominent physician and surgeon of Stockton. Mrs. Laogier, too has passed away. She was a woman of fine public spirit and generous to those less fortunate than herself; she was a member of the Catholic Ladies Aid and for many years was grand director of the order; she was also active in the work of the Children's Home in Stockton. Mr. Laogier was a well-educated man, his extensive travels giving him an unusual opportunity to exercise his ready observation, a faculty which added to a keen intellect resulted naturally in a fund of information. His early residence in the state made him eligible to the San Joaquin Society of California Pioneers, of which body he was a prominent member.

HON. FRANK S. BOGGS.—An eminent representative of the California realty world whose wide and valuable experience as a man of public affairs has enabled him to become of especial service in the rapid development of the Golden State, is the Hon. Frank S. Boggs, state senator from the Tenth District. He was born on his father's farm near Colusa, Cal., on October 28, 1871, the son of John and Louise E. (Shackleford) Boggs, both of whom are now deceased. John Boggs was a California pioneer who crossed the great plains in '49 from Howard County, Mo., and farmed in Colusa County for many years; and he long represented Colusa and other northern counties in the State Senate. He was able, therefore, to give the subject of our story many opportunities, and so to start him well in the world.

Frank Boggs attended the district schools of Colusa County and boarding schools in both Benicia and San Francisco, and in 1894 he was graduated from the University of California with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. He located in Stockton in the fall of the same year, and began the development of 1314 acres of land in the Delta district owned by his father. The land had been flooded several times, and Frank Boggs began a reclamation campaign; and since that time he has been actively engaged in developing the property known as the Boggs Tract. He has also sold a part of the land, 900 acres now remaining. He has cultivated some of it as farm land, and the remainder has been subdivided into lots known as the Boggs Tract Subdivision or the Yosemite Subdivision, each containing half-acre lots. This property adjoins Stockton on the west, and a portion of it is within the city limits.

Mr. Boggs was also engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Stockton while making these subdivisions, being associated with the Union Safe Deposit & Loan Company, and he was always successful in that field. He has other real estate holdings of his own in the county, and he has been a director in the San Joaquin County Fair Association and also of the County Farm Bureau since their organization. It is not surprising, therefore, that he was elected to the office of state senator of the Tenth District, which includes San Joaquin and Amador counties in 1918, for a four-year term, nor that it has often been remarked that he was the best Senator the district ever had. He has looked after the interests of the farmer in particular, and the latter everywhere has found in him the most faithful of representatives. He was also chairman of the committee on public morals in the session of 1921, and a member of the following committees: navigation, commerce and education, elections, finance, governmental efficiency and economy, irrigation, reapportionment, revenue and taxation. A Democrat in national political parties, he was elected by a large majority in a strong Republican district, and has no opposition for reelection in 1922. When the World War broke out, he was made chairman of the Stockton City Exemption Board, and served from the beginning to the close of the war, making a fine record, so that he was highly complimented by the Governor and U. S. officials for the manner in which he carried on the work committed to him. He is a director in the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, and also a director in the Morris Plan Bank of Stockton.

At Stockton, in 1899, Senator Boggs was married to Miss Katherine Cunningham, the youngest daughter of the late Thomas Cunningham, sheriff of San Joaquin County; and three sons have blessed the union—John C., who is at the University of California, Thomas W. and Frank S. Boggs, Jr. Mr. Boggs has beeen treasurer of the San Joaquin Blue Lodge of Masons and also of the Knights Templar for twenty years, and has passed through all branches of the Scottish Rite, Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and is a past commander of the Stockton Commandery. He was a member of the building Committee having charge of the erection of the new Masonic Temple, recently completed on Market Street, Stockton, representing the San Joaquin Lodge; and he belongs to Lodge No. 218 of the Stockton Elks, and to the Stockton Lions Club. He is an ex-president of the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau, and ex-officio member of the board of directors. He is a very active worker in the interest of the Bureau, and

devotes much time to it. He is a member of the University of California Club, and is active in Boy Scout work; being ex-president of the Boy Scouts; and a member of the Stockton Y. M. C. A.

B. C. WALLACE.—It is interesting to chronicle the story of the successful man, one who, by his own ability, energy and industry has accomplished his ambition, and by his generosity, integrity and honesty of purpose has acquired the esteem of his fellowmen and become highly respected and influential. Such a career is that depicted in the biography of B. C. Wallace, the head of the oldest funeral director establishment in Stockton, a prominent and progressive citizen who has long been identified with San Joaquin County's affairs and people. He was born near Lockeford, twelve miles northeast of Stockton, on May 24, 1876, and comes of the Civil War inflow of settlers in California. His parents are M. Turner and Martha (Harrington) Wallace, the former born in Randolph County, Mo., May 27, 1842, and Van Buren County, Iowa, July 26, 1844, respectively. They were married in Davis County, Iowa, September 24, 1863, the ceremony being performed in Bloomfield by Rev. Peak, a Baptist clergyman. The year after the marriage the young couple decided to come to California. On April 6, 1864, they left their old home in Iowa in an ox team train, making the overland journey without any serious mishap, except having their cattle stampeded by the Indians, but were fortunate in their recovery. They crossed the Nevada line into California September 2, 1864, remaining in Honcy Lake Valley, Lassen County, until May, 1865, when they crossed the Placerville grade and arrived at Chinese Camp June 1 and in Stockton June 5. Here they remained until September, 1866, when they removed to Sonoma County and followed farming. On July 4, 1874, they moved to Harmony Grove, San Joaquin County, and on November 14, ten years later, they went to Lodi, residing there for seventeen years. M. T. Wallace was a well-known and reliable man, serving six years as justice of the peace in Lodi.

In 1901 M. T. Wallace with his wife removed to Dinuba and soon afterwards was elected justice of the peace and has been re-elected every four years, the last time in 1922, without opposition and is now entering his seventeenth year in that office in Dinuba. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace in 1913 celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary and expect to celebrate their sixtieth wedding anniversary in 1923. They are devout Methodists and Mr. Wallace is a local minister of no mean ability and has preached throughout this section of California. This worthy pioneer couple were blessed with eleven children, five of whom are living, our subject being the oldest son; the others are Mrs. Laura Pope, Mrs. B. F. Patterson, Earl E. Wallace and Miss Pearl Wallace.

B. C. Wallace attended the schools of Harmony Grove and Lodi up to the age of thirteen years, when he started out to make his own livelihood. His ambition from a youth was to become a funeral director and he began the study under Andrew Ruttaige, the Lodi funeral director, and making rapid progress he was soon his able assistant, continuing with him for a period of five years. He then formed a partnership with F. O. Hale under the firm name of Hale & Wallace, in Lodi for a year at the close of which Mr. Wallace sold out and dissolved partnership. In 1900 he went to San Jose where as embalmer he worked for the W. B. Ward Undertaking Company for one year when he returned to Stockton and in 1901 he began business in Stockton as Rogers & Wallace, but in 1906 Mr. Wallace purchased Mr. Rogers' interest and since then has built up one of the largest and most complete funeral director establishments and he is now the oldest in his line of business in Stockton.

Mr. Wallace is a licensed embalmer, having taken a course with the Hennessey School of Embalming in San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1899. He believes in being abreast of the times and in 1912 he was the pioneer in securing the first automobile equipment for conducting funerals in Stockton. Seeing the need of a larger and more modern cemetery for the rapidly growing city he was one of the organizers of Park View Cemetery, located about seven miles southeast of Stockton. Mr. Wallace has taken a most active part in its development and is secretary of the corporation. Individually he built and owns the crematory and also a community mausoleum with 312 crypts, both located in Park View Cemetery. The funeral chapel is located at the corner of Stanislaus and Channel streets in their own building, formerly the residence of John N. Woods, which was purchased by Mr. Wallace in 1910.

Mr. Wallace's marriage united him with Miss Elsie Wheeler, a native of Stockton, descendant of an old pioneer family, the daughter of Lewis and Amanda Wheeler; the former is still living and the mother has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace's marriage has been blessed with two bright children, La Verne and B. C., Jr. As an official of San Joaquin County, Mr. Wallace served two terms as county coroner from January, 1907, to January, 1915. During the World War he was active in Liberty Loan and allied war work, being captain of one of the drive teams, doing herculean work in aiding in the raising of funds. He is very prominent and popular in fraternal circles. He is past master of San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M.; is a member of Stockton Chapter, R. A. M.; Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T., and as a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason is a member of San Francisco Consistory No. 1, as well as a member of Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Oakland. He is a past patron of Home Chapter No. 50, O. E. S., and past grand of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., Stockton. Besides he is affiliated with Charter Oak Castle, K. of P., Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen of America, Foresters, Red Men, Junior Order of American Mechanics, Eagles and the Loyal Order of Moose, the Anteros and Rotary Clubs, all of Stockton. He is past president of the California Funeral Directors' Association, a member of the National Funeral Directors and National Select Morticians' Association. He is a prominent member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, has been a member of the official board and he has been chief usher and plate collector for sixteen years. He is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, a position he has held for ten years and takes an active part in the benevolences of the church. Mrs. Wallace is also active in the Methodist Church and its societies; she is also a member of the N. D. G. W. and Homo Chapter No. 50, O. E. S. Mr. Wallace has a host of friends who appreciate him for his true worth. Optimistic for the great future of the county he is enthusiastic in his support of movements that have for their aim the development of this wonderfully rich section.



B. C. Wallace

JOHN W. HANNAN.—A member of the legal fraternity of Stockton who had been a resident of this city practically all his life was the late John W. Hannan, city attorney of Stockton almost up to the time of his death. Mr. Hannan was a native of Nevada, and was born there in Esmeralda County on November 19, 1879. His parents were John C. and Ethel (Roscot) Hannan, the former born in Tuolumne County, Cal., while Mrs. Hannan, who has passed away, was a native of Montreal, Canada, but moved to Minnesota.

In 1885 Mr. Hannan accompanied his parents to Stockton and here he was educated in the public schools, St. Mary's College, and also had a course in the Stockton Business College. In 1907 Mr. Hannan joined the Stockton Police Department, where for some time he was desk sergeant and later a patrolman. During these years his ambitions led him to take up the law and he spent four years in the study of law under Charles De Legh, one of Stockton's well-known attorneys. As a reward for his years of diligent study he was admitted to the bar in 1915, and on October 4 of that year he was admitted to practice in the U. S. Circuit Court. In the following year, 1916, Mr. Hannan was appointed prosecuting attorney for the city of Stockton, a post he occupied with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituency until he resigned, January, 1922, to devote all his time to private practice, but he was not permitted to long continue in his ambition for he was stricken suddenly by death, March 10, 1922.

Mrs. Hannan before her marriage was Miss Anna Laura McGinnis, a native daughter of California, born in Santa Clara County, and one child was born to them, a son, Merlin F. C. Hannan. Mr. Hannan was always a Democrat in his political views and fraternally was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Knights of the Maccabees.

HENRY BLOHME.—The experiences of the pioneers in a new country are but little appreciated by the younger generations for they know nothing of the soul-trying experiences encountered nor the hardships endured by those pathfinders who have blazed the trail for our present-day prosperity. Henry Blohme has always done his share towards the building up and the upbuilding of San Joaquin County ever since becoming a resident here. He was born at Wulmstorf Amt Verden, in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, on February 15, 1839, a son of Christopher and Dorothea (Meyer) Blohme, farmers in that country, the father having lived to reach the fine old age of ninety-seven before he answered the final call in 1893. His good wife had died many years before.

Henry was educated in the public schools of his native land and reared to farm life until 1858, when he decided he would come to the United States to make his own way in the world. He left Germany on a sailing vessel and after a voyage of sixty days landed in New York City. In Brooklyn he secured employment in a large grocery store as a clerk and after a short time he had won the full confidence of his employers who, when they found he was going West, offered to make him head clerk if he would stay. He worked there for a year, or until he had saved enough money to bring him out to California where he had a number of relatives living and who had written him to come West. They were Mrs. Jacob Brack, Henry Meyer, Charles Meyer and John Meyer, brothers and sister of his mother. On his trip to California he was accompanied by an uncle, Herman Meyer, and they left New York on December 4, 1859, coming via Aspinwall, where they had to wait a week for a ship, and they reached San Francisco on January 3, 1860, and proceeded by water direct to Stockton. Arriving here Mr. Blohme found work on ranches, receiving for his services twenty-five dollars a month; earning every penny of it by putting in long hours and working very hard. Being young and vigorous the hard work did not dampen his ardor nor dull the determination to get ahead. By the strictest economy he saved sufficient money to make a payment on some land consisting of 320 acres on the Copperopolis Road, about nine miles from Stockton. This was undeveloped land and he paid $10,000 for it and at once planted a crop of grain but only harvested about half a crop on account of a dry year. In 1871 he got nothing for his work, but he had a little experience with irrigation that gave him a good return on about two acres that he was able to flood with water that ran down the road from overflow on the ranch adjoining his. He worked by the day helping others to harvest and with their machine cut his own wheat and found he had about forty bushels to the acre on the two acres he had put water on. There were no improvements on his ranch except an adobe house and barn when he bought it, but he later built a modern and commodious ranch house and this has been his home place ever since.

In 1871 Mr. Blohme made a trip back to his old home and visited his father, then returned to Stockton and resumed his ranch work. As he prospered he added to his holdings another 160 acres in 1882, paying seventy-five dollars per acre. He has farmed to grain all these years and has made an average yield of fifteen to eighteen sacks to the acre. He has also raised considerable stock with good success. In 1895 Mr. Blohme bought forty acres near Woodbridge, which he set to Zinfandel and Mission grapes, for it had been demonstrated that grapes would thrive on that land. The product was sold to the winery, and the prices were from ten dollars and up per ton. He is a member of the Woodbridge Vineyard Association. This vineyard is one of the oldest as well as one of the best producers in the county. In 1892 Mr. Blohme made a second trip back to see his father and the girl he had left behind him, and in 1893 journeyed to New York from California to meet his intended bride, who had come from the same section of Hanover as had Mr. Blohme. She was in maidenhood Betty Anna Adelung, born in Wulmstorf Amt Verden. They were married in New York and their wedding trip was the journey to California.

In 1894 Mr. Blohme bought three and one-half lots in Stockton and in September, 1908, the family moved into town in order that the children could have the advantages of the city schools. This continued to be their home until August, 1922, when they returned to the ranch on Copperopolis Road, having sold the town property which is to become a part of the site for the auditorium. Mr. and Mrs. Blohme have had three daughters born to them: Dorothea, the eldest, died aged sixteen months; Henrietta C. R. and Betty Anna.

The family are members of the Lutheran Church in Stockton and contribute liberally towards all progressive movements that have for their object the making of San Joaquin County a better place in which to live and thrive. For many years Mr. Blohme was a member of the old Granger's Union of Stockton; and he also served as a member of the board of trustees of the Chartville school district. Take it all in all his has been a busy life and he likes to recount the stories of life and living conditions in the early days when he first became a resident of the county. Mr. Blohme and his family have always made friends and it is with a great deal of satisfaction that in the latter years of Mr. Blohme's life he still retains the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. Today there are but few of the pioneers still living, but they laid secure the foundation of the commonwealth that those who come after will be able to enjoy the comforts denied their forefathers and by so doing are entitled to the best there is in store for the fine old pioneers.

CHARLES L. ORTMAN.—It is interesting to chronicle the life of a native son who had the ambition and courage to take a stand for the right and then fight for it, and who won the confidence and respect of the community where he was born and reared. Such a man was the late Charles L. Ortman, the son of pioneer parents, prominent in the development and building up of the Stockton section. He was one of Stockton's most successful business men, and he served for three terms as county assessor, his acquaintance throughout the county being perhaps second to none. Born on the old Ortman homestead at the junction of the Linden and Jack Tone roads he spent his entire life there. Mr. Ortman, of late years took a great pride in his boyhood home place and made it a very attractive property, an excellent almond orchard thriving there at the present time; and was one of the first San Joaquin farmers to go into the almond growing business on a large scale, planting sixty acres, from which he received profitable returns each season.

As county assessor, Mr. Ortman made a great record. He was the first California assessor to assess the Western Union Telegraph Company's franchise as a county property, and defeated a bill in the legislature which practically exempted franchises from taxation. When the Western Union refused to pay, Mr. Ortman levied on the company's safe, hired a drayman and walking into the telegraph office, seized the safe and carted it away. Thus was the payment compelled and a state-wide precedent established. He was the first assessor to assess railroad fencing, railroad cars other than those belonging to the corporation; first to assess gas wells; he lowered the tax on land and raised the assessment on valuable income producing property; had framed by his private attorney and secured the passage by the state legislature a law assessing national bank stock; compelled the Santa Fe Railroad Company to pay taxes in San Joaquin County on its valuable land holdings; added millions of dollars to the assessment rolls of the state, thereby reducing the rate of taxation. In five lawsuits with tax shirkers he was upheld in every instance. He found that some of the larger stores in Stockton were assessed lower than the smaller ones, and in raising the valuation on income property, also raised the valuation of some of the larger stores five times more than the previous assessment; he was also the first assessor to assess the barges belonging to the Navigation Company. He appeared many times before the legislature at Sacramento, and although many corporations fought him on their assessments, he won out every time, but in some instances carried the cases to the Supreme Court of the state. His motto was, "the rich man, as well as the man of moderate property, should bear his just proportion of taxation." He was ever a progressive Republican, and was never weary in contributing to raise the the standard of civic ideals. Mr. Ortman was noted for his fairness and honesty, but he was firm in his convictions and once he reached a conclusion he proceeded to carry out his plans regardless of counter influences. Upon quitting public life, Mr. Ortman entered the automobile business as a partner of Walter Hansel, whose biographical sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume, under the firm name of Hansel & Ortman. Success rewarded them from their earliest operations. The firm is one of the oldest on auto row and one of the largest in the San Joaquin Valley. Keenly attentive to business, kindly, courteous and obliging, Mr. Ortman made friends of all with whom he came in contact. I is death brought genuine sorrow to a great many residents of San Joaquin County who held him in the highest regard. Mr. Ortman was fifty-nine years old when he passed away and is survived by a devoted wife, and a son, Carl S. Ortman. Fraternally he was a member of the Stockton Lodge of Elks and Stockton Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West.

Carl S. Ortman is also a native son of California and was born in Stockton October 22, 1892, and received his education in the public schools of his native city. After finishing his education he entered the automobile business with his father and later became manager of Hansel & Ortman, auto dealers. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, is a director in the San Joaquin Auto Trades Association; and a director in the Lions Club of Stockton. His marriage united him with Miss Althea Morse, a native of Rhode Island, and they are the parents of one daughter, Carla. Mr. Ortman is following closely the standards as maintained by his prominent father, and stands high in the estimation of the citizens of the community.

FISHER R. CLARKE, M. D.—On the pages of Stockton's pioneer history appears the name of Fisher R. Clarke, who, for more than thirty years, has practiced the medical profession in that city. He was born in the rural districts near Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine and received his education in the public schools of his native county; he was then employed as a school teacher in Somerset and Penobscot Counties for several years. During the year of 1872 he came west to California on one of the early emigrant trains to cross the continent and upon arrival in Sacramento taught school for two years. In 1874 he took up his residence in Stockton and founded the Stockton Business College, which he conducted successfully for twelve years. For two years he taught mathematics in the California Military Academy in Oakland, Cal. Following this he took up the study of medicine in the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco and in 1891 was graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine located at Louisville, and during the same year started practicing medicine in Stockton. For



C. L. Ortman

the past twenty-eight years he has been surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Stockton. Dr. Clarke has also been interested and active in farming pursuits in the San Joaquin Valley, having owned and farmed to grain and stock, a section of land near Escalon, which he later disposed of.

Dr. Clarke's marriage united him with Miss Mae A. Corson, a native of Maine and an old student. They are the parents of one son, Reed M. Clarke, an attorney of San Francisco. He is a graduate of the Stockton high school and the University of California; at one time was assistant district attorney of San Joaquin County; he is now associated with the firm of Klein, Clarke & Gerlach. During the World War he was commissioned a lieutenant. Dr. Clarke has always been active in the educational affairs of Stockton and San Joaquin County and has served as a member of Stockton Board of Education. Many prominent business and professional men of Stockton were students of Dr. Clarke during the time of his management of the Stockton Business College He is a member of the national, state and county medical societies, and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the United Workmen. In whatever line of work he has been engaged, his plans and ideas have been of a constructive nature, and his popularity and success has been achieved by conscientious toil and intelligent application to the task in hand.

THOMAS J. STEPHENS.—Among the early settlers of San Joaquin County and the proprietor of the Stockton Nursery, Thomas J. Stephens has long been an authority on soil conditions and horticulture. Coming to this state with his parents when only six years old, he has thus, for more than a half century, been a witness of the great changes which have occurred here. He is a native of Marion County, Ind., born on September 27, 1854. His father, Christopher S. Stephens, was a native of Kentucky and served in the Mexican War, and after the war located in Marion County on a soldier's bonus claim of eighty acres, which is now a part of the city of Indianapolis, Ind. On his property he erected and operated a sawmill, one among the first in that section. In the fall of 1860, Christopher S. Stephens left Indiana for Missouri and the following spring of 1861 started across the plains to California with an ox-team and arrived in Lockeford in the early fall. He farmed rented land until 1863 when he purchased 200 acres from Moses Long, a part of the Captain Weber grant at Waterloo, where he lived and farmed to grain for many years. He passed away in 1918 at the ripe old age of ninety-one. In those early days of the county, Christopher S. Stephens was prominent in Democratic politics, served as justice of the peace of O'Neill township, for many years was a school trustee, and in 1884 served one term as member of the assembly. He was a member of the Stockton Grange and of the Mexican War Veterans of Stockton. He married Miss Melissa Walker, a native of Indiana, and they were the parents of five children, one daughter was born while crossing the plains and the youngest child was the only one born in California. Mrs. May Penny, the oldest daughter, is now deceased; Thomas J. is the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Ambrose resides in Lockeford; Mrs. J. E. Hall lives in Stockton, and Fred resides in Waterloo. Mrs. Stephens died in 1874. Mr. Stephens married a second time and had three children.

Thomas J. Stephens was educated in the district schools of the county and later attended the Stockton high school. As a boy he helped his father on the home place and when he was twenty-one years old he rented two ranches in the vicinity of Waterloo and began raising grain on his own hook. In 1879 he rented grain land on Roberts Island which he farmed for seven years; in the meantime, in 1881, he had purchased 100 acres adjoining the old home ranch, this he farmed until 1890 when he removed to Stockton and three years later disposed of his Waterloo ranch. He was one of the first men to plant an orchard in that district, planting five acres to nearly 100 varieties of fruit trees, for the purpose of ascertaining the fruit best adapted to the soil of that locality. For fifteen years he engaged in shipping green fruit to Eastern markets and shipped the first carload of grapes from Lodi, and the first carload of fruit from Oakdale, shipping through the Earl Fruit Company and averaging seventy-five carloads each season. When he settled in Stockton in 1890 he bought the Stockton Nursery, which was then located on the spot now occupied by the Hotel Stockton; then was moved to 24 South Hunter Street, the present site of the Masonic Temple, and in the fall of 1921 moved to his present quarters on East Lindsay Street. This nursery is one of the oldest in California and was established in 1854 by W. B. West. Mr. Stephens specializes in fruit stock which he buys in California, Iowa, Missouri, Oregon, Washington, Kentucky, and other Eastern places; he also carries ornamental trees and shrubs. He is an authority on soil adapted to fruit growing and his advice is frequently sought along these lines. He furnished the cuttings and laid out for planting the Baldwin & Howell Colony now being developed at Peters; also the Asa Clark ranch near French Camp. He furnished 7,000 pear trees for planting in the Delta district and cherry trees in large numbers recently planted in the eastern part of the county.

The marriage of Mr. Stephens united him with Miss Jessie Moreing, a native of Wisconsin, and they are the parents of five children: Nellie, Mrs. W. E. Dawson, of Stockton; Theodore J. married Evelyn Gerschbacher and has three children; Roy R. married Miss Lucile Budd and has one child; Myrtle, Mrs. Asa M. Clark, of Stockton, has one son; and Leah. Theodore J. and Roy R. are the founders of Stephens Bros., Boat Builders of Stockton. As lads they were always making toy boats which they sailed on the river; they left school when they were sixteen years old and earned enough money to buy a lot of boat lumber in San Francisco, and their first boat was started in their father's back yard; this was fifty long and ten feet wide, and after being finished it was launched and found to be seaworthy. This boat was sold and they took a contract to build a speed boat run by gasoline for a Stockton man, the first of its kind built in Stockton, called the Gee Whiz. The boat was a success and as the business grew they established a plant on the river front and have built all sizes of boats from a small row boat to large river barges and tug boats; they have built for the Coleburg Motor Boat Company and the Island Transportation Company, both of Stockton, operating on the river. Since the establishment of their business they have constructed more than 150

launches and speed boats and their shipyard and plant is modern and well equipped. Fraternally Mr. Stephens is a member of the Woodmen of the World of Stockton, and he is a member of the Pacific Coast Nursery Association and the California Nursery Association.

GEORGE W. DOHRMANN.—For over a half century the name of Dohrmann has figured conspicuously in insurance circles of Stockton and George W. Dohrmann is ably sustaining the reputation of the family in this connection, being president of the Dohrmann-Wolf Agency, which is conducting one of the leading insurance agencies in Central California. He is one of Stockton's native sons and was born September 10, 1878, of the union of Charles W. and Pauline (Wetzler) Dohrmann, both natives of Germany. The father was born in the province of Schleswig-Holstein, June 21, 1846, and his parents were William and Frederika (Behred) Dohrmann, the former of whom was born in 1805 and died at San Francisco, Cal., in 1886, while the latter passed away in Germany in 1856. As a young man Charles W. Dohrmann came to the United States and from New York City he made his way to California, going by the Isthmus route. On January 6, 1864, he arrived at San Francisco and then came to Stockton to join his brother Adolph, who had preceded him to this country and was engaged in the grocery business in this city. For a time Charles W. Dohrmann worked for his brother and in 1868 purchased the business, which he conducted until 1871. In May, 1868, he embarked in the insurance business in Stockton, his being the second agency established in the city, and he was very successful in this field. He originated the plan of insuring growing grain crops, being the first man in California to adopt that policy, and with the passing years his business steadily grew until it extended all over the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. He organized the Alta Insurance Company of Stockton, of which he acted as manager for many years, and he also engaged in farming, being the first man to break ground on the upper portion of Roberts Island. At one time he owned about 1,000 acres of land which is now the site of the State Hospital Farm on the Lower Sacramento Road, all of which was planted to grain, and he was one of the first to subdivide ranch property, opening the Meyers tract northeast of Stockton. His initiative spirit and notable business ability led him into important connections and he was numbered among the foremost citizens of Stockton. In 1884 he joined the California National Guard and in 1888 served as a major of the Third Brigade. He was a member of the Turnverein, the Ancient Order of Druids, the Knights of Pythias, Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E., and San Joaquin Lodge, No. 7, of the Masonic order. On June 23, 1870, he married Pauline Wetzler, who was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to Stockton from Dixon, Ill., during her childhood. She was an instructor in the Sacramento schools and later both she and her sister became teachers in a young ladies' seminary at Stockton. She served as grand matron of the Grand Chapter of California, Order of the Eastern Star and visited more lodges during her term of office than any other incumbent in the position. After her husband's death, which occurred on October 26, 1893, she carried on his insurance business successfully and later was joined by her son, George W., at which time the firm style of P. W. Dohrmann & Son was assumed. She is a most capable business woman and became an active member of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce. To Mr. and Mrs. Dohrmann were born six children, four living: Augusta E., the wife of William Clayton; Louise B., now Mrs. A. Weiss Berger; Marie J., now Mrs. E. C. Warner; and George W. One of the daughters, Louise, was the first woman in this part of the state to be employed as a special agent representing insurance companies as traveling representative.

George W. Dohrmann, the only son in the family, was educated in the Stockton public schools and as a young man went to San Francisco, completing an apprenticeship to the machinist's trade in the Union Iron Works. Following the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the transport service, starting as an oiler and being advanced to the position of third assistant engineer. In 1900 he returned to Stockton and joined his mother in the insurance business, with which he has since been identified. In 1914 the Peters-Wolf Dohrmann Insurance Company was formed and since the withdrawal of Mr. Peters their interests have been conducted as the Dohrmann-Wolf Agency, of which the subject of this review is the president. Their offices are located at 406 East Market Street and they have established a prestige for protection and reliability that is far-reaching and effective. They write every form of insurance, representing the strongest and most reliable companies in the field, and their business is one of large proportions.

Mr. Dohrmann married Miss Bertha Waldenmeier, a native of San Francisco, and they have five children: George W., Jr., Ida W., Alinde Pauline, and Virginia and Barbara (twins). His public service finds expression in his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, while he is also connected with the Elks, belonging to Stockton Lodge, No. 218. He is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Stockton and the spirit of the father has descended to the son, who displays the same enterprising spirit and marked business acumen that characterized the latter and placed him at the head of extensive business interests.

JACOB WAGNER.—During the year of 1846, a youth of sixteen set sail from Germany for the United States to join an older brother at New Orleans in the hope of achieving a greater success here than his native land afforded. This was Jacob Wagner, who was born at Eisenbach-on-the-Rhine, in Bavaria, October 15, 1830, and whose education was received in the institutions that are the pride of that country. The ship on which he sailed cast anchor in New York, and lacking means to go farther he went to work to earn money to get to New Orleans, where his brother was engaged in the butcher business. Soon Jacob had saved enough to get to New Orleans and upon his arrival there went to work for his brother and there learned the trade of butcher. He was frugal in his habits, saved his money and when the news of the discovery of gold in California was brought to New Orleans the young man wanted to go West. After a time, with the savings resulting from his industry and frugality he was able to pay for his transportation to California. Leaving his brothter's employ, he came via Panama and during 1852 arrived at



George D. Thomann.

San Francisco. He spent about a year at that city and in Sacramento, and in August, 1853, arrived in Stockton, where he made his home thereafter until the time of his death, following his trade and building up a fine business and at the same time doing his part to help build up the city of Stockton and San Joaquin County. He was a volunteer fireman, belonging to San Joaquin Company.

For a time, Mr. Wagner worked for a Mr. Woerner, in a market on Hunter Street and then from 1855 for six years he conducted a market at Vallecito in Calaveras County, supplying the mining camps with fresh meat. Returning to Stockton, in the fall of 1862, he opened a market on American Street and Weber Avenue, where he continued in business until 1881, when he sold out and retired, meanwhile building up a fine business and surrounding himself with a wide circle of friends. He erected the building now occupied by the Wagner Meat Co. and took his sons into parnership. In connection with his local business, he engaged in buying and selling sheep, cattle and hogs, and for fifteen years or more he owned a ranch of 1400 acres on the Lower Sacramento Road, on which he pastured his stock. During the early period of his identification with the meat business there were few improvements and the industry was conducted under great handicaps of hardship and exposure. Later improved methods were introduced, modern machinery was purchased, a fine plant was equipped, and the business became much easier to manage. After having engaged in the meat business for more than forty years, Mr. Wagner turned his market over to his two sons, Louis J. and Jacob K., who carried on the business together until the death of the former, when the latter became the owner.

Jacob Wagner's marriage was solemnized at Stockton in 1855 and united him with Miss Lena Kuhn, who was born in Confeld, Prussia, in 1834, and crossed the plains with her people to California in 1852. They became the parents of ten children, as follows; Lena, the wife of Henry Brack, of Stockton; Katherine, the widow of Herman Dortmund, of San Francisco; Annie, wife of William J. Lester, of Stockton; Bena, wife of T. A. Armstrong, of Stockton; Louis J., who died October 3, 1919; Fred, died November 9, 1896; Emma, the widow of W. H. Bennett, of Stockton; Amalia, who became the wife of Clarence A. McCall, of Washington; Jacob K., owner of the Wagner Market, and Clara, the wife of Dr. William Ludlow, of Berkeley. In his younger years, Mr. Wagner took considerable interest in various lodges and was active in the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the German Turnverein and the Druids. His life was one of activity and his last days were quietly passed in his home in Stockton, surrounded by friends and loved ones. He died May 27, 1909, and Mrs. Wagner passed away July 15, 1910, mourned by a wide circle of friends.

EDWARD F. HARRIS.—An aggressive successful organizer, whose fortunate handling of enterprises has made him exceedingly popular, is Edward F. Harris, the president of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Stockton, a native son of California, born in Lassen County on September 18, 1877. He was the son of C. E. and Emily M. (Dees) Harris, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Arkansas. His father crossed the plains in the late '50s via the Donner trail. Upon his arrival in California he first located in the Marysville district; later removed to Lassen County where he followed stockraising and also ran a sawmill; he was also a prominent figure in county affairs and was at one time county assessor; he removed to San Joaquin in 1883 and engaged in farming in the Delta district and was one of the first men to engage in farming on the islands. There are five children in the family: William is a rancher at Lockeford; Edward F. of this review; Lucy is a teacher in the Stockton schools; Mrs. L. F. Youdall resides in Stockton, and Mrs. James Gianelli in San Francisco. The father died in Stockton March 21, 1919, seventy-nine years old.

Edward F. Harris began his education in the public schools of Stockton, then took a business course in Heald's Business College; he then entered the realty office of Connolly & Crane, going from there to San Francisco, where he was employed in the office of the German Insurance Company for three years; returning to Stockton he was one of three men who organized the Commercial and Savings Bank of Stockton. The bank was established in 1903 with a capital of $300,000 and at present the capital is $500,000 with a surplus of $200,000 and assets of $7,000,000. Their modern ten-story bank building was erected in 1915 and is among the most modern bank and office building in the state. It is the youngest bank in Stockton and the third largest in point of business transacted. Mr. Edward F. Harris was elected president in August, 1921, to succeed John Raggio. The other officers of the institution are as follows: C. W. Hawks, secretary and cashier; Geo. H. Harris, vice-president; Louis Bacigalupi, assistant cashier; L. C. Schwartz, assistant cashier.

Mr. Harris' varied interests occupy the larger portion of his time and energy, but he finds time for the activities of the Boy Scouts and each season he takes the boys to his summer camp at Dorrington in the mountains for an outing; he is a director in the Harris Manufacturing Company of Stockton; is secretary of the El Dorado Syndicate which built and owns the modern brick garage building at the corner of Miner and El Dorado streets; this building was the start of automobile row on North El Dorado Street. Mr. Harris is a member of the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau and is as well known in farming circles as in banking, having devoted a large part of his time to his farming interests. For a number of years he farmed eight ranches on the islands, Roberts Island being the center of his activities, most of which he has disposed of. He now devotes much time to the development of his large dairy farm near Clements, which has become one of the show places of the county. It is modern and up-to-date in every appointment, with 100 thoroughbred Holstein cows; this ranch has 150 acres in alfalfa, 400 acres in bottom land and 500 acres in range land; the place is also well stocked with beef cattle. It is one of the best appointed dairy farms in the state, having an electrical pumping plant with cement pipes for irrigation, modern dairy barn sanitary in every particular. The marriage of Mr. Harris united him with Miss E. May Heller, of San Jose, Cal., and they are the parents of two children, Lowell E. and Jean L.

Mr. Harris is active in all civic affairs and is a member of the Rotary, Yosemite, Golf and Country clubs of Stockton; in his fraternal relations he is

a member of all the branches of Masonry including the Shrine. His invaluable experience and commonsense views, together with his breadth of vision, enable him to make all that he set in motion roll on to the desired-for goal and as a citizen of high standards and attainments is a model to others.

EMMET A. MORAN.—A prominent and enterprising young man who is meeting with deserved success in his large farming operations is Emmet A. Moran, a native son, born on the old Moran place near Tracy, March 30, 1884, the youngest of eleven childen born to William and Hannah (Linskey) Moran, early settlers of California. He spent his boyhood on his father's ranch, making himself generally useful, at the same time attending the local school. After his school days were over he continued on the home place, being of great assistance to his father in the growing of great grain crops on their 800-acre ranch.

Mr. Moran remained at home until his parents retired and moved to Oakland, then took up his headquarters at Livermore and began stockraising. In partnership with John J. Callaghan he followed sheepraising at Corral Hollow and for four years ran about 5,000 head, but on account of his health he sold out and the partnership was dissolved. After a period of recuperation he began farming operations on Union Island. In 1914 he put in his first crop there and two years later he formed a partnership with his brother, J. E. Moran, as Moran Bros., and engaged in growing grain on a large scale. Beginning with 2,230 acres of leased land they enlarged their operations to 6,000 acres, which they handle with the most modern equipment, using three Best tractors and four combined harvesters. In 1921 Moran Bros. were leaders among the barley growers of the state, raising the largest crop of this grain. Their yield of barley was 180,000 sacks, averaging about 30 sacks to the acre. All of it was taken to Pt. Costa where it was loaded on big ocean-going vessels and exported direct to England. That same year they raised over 10,000 bags of beans and the year before they threshed 14,000 bags of beans. Thus from a small beginning they increased their outfit rapidly so they were among the largest ranchers in San Joaquin County. J. E. Moran passed away on April 18, 1922, and since then Emmet A. has had the entire management of the large holdings and continues their large farming operations. He owns a modern residence beautifully finished and furnished at 1429 North Baker Street, Stockton, where he resides with his family.

On January 3, 1911, in Oakland, Mr. Moran was married to Miss Susie Eleanor Callaghan, born at Livermore, Cal., the daughter of John and Margaret (Moy) Callaghan, both natives of Ireland and early settlers in Livermore Valley, where Mr. Callaghan was engaged in farming and stockraising. They were the parents of seven children, five now living: John J. is an attorney at Livermore; Henry J. is radio chief for the Government at Mare Island; Margaret is Mrs. Owens of Livermore; Edward F. is a stockman and resides at Stockton; Susie Eleanor, who is a graduate of the Livermore high school, married Emmet A. Moran of this sketch and they have two children, Lloyd and Phyllis. Mr. Moran is a member of Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W., Independent Foresters of America, Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and the Pines Club of Livermore. While residing at Livermore he was a member of Company I, N. G. C., and served as school trustee of the Midway district. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

GEORGE F. ROESCH.—An efficient public official who is also a popular and influential leader in California fraternity circles, is George F. Roesch, the Deputy County Assessor of San Joaquin County. A native son, he was born at Stockton on September 4, 1869, the son of J. Conrad and Christiana (Strohmeier) Roesch, both natives of Germany and both now deceased. They came to California by way of the rough Panama route, the father in the Argonaut days of '51, and the mother later, and they were married in California where, for the remainder of their lives, they did pioneer and worthy service in helping to develop the Golden State. Mr. Roesch in time came to Stockton and worked on the Grunsky ranch east of this city; and for a while he drove an ox team to the mines, hauling freight. Later he located at Mokelumne Hill, in Calaveras County, and turned his attention to various occupations, always popular with those for whom he worked, or with whom he had any business dealings. Mr. Roesch took a live interest in local affairs, as a very public-spirited man, and was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department in early days, and ran with the primitive hand-engine seen at that time. Both he and his good wife were members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and the parents of three children: Wm. C., died at the age of twenty-nine; Mrs. C. R. Durham, of Stockton, and the subject of this review. The father died in November, 1872, highly honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

Mr. Roesch had bought a corner lot at the junction of East Market and Stanislaus streets, and there erected his home, the house being later enlarged; and George F. Roesch lives on the site on which he was born. Having attended the Lafayette grammar school, he next pursued courses in the famous Stockton High School, and topped off his studies with an excellent training in commercial branches in the Stockton Business College. For a time he clerked in the mercantile establishment of P. Samuels; next he learned the butcher business with C. M. Aldus, and later he was with the Avenue Meat Market. He then spent four years in the carpenter trade, and after that entered the employ of the Chicard & Worth Draying and Forwarding Company, doing local work and teaming to the mines. His next advancement was as a member of the draying firm of Sperry, Roesch & Company, N. B. Sperry and Messrs. Hewitt & Carpenter also being members of the same firm. In 1891, however, he sold out his interests and quit the business field.

In that year he entered into the political arena, and was elected city assessor; and in 1893, he was re-elected, also on the Republican ticket. He was then appointed deputy county assessor under C. L. Ortman, and in that responsible capacity he has served his fellow-citizens ever since, excepting one term.

Mr. Roesch is a trustee, secretary and treasurer of th German Methodist Episcopal Church, but he is known widely in particular on account of his great activity, influence and usefulness in Odd Fellow fraternal matters. On January 18, 1884, he joined Stockton Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., and progressed through all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, and he has also made all of the chairs of the Grand Encampment. He has attended two sessions of the Sovereign Grand



E. A. Moran

Lodge, and has been one of the two members from California to represent the Grand Encampment of the State. He has been secretary of Stockton Lodge No. 11; vice-president of the board of directors of the Odd Fellows Hall Association, and secretary of the associate board of trustees. He has served as clerk of Canton Ridgely ever since it was formed in 1884, and trustee of Parker Encampment, and also trustee of Lebanon Rebekah Lodge No. 41. He has been a member of the general relief committee since 1887, and is its present secretary. He is also a member of Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., a member of the Stockton Parlor of the N. S. G. W., and he belongs to lodge No. 218 of the Stockton Elks, and Charter Oak Lodge No. 20, Knights of Pythias.

RICHARD R. REIBENSTEIN.—Vigorous in mind and body, clear-headed and the possessor of unlimited energy and sound judgment, the late Richard R. Reibenstein contributed his full share towards developing the resources of San Joaquin County. A native of Stettin, Prussia, he was born on December 10, 1850, and when a small lad of two years was brought by his parents, Bendict and Amalia Reibenstein, to America and then to California via Panama, settling in Stockton, where his father engaged in business and here he passed away in 1857.

Richard R. received his education in the public schools of Stockton and at the age of sixteen took up the trade of carpenter and the following year built a house for his mother. He continued to work at his trade until he was twenty years old, when he established his own contracting business and continued until 1911. From early manhood he was much interested in public affairs, especially in the growth and improvement of his own locality. His first call to public service in an official capacity was in 1877, when he was elected public administrator; four years later he was re-elected to succeed himself, which was proof of his capability. During 1883 he served as a member of the Stockton board of education; later he served two terms as city councilman, and in 1889 was nominated by the Democratic city convention for mayor of Stockton and was elected, serving one term, when he again became a member of the council, where he served two terms. In 1897 he was appointed superintendent of streets of Stockton, under whose management many substantial and permanent improvements were completed; in 1909 he was again elected mayor and was reelected again in 1912, when the new charter was inaugurated. He served as one of the trustees of the Glen Ellen Home for Feeble Minded under Governor Budd.

The marriage of Mr. Reibenstein united him with Miss Bertha Belau, a native of San Francisco, daughter of Michael Belau, pioneer upbuilder of San Francisco of 1851, where he lived and died. They had one daughter, Alberta A. Reibenstein. As a boy Mr. Reibenstein was a member of the Weber Engine Company, a part of the old Volunteer Fire Department and was always active among the Exempt Firemen's Association. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Truth Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Yosemite Tent of Knights of Maccabees, and Stockton Lodge of Moose. At the time of his passing away on January 12, 1916, he was president of the Home Builders Investment & Security Company and director in the Union Safe Deposit Bank of Stockton. His religious faith was that of the First Baptist Church. Thirty-five years of the best part of his life were spent in public service and he was considered the most popular of Stockton's mayors, and deserves the credit that he receives for his untiring influence and activity for the development and upbuilding of Stockton. The esteem with which he is held in the community is indicative of the prominence and popularity of this representative citizen, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances regret his demise.

ROBERT POWELL.—A straightforward citizen who feels a keen interest in all that pertains to the rapid and permanent development of San Joaquin County Robert Powell has for more than thirty-five years been a leader in the contracting and building industry of Stockton and tributary country; he ranks today as the pioneer builder of the Gateway City. A native of California, he was born at Angels Camp, Calaveras County, November 17, 1860, a son of William and Emma (Wilson) Powell. His father was a pioneer of California, having located here in 1849; he passed away when our subject was thirteen years of age. Robert worked in the mines and quartz mill in Calaveras County and meantime had learned the carpenter's trade. In the spring of 1883 he located in Stockton and worked at the trade of carpenter for two years, and in 1885 became a contractor and builder. Many of the first homes and stores now standing in Stockton were erected under contract by Mr. Powell, and the picturesque old Mansion house on Victoria Island in the Delta, built more than thirty-five years ago for Tom Williams, a pioneer of the island section, was rebuilt by him. He supervised the erection of the Stockton high school building, the San Joaquin Bank Building, the Episcopal Church, the Christian Church, the Central Methodist Church, the Jewish Synagogue, the H. E. Shaw business block, the Y. M. C. A. Building, the Belding block, Children's Home, and many imposing homes, as well as industrial and manufacturing structures. The home of Harry Hammond, editor and publisher of the Byron Times, at Byron, on the edge of the Delta, one of the most attractive homes in that section, was a building achievement of Mr. Powell. As a contractor and builder he is well prepared to rank as a leader in construction work. He owns and operates a modern mill in Stockton, located at No. 945 East Lindsay Street, where he manufactures finished building products to meet all requirements. A specialty is made of turning out interior and decorative effects for home buildings, offices, stores, banks and other structures. Plans of architects are given that personal supervision that insures its correctness as to details. Mr. Powell employs a large force of skilled workmen in every branch of the trade, each crew operating under a competent foreman, thus insuring the carrying out of plans in a representative manner. Stockton is proud of the achievements of this leader of construction work because his endeavors always stand for meritorious projects. He was a worker, with others, for the splendid Borden Delta road constructed across the so-called island sections between Stockton and the Byron-Brentwood-West Side country, a highway that attracts hundreds of tourists to these interesting sections of Central California. The proposed $4,000,000 Stockton Harbor project, now in its substantial development stages, is also backed by Mr. Powell, because he believes that such a giant development will add many thousands of people to the steadily growing population

of his home city and cause a greatly increased impetus in home construction and the building of more industrial plants, stores and warehouses; that it will mean a new era of substantial improvements for Stockton.

Mr. Powell's marriage united him with Miss Josephine Bateman on August 27, 1893. Miss Bateman was born in Stockton and is a daughter of that well-known pioneer, Dr. E. B. Bateman. Fraternally Mr. Powell has been identified with the Knights of Pythias for many years.

NELS J. LUND.—A very optimistic, experienced and enterprising ranchman whose industry and thrift have netted him abundantly and made his operations of interest to others, is Nels J. Lund, the proprietor of some 345 acres of excellent Delta land on Union Island; he was born in Skane, Sweden, on November 21, 1877, the eldest son of Peter and Annie (Norquist) Lund, both natives of Sweden, his father being an expert machinist and specifically a blacksmith by trade. The family emigrated to America in 1881, and settled at Sheridan, Mich., and Mrs. Lund, who has attained the age of seventy-two is still a resident there, where our subject purchased a home for her, to have and to hold as long as she may live. This filial act is of credit to Nels, for he was forced to go to work, by family circumstances, at the early age of fourteen, then saying good-bye to school and much that a boy holds dear, and help support the family by working a while in timber and lumber camps.

When he left home he went to work on the W. A. Stearns ranch, near Sheridan, for six years doing general farming, and the last four years there he was foreman of what was locally known as the extensive "Stearns Properties." He did so well that, in 1897, he was encouraged to make a visit to his uncle, Martin J. Lund, reaching Stockton on December 12. He was persuaded to remain in California, and thereafter was much encouraged in his work by his prosperous relative. He worked for his uncle in the Delta region until 1901, at the end of which time he returned to Michigan, where he was married to Miss Ruth Forward, who had been a schoolmate in the Wolverine State. That same year, they came to California together, to take up ranch life. Mr. Lund has since always been active as foreman of large holdings in Union or Roberts Island, or in ventures for himself, continuing until 1908 to manage properties for others. For three years in 1904-05-06 he was in the employ of Wood Bros. in charge of the cutting of 1600 acres of alfalfa five times each year; also of baling the hay and placing it in the warehouse. He also cut 1500 tons of grain hay which was baled and warehoused. During this time he kept the time of the men and paid them as well as purchased the supplies and paid the bills and had access to Woods Bros, bank account as his signature on Wood Brothers checks was always honored. Mr. Lund certainly can take pride in having gained their confidence to such an extent. On the other hand it was not misplaced and he was faithful to the trust placed in him. For fourteen months Mr. Lund was a fireman on the San Joaquin Division of the Santa Fe Railroad, and for seven months he had charge of the boilers of the Belding Refrigerator Works at Sheridan; but since 1908 he has farmed on his own account, taking up his residence on Bixler Lands, at Fish Camp, where he has cultivated from 2,000 to 5,500 acres a season. He has produced beans, barley and potatoes in large quantities, and to accomplish this, he has come to own some four caterpillar outfits, with two Best steam tractors. His farming equipment also includes three Harris bean threshers, and two Best threshing outfits, and when one learns that these are operated for the harvesting of crops on Mr. Lund's leases, one can realize the extent of his large Delta operations. In 1912, for example, he raised a potato crop that yielded 300 sacks per acre, but due to the extremely low prices in the market of that year, was fortunate in making expenses. Like many another, he has made and lost heavily in Delta farming, but he has never failed to pull through, for he long ago established the reputation for meeting all obligations, no matter what their aggregate might be, and his creditors have always thus stood by him. He owns desirable real estate at Stockton, besides a home worth $10,000 in that city, where his family reside on account of the superior educational advantages. A Republican in matters of national political import, he is a strong advocate of a high protective tariff, and believes that he in particular has had good reasons for his doctrine.

Four children were granted Mr. and Mrs. Lund: Altamont, the eldest, is deceased; Lloyd L., Nelson and Thelma. Mr. Lund is active in the following lodges: the Maccabees, to which he has belonged since he was eighteen years old; the Red Men, at Stockton; Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E.; Stockton Lodge No. 83 of the Eagles; and Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., and he has always contributed liberally to the benevolences of each. Mr. Lund is well and favorably known and has a host of warm friends and admirers who are pleased to note his rising success He is liberal and kind-hearted and dispenses his hospitality in a free and unostentatious manner. He is enthusiastic in his praise of the great opportunities in California presented to young men who are energetic and not afraid to work and he is particularly sanguine for a great future for this fertile Delta country.

JOSHUA BERTRAM WEBSTER.—During his lifetime there were probably few members of the legal profession in California more widely known or accounted more of an authority on patent law than the late Joshua Bertram Webster, who passed away December 7, 1914. Endowed with a keen mentality and a broad and liberal experience, he maintained a high standard of professional ethics, and occupied a well-deserved place in the community which was his home for so many years, as a member of the law firm of Webster, Webster & Blewett. His father, Joshua Webster, was born in West Parish, Haverhill, Mass., on the old Webster farm, on August 17, 1795, and passed away at Stockton, January 7, 1871. On November 24, 1820, he married Elizabeth Bartlett Chase in Haverhill, Mass., and in 1825 they removed to Boston, where he engaged in the sale of shoe trimmings and clothing. In 1837 he became a director of the Kilby Bank of Boston, and was prominent in the life of the Hub City of those days. . He was the founder of the town of Maplewood, Mass., in 1847; here he bought 200 acres, and laid out the town with wide streets and ornamental trees. To boom the future town, he formed a company for the purpose of promoting a railroad through the town, run-



Nels J. Lund

ning from Malden to Saugus, and he was the first president of the company, as well as the owner of much real estate in this section. Active in politics, he was an old-time Whig and later a Republican, and as a Whig, he was an intimate acquaintance of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster.

Joshua Bertram Webster was born at Boston, Mass., September 21, 1838, and attended the public schools there until he was sixteen years of age, then went to sea as a sailor, to satisfy his love of adventure, his first voyage being to England. When he returned to America, he shipped for San Francisco, going around the Horn and arriving in San Francisco in 1856, just in time to participate in some of the activities of the Vigilantes, and witnessing many of the stirring events of that period. In 1857 he located at Stockton and the following year he went to Cape Flattery, where he opened a trading post and dealt with the Indians for three years. Returning to Stockton in 1861, he engaged in the hardware business there for a number of years, but he had for many years desired to enter the legal profession, so took up the study of law at Stockton and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He specialized in the field of patent law and was known throughout the state as an expert in the field of intricacies of its practice. During many years and under many national administrations he served as U. S. Commissioner for the district of Northern California, and in his court, defendants were arraigned before being taken before the U. S. District Court for trial. A man of cool, judicious mind, in his legal work he carefully weighed all the evidence before him, and when he had determined where the preponderance of right and justice lay, he had the courage to give his verdict accordingly.

During the early days of Stockton, Mr. Webster was a member of the famous old Volunteer Fire Department, and was prominent in the ranks of the Exempt Firemen, being president of that body for a number of years. Always a firm advocate of Prohibition, he stumped the state in its advocacy, and that in the days when it was far from being a popular issue. He also espoused the cause of the Salvation Army and gave freely to its charitable activities.

On September 4, 1875, Mr. Webster was married to Miss Alta Marie Stowe, who passed away on February 8, 1885, the mother of the following children: Violet Alta is the wife of George F. Dunham, a prominent architect of Portland, Ore.; Royal Bertram is a priest in the Roman Catholic Church and a teacher in St. Patrick's Seminary at Menlo Park, Cal.; Ethel May is the wife of Edward H. Charette, a druggist by profession; he served two years with the Red Cross in Siberia and was taken prisoner there, passing through many hardships and perilous experiences; they now reside at Stockton; Percy Stowe Webster is a prominent attorney at Stockton.

Mr. Webster's second marriage, which took place on September 19, 1889, united him with Mrs. Helen A. (Proper) Morgan, who was born near Syracuse, N. Y., and came to California with her mother in 1855, when she was seven years of age, her father having preceded the family here in 1849, mining in Calaveras County; there Mrs. Webster was reared and for nineteen years taught school there and in San Joaquin County. Her first marriage united her with Rev. Caleb Morgan, a Congregational minister, who passed away in 1868. She takes an active part in the work of the Congregational Church at Stockton, and maintains her residence in the family home at 436 East Lindsay Street.

JACOB SIMON.—A very interesting old resident who has followed various occupations and who has contributed much to the progress of the community in which he has resided since 1867, is Jacob Simon. He was born in Bosenbach, Bavaria, Germany, on December 12, 1852. Both of his parents died when he was quite young. Learning of the great opportunities of the New World, he set out for America when only a lad of fifteen. Upon arriving in New York he soon left for California via the Panama route, and after arriving in San Francisco, where he spent a few days, he left for Stockton, arriving there with but twenty-five dollars in his pocket and with no knowledge of the English language. His first employment was with the Pacific Tannery, where he worked for twenty dollars per month. In order to save money, he bought a cot and blanket and slept in the tannery; after five years he entered the employ of the El Dorado Brewing Company and was with them for five years; then in 1876 he became caretaker of Turner Hall and remained in that capacity for six years. He next established a grocery business at the corner of Main and Grant streets with Mr. Smith as partner. At the end of five years he disposed of his interest and purchased the old Columbia Hotel at the corner of San Joaquin and Channel streets and for the next twenty-two years he conducted the hotel with satisfaction to the public and profit to himself. His next venture was the purchase of a 320-acre tract of land in Whiskey Slough, Roberts Island, and was the first man to put in a crop of any kind in that part of the island. One season he raised 28,000 sacks of potatoes which he sold for thirty-five cents per sack; pink beans brought him seventy cents per cental, and barley seventy-five cents per sack. He passed through three devastating floods which completely used up all his profits. He then gave up his ranching project and became the city agent for the El Dorado Brewing Company, and continued with them for five years. In May, 1908, he had his first vacation and enjoyed a trip to Europe and his old home. Upon his return to this country, he wrecked the old Columbia Hotel and erected a modern, three-story brick building on the site, and is known as the Simon Building and was originally built for and occupied by the Heald's Business College. It is now run as Simon's Hotel. He has dealt quite extensively in the buying and selling of real estate and is the owner of much valuable property in Stockton. Mr. Simon has always taken an active part in the affairs of the county and city and served as police and fire commissioner of Stockton for six years, the longest period the office was ever held by one man; then he served as park commissioner of Stockton under three different mayors. For more than a quarter of a century he has been connected with the San Joaquin Building & Loan Association and is now vice-president of that organization and is its official appraiser. In politics he has always been a Republican and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley.

Mr. Simon was married to Miss Emma Grassberger, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., who came with her parents to Stockton in 1859. Her father was J. A. Grassberger, who erected the old Columbia Hotel

and ran the same from 1861 to the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Simon are the parents of five living children: Emma is the wife of Thomas Gough, assistant cashier in the Bank of Italy, at Stockton; Elsie is the wife of B. P. Foster of Modesto; Frona is the wife of Joseph Susa, and they reside at San Francisco; Ruby and Eda are single. Fraternally Mr. Simon is a member of the Elks, San Joaquin Grove of Druids, and Court Schiller, Foresters of America. For many years he has been a member of the old Turnverein and served as its treasurer for twenty-seven years. Mr. Simon is living retired from active business cares, but he finds his time well taken up with his personal affairs. He still takes the deepest interest in all problems pertaining to the future of both city and county and has always taken a very live interest in the San Joaquin County Fair. He has served as a director for many terms. His last appointment is a commission as a member of the Board of Managers of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Association bearing the date of May 27, 1922, and he is at present the president of said board.

LOUIS N. DOUVILLE.—Among the old-timers of San Joaquin County who has resided in California for over half a century is Louis N. Douville, for many years a successful cement contractor, but now retired from business activity. A man of forceful character, he has held premier rank among the men of his class in San Joaquin County, and his mantle of reliability and thoroughness has been transferred to his son, Louis N. Douville, Jr. He was born at Quebec, Canada, March 15, 1852, and was reared in that city until he was eighteen years old, when he concluded that nothing could be gained by remaining in Canada. When he arrived in Stockton in 1870 he could not speak a word of English, coming from Canada on an emigrant train which occupied fourteen and a half days to make the trip. His first employment was on a threshing machine for Charles Doyle, where he worked for three months; he then bought a hay press of his own, which he operated throughout the county for the next ten years, when he was employed by Dr. Asa Clark at his private asylum on South Center Street, remaining there for three years. He then entered the employ of the Gray Brothers, cement contractors of San Francisco, becoming foreman for them. He had twenty-seven men under him in his work, building streets in San Francisco, Alameda and Oakland; also doing cement work in new subdivisions in these cities; he did the cement work on the salt water reservoir at Geary Street and Central Avenue, San Francisco; also the reservoir in San Rafael. Then he built miles of street sidewalks in Stockton and when he entered business for himself, he helped to do the cement work on the first paved streets in Stockton.

Mr. Douville's marriage united him with Miss Delia Hannan, a native of Stockton, and a daughter of a California pioneer. They are the parents of two children: Louis N., Jr., and Ethel, Mrs. Roy E. Gibbon. Louis N. Douville, Jr., was born in Stockton May 23, 1890, and received his education in his native city; he then went to San Francisco and was in the employ of the T. & D. theater for two years when he returned to Stockton and became a conductor on the street cars; then he became associated with his father in the contracting business. Among his more important contracts are the following: the foundation of the Studebaker block on Weber Avenue; St. Agnes Academy and St. Joseph's Hospital. During the four years since his father retired from active business life, he has had the contract for cement work of the new subdivisions, the Yosemite Terrace, Tuxedo Park, Salfield's addition at Oak Park; in Rio Vista he laid the foundation for the Standard Oil tank, cement work in a number of dairy barns, foundations for bungalows in Manteca and on the Hugh Tye block on South San Joaquin Street, Stockton; cement work on annex of the Union Planing Mill on South Sutter Street; on the Stockton Mineral Baths; and laid the cement floors in the Lafayette school building. He is a first-class workman in every particular, thorough and reliable; his prices are very moderate and all his work is guaranteed. He is a member of the Eagles of Stockton. He married Miss Barbara Christy, a native of California, and they are the parents of three children: Clark, Geraldine, and Jack. Mr. Douville, Sr., is a member of the Iroquois Tribe of Red Men of Stockton and he has always led a useful, upright life.

MANSFIELD F. GREGORY.—The opportunities afforded by the West to men of energy and determination are exemplified in the success of Mansfield F. Gregory, one of the leading citizens of San Joaquin Valley, whose prosperity is the result of wise investments and industrious application since he came to this valley some fifty-four years ago. His valuable fruit and grain ranch of 640 acres is located twenty-six miles east of Stockton, where he settled in 1870 and has continuously resided ever since. He was born near Bingham, England, July 4, 1841, and he traces his lineage back to the time when his grandfather Mansfield Gregory was mayor of Leicester, England. Wellington Gregory, the father of our subject, was the proprietor of a hotel in London and Mansfield F. was sent to the Academy at Derbyshire for his preliminary education; later he entered the College of Plymouth and completed his education with a course at the College of Pas de Calais, France. About 1852 the father of our subject had removed to America and located on a homestead twelve miles from St. Paul, Minn., at that time an outfitting post.

At eighteen years of age, Mansfield F. Gregory left home determined to reach America, coming via a sailing vessel, and six weeks were consumed in making the voyage and in September, 1859, he arrived at St. Paul. He was not, at that time, in robust health and the Minnesota winters proved very trying to him, and in 1868 he sought a milder climate and spent a season in Florida; then concluded to try the California climate. Accompanied by his wife, he went to New York and there took passage on the S. S. Arizona bound for Colon. Arriving in Colon they crossed the Isthmus of Panama and boarded the S. S. Colorado for San Francisco, arriving in the Bay City on Christmas Day, 1868. At that time a severe smallpox epidemic was prevalent in San Francisco so Mr. Gregory came to Stockton. He soon invested in land, buying 160 acres eight miles southeast of Stockton, where he remained long enough to harvest one crop, selling out in 1870 when he removed to his present location twenty-six miles from Stockton and purchased the Boyd and Gorham ranch, on which, in 1849, was located a sheep camp. Mr. Gregory has added to his ranch from time to time until he now owns 640 acres, which he has developed to orchards of peaches, apricots, prunes and walnuts,



Mansfield T. Gregory



Ann M Gregory

besides raising large quantities of wheat and barley and since the beginning of his agricultural activities has owned considerable choice livestock. In 1920 his prune orchard yielded enough fruit to make fifty tons of dried prunes. Mr. Gregory also owns valuable farming land in San Joaquin County and real estate and securities in the city of Stockton.

On Christmas Day, 1862, at Cylon, Wis., Mr. Gregory was married to Miss Anna Gibson, born in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 2, 1844, a daughter of John and Anna (Cassidy) Gibson, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Gregory removed with her parents in 1851 to Dane County, Wis., locating near Madison, but two years later they removed to Hudson, Wis., and there she grew to womanhood, receiving a good education in the public schools.

She is a refined and cultured woman and their union has been a very happy one and has been blessed with eight children, three of them born in Wisconsin and five in California: Ford Gibson, Clara Victoria and Anne Belle are deceased; Stockton Mansfield is married and has four sons and is associated with his father in their ranching enterprise; Wellington Russell is married, has four sons and makes his home in Stockton; Froane Livington lives in Los Angeles, is married and has a son; Ann Inez is the wife of Ed Gall and they have two children and reside near Milton, Cal.; Frisbee Roy is also associated with his father in farming, is married and has a son.

There are seven granchildren and three great grandchildren and the reunions on the old home place are the most enjoyable of times and are anticipated with the keenest delight by all. Mr. Gregory received his U. S. citizenship at San Andreas in 1875; he is past master of the Grange at Jenny Lind and for the past twenty-five years has represented the Firemans Fund of San Francisco and is also the agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York City; always a friend to the cause of education Mr. Gregory was for many years trustee of Chaparral school district. The Gregory residence is built on a sightly eminence amid large oak trees, and the view of the surrounding country is a delight to the occupants of this home, where old time Californian hospitality is dispensed and where peace and comfort prevail.

EDWARD THOMAS.—A lamented pioneer, highly esteemed in his day, whose beneficent life and work may be traced in more than one department of modern activity, was the late Edward Thomas, who was born in Wales in 1827, and there grew up in that famous mountainous country by the sea which has been the native land of so many men and women of notable character. In 1848, the year so notable for political revolutions in Germany, France and elsewhere, young Thomas left home and crossed the wide Atlantic in a sailing vessel, spending twenty-one days on the ocean, and eventually safely landing in the metropolis of the New World. He did not remain in New York, however, but came on to Pennsylvania, and then to Minnesota; but his restless spirit did not permit him to tarry in even these great commonwealths and he never stayed his foot until, in the year of the Argonauts, he arrived in California.

To reach the Golden State he sailed down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, and there embarked for San Francisco on a vessel bound around Cape Horn; and at the end of some 216 days, when he and his fellow-passengers had shared many a narrow escape on the boisterous waves, he saw for the first time the harbor which meant more than paradise to the founders of this section of our country. San Francisco at that time was so emphatically in the making that Mr. Thomas found no difficulty in securing work at the carpenter's trade; but he soon made his way to the American River, where he also sought gold; then on to Calaveras County, and there he remained digging for several years. He did something more, however, than commit himself to the uncertain search for the shining metal; he joined others, as a stockholder, in forming the Union Water Company, and helped supply the water needed for the miners. These various enterprises proved sufficiently remunerative that he remained in that section for more than twenty-five years, and for nearly two-thirds of that period he was the manager of the water company, and he came to hold valuable interests in neighboring mines.

Meanwhile, as prosperity more and more smiled upon him, Mr. Thomas was able to return to Europe and his native land, reaching Wales in 1861 and staying there about three years; and when he could no longer resist the lure of California and prepared to come back here again, he chose for his wife and life partner Miss Jeanette A. Powell, marrying her on April 6, 1864, and then sailing with his bride for America. Two children were born of this union: The eldest died in infancy; Mary A. became the wife of James A. Nelson, an agriculturist living on Roberts Island, in San Joaquin County.

Seventeen years after he had returned to America, Mr. Thomas disposed of his holdings in the Southern mines, and removed to French Camp, in San Joaquin County, where he established and for years conducted the popular hostelry known as the French Camp Hotel. He was an ideal host, and on account of his conscientious attention to the wants of the traveling public built up such a paying patronage that when he disposed of it, in July, 1903, he let go a profitable enterprise. Thereafter, he lived to a venerable old age, making his home, as a retired country gentleman, with his daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Nelson, on Roberts Island; and there, on the fourteenth of December, 1906, he passed to the great beyond, and his body was interred in Murphy's Cemetery, beside that of his devoted wife, who had preceded him to the grave many years before, January 13, 1870.

The demise of Mr. Thomas was keenly felt by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the county, for his strong character and winning personality had endeared him to all who in one way or another knew him or had dealings with him. His mind was virile and enriched, and he loved to recall the great and many changes which had occurred in California during his residence here. At a period when there was a dearth of the conveniences of life, and when a lawless element often held sway, he helped to develop the mineral resources of the country, and to make straight and easy the pathways for those who followed after. His life history, therefore, as it has already been well said by one historical writer, if written in detail, would prove most interesting and entertaining, since it would reflect clearly the stirring picture of those early, eventful days. The name of Edward Thomas, therefore, will always be inscribed high on the roll of California's honored pioneer citizens, for he was long and most honorably identified with the founding of the Pacific State. A staunch

Democrat, most of his life, he was nevertheless such a broadminded citizen that he was above mere partisanship, hence his influence as an exponent of civic pride and honor was broader and more lasting, and it is pleasant to think of him as a patriot who still moves in the affairs of men.

FRANK A. FALLMAN.—One of the pioneer families of California is that which now finds a representative in San Joaquin County in Frank A. Fallman who, for the past twenty-six years has been active in the development of Delta farms, being connected all those years with the dredgers that are constantly at work reclaiming the delta lands of the county. A native Californian, he was born at Rio Vista, Cal., August 14, 1869, a son of Louis Fallman, a native of Germany, who came to California via Panama in 1857, where for many years he was engaged in blacksmithing on Grand Island.

Frank A. Fallman was reared and educated at Rio Vista and learned the trade of blacksmith with his father. At eighteen years of age he shipped on a vessel to Alaska hunting for seals and on returning to California he went into business for himself on Grand Island. In 1893 he took a second seal hunting trip to Japan and Alaska, and upon returning to California, he began work on the Grand Island dredge and later was placed in charge of same, remaining for seven years; then he went to Roberts Island in charge of the dredger, which occupied him three years. In March, 1903, he entered the employ of L. A. Phillips, where he has remained up to the present time. He has taken an active part in reclaiming the delta country lands and was with John Hurd in the first reclaiming of Union Island. The dredging outfit of which he is now in charge, consists of four large clam dredgers, two large clam dredgers, one steam shovel, several large tow boats, one steamer and one electric pump, and in the busiest season of the year has charge of seventy-five men.

MARTIN LAMMERS.—When one considers the important part played by irrigation in the development of Central California, the enviable status of Martin Lammers will be apparent, for he was one of the well-known citizens of his district, honored especially for his efforts in the development of water for irrigation. A native of Germany, he was born in Hanover on October 26, 1831, and was fortunate in receiving a good education in the public schools of his native country. In 1854 he left his native land for America and arriving in San Francisco he engaged in the mercantile business until 1856, when he located in the San Joaquin Valley, where he settled on the plains near what was then known as Mohr's Landing. From an humble financial condition he worked himself upward to a position of prosperity and prominence through reading, observation and practical experience.

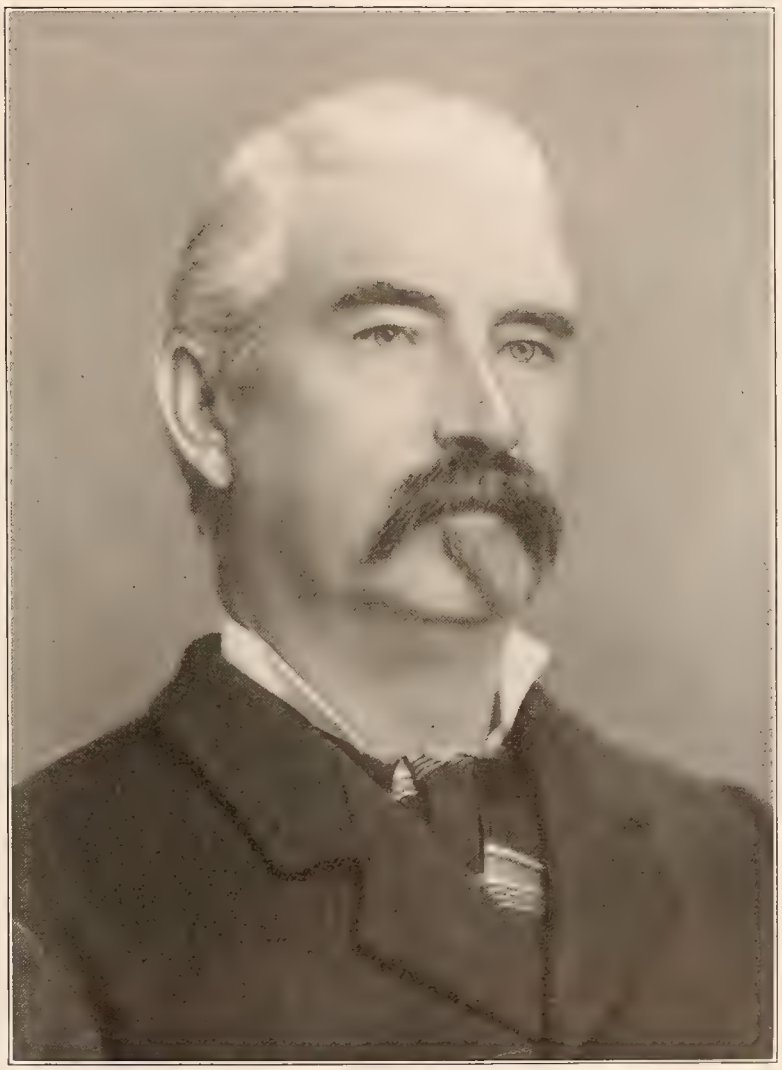
During the session of 1876, Mr. Lammers was a member of the General Assembly of California and gave his support to the Republican party; he was the author of and introduced what is now known as the West Side Irrigation bill, comprising a section extending from Tulare Lake to Antioch, Cal., the purpose of this bill being to provide irrigation for this section of the country and thus reclaim its arid lands for cultivation. He was an alert and active member of the House and his public career, characterized by a patriotic devotion, bore much fruit which can now be traced through the succeeding years.

Fraternally he was a charter member of Sumner lodge of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias of Tracy and his life exemplified the beneficent spirit of these fraternal bodies, being ever true and loyal to their teachings. The Lammersville school district, west of Tracy, is most appropriately named in honor of Martin Lammers and his two brothers, Deitrich and Neil Lammers, who also came to California in early days, and who are now deceased, all men of genuine worth and held in high esteem in their community. Mr. Lammers lived to witness much of the growth and prosperity of the section which he labored so hard to build up and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past with its hardship and privations and the progressive present with its advancement and opportunities. Mr. Lammers passed away on November 2, 1909, mourned by the entire community for which he had accomplished so much.

RANSOM ECCLESTON.—Many of the pioneers who came to California in the early days were disappointed in the primary object of their journey, that is, making their fortunes in the mines, yet turned their energies into other channels, and in so doing became the substantial upbuilders of the commonwealth. Among this number was the late Ransom Eccleston, who passed away in Stockton November 15, 1907. He was a native of Ohio, born in Clermont County, September 6, 1825, and was reared and educated in the vicinity of his birthplace. He was a young man of about twenty-four years when the wave of excitement incident to the finding of gold in California passed over his home locality and as a result he was among the number who were attracted to the gold fields. Without loss of time he made preparations for the journey across the plains, and November, 1849, found him in the state ready to try his fortune as a miner. He soon learned, however, that his forte did not lie in this direction and he wisely turned his attention to other means of earning a livelihood.

Before settling down permanently, however, Mr. Eccleston took a trip to the Sandwich Islands, and upon his return to California in the spring of 1850 he located near San Andreas, Calaveras County, where he first became interested in the hotel business, and in addition was proprietor of a general store. Following this, in 1866, he came to Stockton and thereafter made this city his permanent home, following the hotel business. He was successively proprietor of the Franklin House, Eagle House, Grand Central and Avenue House, all of which were noted for the cordiality extended to guests, as well as for their superior accommodations. At the time of the meeting of the first state legislature in Sacramento he was also proprietor of the State Hotel in that city.

In San Andreas, Calaveras County, Mr. Eccleston was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Elizabeth Samsel, the ceremony taking place August 22, 1854, and of the children born of their marriage two are living, as follows: Mrs. W. C. Matteson, of Stockton, and Oliver H. Eccleston, whose sketch will be found in this work. Mr. Eccleston passed away November 15, 1907, his wife surviving him until June 26, 1922.



Ransom Eccleston

LAWRENCE M. LARSON.—A noted traveler and lecturer, asked to epitomize Sweden, replied: "This is the home of the honest man." Exemplifying in his life the salient traits of his race, L. M. Larson became one of the leading and respected farmers and dairymen of San Joaquin County. He was born in Sweden, March 24, 1850, and was there reared and educated. His parents, also natives of that country, are now deceased. Lawrence M. remained in his native land until he was eighteen years of age, then in 1868, he boarded the steamer "City of Baltimore," in the harbor of Gothenburg, and after a voyage of fifteen days (being accompanied by his brother-in-law, Carl Anderson, and his wife, from Sweden) he landed at New York, after which he at once made his way to Goodhue County, Minn. While in Minnesota he attended school for two winter seasons, and thus greatly improved his knowledge of English as well as adding to his general information.

On reaching the Pacific Coast in 1873 he came direct to San Joaquin County, where he was engaged in farming for a few years, and then removed to Stanislaus County, which continued to be his place of residence until he moved to Manteca in 1896. He settled on his ranch at Manteca, where he owned and cultivated eighty acres of land, twenty acres of which is in the town limits. He was most progressive in his methods of farming and his labors were attended with excellent results. His ranch is under a high state of cultivation, made so by irrigation. He was a very strong advocate of irrigation and his own work proved the value of this plan of making the soil fertile. He engaged in the dairy business and was a director of the Cowell Creamery Company.

Mr. Larson was married in October, 1884, to Miss Reora Talley, who was born in Scott County, Ind., and is a daughter of the late James Talley. The mother, Elizabeth Talley, makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Larson. The Talleys came to California in 1863 and have resided in San Joaquin County practically ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Larson are the parents of five children: Hugo is married and has one son, Herbert, and they reside in Oakland; Bertha is Mrs. Valdeman Christiansen, and resides at Coalinga; W. Torkel is married and resides at San Antonio, Texas. He is a first lieutenant of aviation; Chester resides at Long Beach, and is an oil driller. He served overseas in the U. S. Army and was honorably discharged April 25, 1919; Willard is taking up mining engineering at the University of Nevada, resides at Long Beach and is in the employ of Shell Oil Company of California. Mr. Larson usually voted with the Democratic party, and he served as trustee of the Union school district before there was a school in town, and was the first assessor of the South San Joaquin Irrigation district, serving until 1914. He was one of the original sponsors of irrigation, and helped fight the project through to its culmination, giving of his time and means to put the South San Joaquin project on its feet. Mr. Larson was very active in the incorporation of the city of Manteca and his influence and activities figured largely in the success and consummation of the bond issue. He was president of Rochdale butcher market. Retiring from active farming pursuits, Mr. Larson gave his attention to his real estate holdings and his hobby was the reading of good books—his favorite author being Dickens. He passed away on September 18, 1922. Mrs. Larson has been truly a helpmate to her husband in all of his interests and she owns the Maple apartments in Manteca and other property.

JAMES WALTER GRAVES.—Decidedly among the most popular of public officials in San Joaquin County is James Walter Graves, the wideawake and efficient constable of Castoria township, a pioneer citizen, and one of the honored residents at Manteca. He was born at Lancaster, Wis., in 1857, and accompanied his parents, Henry B. and Lorena R. (Howell) Graves to California, crossing the plains with an ox-team train, and reaching the Cutler Salmon ranch at Dutch Point, Castoria township, on October 2, 1864. His father was a native of Kentucky and a farmer, although he also served as a circuit judge in Missouri, where his home was maintained from 1857 to 1864. Mrs. Graves, on the other hand, was a native of Virginia, and well represented the fine old Dominion. Out of their family of twelve children, only two now survive—J. C. Graves of Stockton and our subject.

James Walter Graves grew up in this county and profited by a good common schooling; after which, in 1877, he was duly graduated by Heald's Business College of San Francisco. Then he entered the employ of Bancroft and Co., the publishers, in San Francisco, but at the end of sixteen months he left the city on account of ill-health, returning to the ranch in this county. In partnership with his father and older brother, N. H., he next took up sheep raising and for several years was active in Corral Hollow, where he regained his health; and with the exception of eighteen months spent in the Santa Clara Valley in orcharding, he has made this county his home since 1879. He now owns a fine ranch one and one-half miles north of Manteca, where he maintains his home.

In 1880, on the French Camp Road, Mr. Graves was married to Miss Emma Liesy, a native of this county, who passed away in 1883; and two years later he married a second time, when he chose for his wife Miss Carrie Smith, who was born in Wisconsin and came west in 1880. Two children were born to the first union: D. F. Graves is married and resides as a a rancher near Lathrop; and Dr. C. E. Graves is a veterinary surgeon and resides at Santa Cruz with his wife and one son, Harold. One son, Cleve, was born to the second union; he was a partner with his father, but he passed away on December 6, 1921, survived by his widow and a son, Kenneth.

Mr. Graves served as deputy sheriff under Thomas Cunningham, as early as 1890, and as deputy constable until April, 1918, being elected to the office of constable of Castoria township, in the administration of which he has shown signal ability. He was elected again in 1922, receiving the highest vote of any county officer in his township. He is a stand-pat Democrat and is a charter member of Lathrop Camp No. 92, M. W. A., in which he is a past officer. He is also a member of Charity lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., Stockton, and of the Manteca Lions Club.

Mr. Graves opened the second real estate office of Manteca, known as the Irrigation District Land Co., and he maintains a careful vigilance as to all details regarding information given out to his patrons, and is well known for his ability in appraising lands of this valley. He has served as the secretary of the Manteca Creamery from its day of operation in 1896 for one year, when he resigned to become manager of

the Co-operative Butcher Shop. He has always been a strong advocate of irrigation, and one of the prime factors in the move which culminated in the incorporation of Manteca in 1918. From 1907 to 1910, he was chairman of the commonwealth committee of this county; from its organization, for five years he was chairman of the Manteca Board of Trade; he wrote the maintenance bill of the State highway, and was active in getting it into the legislation of the state. He was also the author of the shooting ordinance as to State Highways, the incentive having been an accident on his own ranch in 1909. Through the untiring efforts, also, of our subject the standard of quality of the rock and construction material has been greatly elevated, his good work in this direction having been accomplished in connection with others, notably Dr. Goodale and Orrin Henderson of Stockton. Always public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Graves has taken the lead in several important movements, all of which have borne good fruit.

CHARLES L. NEWTON.—An experienced, successful vineyardist, who has also been able to serve his fellow-citizens in the official capacity of county supervisor, is Charles L. Newton, a native of California, having been born in Amador County on January 27, 1857. His father, Dr. Jabez Newton, came to California in September, 1849, and landed at French Gulch, in El Dorado County; he was a member of the Connecticut branch, dating back to the Mayflower, and a descendant and relative of men high in public and professional stations. Dr. C. B. Newton, a younger brother of Jabez, was a regent of Bellevue Hospital, in New York, and Dr. Jabez Newton was also a well-known physician, although after coming to California, he abandoned practice and went in for mining, in Eldorado and Amador Counties. He opened up a copper mine between Ionia and Jackson in Amador County which became well-known as the Newton Copper Mine. When he came to Woodbridge, he helped to lay out the town, and then he settled in the locality.

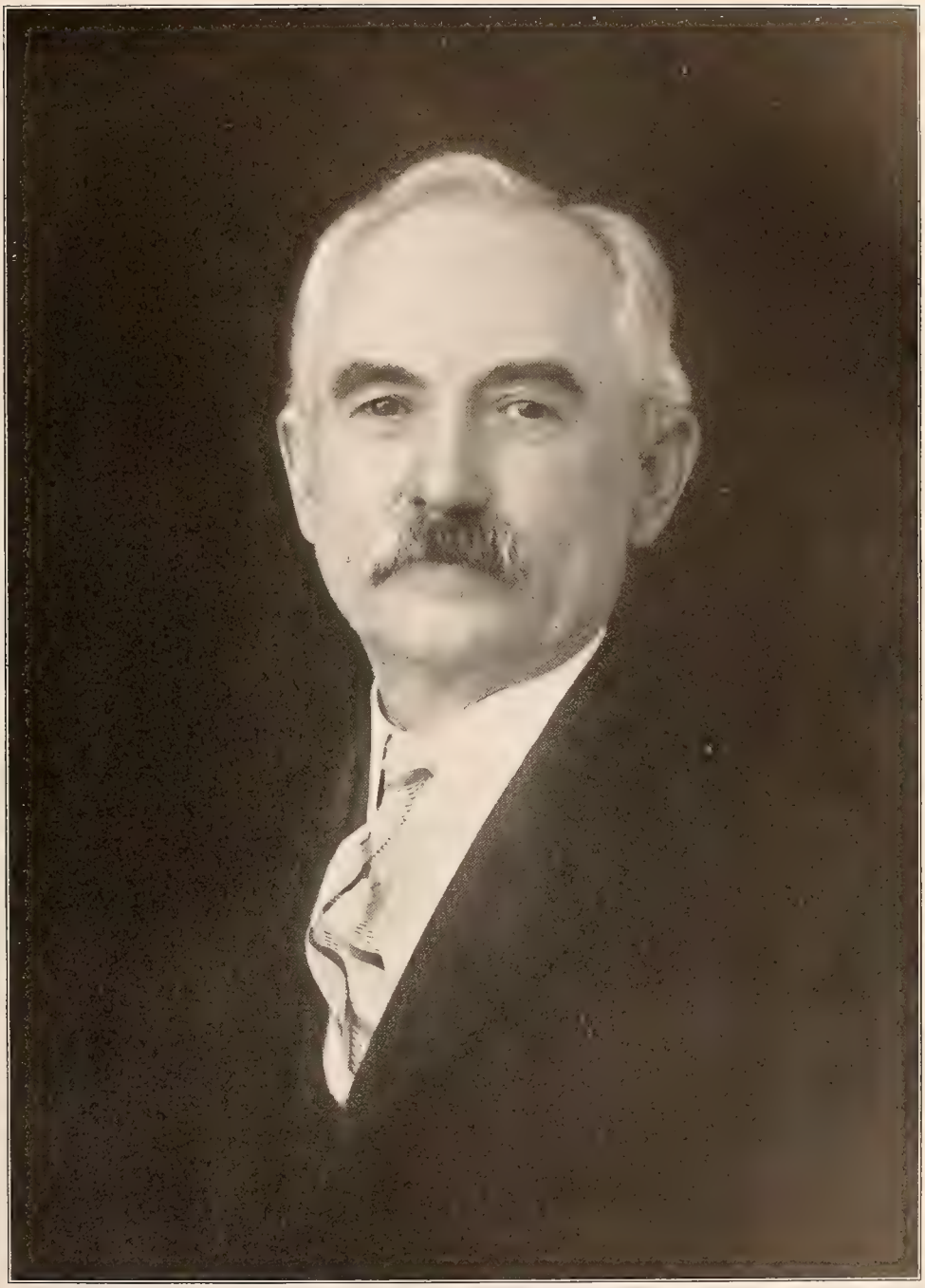
In this vicinity, therefore, Charles L. Newton went to school, and at the San Joaquin Valley College, conveniently located at Woodbridge, he completed his studies. His father had gone into the hotel business while in Amador County, while he was locating mines, and in that county he acquired about 2,000 acres of land, which he sold on coming to Woodbridge. For many years, Dr Newton was proprietor of the Keith Hotel at Woodbridge, until he retired, and he lived to be 83 years old. He had married Miss Mary E. Rutledge, a member of a family whose history is elsewhere sketched in this volume, and she lived to her seventy-sixth year. Five children were born to this worthy couple. Our subject was the eldest; then came Prof. C. B. Newton, of San Francisco; J. F. Newton, deceased; Annie, Mrs. J. S. Mayberry, of Antioch; and Jennie, Mrs. A. C. White, of Stockton.

After finishing his schooling, Charles Newton went into the butcher business in Woodbridge, purchasing the interests of the firm of Thompson & Folier; and this shop he ran for about ten years. On September 26, 1883, he was married at the old Jahant ranch, about four miles north of Woodbridge, to Miss Katherine Jahant; the wedding being a noted affair. Rev. A. J. Compton performed the ceremony, and not less than eighty invited guests attended. Her parents were Victor and Soli Jahant, the former a native of Ohio and the latter a native of England. He came to California in 1852, and two years later bought some 640 acres originally located by Charles Grassard and Peter Jahant, in 1853, and the next year Victor Jahant came into possession of said section of land located in Liberty township, four miles north of Woodbridge. Mrs. Newton was one of a family of seven children. Her father was a very energetic farmer, and kept his ranch in a fine state of cultivation, always using the best farm machinery he could buy. Wheat at that time was the main product looked for, and he raised some of the best in the state. In 1877, he built a splendid ranch home and there he established his family.

Mr. Newton sold his business in Woodbridge in about 1887 and they moved to Shasta County, and located at Anderson; there Mr. Newton opened a butcher and ice business; and he also carried on the forwarding business at that point, and remained in this line of activity for four years. On his return to Woodbridge he engaged in butchering for a year, and he then took a position with Thompson and Company, at Lodi, where he remained for one year and a half, resigning to assume public office.

He was elected county supervisor, 1899, and later he was re-elected four times, giving twenty years to the public service. During the years he served as supervisor he was for many years chairman of the finance committee and also chairman of the committee on roads, bridges and franchises. Always an advocate of good roads and road improvement he saw the need for bonding the county to build permanent roads, but it took two years to get the people thoroughly interested so a bond issue of $1,890,000 was voted which built the spendid permanent roads of today. Thus San Joaquin County was the first county in the state to issue bonds to build permanent highways. In fact, Mr. Newton, as supervisor, was an enthusiastic supporter of every movement for the building up of the county and bettering the condition and enhancing the comfort and happiness of its peoples. Mr. Newton, though repeatedly offered the chairmanship of the board, steadfastly refused the honor in order that he might better carry the work he planned from the floor. He was a member of the committee appointed from different county supervisoral boards to handle the San Joaquin Valley exhibits for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. Feeling after giving twenty years to the office of supervisor that he had done his duty faithfully and wishing to be free to look after his private business and ranches, he refused to be again a candidate, so in 1918 he stepped down and out from the office, leaving behind an enviable record, it being the general opinion that he was one of the best supervisors San Joaquin County ever had.

Since retiring from office, Mr. Newton has given himself exclusively to the occupation of a vineyardist; sixteen years ago having set out about fifty acres of the old Jahant ranch to grapes,—thirty acres to Tokay and twenty acres to wine grapes. He has been steadily improving his vineyard, and today he has it in a fine-bearing condition. He also purchased a twenty acre vineyard adjoining his home place and on each place he has installed pumping plants. He is now the director of the Woodbridge Vineyardist Association, and has done much to raise this to a front rank among similar California organizations.



C. L. Newton

Always a Democrat in politics, Mr. Newton has been active in the councils of his party in county and state politics having served as a member of the county central committee for years as well as a delegate to county and state conventions. He was a member of the state convention that nominated Jas. Budd for governor of California.

With the exception of four years spent in Shasta County, Mr. Newton has made Woodbridge his home since 1869; and he at present resides in the house formerly belonging to the Folger family, which he remodeled. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Newton, and one is living. Charles Victor died at the age of 26; the other son, D. E. Newton, of Woodbridge, is the field manager of the Pioneer Fruit Company. Mr. Newton is a member of Woodbridge Lodge of Masons; is past master, and with his wife is member of the O. E. S. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and the Native Sons of the Golden West.

JOSEPH S. WEST, M. D.—Among the strong and forceful personalities who have lent their aid to medical science the name of Joseph S. West stands out with peculiar clearness. He was born at Argyle's Landing, Currituck County, N. C., on August 22, 1844, his youth being spent in the usual way, attending school and helping to operate his father's plantation; he then set about to learn engine construction at the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Va. In March, 1861, he entered the service of his country in Company C under Captain W. Prescott, Tredegar Battalion, for the purpose of defense of the Tredegar Iron Works. On August 15, 1861, he joined the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, C. S. A., under Captain Vickery, stationed at Sewell's Point, on Hampton Roads, Norfolk County, Va., for defense of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Gosport Navy Yard; several naval battles were participated in between the Confederate Virginia (Merrimac) and the U. S. ships Cumberland, Congress, Roanoke, St. Lawrence, etc., and with the famous Monitor, these battles occurring during March, 1862; he also participated during the Seven Days fight with McClellan around Richmond, Va., remaining with the "Blues" until September 21, 1862, when he received a commission in the Confederate Navy as third assistant engineer; he reported for duty to Commodore Josiah Tattnall, flag officer commanding at Savannah, Ga., on October 8 and two days later was assigned to duty on board the C. S. Iron Clad Atlanta, Captain W. Blair, commander, as third assistant engineer and on May 21, 1863, was promoted to second assistant engineer. About June 17, 1863, the Atlanta, then being commanded by Captain Webb, in Warsaw Sound, on the coast of Georgia, engaged in battle with two monitors, the Weehawken and the Nahaut, and a wooden "double ender" gunboat. Going aground on a bar, about three miles from land, the Iron Clad finally surrendered, after losing several men. The men on board the ship were paroled and sent ashore, and Mr. West with the officers was held a prisoner until October 16, 1864; meantime being shifted from Warsaw Sound, Ga., to Hilton Head, S. C., to Fortress Monroe, Va., to Philadelphia, to Fort LaFayette, New York Harbor, and to Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, arriving there on July 4, 1863, where the prisoners remained until they were carried back to the James River, Va., where they were exchanged at a landing called Verina, above City Point, General Grant coming aboard the little river steamer on which they were detained and addressing them kindly and assuring them of their exchange. The prisoners were taken up to Richmond, Va., visiting the Secretary of the Navy, who then took them over to President Jefferson Davis. Within the next few days, Mr. West went on board the C. S. gunboat Hampton of the James River fleet, as chief engineer, remaining with her until the evacuation of Richmond, with the other vessels of the fleet guarding the river approach to Richmond. At the evacuation of Richmond, the fleet was commanded by Rear Admiral Raphael Simms, late commander of the Alabama in her battle with the Kearsarge; the shipping was destroyed at Richmond and the soldiers marched inland as far as Greensboro, N. C., where the most of them joined Gen. Joseph E. Johnson's army, Mr. West taking the rank as junior lieutenant, and on May 1, 1865, the army surrendered to Gen. W. T. Sherman, Mr. West being then twenty years of age.

Returning home, Mr. West was employed, for a time, as steam engineer; later he began reading medicine and attending lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute and at the Ohio Medical College, both located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from the former institution in 1874. Returning to his home at Hickory Ground, Norfolk County, Va., Dr. West began the practice of medicine and continued until March 4, 1878, when he started for California, locating in Colusa, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until his removal to Tracy in 1904. During Dr. West's residence in Colusa, he became very actively connected with the Methodist Church as choir leader, member of the official board, and teacher in the Bible school for many years.

About 1894 Dr. West had the misfortune to be injured in an accident, which within a few months necessitated the amputation of his left leg, just below the hip, and by some mistake in the care he received a poison was introduced into his system which paralyzed the other limb as well as both arms and hands. A man of only ordinary cast of character would have surrendered at least his practice of his profession; but in a wheel chair and carried by his son, he went back and forth to his office on week days and to church on Sunday, where he always led the choir, and taught the Bible class, and was easily the leading spirit in the church as well as in all public matters and community affairs. Along with his professional studies, Dr. West had mastered music in a rare degree. He was also a student of the Greek New Testament, and had some knowledge of Hebrew and was an able critic and expositor of the Scriptures.

Early in 1904, the family located in Tracy, where he became very active in a mercantile line and in the affairs of the community. He was also the founder of the confectionery and ice cream parlor on Central Avenue, which is now conducted by his son, Warwick W. West, whose sketch appears in this work. In 1910, when the town of Tracy was incorporated, Dr. West was among the most active; he served as secretary of the Board of Trade for many years, upholding every movement of any merit for the continued good of the community; he served as clerk of the original high school board and was one of the energetic members of the board which organized the West Side Union high school. Always a strong

advocate of irrigation, he worked and sacrificed much in the interest of the first district started, though the successful completion of the system did not come for many years, yet he lived to enjoy some of the results of his labor and sacrifice. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Tracy Methodist Church.

The marriage of Dr. West occurred in the East and united him with Miss Anna Augusta Hasker, a native of Virginia, and five sons and two daughters were born to them. Sidney V., M. D., of Cenco, Cal., was in the late war; Raleigh C., D. D. S., of Oakland, Cal.; Marian M., now Mrs. R. G. Hyatt, an accomplished musician of Los Angeles, Cal.; Warwick W., merchant at Tracy, Cal., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; Paul Ambrose, in business in Los Angeles. The two oldest children are deceased. Merriam died in Virginia in infancy and Paul died when twelve years old at Colusa. Mrs. West passed away in Tracy in 1910, while Dr. West passed away on January 24, 1920. Fraternally he was an honored member of the Colusa Lodge of Masons and Odd Fellows, and politically a stanch Democrat. Dr. West lived to see the going of "John Barleycorn" to the fight against which he had given heroic service, and to see the end of the World War and the return of his two sons, Capt. Sidney V., and Paul A., who served overseas, with the 182nd and returned with the 91st Division; he fought in the Argonne and in Flanders, and was badly gassed several times.

PETER KNOLLENBURG.—A pioneer settler of San Joaquin County who had watched and aided the growth from a primitive condition to its present state of prosperity, was Peter Knollenburg, an esteemed veteran of the Civil War, and an honored citizen of his community for the past half century. He was born in Holland and came to this country when but sixteen years of age. On landing here he joined the 35th Massachusetts Regiment and fought for the preservation of the Union. At the close of the war he came to California and shortly after settled in Tracy. For a number of years he was in the draying business, but of recent years lived a retired life. He prized highly the friendship of the old comrades and many times entertained them in his home in Tracy. He always made a gala day of his natal anniversaries and many times hired the Arlington and gave a free show to all those who cared to attend. He attended every session of the grand encampment of the state which was held in Stockton in 1921, hiring a taxi to take him to and from that city. On Decoration Day he was one of the three old Civil War veterans who attended the exercises.

Following a stroke of apoplexy, Mr. Knollenburg was removed to a Stockton hospital and on June 19, 1921, passed away at the age of seventy-eight, survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Passler Knollenburg, now eighty-two years old, who resides in Tracy with her daughter, Mrs. J. O. McKeany, the older of her two surviving children, the youngest being Mrs. Floyd Kuykendall of Oakland. Mr. Knollenburg was a member of Rawlins Post of Stockton. An estimable citizen, whose busy life was filled with interesting experiences, Mr. Knollenburg stood high in the estimation of the citizens of his community, and his passing away caused deep sorrow to his many friends and acquaintances.

JAMES Y. COATES.—Having resided in Stockton since infancy, County Supervisor James Y. Coates maintains a justifiable pride in San Joaquin's development, with which he has been so conspicuous. As a public official he has promoted institutional, road and bridge improvements; and as a business man he has also met with deserving success.

Mr. Coates was born in Silver Cliff, Colo., on July 10, 1879, but in 1883 his parents, Stephen B. and Phyllis (Harris) Coates brought him to Stockton. His father was a Canadian, while his mother was born in England. He obtained a public school education; and, anxious to put his energies into a business career, put in effective time with the P. A. Buell Lumber Company as clerk. Public service beckoned, however, and he spent four years as deputy county clerk under Eugene D. Graham. He also served as under sheriff with Sheriff Walter F. Sibley, and in the same capacity for Sheriff Wm. H. Riecks.

Since 1906 Mr. Coates has been vitally identified with county affairs; and added recognition came when, in 1914, he was elected supervisor of the Second District, and re-elected in 1918 and again in 1922. His career as supervisor is marked, among other achievements, by paving and road work of varied extent; new buildings, stock barns and other progressive installations at the San Joaquin County Fair Grounds, but notably for the erection of the new $30,000 Detention Home, considered the finest of its kind in California, also the erection of the new isolation ward and old people's home at the San Joaquin County Hospital.

As a member of the firm of Jones-Coates Company, with offices in the Yosemite Building, Supervisor Coates has been unusually successful in attracting settlers and capital here, the firm making a specialty of handling farming property and farm subdivisions. All these years Mr. Coates has been more or less engaged in ranching and the development of farming lands.

This energetic Stocktonian married Miss Grace Sellman, a native of Stockton, daughter of Lafayette Sellman, the well-known pioneer who operated the first laundry here. Mr. Coates is a member of San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., also of Stockton Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, as well as Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Sacramento. He is also a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. In national politics he is a decided Republican.

FRED A. WEST.—A well-known citizen and representative agriculturist of San Joaquin County, Fred A. West, who is also chief engineer of the city pumping plant, was born near Mark West Hot Springs, Cal., on March 14, 1880, so called in honor of the founder, Mark West, the grandfather of our subject. At the age of fourteen he was a printer's devil on the Sonoma Democrat at Santa Rosa and while there read the Stockton Mail and became greatly interested in Stockton on account of the manufactories. Being mechanically inclined and having had some experience in a machine shop, when he was eighteen years old he decided to go to Stockton, so he borrowed ten dollars from a friend and upon his arrival in Stockton on November 1, 1898, his sole possessions amounted to two dollars and seventy-five cents. He then secured employment in the blacksmith shop and foundry of the Houser-Haines Company and later in the blacksmith shop and con-



Jas Yeates

struction room of the Holt Manufacturing Company. He first learned to fire the engine of the harvester and later he was sent out with the harvester, first to Fresno and then to Ione. In 1906 he secured his first job with the city of Stockton when he ran the new steam roller on the streets of the city and has been in the employ of the city ever since. He next ran a gas ditching machine; then was transferred to the city pumping station and still later became chief engineer of same. When the new outfall sewer was completed in 1920 and the new $120,000 pumping plant installed Mr. West was put in charge of the plant, which he is handling with thoroughness and capability.

The marriage of Mr. West occurred in 1907 and united him with Miss Bertha Lehman, a native of Roberts Island and a daughter of the late Henry Lehman, a native of Germany, an early settler of the county, who located on Roberts Island in 1865 and farmed there for many years. Mr. West now farms a forty-nine-acre ranch on the island, the property of Mrs. West. Mr. and Mrs. West are the parents of two children: Elaine and Fred L. Fraternally he is past sachem of the Red Men, past commander of the Maccabees and past president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

DAVID R. REYNOLDS.—For the past sixty-nine years, David R. Reynolds has been a resident of San Joaquin County, and he is naturally most familiar with the history of those early days, his mind bearing the impress of the pioneer annals of the Pacific Coast. In San Joaqnin County he took up his abode and became influential in the progress and development of his locality.

Mr. Reynolds is a native of Putnam County, Ind., his birth occurring May 1, 1835, and he was one of five sons born to James and Martha (Ramsey) Reynolds, both natives of Kentucky. The eldest son, Richard, a farmer and miner at French Camp, San Joaquin County, died 1915, being then eighty-three. The other three sons are Eldridge and Edward, twins; and James A., residing at Capitola. His great-grandfather in the Reynolds line was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and his maternal grandfather displayed equal valor in defending American interests in the second war with England. When David R. Reynolds was in his fourth year his parents removed to Grant County, Wis., becoming pioneers of that district. Wisconsin had not then been admitted to the Union, and amid the wild scenes of frontier life our subject was reared to his eighteenth year, when the family started for California, across the plains, being from May until September upon the way. They first settled near the present site of Placerville, but in the fall of 1854 came to San Joaquin County, where the father, James Reynolds, settled upon a ranch near French Camp. He entered land from the Government, and was one of the earliest residents upon what is known as the sand plains. There he remained until his death in 1867, assisting in the pioneer development of the county.

Cutler Salmon, who crossed the plains with the party of which Mr. Reynolds was a member, served in the Black Hawk War in Wisconsin and received from the U. S. Government a claim for 160 acres of land. David R. Reynolds purchased this claim from Mr. Salmon. This was at the time of the second election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency of the United States and Mr. Lincoln's name appeared on the deed to Mr. Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds farmed this place from 1855 to 1860, then returned East via Panama to Wisconsin. There on May 11, 1862, he married Miss Isabel Harelson, a schoolmate of his boyhood. In 1864, with his bride, he crossed the plains the second time and located on his ranch where he farmed for fifty-two years before retiring and moving to Stockton. He at first owned 160 acres, but as his financial resources increased he added to this property until he owned 320 acres. In the early days grain ran about fifty bushels to the acre and Mr. Reynolds in addition raised considerable stock which he pastured on the San Joaquin River. He was a member of the Grange and the cause of education and religion received his hearty support, serving for twenty-six years as trustee of the Union school district. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are the parents of five children: Melvin E., Clyde H. and Matt C. are deceased; and the two daughters, Henrietta and Gertrude Belle. There are two grandchildren, the children of Clyde H.; Gertrude Isabel and M. Clinton. Miss Henrietta Reynolds is widely known for her activity in the restoration of the East Union Cemetery near Manteca. A number of years ago she undertook the plan to restore the church and cemetery to its former beauty and she has worked hard and faithfully among the families of the pioneers and with the aid of the Native Daughters of California, the cemetery has been restored and is a monument to her efforts. A new wire fence has been built and a concrete archway constructed bearing the inscription "Union Cemetery, Memorial to the pioneers of the vicinity". A memorial tablet on the east side of the arch gives the names and dates of the deceased pioneers, the first name being that of W. O. Lewis who came to California via Mexico in 1846. This almost forgotten burial place of the hardy pioneers now shows signs of loving care and the residents of San Joaquin County owe a lasting debt of gratitude to Miss Reynolds for her efforts in restoring this noted and historic cemetery. Miss Gertrude Belle Reynolds is an elocutionist of exceptional ability and a great favorite at Stockton where she has appeared repeatedly at concerts and entertainments. Perhaps no other of Stockton's daughters has received as numerous and flattering press notices as has Miss Reynolds.

D. R. Reynolds is one of California's most honored pioneers. When living at Hangtown, he became acquainted with Mr. J. M. Studebaker, in 1853. Their acquaintance grew into a lasting friendship. Later on Mr. Studebaker went back to his old home at South Bend, Indiana, and then began to build wagons and buggies on an extensive scale. Mr. Studebaker stuck with the gold camp at Hangtown for five years. He did not meet with any great success as a gold-miner, so directed his energies to making wheelbarrows and tunnel cars in a small shop at Hangtown, which was the real beginning of the great Studebaker manufacturing concern, now one of the greatest corporations in the land.

On May 11, 1922, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage at their home 745 East Sonora Street, Stockton, which was a happy event in the lives of these old and esteemed pioneers. Mr. Reynolds has a clear mind and a remarkable memory of the events of the early days, his own experience in mining at Hangtown,

the depredations of bandits and the swift justice meted out by the Vigilantes. His name should be enduringly inscribed upon the records of the early settlers of San Joaquin County.

ANTHONY HUNTER.—Among one of the most prominent and influential of the early day pioneers of San Joaquin County who left his impress on the development of this famed section and garden spot of the world was the late Anthony Hunter, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, March 10, 1819. He was a son of Anthony and Eliza (Lynn) Hunter. The mother died when he was a youth, but his father lived to the age of eighty years.

When a mere lad, Anthony, with his grandmother, left Ireland for Glasgow, where he was reared in her home, and was set to work at menial labor in a distillery. From childhood he had a strong inclination toward prohibition and rebelled at being compelled to remain long at such a task, and all this time he never tasted liquor. He was liberal in thought, set in his ways, and inclined strongly to freedom, his aim was to start in a new land. So he chose the country of the Stars and Stripes for its liberal government and for the untrammeled opportunities it afforded.

He boarded a westbound sailing vessel, the "Lord Ashburton," and landed in New York in February of 1844. He went directly to Monroe County, Ohio, and there he invested $500 in a fifty-acre farm; this he held two years and sold to good advantage for $1,000. The next five years he was employed at various jobs, being located near Wheeling, W. Va., as a dairy farmer for a time.

In 1851 he decided to come to California. The journey was made from New York to Aspinwall on an old side-wheeler. He then crossed the Isthmus on muleback to Panama, where he boarded a steamer and arrived in San Francisco August 1, 1851. He went directly to the mines in Calaveras County, and he was occupied at prospecting for nine years, making a marked success, but discontinued it in 1860.

In 1863 Mr. Hunter purchased a ranch of 500 acres near Waterloo, where he engaged extensively as a wheat grower. This ranch he sold in 1867. He went back to Ohio, visiting friends in that state, then went to New York, where he visited in the city and as far west in the state as Westfield. The trip, besides being very pleasant, was also an educational one for him. In 1868 he returned to California and was married at Murphys, being united to Miss Eliza J. McGill, the ceremony taking place June 8, 1868.

In 1868 Mr. Hunter bought a ranch on the Copperopolis Road, in a favored section nine miles east of Stockton. Having noticed the natural climatic conditions favoring that locality, as well as the wonderful fertility of the soil which made it possible to raise large crops in a succession of years, he acted as his insight directed. His first investment was a ranch of 120 acres—the home place; the residence was suitably remodeled and has been the Hunter home ever since. He was also a prominent figure in financial circles in Stockton. On his ranch he developed a small orchard and set out a vineyard. Meantime, after a succession of favorable years, he invested in 322 acres eleven miles east of Stockton on the Linden Road, which is now owned by Miss Hunter. He was one of the first in that part of the county who demonstrated the adaptability of the soil for fruit raising.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter was blessed with a daughter, Jennie Mateer Hunter, who was a delight and comfort to her parents. As she grew up she displayed marked business acumen. Her father took her into his confidence and close association with him in varied business affairs. His death, occurring as it did on January 21, 1891, was a severe loss to his family and many friends. He was reared a Presbyterian and he held to that denomination; but he was liberal, and as a Christian man he contributed freely to all denominations. Quiet and unassuming, but kind-hearted and generous, he aided much in the development of the valley and the great state which he loved.

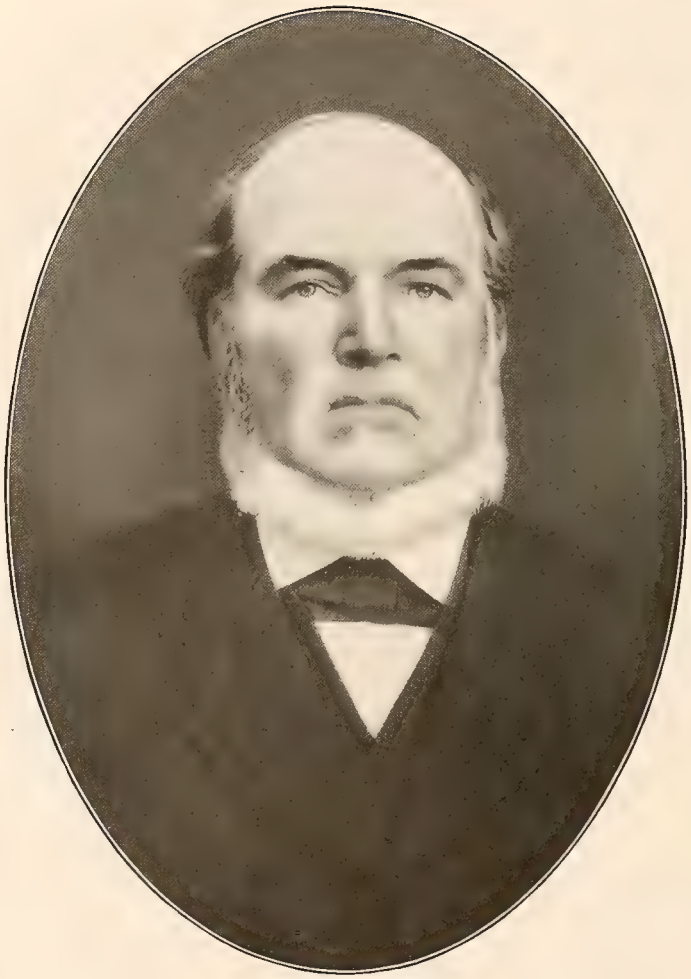
MRS. ELIZA J. HUNTER.—It is interesting to chronicle the life history of the pioneer women who in their prime entered the wilderness, braving the perils of savage beast and who endured the hardship and privation incident to the conquering of the virgin soil they claimed as their heritage. Such a worthy character is found in the story of the life of the late Mrs. Eliza J. Hunter, who was born in County Down, Ireland, August 31, 1839.

She was reared at the country home of her parents in Ireland, her education being obtained in the local schools of her native land. Her father, Joseph Magill, was also born in County Down, Ireland, and his father, Thomas Magill, was born in Scotland; he, in turn, was a son of Lord Magill of Scotland, who fought for the freedom of Scotland, and during the reign of Cromwell left his native heath with his family for Ireland, settling in County Down, where he could have religious freedom. Thomas Magill was a farmer in Ireland and a very ardent Presbyterian, observing very strictly the discipline of the church, and insisting on each member of the family observing the Sabbath Day. This same religious zealousness was adhered to by his son, Joseph, and his descendants. Mrs. Hunter's mother was Jennie Mateer, also born in County Down, of Scotch parentage.

In 1866 Eliza J. Magill came to America with her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Douglass, and in 1868 she arrived in San Francisco. Miss Magill had two cousins, Mrs. Johnston and Mr. McKee at San Andreas, Calaveras County, and to their respective homes she went to visit.

On June 8, 1868, at Murphys, she was married to Anthony Hunter, with whom she passed a happy married life of almost twenty-three years. Immediately after her marriage she took up her residence and duties on the frontier farm of her husband; here she aided him in his ambition, and they became very successful, accumulating a large acreage. Their only daughter, Jennie Mateer Hunter, was the pride and light of their home, and after the father's death the two lived together and managed the large affairs bequeathed them by Mr. Hunter, and were inseparable in their companionship.

Mrs. Hunter lived twenty-four years and seven months after her husband's passing away, retaining her faculties unimpaired until her death, September 14, 1915. A woman highly honored and beloved, she was a devout member of the First Presbyterian Church of Stockton; by her simple, earnest, and Christian life she left an influence for good in the community and was indeed a great benefactor.



A Hunter.



Eliza J. Hunter.

MISS JENNIE MATEER HUNTER.—Worthily perpetuating the name of a highly honored pioneer family, Miss Jennie Mateer Hunter is a native daughter born on the Hunter homestead near Linden, San Joaquin County. Her parents, the late Anthony and Eliza J. (Magill) Hunter, natives of Ireland of Scotch parentage, were pioneers of the Golden State. Miss Hunter was afforded an unusually good home on completing the public schools. She entered and completed a business course at the Stockton Business College, finishing her education at the celebrated Mills Seminary, Oakland.

In the meantime she was acquiring a thorough knowledge of the ranching business in close association with her beloved father prior to his death, January 21, 1891, and on his death he bequeathed her a ranch of 322 acres, a valuable legacy. However, she remained with her mother at the old Hunter home, ministering to her comfort at all times as well as looking after her business interests; she thus relieved her mother from all unnecessary worry and care. This she faithfully carried out with a daughter's true devotion. She was constantly at her mother's side during the latter's declining years, and no wish was ever left ungratified. On September 14, 1915, at the passing of Mrs. Hunter, death separated the two who had been so closely attached for nearly twenty-five years after the death of her father.

Miss Hunter is a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Stockton, and is active in its many benevolences. She is a member of the auxiliary of the San Joaquin County Pioneers. Intensely interested in ranching, she has been a keen student of progressive ideas and advance made in farming methods, and attributes her success to the selection of assistants in her extensive enterprise. In May, 1921 Miss Hunter accompanied the famous Lundy party on an extended travel tour of the British Isles and Continental Europe. Four months were occupied in the trip, the return being made September 17, 1921. While thus engaged, Miss Hunter made a side trip alone into Ireland, visiting the home in County Down, Ireland, in which occurred the birth of her grandmother, Jennie Mateer Magill; here she met old-time relatives and enjoyed their hospitality. Aside from the many pleasurable experiences, Miss Hunter regards the trip from the standpoint of an education, and one which is never to be forgotten.

MRS. CELESTA ANN HICKOK.—Among the honored and esteemed pioneer women of San Joaquin County the name of Mrs. Celesta Ann Hickok brings to mind the days of '49, the year her parents arrived in California and located at Sutter's Fort, where two days later our subject was born; thus she is the first child born at that historic place. Her birth occurred on July 6, 1849, and she was the eldest child of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Twitchell, the father a native of Ohio and his wife, formerly Irene Hopper, a native of Kentucky. Grandmother Hannah (Moore) Hopper, born in Ireland, lived to be 110 years old. She came to Kentucky when fifteen; was there married to William Hopper, who lived to be 105. They are both buried at San Juan. On the paternal side, Grandfather Joshua Twitchell lacked two months of reaching 100 years, and his wife, Ursula (Knight) Twitchell reached 101. They also are buried at San Juan. The party crossed the plains in a covered wagon, drawn by a pair of cows and a yoke of oxen and they passed the winter of '48 and '49 at Salt Lake City and on July 4, 1849, arrived at the south entrance of Sutter's Fort. When the miners learned of the birth of the little babe they were eager to see her and soon began to gather in large numbers. Of course they wanted to christen her, but the mother said her name was to be Celesta Ann; however, the miners always called her "California Flower." In 1864 the family came to San Juan and there they made their home, both passing away in Paso Robles.

The first marriage of Celesta Ann Twitchell occurred at Santa Cruz when she was fifteen years old and united her with William A. Stowell, also an early pioneer of California, who followed teaming and blacksmithing. He then removed to the San Juan Valley, near Hollister, and there the greater part of her life was spent and there her nine children were born: William L. and George D., of Fresno; Ellen, Mrs. James Rardin, of Centralia, Wash.; Franklin, deceased; Seth M. and Henry, of Rocklin; Fred B., of Stockton; Hattie, Mrs. George Marshall, of Berkeley; and Nettie, Mrs. Henry Jones, also of Rocklin. There are twenty-four grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren, the eldest of whom is now fifteen years old.

Subsequent to the demise of Mr. Cowell on June 8, 1908, she was married to William Hickok, a native of Pennsylvania, born April 13, 1846, a son of Noah and Eliza (Pratt) Hickok, both natives of Pennsylvania. Noah Hickok crossed the plains in 1852; four yoke of oxen hitched to a prairie schooner hauled the supplies, a span of horses hitched to a wagon and a riding horse completed the outfit. The span of horses arrived in fine condition and were sold at Sacramento for $600. Mr. Hickok first settled at Cold Springs, Cal., where he mined for a time; then in 1857 took up 160 acres of Government land seven miles north of Stockton on the Lower Sacramento Road and plied his trade of blacksmith at Woodbridge; the house where they lived is still standing. William Hickok is one of six children, himself and brother, Sylvender, being the only two living today.

The former worked on ranches and learned the blacksmith trade with his father until he was twenty-one years old, when he set out to earn his own way following his trade in various parts of the state. When he was fifteen years old he worked in the grocery store of Mark Lawson and delivered groceries to every house in Stockton. In 1903 he gave up blacksmithing and engaged in farming and dairying at Dos Palos, later at Turlock, and still later Paso Robles. In 1910 he purchased the Dorling ranch of thirty acres near French Camp and brought his stock from Paso Robles. He always raised a fine herd of Guernsey cattle and was successful in all that he undertook. In 1917 he sold his ranch and retired to pass the remainder of his days in rest and quiet and Mr. and Mrs. Hickok now reside at Stockton, 816 East Clay Street.

In 1864 Mr. Hickok enlisted in the Eighth California Infantry, which later became heavy artillery and was stationed at Fort Point, San Francisco harbor. He is a member of Hartford Post, G. A. R., Lodi, and Mrs. Hickok is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. Mr. Hickok is the father of nine children by two former marriages, all of whom are living, as follows: Nellie; Howard, of Salinas; Ella, Mrs. Jane O'Hare, of

Palo Alto; Fred, of Salinas; Ada, Mrs. Davlin; Stella Hickok, Mrs. Lena Griffin, Walter and Viola, all of San Francisco. In the '49 parade held at Sacramento in May, 1922, Mr. and Mrs. Hickok occupied a prominent place and received much attention, for they are truly pioneers. On July 22, 1922, to enjoy a family reunion at her residence at 816 East Clay Street, her eight children, fifteen grandchildren, five great-grandchildren, and other relatives, gathered for the occasion.

JOHN CHRISMAN.—Born in Pennsylvania September 30, 1831, the late John Chrisman went through the public schools of the day and then attended a private school, the Phoenixville Classical Institute, taking a mathematical and civil engineering course. He was the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Yeager) Chrisman, both natives of Pennsylvania, the old homestead being located within a few miles of historic Valley Forge, and Grandfather Chrisman, a soldier in the Continental Army, was with Washington at Valley Forge.

At the age of twenty-two, John Chrisman emigrated to Illinois where he resided four years, when he visited his old home in Pennsylvania and then returned to Illinois where he was to join an immigrant train for California. In the spring of 1859 they left Mt. Carroll, Ill., for California, seven wagons drawn by oxen comprising the train as it drew out of Mt. Carroll; among the party were the following, all of whom are now deceased: Cyrus Needham, James Fields, Judge Briggs of San Jose, William Firmin, and others. Judge Briggs served as captain of the party and John Chrisman was chosen first lieutenant. The party originally started for Pike's Peak, Colo., but after leaving Platte River, they encountered a wagon train of emigrants on their return to the East and from them they learned that gold was not to be found in sufficient quantities to warrant settling there, so the party headed toward Carson Sink, and after six months and a half the train drew into what is now French Camp in September, 1859. Mr. Chrisman and a friend by the name of Rapp went to Knights Ferry where they worked with their five yoke of oxen. Later they worked for McHenry and Brewster further down on the Stanislaus, hauling material into the mountains. Then they rented land on the Stanislaus and for two years raised corn. From the Stanislaus Mr. Chrisman transferred his activities to San Jose and for seven years farmed near Alum Rock, this during the Civil War days. He joined the regular state militia and was first lieutenant of Company E, Fifth Cavalry. In the fall of 1867 with Cyrus and Charles Needham he moved to this section, and bought 200 acres just east of town, now known as the P. P. Schmidt place, on which he erected a small house, hauling the lumber from San Jose. In those days there was nothing better than a trail, and no towns between Livermore and Stockton.

Mr. Chrisman was always a stanch Republican, and a great admirer of President Lincoln, voting for him in 1860 and in 1864, and in politics was numbered among the leaders in San Joaquin County. For years he was a member of the Republican County Central Committee, and a school trustee of the Banta district, and after the change in district boundaries, was for many years trustee of Willow district which later became the Tracy district. He was a pillar in the Presbyterian Church, was active in establishing the present church in Tracy and for years was a member of its board of trustees. When old age necessitated his retirement he presented his resignation, but instead of accepting it the trustees made him an honorary member for life.

Mr. Chrisman was united in marriage in Santa Clara with Miss Ruth A. Hobson, and they were the parents of two children, Ruth A. and Elizabeth L. She passed away in 1869 and in 1873 he was married to Mrs. Savilla L. (Needham) Hatfield, a sister of Cyrus Needham, a member of the party crossing the plains with Mr. Chrisman, and one son, John C, was born to this union. Mrs. Chrisman was born in Vermont in 1846 and accompanied her parents to Illinois in 1852. Coming to California in 1869, she rode on the first train of the Central Pacific to traverse the western division into the San Joaquin County. On September 30, 1921, Mr. Chrisman was honored by his fellow-citizens upon the occasion of his ninetieth anniversary, taking him by surprise and remembering him kindly with presents and other marks of their respect. His death occurred May 23, 1922. Mrs. Christmas continues to live at the old home in Tracy.

JACOB PRESTON SARGENT, M. D.—Among the many notable families who have lived in San Joaquin County, perhaps no one was more widely or favorably known than the Sargents, and Dr. Jacob Preston Sargent was a worthy representative of this pioneer family. A native Californian, he was born on the old Sargent ranch in San Joaquin County, June 8, 1863, the son of Roswell C. Sargent, more familiarly known as Ross Sargent. The father was born in New Hampshire in 1821 and descended from sturdy New England stock. His earlier years were spent on the home farm, and when eighteen years of age he moved to Boston, where for a short period he worked for wages, afterward engaging in the milk business with his brother, J. P. Sargent. In 1847 he went to Chicago and was the pioneer ice merchant of that city. This enterprise he conducted for about two years, and in 1849, in company with his two brothers, J. L. and J. P. Sargent, he started overland for California, arriving on October 13, 1849. For a year and a half they engaged in mining, merchandising and teaming in Placerville, but in 1851 came to San Joaquin County, preempted land and started farming. From that time he began increasing his holdings by purchase and by reclamation of the rich overflowed land so that he became one of the largest landholders in the county, his holdings reaching in the neighborhood of 25,000 acres. Mr. Sargent used up-to-date methods in farming and was notably successful. He invested heavily in different manufacturing enterprises in the county and also in city property in Stockton. As the years passed, these holdings have grown enormously in value, and at the time of his death, June 15, 1902, he left an extremely valuable estate. Mr. Sargent was popular with all classes of people. He was an unassuming man and always showed great consideration for the rights of other people. Liberal and charitable to almost an excess, it is not strange that his death caused genuine sorrow in the homes of a large percentage of the people who knew and honored him. Mr. Sargent left two children, Jacob Preston, the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. F. N. Vail, of San Francisco.

Jacob Preston Sargent began his education in the district school in the vicinity of his home until four-



Jacob Preslow Sargent M.D.

teen years of age, after which he went for three years to St. Matthew's Hall at San Mateo, and for the two succeeding years to a private institution in Napa Valley. After this he attended for about six months at the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge. He then commenced attendance on medical lectures at Cooper Medical College, San Francisco, remaining two years. In the latter part of 1884 he commenced at Bellevue Medical College, New York, and was graduated there May 4, 1886. He practiced in the out-door department of Bellevue Hospital until the latter part of that year, when he returned to California. After practicing about three months in San Francisco, he went back to the ranch, and devoted his entire attention to the management of the estate, the large interests absorbing most of his time. At this time, the Sargent ranch consists of 3,700 acres, of which 183 acres are in vineyard, 1,000 acres devoted to grain raising, 2,000 acres in pasture and some in alfalfa. The vineyard is under the Stockton-Mokelumne irrigation system.

On November 14, 1889, Dr. Sargent was married at San Francisco to Miss Bettie Falk, a native of New York. Dr. Sargent passed away June 7, 1921. Highly esteemed among his many friends for his social nature and genial disposition, he formed strong friendships by his deference for the opinions of others and his kindly consideration.

ELDRIDGE L. REYNOLDS.—Among the old settlers of San Joaquin County Eldridge L. Reynolds ranks well to the fore, for he arrived with his parents in 1854, and almost continuously since that time has employed his energies in farming and stock-raising near Manteca. He has been successful, and as a citizen he ranks very high in the county. He was born in Grant County, Wis., December 2, 1844, the youngest son of James and Martha (Ramsey) Reynolds, natives of Kentucky, who crossed the plains to California in 1853 and in the fall of 1854 settled in San Joaquin County. The father, James Reynolds, paid $1.25 per acre for his ranch. He located on what is known as Sand Plains near the present location of the East Union Church and cemetery two miles northwest of Manteca. The first house built by James Reynolds was made of shakes, cut by hand, near Placerville, and were hauled by team to the ranch. Four sons are now living: David R., whose sketch will be found in this history; Eldridge L., our subject, and Edward are twins; and James A. resides at Capitola. Both parents are deceased, the mother reaching the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Eldridge L. Reynolds received his education in the district school near his home and his teachers were ex-senator Samuel Meyer and Judge Woodard. At the time of his father's death he received 240 acres as his share of the estate and for forty-two years he farmed and improved the property, his principal crops being grain, which yielded from thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre in early days. On his ranch he erected a $2,500 residence and $1,100 barn; he also planted orange trees and a vineyard of table grapes. He became well known for his high grade Holstein cattle and for his fine draft horses of the Clydesdale breed, and mules. Mr. Reynolds and his twin brother ran a threshing outfit in the valley for a number of years and became well acquainted in the county, and they also farmed together 1,000 acres of grain land on the west side, which produced in one year 10,500 sacks of wheat.

The marriage of Mr. Reynolds occurred on September 9, 1869, and united him with Miss Annie Campbell, a native of Wisconsin, one of his schoolmates in that state, and his twin brother, Edward, married her sister. She and her sister came via Panama, stopping first in Nevada and a year later coming to San Joaquin County. She passed away March 25, 1911, an active member of the Brethren Church. As a youth Mr. Reynolds shot antelope and elk on the plains and grizzly bears were often seen in the mountains. Having sold his ranch in 1908, he is now living retired at his home, 920 South California Street, Stockton, enjoying the fruits of a life spent in useful and honorable toil and he has a very large circle of friends in this portion of California. In the earlier days he was an active member of the Grange in the East Union District.

CAPTAIN GEORGE H. MELONE.—The name of Capt. George H. Melone is a familiar one to nearly every citizen of Stockton which is not only his birthplace but has been his residence during his entire life, and he is honored and esteemed for the worthy part that he has taken in the various activities of the county. He was born in Stockton, Cal., October 28, 1869, the eldest of four living sons born to George W. and Eliza C. (Davis) Melone, both natives of Missouri. George W. Melone left his native state and crossed the plains to California in 1851 and located in Stockton where he established a general merchandise store, which he conducted for many years and at the same time was a successful auctioneer. For about two years he was the owner and proprietor of the Plaza store on Montgomery Street, San Francisco, in the days when the waters of San Francisco Bay came up to his back door, before the filling in of lower Market Street. He married Miss Eliza C. Davis, a daughter of J. M. Davis, a well-known California pioneer who crossed the plains in an early day. Seven sons and two daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Melone: Russell S. died at the age of forty-two; Joseph died in infancy; George H., of this sketch; Alice H. died at twenty-three; Gilbert S., of the firm of Melone & Perry of Stockton; Walter died when fourteen years old; Mabel died when twelve years old; Otis is a motorman on Stockton Electric Railway; Edward D., with the Sperry Flour Company in Stockton. George W. Melone was a Democrat in politics and fraternally was a member of Charity Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Centennial Lodge, K. P.

George H. Melone received a good education in the public schools of Stockton and his spare time was spent with his father helping in the store and was thus occupied until he was twenty-four years old, when he took a position as watchman on the passenger steamer Mary Garrett. He then became captain of the Victory, a vessel in the reclamation service. The reclamation of the Delta lands was begun in 1898 by John Hurd. Mr. Melone was the superintendent of the dredger pumps of the River Land and Reclamation Company and as such occupied a prominent place in the reclaiming of these lands. After eleven years of reclamation work he entered the employ of the California Navigation & Improvement Company as captain of the J. R. McDonald. At that time this company owned and operated two passenger steamers, three tow-boats and nine barges. Captain Melone then became pilot

on the passenger steamer J. D. Peters and in December, 1920, became captain of the T. C. Walker.

The marriage of Captain Melone united him with Miss Lottie Muller, born in Stockton, a daughter of Daniel Muller, a hotel keeper of early days in Stockton. Mrs. Melone's maternal grandfather was Adam Schimmelpfennig, a native of Germany who came around the Horn to California and settled in Stockton in an early day. He was an accomplished musician, and was a member of Stockton's first bands. He bought a block of land from Captain Weber extending from Main Street to Weber Avenue and from Ophir to Sierra Nevada, the deed being signed by Capt. Weber himself. At time of purchase this land was in the country, but it is now a fine residence section of Stockton. Captain and Mrs. Melone are the parents of one daughter, Alice L. Fraternally Captain Melone is a member of the Stockton Elks.

CHARLES F. CAMPBELL.—For the past thirty-three years Charles F. Campbell has occupied a conspicuous place among the leading business men of San Joaquin County and with one exception has been the longest in his line, that of the shoe business. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., September 15, 1872, his parents being George W. and Mary A. (Grace) Campbell, natives of Maine and Ireland, respectively. Charles F., the subject of this sketch, is the fourth of six children, the others being George H., who died at thirty-nine years, was well known in Stockton business circles; Florilla, John P., Mrs. Ella Spurr, and Mrs. Grace Myers. George W. Campbell came to California in 1849 and the following year settled in Stockton, where he engaged in teaming to Tuolumne County; then he located in San Francisco where he conducted a butcher business. Returning to Stockton in 1877 he engaged in teaming and draying for a number of years. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Volunteer Firemen. Both parents are now deceased. When the family returned to Stockton, Charles F. Campbell was five years old, so that practically his entire life has been spent within the confines of San Joaquin County. He attended the Franklin, the old South, now the Jackson, and the old Lafayette schools. At ten years of age he began to clerk in a cigar store after school hours and during vacation, first for King & Sequera, at the corner of Hunter Street and Weber Avenue; later in Smith's cigar store on South Center Street; also for Miles Pearman and the Mekow cigar store on Center Street. At seventeen years of age he was a clerk in the store of Arndt & Gumpert at 181 El Dorado Street. Thirty-three years ago he entered the shoe business in Stockton, his first employer being John Garwood and for twenty years the store was located at 324 East Main Street. On August 1, 1909, he organized the Campbell & Gealey Shoe Company with R. W. Gealey as partner; later Mr. Gealey sold his interest to his brother, J. W. Gealey. The first store was located at 309 East Main Street and four years ago it was moved to 339 East Main Street. Campbell & Gealey are leaders in their line and year by year have gained prestige, always keeping their stock up-to-date and carrying only the best lines of shoes manufactured.

On April 23, 1901, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Annie E. Donegan, born in Jacksonville, Ore., and they are the parents of five children: Charles F., Jr., Hubert G., Kenneth E., Margaret and Florilla A. Mr. Campbell is one of the organizers of the Stockton Midway Oil Company whose field is in Kern County, and is secretary and treasurer of the company. He is a charter member of the Stockton Knights of Columbus and was grand knight for one term and for the past twelve years has been financial secretary; he has also been a delegate to the grand lodge; he is a member of the Young Men's Institute, has passed through all the chairs of that organization, and belongs to the Stockton Progressive Business Men's Club.

REDWOOD W. FISHER.—A lifelong resident of San Joaquin County, who as a farmer and dairyman has been very successful and attained a place of prominence in his locality is Redwood W. Fisher, the owner of a fine dairy ranch four miles west of Ripon. He was born near Lathrop, Cal., August 25, 1889, the second son of William R. and Jennie (White) Fisher.

A pioneer rancher, William R. Fisher was born in Providence, R. I., in 1847, and about 1862 came to California and located in San Joaquin County, where he and his brother, Morton C. Fisher, were active in the reclamation work on Roberts Island during the early days. There were three children in the family, all of whom survive the parents: John White Fisher resides in San Francisco and is associated with the Fiske Rubber Company; Redwood W. is the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Percy Hollingsworth Burns resides in Berkeley, Cal. The father passed away at the Fisher home in Stockton, February, 1917, and the mother survived until April 9, 1922, when she died, leaving a large estate, of which our subject is administrator.

Redwood W. Fisher was reared and educated in Stockton, where he attended the El Dorado school. He took up the study of the clarinet and at eight years of age became a member of the Stockton boys' band, under the leadership of E. B. Condy; later he became a professional musician and followed it for fifteen years in Stockton and vicinity.

In April, 1913, Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Laura Inez Hutchinson, a daughter of Frank and Mary Ellen (Nutt) Hutchinson, prominent citizens of Ripon, whose sketch is also found in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are the parents of four children: Frances Inez; William Redwood; Janette White; and Lizette Warner. Before turning his attention to ranching, Mr. Fisher was associated with his brother in running a bicycle store in Stockton, which they operated for five years. In 1914, Mr. Fisher purchased forty acres of bare land west of Ripon which he has developed into one of the best and most profitable dairy ranches in the county. Mr. Fisher is a Republican in politics and serves as a trustee of the San Joaquin school district southwest of Ripon and is counted a leader in district affairs.

MRS. ALICE LASELL HURD.—A well known resident and general agriculturist of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County, Mrs. Alice Lasell Hurd was born on the old Norton homestead, purchased in 1862 by her father. She is the daughter of Oscar O. and Maria J. (Elliott) Norton, the former a native of Schulyer County, N. Y., born January 1, 1832 and the latter a native of New Hampshire born October 8, 1836. Grandfather Willis W. Norton was also a native of New York and he was a schoolteacher and farmer; he passed away in 1884 at the age of eighty-



W R Fisher

two years, and Grandmother Norton passed away three years later at the age of eighty-three years.

Oscar O. Norton was the second oldest in a family of seven children and was reared on a farm in New York until the age of nineteen, attending school in the winter, and going two years to Starkey Seminary. When nineteen years old he went to work for himself, teaching school. In 1854 he went to Illinois, where he taught school and worked at the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in New York. In 1859 he came to California, going on a visit to his old home first, then taking passage at New York City on the steamer Star of the West; on the Pacific side he took the Golden Age, arriving in San Francisco, July 15, 1859. He came immediately to Stockton and obtained work in the harvest fields and worked until he purchased his first property from Thomas F. Smith, which was located about ten miles from Stockton and they farmed in partnership until Mr. Norton bought him out. In 1865 he bought an added eighty acres, and in 1872 eighty more, making 320 acres. His next purchase was the property, a portion of which is now the home place of Mrs. Hurd, in 1880, consisting of 160 acres. The following year, Mr. Norton, erected a handsome residence and carried on general farming, raising grain and stock and also planted about eight acres to vineyard, this being one of the first commercial vineyards in the county. He became one of the leading farmers of his locality and his home was one that attracted the attention of the passers-by.

Mr. Norton was a member of Lodi Grange, No. 92, and also of the Congregational Church at that place. On October 4, 1860, he was married to Miss Maria J. Elliott, daughter of Edmund and Sarah Elliott, who crossed the plains in 1859. The ox-team train in front of the Elliott train was burned by the Indians and many of its members came on to California with the Elliott train. Alice E., the subject of this review, and Arthur L. now residing in Southern California are the surviving members of a family of three children. The father passed away on April 28, 1909, at the age of seventy-seven years and the mother at the age of seventy-six on December 31, 1912.

Alice E. Norton attended the old red school house south of Lodi until she was thirteen yars old, then to Lodi and finished her education at Mills College at Oakland. On January 1, 1885, she was married to Alvah S. Lasell, born at St. Albans, Vt., on October 26, 1856, a son of Smith and Sarah Lasell. In 1875 Mr. Lasell came to California and for six years was employed as miller with the Sperry Flour Company at Stockton; in 1888 he moved to Santa Cruz County and conducted a lumber mill between San Jose and Soquel; then as Mrs. Lasell's father became unable to handle his ranch, they moved there and conducted it until Mr. Norton's death. When the estate was divided by Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Lasell received forty-five acres with the buildings as her share. Mr. and Mrs. Lasell were the parents of one son, Lester Norton Lasell, who is residing on ten acres of the old Norton place. He married Lillian Widerey and they have three children—Donald W., Marion Alvah, and Lois Ellen. Mr. Lasell was a trustee of the Live Oak school board and was instrumental in securing the erection of the present school building; he was also an active member of the Almond Grower's Association and fraternally was a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias of Stockton. Mr. Lasell died in 1917.

In 1919, Mrs. Lasell was united in marriage with Clarence W. Hurd, a son of Charles Hurd. A splendid, new residence was completed on her ranch in August, 1920. The ranch has sixteen acres in vineyard, nine of which is in full bearing and ten acres are devoted to alfalfa. Mrs. Hurd is a Republican and a member of the Lodi Woman's Club and is a past noble grand of the Rebekahs of Lodi.

JOHN CULVER HAMMOND.—The history of a community is best told in the lives of its citizens, and when these citizens are men of forceful character, progressive and public spirited, giving of the best of their lives not alone to the upbuilding of their own fortunes but to the establishment and maintenance of enterprises calculated to advance the general welfare of those about them, then indeed is such a career worthy of a place in the highest type of citizenship. Such qualities and characteristics have distinguished the life of John Culver Hammond, who came to California with his parents in 1864 and grew to manhood in San Joaquin County and who has proved a dominant force in the upbuilding of this commonwealth and the development of the county.

A descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent American families, dating back to 1634 when Elizabeth Hammond, her son Benjamin, and three daughters landed in Boston Sept. 18, 1634 on the ship Griffin, John Culver Hammond was born in North Abington, Plymouth County, Mass., on October 19, 1865, a son of George and Susanna (Shaw) Hammond. Grandfather Benjamin Hammond was a farmer in the vicinity of North Abington, Mass., and influential in that community. The father, George Hammond, was born in Carver, Mass., on June 21, 1815, and his wife was born in North Abington, Mass., on April 21, 1816. George Hammond came to California by the Panama route in the spring of 1864 settling at Lockeford, San Joaquin County, where he engaged in farming on a quarter section of land which he purchased, and on which he made his home until his death at the age of eighty-nine years. George Hammond's first marriage united him with Susanna Shaw, who passed away on November 29, 1874, and they were the parents of eight children, namely: Delia Marcella Hammond, the oldest daughter, was born in North Abington, Mass., on May 30, 1836 and was married to Dr. Dean J. Locke and they had thirteen children, Luther J., Ada, Horace Mann, Nathaniel H, Ida, May, William W., Hannah, John Calvin, Edward, Eunice, George, and Theresa. Mrs. Locke is still living in Lockeford. The second daughter, Susan Lucretia Hammond was born in North Abington, Mass., on January 13, 1839, and married George Shipley Locke, a brother of Dean J. Locke and they had eleven children, Sarah, A. J., Elmer Hammond, George Franklin, Wallace H., Almy, Lilla, John G., Mertice, Franklin H., and Almy G. Roland G. Hammond, the eldest son, was born at North Abington, Mass., on May 18, 1842, came with his parents to California and farmed near Lockeford until his death in 1901. He married Miss Rebecca Taylor in 1876 and they were the parents of six children; Alice Edna, Alberta Josephine, George, Estella May, Ina Pearl, and Nellie. Josiah Shaw Hammond was born at North Abington, Mass., on September 10, 1842, was

graduated from the San Jose State Normal School in 1868 and from Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, in 1873 and is now practicing his profession at Butte, Montana. He married Miss Ann Eliza Simpson, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and they have six children, Emma Louise, Kate T., Hattie, Delia, Nelson, and Benjamin. Horace Alfred Hammond, the third son, was born at North Abington, Mass., on August 7, 1847, resides in Oakland, Cal., and is an engineer. His first marriage occurred on April 7, 1880, and united him with Miss Dolly McGregor, a native of San Francisco, who died in Oakland in 1884, leaving one child, Amy Evelyn. His second marriage united him with Miss Anna Elizabeth Harges. Hannah Sturtevant Hammond, the third daughter, was born December 12, 1849, and married Thomas B. Geffroy, who passed away in San Joaquin County. Mrs. Geffroy resides at Lodi and is the mother of seven children, Mabel, Carrie, Bertha, Arthur, Richard, Susie, and Amy. Clara Cobb Hammond, the fourth daughter, was born in North Abington, Mass., on November 8, 1853; on January 24, 1872, she married Rev. Orville Allen Ross, of Uxbridge, Mass., and they were the parents of eight children, Nettie Taylor being the only child living.

John Culver Hammond, the subject of this review and the youngest child of George Hammond's family, came with his parents to San Joaquin County in 1864 and was reared and educated at Lockeford. Previous to his death, George Hammond, the father, had sold a portion of his quarter section to his son Roland, but John Culver later leased this from his brother and engaged in general farming on the quarter section. John Culver received thirty-seven acres from his father's estate, which was grain land; he has since added to this until he now has ninety-five acres all in vineyard and the house in which he lives was built by his father in 1867.

The marriage of Mr. Hammond occurred in Lockeford on September 21, 1882, and united him with Miss Lucie Jane Coil, a native of Lincoln, Ill., born on December 25, 1864, a daughter of James Anderson and Mary Eliza Coil, both natives of De Witt County, Ill. They were the parents of three children, Mrs. Hammond being the oldest. Charles C. Coil is a merchant of Lockeford, and Myrtle is Mrs. Frank Hill of Fresno, Cal. Mrs. Hammond came to California with her parents in 1874 and received her education in the Lockeford schools. Her father passed away at the age of seventy-nine, while her mother died at the age of thirty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond are the parents of five children, as follows: Horace Coil Hammond married Miss Lena Dudley and they are the parents of one son, John C. H. C. is an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Oakland; Alice Ethel married Dr. Phillip Petch, a native of Humboldt County, Cal., now practicing medicine in Oakland and they are the parents of one son, Phillip, Jr; Myrtle Coil is a graduate nurse at the Stanford Hospital; James Anderson resides at home with his parents. On August 13, 1917, he entered the service of his country as a private and was sent to Camp Tanforan, Cal., in Battery B, 144th Field Artillery, 40th Division, known as the California Grizzlies. He remained at Camp Tanforan until October of 1917 when he was sent to Camp Kearney where he remained until August 2, 1918 and in August 15 of that year left New York for France. He trained first at Poitiers; then was sent to Bordeaux and after the armistice was signed was at Claremont-Ferrand, near Lyons, France, his foreign service covering the period from August 15, 1918, to January 3, 1919. Returning to the United States and California, he was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, when he returned to his home in Lockeford. Clara Cobb Hammond, the youngest child is now Mrs. Charles Utterback residing at Christian Colony and they are the parents of two children, Charles, Jr., and Marjorie Jane. In politics, Mr. Hammond is a Republican, and fraternally is a past grand of the Odd Fellows, while Mrs. Hammond is a past noble grand of the Live Oak Lodge of Rebekahs, The family have been identified with the upbuilding of Lockeford and have been factors in movements for the betterment of the social and moral conditions of the people.

AUGUST J. ZITLAU.—A prominent young banker of Stockton whose rise in the financial world has been rapid, due entirely to his ability and initiative, is August J. Zitlau, vice-president of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank, Stockton, successors to the Farmers & Merchants Bank. A man of marked ability, he is eminently qualified for the important post he occupies and already he has become an important factor in the banking circles of the community. A native son of California, Mr. Zitlau was born at Oakland March 18, 1886, the son of August F. and Catherine (Orth) Zitlau, well-known residents of Oakland. The father came to San Francisco in the early days from his native land, Germany, and for many years has been engaged in the flour milling business. Mrs. Zitlau, also a native of Germany, came to this country when a child, her marriage to Mr. Zitlau occuring in New York and they came to California on their honeymoon.

August J. Zitlau attended the Oakland public schools and graduated from the Oakland high school, and displaying a decided bent for journalism, he entered the newspaper field, first on the reportorial staff of the Oakland Tribune, and later with its advertising department. Here he remained for five years, a period that was of great value in its broadening view, and then accepted a position with the Anglo-California Trust Company of San Francisco. Fortunate in his association with this great financial institution, he gained a thorough grounding in the banking business, learning all of its details as well as accumulating a broad, comprehensive knowledge of the financial world and its operations. In 1913 Mr. Zitlau came to Stockton, becoming the assistant cashier of the Commercial & Savings Bank, resigning there in June, 1919, to become cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, a post he handled so efficiently and constructively that when the bank merger with the Sacramento interests was made in the summer of 1920, he was appointed to the vice-presidency of this great financial institution.

On November 8, 1916, Mr. Zitlau was married to Miss Marjorie Littlehale, a native daughter of Stockton, and they are the parents of a little girl, Jane. Prominent in fraternal circles, Mr. Zitlau is a member of San Joaquin Lodge No. 19 F. & A. M. Stockton Chapter 28 R. A. M., Stockton Commandery, K. T., and Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Oakland and belongs to the Yosemite Club, the Stockton Golf and Country Club, and is a charter member of the Stockton Den of Lions, being treasurer of this organization.



A. J. Zittau.

MRS. ISABELLA SHERIDAN.—The earliest recollections of Mrs. Isabella Sheridan are associated with the crossing of the plains to California, where she has resided since she was four years old. She was born in Linn County, Mo., on April 15, 1848, the daughter of Solomon and Phoebe Epperly, her father a pioneer farmer of that state. Leaving Missouri with a span of horses and two oxen on the 14th day of April, 1852, the family came over the Sierra Nevada mountains by what is known as the Silver Lake route, and arrived in California on August 26, 1852. They settled at Vulcano and two years later at a point about two miles west of Lockeford near the old brick church, which still stands; there Mrs. Epperly bought out a claim and as there was no house on the place, the family lived in a tent until the father could build a house, which he did by cutting down trees, the logs were split and a flat surface hewed on one side of the log with a broad-ax. There were no nails to be had, and the logs were held together with wooden pegs, and the house was constructed eighteen feet square. For two years the family lived in this house with only a dirt floor; then a wooden floor was put in. Clearing his quarter section of land was laborious and slow, there being a thick undergrowth of chaparral and scrub oak, but it was finally accomplished. Solomon Epperly lived to be eighty-five years old, the mother passing away at the age of sixty-nine. They were the parents of nine children: Hawkins is living at the age of ninety years; Patience is eighty-eight years old; Frank, Zeralda, Evelyn, Elizabeth, Julia, Isabella, our subject, and Rebecca, only three now living.

Dr. D. J. Locke, Mr. Holman and D. J. Staples erected a schoolhouse one mile west of Lockeford made of canvas with benches made out of logs flattened on one side and in this schoolhouse Isabella Epperly started to school at the age of six years, with Mr. Wheelock as teacher, the school term covering a period of about three months out of each year. About the time of the Civil War the Octagon schoolhouse was built, so-called because of its octagonal shape.

Isabella Epperly made her home with her parents until her marriage on August 20, 1865, to Frank Sheridan, a son of William and Sarah Sheridan, his father a native of Ireland, where he passed away. Frank Sheridan came to California with his sister across the plains in 1852 from Missouri, where they had first settled upon reaching the United States. He received his education at Merced Falls, Cal., and grew to young manhood on a ranch and consequently he became interested in the stock business and followed the butcher business as a livelihood. Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan spent one year in Lockeford; then they moved to Snelling where Mr. Sheridan conducted a butcher shop for eleven years; then they moved to Turlock and Mr. Sheridan engaged in the same line of business. In 1878 the family moved back to Lockeford and Mr. Sheridan ran a meat market until he passed away in 1897. They were the parents of seven children: the first one died in infancy; Caroline Louise is Mrs. W. L. Young of Lockeford; Anna Josephine is Mrs. Stamper of San Francisco; Katherine May is Mrs. Hartwell of Tracy; Cora Belle is Mrs. Winkleman of San Francisco; Frank died in 1899; Emelda is Mrs. Craig of Fresno. Mr. Sheridan was a member of the old Workman Lodge of Lockeford. Mrs. Sheridan is the second oldest pioneer living in Lockeford today and it has been her good fortune to see the improvements and developments of the county and state from a wilderness to its present prosperity.

JAMES J. HAYES.—A successful business man who is also an experienced horticulturist, and who in both undertakings has displayed ability as a systematic manager, is James J. Hayes, who was a successful contractor and builder in Stockton for about twenty-five years. He was born at Swanton, Wayne County, Pa., on February 26, 1854, a son of Timothy and Julia (Carey) Hayes. The father was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1811 and saw service in the War of 1812. He was second cousin to President Hayes. The mother came from old Pennsylvania-Dutch stock and was the mother of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, twelve of whom are still living. The father also served in the Mexican War and all through the Civil War was commander of the Army of the Potomac. He died aged 109, having rounded out a full life.

When James J. Hayes was eleven years of age he ran away from home and made his way to California where he joined his uncle, Colonel Thomas Hayes, who was at one time in command of Fremont's army and during 1864 he raised a company of men to join the southern forces and James J. Hayes joined them. Poncho Vallejo, son of Ex-Governor Vallejo, furnished about 200 horses for this company and they started out from San Francisco on their journey south; at Fort Yuma they were captured by Colonel Miles after crossing the Colorado River at Yuma. Bribing the guard with whiskey, they crossed the line as immigrants, but the news soon reached Colonel Miles who went after them and captured the entire company and sent them back to San Francisco on the sloop of war, St. Mary, where they were held prisoners of war for ninety days. James J. Hayes lived with his uncle until he passed away in 1868, then he took up the trade of ship carpenter and in 1887 settled in Stockton, where he engaged in the contracting business until about ten years ago. He built many of the older and larger buildings here.

The marriage of Mr. Hayes occurred in France in 1890 and united him with Miss Mary Parsaul, a native of Canada, born of French parents and who had gone to France to complete her musical education and there the young people met and were married. They are the parents of one daughter, Ethel, now the wife of S. D. Hewlett, manager of J. W. Galway & Company, and they have a daughter, Babe Hayes Hewlett, a graduate in June, 1923, of Stockton high school and a girl of fine literary talent. During twenty-two years spent in traveling, Mr. Hayes was a United States deputy marshal and it was during one of his trips to the district of Normandy, France, for the ship company that he was married to Miss Parsaul. Mr. Hayes is a member of the National Builders Trade Council and politically is a Democrat. He owns a sixteen-acre ranch devoted to orchard and alfalfa which has been developed into a very fine home place. He has always been a chicken fancier and was one of the organizers of the first poultry association in Stockton. He is still raising show birds and has some that he has exhibited at all the poultry shows in the state and taken prizes.

WILLIAM WESLEY FITZGERALD, M. D.—One of the most representative citizens of San Joaquin County who has made a name for himself as a physician and surgeon and who is also widely known as the pioneer in the English walnut industry of the county, is W. W. Fitzgerald of Stockton. A native son, he was born on a ranch about seven miles east of the city on June 1, 1868, the son of the pioneer, Philip Fitzgerald, a native of New Jersey but who was reared in Indiana from early boyhood and there followed farming until he set out for California in 1850, and arrived in Stockton in 1851, after having traveled for months behind slow-moving oxen. He first tried his luck at mining, then engaged in freighting to the mines from Stockton with ox teams. As he prospered in hauling supplies to the mining camps he bought land in the vicinity of Linden and there he set out one of the first vineyards, consisting of ten acres, in the county. As he had demonstrated that grapes would grow successfully here he enlarged his vineyard to thirty acres. In the early days prices were very good for wine grapes and the value of land increased in proportion when it was found that it would grow trees and vines. Philip Fitzgerald was twice married: his first wife was Miss Jane Kindle and a native of Wisconsin. They had five children: William W.; Emily; Josephine; Albert and Ottie. His second marriage with Miss Dora Hoffman resulted in the birth of three children: James W., Mark, and Clarence. Both parents of Dr. Fitzgerald are now deceased.

W. W. Fitzgerald attended the public schools of San Joaquin County, finishing with a course in the Stockton Business College. Desiring to become a physician he entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia and in due time received his M. D. degree, then he followed his profession in Philadelphia for a time. Upon the death of his father in 1895, he returned to Stockton and soon was recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons in the county, his practice taking him to almost every section of it, and for years he remained active as a leader in professional circles. During the years of his active practice he had associated with him at different times four young physicians, all of whom have become prominent in the profession. For many years Dr. Fitzgerald was surgeon for the Southern Pacific.

While acting as railroad surgeon Dr. Fitzgerald made frequent visits to Southern California, and being a keen observer as to the possibilities of the soil and climate of San Joaquin County, having been reared on a ranch, he concluded that soft shell walnuts would thrive here. He brought scions of the various kinds of English walnuts from the South and grafted them on to the black walnut trees in various parts of the county to test out both climatic and soil conditions. After several years' careful scientific experimental work he selected the Eureka and Payne varieties as the best suited to the local conditions and in 1909 he set out one of the very first commercial English walnut groves in the county, consisting of sixty acres, four and one-half miles southeast of Lodi. Still continuing his experimental work he demonstrated that the climatic conditions were ideal for the culture of walnuts as the trade winds from the ocean which follow the Bay to Stockton cool the hot air of the locality and enables the nuts to fill and mature. These two species named are hardy, uniform in size and command the highest prices in the markets of the East. After experimenting for about five years Dr. Fitzgerald set out his first grove in 1909, and one of 100 acres on Cherokee Lane in 1915.

After many years of professional work Dr. Fitzgerald retired in 1918. Having been the pioneer in the walnut growing industry in San Joaquin County, others have followed in his footsteps until the industry is now looked upon as becoming one of the principal horticultural projects in this section. Always willing to help others who are following his lead, his counsel is often sought by those contemplating the planting of English walnut groves; and besides he has been contributing to various journals on the subject of walnut growing and culture, also has given many lectures. In 1915 he was asked to address the American Pomological Society at its meeting in Berkeley on this subject. From a hobby the growing of walnuts has become a very profitable commercial enterprise with Dr. Fitzgerald and he is a member of the California Walnut Growers Association.

Dr. Fitzgerald was united in marriage on September 8, 1914, with Miss Dorothy Eproson, a native daughter, born at Milton, and she shares with her husband the good will and esteem of all who know them. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M.; Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; Stockton Council No. 10, R. & S. M.; Stockton Commandery, K. T.; and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. in San Francisco; he also belongs to Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and the Iroquois Tribe of Red Men. Taking his career from any standpoint it shows that Dr. Fitzgerald has been a benefactor in professional, commercial and horticultural circles and is entitled to the commendation of his fellow citizens who hold him in high esteem.

JAMES A. BARR.—High on the list of educators who have achieved marked success in their calling is found the name of James A. Barr, a man of fine intellectual attainments and executive ability who has devoted many years to the furtherance of the high standards of the state's educational system and has also found time in his busy life for much public service work. A native of Kentucky, Mr. Barr first saw the light of day in a log cabin near Union Star, Breckinridge County, on July 19, 1863. His parents were Henry Harrison and Susan Mary (Moorman) Barr, now deceased, and they were both born in the Blue Grass State. Leaving their Kentucky home the family went to Illinois and from there to Missouri, continuing their westward migration to California in 1875. They settled at Collegeville, San Joaquin County, and there the father farmed for three years, then removed to Stockton with his family.

The only child in the Barr family, James A. Barr, was twelve years old when his parents arrived in California. For a time he attended the rural school at Collegeville, and then for a year and a half he was in the Stockton high school. He was obliged to go to work early in life but his ambition for an education never wavered and he educated himself by long hours of study at night, after his day's work was over. His first employment was as office boy in an employment agency on Center Street, Stockton, where he received ten dollars a month; next he was with the Pacific Bakery for two years, getting fifteen dollars a month the first year and twenty-five dollars the second year, arising at four o'clock Sunday morn-



W. W. Fitzgerald M. D.

ings to deliver baked beans to the customers. For a time he worked in a grocery store, all the while saving his money, and he was then able to attend the Stockton Business College for six months, Fisher R. Clarke being at the head of the school.

After he had received a teacher's certificate, Mr. Barr started out with a horse and buggy, looking for a position, and after driving three or four days through the country up into Calaveras and Amador counties, he was assigned to the Julian district school in Amador County, sixty dollars a month being the salary of country teachers at that time. His second school was in the Clements district, and the next year he was elected principal of the Jefferson school in Stockton. After four years there he became principal of the Fremont school, but after teaching there only three months he was elected to the office of city superintendent of schools of Stockton, holding this important post for twenty years, from 1891 to 1911, continuously, probably a record in California schools. An enthusiast in all matters relating to educational activities, during this long term of service Mr. Barr left the imprint of his high ideals on the public school system of Stockton, wisely shaping its policies and progress.

Shortly after severing his connection with the schools of Stockton, Mr. Barr was elected to the secretaryship of the California Teachers' Association, helping to organize this body. He took up his residence at Oakland and after one year in office he was honored by election to the office of Director of Congresses, to take charge of the conventions to be held at San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. This was a most important position and Mr. Barr fulfilled its duties with great success, serving for four years, and being the means of additional thousands of visitors attending the Exposition. He made several trips across the continent, visiting many states and interviewing big, influential men. Through Mr. Barr's efforts 928 conventions were held in San Francisco during the Exposition, more than twice as many as were held in St. Louis, and four times as many as were held in Chicago during its exposition. A postage stamp campaign was also used by Mr. Barr in his publicity work, 750,000 letters being sent out, $13,000 being spent for postage. At present he is assistant secretary of the California Teachers' Association, the duties of the office requiring his spending a part of the time in San Francisco, the remainder being spent at his Stockton home, looking after his business interests here.

Mr. Barr's marriage united him with Miss Julia Inez Mann, a native daughter of Stockton, whose father, Stephen H. Mann, was a pioneer gold miner of the state, and who lived to the fine old age of ninety-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are the parents of two children: James A., Jr., and Doris, and the family make their home at 105 East Magnolia Street, Stockton. Public spirited and loyally interested in the commercial as well as the educational progress of the community, some twenty years ago Mr. Barr developed the plan on which the Chamber of Commerce of Stockton was based, giving much of his time to its organization and helping in increasing the membership in a week's campaign from twenty to 600. He is past noble grand of Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., past chief patriarch of Parker Encampment, and belongs to the Stockton Elks and the California School Masters' Club.

Almost every man has some hobby and Professor Barr has one of the most interesting that one could imagine. For forty years he has been making a study of Indian life as found in San Joaquin County and he has collected the largest assortment of Indian implements from that region to be found anywhere. In that collection is found an assortment of 157 Obsidian curved knives, the largest collection of its kind in the possession of an individual in the U. S. He has pipes, beads, clay-balls, arrow and spear heads, etc. He has studied Indian lore and is an authority on the history of the Indians of early days. Besides this he has been gathering data and tabulating same, of historical topics of almost every description; and to top it all he has a large collection of unmounted photographs covering the development of the city, county and industrial life. This work has taken Mr. Barr years to gather, tabulate and index, but it means much to the coming generations who may have an opportunity to enjoy this wonderful collection in a museum that may possibly be erected by some public-spirited citizen of Stockton.

THOMAS B. PARKER.—Well known throughout San Joaquin County, Thomas B. Parker is a representative of best ideals of citizenship and progressive enterprise, and is one of the extensive farmers of the county, having a fine estate of 150 acres, one and a half miles east of Lockeford, a portion of the ranch settled by his father in the early '50s. A native Californian, he was born on his father's ranch in San Joaquin County, October 22, 1862, a son of Thomas B. and Margaret (Givens) Parker, both natives of Hopkinsville, Ky., and in early days moved to Missouri and located in Henry County. The father first came to California in 1850 and engaged in the stock business, but two years later returned to Missouri, where he remained for a time. Then he brought his family across the plains in 1854, driving the cattle, while his family came behind as a part of a large emigrant train. Settling in the northwestern part of San Joaquin County, Mr. Parker bought a squatter's right to 320 acres, but afterward had to pay the railroad for it. On a portion of this ranch our subject is living today. The father passed away when Thomas B. was about a year old and his mother afterwards married M. E. Bryant.

Thomas B. Parker had very little opportunity for schooling, but the education he received was while attending the Athearn school, then located on the Mokelumne River bottom, and the Mackville and Elliott schools. When he was nineteen years old he left home and went to Mason Valley, Nev., where he worked for Mason, of Miller & Lux, Mason being the head of the Nevada ranch. He then returned to Lockeford and worked on various ranches for three or four years.

Here the first marriage of Mr. Parker occured at Lockeford at the old Parker home on May 8, 1884, and united him with Miss Margaret Atwood, a native of Logansport, Ind., who had come to California on a visit and met and married Mr. Parker. They were the parents of two children: Roy met death by accident at the age of fourteen, and Edith died when twenty-two years old. Mrs. Parker passed away in January, 1920, from influenza. His second marriage occurred on August 7, 1920, and united him with Mrs. Ossie (Wade) Holmes, a native of Morton, Miss., a daughter of Lafayette and Susan (Lingle) Wade, who were plantation

owners in the rich delta land of the Mississippi River. Her parents are of Scotch-Irish descent and Mrs. Parker is one of the younger children. A brother, John W. Wade, is judge of the Circuit Court, first division, at Little Rock, Ark., and takes an active part in politics. After his first marriage, Mr. Parker continued to live on the old home place of 320 acres which his father had acquired so many years ago; of the original tract, he now owns 150 acres. While the old home buildings are still standing, Mr. Parker has built a fine, modern residence, where he and his wife reside. About 20 years ago Mr. Parker and W. R. McGary purchased the Buck Springs Ranch of 440 acres in San Joaquin County. Later Mr. McGary sold out to Ed Harris of Stockton. Politically Mr. Parker is Democrat and fraternally is affiliated with Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. Mr. Parker's farming and stock-raising operations are conducted upon a large scale and he has been identified with this line of enterprise ever since launching into his active career.

MRS. MARY DOWNING BRADDOCK.—A pioneer woman of San Joaquin County, whose father first came to California in 1850 across the plains, is Mrs. Mary Downing Braddock. She was born at Fort Scott, Kans., a daughter of William and Martha (Butts) Downing, both natives of Tennessee, who were raised near Missouri. William Downing crossed the plains with pack mules and mined in Calaveras County for two years when he returned to his home in Missouri and moved his family to Fort Scott, Kans., where he farmed for a year; then in 1863 he crossed the plains a second time with ox teams via the Salt Lake route, arriving at Sacramento on September 2, 1863; he located near Brighton, Sacramento County, where two of his brothers lived; then removed with his family to San Joaquin County locating on the ranch known as the McComas place on Cherokee Lane; there he remained for two years, then removed to Santa Clara County and located at Evergreen where he farmed for one year. He then returned to Lockeford and purchased a quarter-section of land and engaged in farming that place for five years; then removed to Butte County and lived near Biggs until 1895, preempting a quarter section of Government land. Nine children were born to this pioneer couple: Martitia, James W., Mrs. Lydia Woods and Rufus are deceased; Mrs. Mary Braddock, our subject; John, deceased; Mrs. Ida Hersam, of Berkeley; Robert J. resides in Hanford, Cal.; Mrs. Lulu DeWitt of Portersville, Cal. The father passed away aged seventy-four, and the mother at the age of eighty years.

On March 27, 1879, at Biggs, Cal., Miss Mary Downing was united in marriage with D. W. Braddock, a native of Ohio, and a son of Josiah C. Braddock. Mr. Braddock received his education in Ohio and after coming to California in 1869 attended the San Francisco Normal School. He was teaching school at Biggs where he met and married Miss Downing. He was county superintendent of schools of Butte County for eight years and after removing to Stockton he was principal of the Jefferson school for ten years; he also owned a fruit ranch near Gridley in Butte County, and in 1895 the family moved to their present home located at 427 East Lindsay Street where they have since resided. Four children have been born to them; Charles resides in San Francisco; David, Grace and George all reside in Stockton. Mr. Braddock has been engaged in the real estate business in Stockton for the past fifteen years; he and his wife are stanch Democrats. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is a Knights Templar Mason, while Mrs. Braddock is a member of the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the auxiliary of the California Society of Pioneers.

JOHN FREDERICK STARK.—An honored name on the list of esteemed citizens of San Joaquin County was that of John Frederick Stark. He came to the county in 1883, and throughout the remainder of his life his interests were associated vitally with those of his adopted state. He lent his support to the educational, moral and social progress of his locality and his influence was always to be found on the side of the general welfare. He was born at Kiel, Germany, March 11, 1855, of German parents, who were farmer folk, and John Frederick was taught to work while still a young boy. He learned the carpenter's trade and spent twenty-six years of his life in his native country, when he decided to seek broader opportunities in the new world. He arrived in America in 1881 and first settled in Davenport, Iowa, where he spent two years, then removed to Stockton, Cal., and soon found work on the William and Bixler ranch on Union Island. He followed his trade and engaged in farming at the same time for about one year; then he rented a large tract of land and began his farming operations, which have proven successful. He bought his first land in 1901, which he developed into the home place, which he brought to a high state of cultivation. For three years Mr. Stark was assisted in his extensive farming operations by his cousin, August Stark, then the latter moved to Texas, where he died in July, 1922.

On February 27, 1888, Mr. Stark was married in Stockton to Miss Louise Elbrecht, a native of Bielefeld, Germany, born August 25, 1866, a daughter of Frederick and Amelia (Meier) Albrecht, well-to-do German farmers. Mrs. Stark accompanied her sister, Mrs. Lena Kuckuk, to California in 1887, arriving in Stockton on Christmas Day of that same year. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stark: William became the manager of the large ranch after his father's death and was so engaged until his death on November 7, 1918, aged twenty-nine years; Julius, deceased in infancy; Fred, Jr., was also engaged in ranching on the home place until he passed away on November 14, 1918, aged twenty-seven; Margaret Dorothea is a graduate of the public schools and is at home with her mother; Louise, now Mrs. J. P. Murray, has one son, John Stark Murray; Herbert died in infancy; Elinor is at home; Theodore, a graduate of the public schools and of the College of Commerce, has charge of the ranch work for his mother and is successfully handling same; Minnie, a graduate of the College of Commerce, is the bookkeeper for the extensive ranching operations of her mother; Carl is a student. Mr. Stark added to his original purchase of land in 1901 until at the time of his death on November 25, 1917, he had accumulated 1,500 acres of choice Delta land. Mr. and Mrs. Stark were always interested in the affairs of the Lutheran Church of Stockton and for many years Mr. Stark served as school trustee of the Union Island school district and in his political faith was a stanch Republican. He was a public-spirited citizen, favoring every movement calculated to improve his locality and advance the interests of the state.



J. Fred Stark.

JOHN EDWARD JORY.—Born in the same district in which he now resides, John Edward Jory, since reaching manhood's estate has been prominent and public-spirited. He was born on a ranch a half mile south of the Harmony Grove schoolhouse on February 24, 1875, a son of James and Elizabeth (Tretheway) Jory, the parents both natives of Cornwall, England. The father, James Jory, came to California when he was eighteen years old, going direct to Contra Costa County where he worked in the coal mines until 1874, then he came to the Harmony Grove district, San Joaquin County and obtained work with Heath & Boody. The following year, 1875, he bought the home place, which, at that time, was heavily covered with timber. From time to time he acquired more land until he had 540 acres which he cleared and farmed to grain. The mother, Elizabeth Tretheway, was the daughter of John Tretheway, who was born in Cornwall, England, and came to the United States in 1868. He located near Harmony Grove Church, raised grain and as he succeeded he became the owner of valuable property in San Joaquin County. The children born to James and Elizabeth Jory are: James Alfred of Fruitvale; Nellie, married George Harris of Stockton; John Edward; Walter; Susan is the wife of C. F. Faber of Harmony Grove; Bessie is Mrs. Winfield Ryland of Stockton; Bertha is Mrs. William Biddick also of Stockton; Lila is Mrs. Earl Bruml of Modesto; and Edna married Albert Beckman of Stockton. Mr. Jory, after many years of active work at ranching sold off part of his ranch to his son in 1906 and moved to Stockton with his wife and is now living retired.

John Edward Jory received the greater part of his schooling at the Harmony Grove school, and after his school days were over he began preparations for his future. In 1898 he went to Dawson, N. W. Territory, where he spent four years working for wages and prospecting, then returned to California with about $5,000 he had saved and located at Tracy where he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific as foreman of the car shops, being located at Tracy most of the following six years. With the money he had made in Alaska he bought from an uncle the old Tretheway ranch of 187 acres and set twenty-five acres to vines; later he was able to purchase 176 acres of the old home place for which he paid $14,080. With characteristic thrift and industry, inherited from his forebears, he improved twenty acres of his land, setting eight acres to vines, and sold this for $500 per acre. In 1919 he bought 160 acres east of his home place and sold it at a good profit; he also bought seventy acres of the old Farley ranch about two years ago. Mr. Jory bought the 160-acre ranch for $10,000, and not long afterwards sold it for $26,600, thus showing the rapid increase in land values in San Joaquin County. Mr. Jory has recently developed thirty acres of his ranch, planting ten acres to vineyard and eight acres to alfalfa with the intention of putting it on the market. He has farmed as much as 800 acres and was equipped with the necessary machinery for handling grain on an extensive scale, but during the World War, he disposed of all of his machinery and now only farms in a small way, owning and operating but 130 acres altogether, which he has improved with a modern home.

At Lockeford on June 25, 1902, Mr. Jory was united in marriage with Miss Mary Inglis, a daughter of Alexander and Jeanette (Wilson) Inglis, both natives of Scotland. Her father was reared in Scotland, and during his young manhood followed occupation of gardener. Mrs. Jory is the sixth child in a family of ten children, four having been born before the family left Scotland. The father brought his family direct to San Joaquin County, at the present time resides about one mile west of Lockeford. Mrs. Jory received her preliminary education in the Lockeford school; later taking a teacher's course in the San Jose State Normal School; after graduating she returned to San Joaquin County and taught in the Dry Creek school and the Lockeford school until her marriage to Mr. Jory. They are the parents of four children: Verel Deane, Dorothy, Ruth, and Robert.

JOSEPH MINER FOWLER.—Among the honored pioneers of San Joaquin County was the late Joseph Miner Fowler, who for many years was actively associated with the development of this portion of the state, and was always noted for patriotism and public spirit, industry and integrity. He was born in Westfield, Mass., July 25, 1825, his parents being Royal and Harriet (Smith) Fowler, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Connecticut. Royal Fowler was a farmer by occupation and a contractor and builder as well. He was one of the builders of the Erie Canal and one of contractors on the Boston and Albany railroad; he died in Westfield, Mass., August 27, 1875, at the age of eighty-six years. In tracing the genealogy of the Fowler family we find that they are of Scotch descent. They emigrated first to England, where they were the inventors of the first steam plow used in England, thence came to America.

Joseph M. was reared on a farm and remained at home until he was about eighteen years of age, when he went into a machine shop as an apprentice, remaining three years, at the expiration of which time he took a contract for building power and hand planers. After finishing this contract he joined a company for California. They sailed from New York February 28, 1849, on the schooner John Castner, which was chartered by a party of eighty and took them to Point Isabel, about five miles from the Rio Grande River. There they took passage on a Government steamer for Port Brown and Hamargo, landing on Mexican soil; and there they were delayed a week by cholera, which took the lives of two men. Fifteen of the party, including Mr. Fowler, procured riding mules and left for Monterey, Mexico. They went by El Paso and Saltillo, camped on the field of Buena Vista, following General Taylor's line as far as it extended, and through Chihuahua and Tucson, the eighty-mile desert, down the Gila River to the Colorado River, across the Colorado desert. Here they had trouble with the Indians, who threatened them with destruction. At that time they were waiting for a pack-train of provisions, and had been out of food for two days. On several occasions on the journey they were without food from three to five days at a time. Their route from Chihuahua through was without a road or guide. From Los Angeles they took the coast route for San Juan, where they spent the Fourth of July. They arrived at the mines at Jamestown on July 8, 1849. There they spent about two months in the mines; then mined in other places, following that occupation for several years, until 1856. In the meantime Mr. Fowler's brother, William, had taken up land and he helped

him harvest during the harvest season. He was very successful in mining. In 1856 he returned East via Panama, but in the fall of the same year returned to California to work on the ranch of his brother.

In August, 1857, Mr. Fowler went East and was married to Miss Eliza Brumley, a native of Massachusetts. In the spring of 1858 he returned via the Isthmus, bringing his wife and from that date to the day of his death he resided on his ranch in San Joaquin County. In 1863 he purchased his brother's interest. He owned a section of land located about twelve miles from Stockton on the Davis Road; he also owned 1440 acres situated about five miles east of Merced. He was engaged in a general farming business and was a director of the Granger's store in Lodi and also of the Lodi Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler were the parents of twelve children: George B. deceased; Royal R. resides in Stockton; Joseph Warren died at the age of fifty-three; Charles E. died when nine years old; Ellen L. Mrs. T. A. Jordan died at the age of fifty-two; Mary E., Mrs. Wilson H. Thompson, died in 1900, aged thirty years; Myrtle Mrs. E. E. Thompson, resides in Stockton; Hattie died at the age of three years; Addie, Mrs. D. K. Woods, resides at Kingdon; Ernest, the youngest, is a salesman for the Harris Manufacturing Company at Stockton; two children died in infancy. Mr. Fowler was a member of the Lodi Grange and the Pioneer Society. He passed away in 1896 at the age of seventy-three years and his wife was sixty-eight when she died in 1906.

JOHN B. O'MALLEY.—One of the successful, honored and highly respected citizens of San Joaquin County, where he located in an early day when pioneer conditions existed in this part of the state, was John B. O'Malley. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity and its evening of accomplished and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this worthy man, who in his business career directed his labors so carefully and intelligently that he gained prosperity, and so honorably that he won the unqualified confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, May 15, 1830, and when a lad of eight was bereaved of his father, Michael O'Malley. Being the oldest in the family he was obliged to begin at a very early age to help with the support of the other members of the family, but meanwhile he was able to acquire a fair education. When he was seventeen, in 1847, he brought his mother, Bridget O'Malley, his sister Margaret, and his brother Martin, to America. They embarked on a sailing vessel and after a six weeks' voyage, during which very stormy weather was encountered, they landed in this country, going direct to Norwich, Conn., where they located.

Two years later, on October 29, 1849, John B. O'Malley was married to Miss Ann E. Brennan, also a native of County Roscommon, born on June 29, 1831, the fourth child in a family of seven. She was educated in a private school and accompanied her parents to America in 1847, and she proved just the right kind of a helpmate and companion for her husband, and during her whole life exemplified the wonderful character that made her loved by all who ever knew her. Mr. O'Malley was employed on the S. S. Commonwealth, a passenger steamer plying between Norwich and New York until 1853, when he became enthused over the news of the gold discovery in California, so made arrangements to leave his family in the East and set out to seek his fortune in the est. He arrived in San Francisco, via Panama, and came direct to Stockton and found work at the Weber House, a leading hotel of that period, and soon he became the manager and held that position for four years. In the meantime, in 1856, he sent for his wife and their two children, Elizabeth A. and John, who reached Stockton in due time. Soon a home was established in the new city and they remained here until 1862.

Mr. O'Malley had his turn at mining with some Stockton men, among whom was Michael Carroll, who eventually became his neighbor and lifelong friend. In 1862 Mr. O'Malley bought 400 acres of land from George Castle, located seventeen miles southeast from Stockton on the French Camp Road and here he built a cabin for his family and there they resided until he was able to complete a large and commodious residence. This house is still standing and has been the family home ever since. In order to have a good neighbor, Mr. O'Malley sold to Michael Carroll half of his original purchase and these two men worked together to make their part of the county a desirable place in which to live. Mr. O'Malley was very successful as a grain and live stock raiser and in time came to own 1,300 acres of good land; 640 acres of this property he later sold to the Stockton Vineyard Company. He was a philanthropist in the truest sense for he helped a man to help himself and was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate; he was likewise a devoted husband and father and their home life was ideal.

There were eight children born to this worthy couple, namely: Elizabeth A., died aged eight years; John died aged two; Sarah entered the religious life and for thirty-one years was a teacher in St. Agnes College in Stockton, also for seven years was in San Rafael. She was known as Sister Mary John of the Dominican Order and died July 10, 1920; William B., of Stockton, married Louisa Denny of San Francisco and they have two children, John Raymond and Mary Ines; Mary, married W. L. Brennan and has four living children, Clare, Cyril, William Leland and Reginald; Miss Margaret makes her home on the ranch; Ellen is a registered nurse; and Miss Jane makes her home on the ranch and with her sister Margaret manages the home estate; both are graduates from St. Agnes College in Stockton, and they have shown marked ability in carrying on the ranch work and the memory of their father and mother are the incentives to maintain the highest standard on the ranch and to preserve the old California hospitality that has made their home a gathering place for all their friends.

In 1899 Mr. and Mrs. J. B. O'Malley celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their country home, surrounded by children, grandchildren, relatives and friends, and was a most enjoyable occasion for all. Mr. O'Malley handled his extensive interests up to the day of his death, on September 26, 1909. On June 29, 1921, at the family home was celebrated the ninetieth birthday of Mother O'Malley and a large company enjoyed a genuine hospitality under the roof of this honored pioneer woman, who always had been an inspiration to all who ever came under influence. She died on September 10, 1921, mourned by the entire countryside, as well as her immediate family and intimate friends. She was laid to rest in St. Patrick's



Ann O'Malley John O'Malley

churchyard at Atlanta, which she loved so well and which she and her husband had helped to maintain. Mr. O'Malley and Michael Carroll will always be given credit for putting in the blast that brought the water at the Lane Springs resort; and at the time of his death Mr. O'Malley was the oldest naturalized citizen in the county, receiving his papers as early as 1852. His mother came to California in later years and lived with her son, dying at his home at the age of seventy-seven years. The names of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. O'Malley are enduringly inscribed upon the records of the early pioneer settlers of San Joaquin County and it is with much satisfaction we present their portraits in this history.

CHARLES I. LEACH.—In connection with the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County the name of Leach is a familiar one, for both father and son, Charles I. Leach, have long been identified with this industry. He was born in Walworth County, Wis., in the village of Eagleville, August 18, 1852, a son of Charles Isaac and Martha J. (Tupper) Leach, natives of Vermont and Wisconsin, respectively. In 1853 Charles I. Leach, Sr., crossed the plains with an ox-team to join his brother, James B. Leach, who had come West a few years previous and had settled in Rogue River Valley, Oregon. Learning of his brother's intentions to come West, he sent a courier with the message for Charles I. not to come to Oregon, as the Indians were liable to cause trouble, and also instructing him to turn south and come on to California. The following fall the terrible Rogue River massacre occurred when every white settler was killed. Mr. Leach came on to California and settled on the Calaveras River at a place known as the Leach and Frost bridge on the Upper Sacramento Road; this was a stage coach station, where drivers changed horses enroute to Sacramento. James B. Leach had acquired 400 acres of land, which was afterwards purchased by Charles I., Sr., and this he farmed for many years. In 1868 he disposed of this ranch and bought the chinatown property in Stockton. For many years he was president of the San Joaquin Valley Bank in Stockton and although many opportunities came for him to hold public office he never accepted them, but preferred to live quietly. Charles I. is the only living child of this pioneer couple. James N. died in 1916, Helen died at the age of one year, John died at the age of a year and a half and Frank lived to be seven years old. The father lived to be eighty-two while the mother was sixty years old when she passed away.

Charles I. Leach attended the Live Oak, Davis and Fairchild district schools and finished his education at the Washington school in Stockton. He began to earn his own money when he was sixteen years old, but remained with his parents until he was twenty-five years old. His marriage occurred in June, 1877, in Stockton, which united him with Miss Fannie Hamilton, a native of Canada, a daughter of James and Jane Hamilton. Her father was a stonecutter and contractor in Canada where he passed away. After his demise the family came to Stockton. After his marriage, Mr. Leach removed to Portland, Ore., and conducted a flour mill for fourteen years, then sold out and returned to Stockton and later moved to the ranch which was left him by his father; 100 acres of this ranch was later sold, the balance of 155 acres being devoted to the raising of grapes, alfalfa and grain and it is irrigated from the Stockton-Mokelumne ditch. Ten years ago a new house replaced the old one built so many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Leach were the parents of two children: Cornelia E., died in 1920 and Charles Frank is on the home place. While living in Oregon Mr. Leach was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN C. DUTTON.—Among the agriculturists who have reaped the usual rewards that fall to the pioneer in any practical industry may be found John C. Dutton, the owner of a ranch of thirty-nine acres on the Cherokee Lane, about eight and a half miles from Stockton, where he has continuously resided for the past forty-eight years. A native of Illinois, he was born in Lawrence County on August 17, 1842, a son of William and Eliza (Bryan) Dutton, the former a native of Somerset, O., and the latter of North Carolina. Early in young manhood, the father removed to Illinois and was a pioneer farmer of that state. John C. Dutton is one of a family of eight children. The mother passed away in 1861, when she was about fifty years old and the father survived her until 1864, passing away at the age of sixty years.

John C. Dutton had very little opportunity for an education, being obliged to assist his father on the farm. In 1861, he enlisted for service in the Civil War in Company H, 61st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Daniel Grass, Colonel Fry and General Thomas. He trained for one week and was sent into action in the Army of the Cumberland and later in the Western Army; he was in eleven engagements, but was never wounded; he was in the battle of Murphysboro, Tenn., and the fall of Vicksburg. At the end of three years he was discharged and then reenlisted for the duration of the war and was finally discharged on December 10, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Returning to civil life, he worked for awhile for wages, then rented eighty acres of farming land until 1868, when he came to California via the Panama route, settling first at Santa Rosa, where he remained for six years working for wages. He then removed to San Joaquin County and purchased his present ranch forty-eight years ago where he has since made his home. His first purchase consisted of 103 acres of grain land, but from time to time has sold portions of it until he now owns thirty-nine acres, seven acres of which is set to vineyard and the balance is devoted to the raising of grain with ample building space.

The marriage of Mr. Dutton occurred in Stockton on December 6, 1881, and united him with Mrs. Nettie Williamson Potter, born in Calaveras County, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Lewis) Williamson. James Williamson came to California in 1852 from Illinois, driving an ox-team across the plains and became a farmer in Calaveras County; later he removed to Arizona and passed away there. Mrs. Dutton was educated in the Milton and Knights Ferry schools. Mr. and Mrs. Dutton are the parents of two children: Chester, who died in 1919, married Miss Alma McQuator and they had one daughter, Dolly May. Edna May, Mrs. Raymond Burson, resides at Suisun and they have five children—Ralph, Floyd, Ellsworth, Zelma May and Paul. Mr. Dutton is a member of the Hartford Post, G. A. R., of Lodi, and of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican.

JOSEPH P. VINET.—The farming and stock-raising industries in San Joaquin County contribute a very large percentage of the prosperity and wealth of the county, for much of the land is in the possession of men of marked enterprise and progressive methods. Of these men mention is made of Joseph P. Vinet, who located on his present ranch in 1897, and its appearance is indicative of his life of usefulness and agricultural activity. He is a native son of California, born on his father's ranch in San Joaquin County, on October 17, 1862.

His father, Peter Vinet, was born in Charante, France, in October, 1820, received his education in the schools of his locality and early learned the baker's trade. In 1839 he emigrated from Bordeaux, France, to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and there followed his calling, and there found his wife, whom he married in 1845, and who was in maidenhood, Miss Refugio Aguirre, born in Mexico in 1830, a daughter of Joseph Aguirre, a Spaniard. Upon the discovery of gold in California in 1849, Peter Vinet came to this state and for a few years was engaged in mining in Tuolumne County, after which he went to Sonora and opened a bakery and sold bread as high as $1 00 a loaf; later he was in the mercantile business at San Jose for a number of years. In 1859 he located in Dent Township, San Joaquin County, and bought 160 acres of land, which he increased to 1,760 acres as he prospered in raising grain, that being his chief industry, although he raised some stock. He was one of the original stockholders of the Shell Ditch, which eventually became the South San Joaquin Irrigation Company, and he was one of the members of the old Agricultural Society. He was of a benevolent disposition and supported all progressive movements for the betterment of general conditions in the county and state. He gave liberally to all religious denominations, regardless of creed, and was a firm believer in education and the maintenance of schools. Mr. and Mrs. Vinet were survived by three children: Joseph P., of San Joaquin County; Anita, who married William Lamasney and lives in Stockton; and Marie, who became the wife of Alfred G. Baker and died at San Francisco. One son, Leopold Vinet, died at the age of sixteen, in 1869. Mrs. Peter Vinet passed away in September, 1894, followed to the grave by her husband on December 27, of that same year. Both were mourned by a wide circle of devoted friends besides their immediate family. It is to such public-spirited men and women that California owes much for laying a firm foundation for its future prosperity.

Joseph P. Vinet received a good schooling in the local schools and finished with a business course and also attended the University of Santa Clara in 1880-'81, after which he returned to the home ranch and entered into a partnership with his father in the stock and grain business. The original brand established by his father is still used and is recognized by all stockmen as the PV brand. Mr. Vinet owns 533 acres of fine wheat land and eighty acres of grazing land and he raises large quantities of wheat and barley each year.

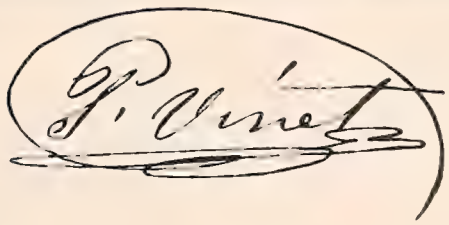
The marriage of Joseph P. Vinet occurred on October 24, 1887, and united him with Miss Louise Pache, who was born in Stockton, October 8, 1861. She is a representative of an old pioneer family, her father, Jules P. Pache, a native of Paris, France, came to America in 1851, around the Horn, arriving in California in the gold mining days and spent some time searching for the precious metal, locating at French Bar, Mariposa County, after which he engaged in the forwarding and commission business in Stockton. Some time later he was associated with Louis Chicard in the same business, then was a bookkeeper for I. S. Bostwick, and still later was with the Farmers Union. For twenty years he was a bookkeeper for the Stockton Savings and Loan Association. He was one of the dependable men of his day and could always be counted on to do his share to promote any worthy cause. For many years he was the representative of the French Consul for the mountain and valley counties. He married, in 1860, Miss Marie Elizabeth Chicard, born in Independence, Mo., on November 12, 1843, who came with her family to California across the plains, arriving November 1, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Pache had six children: Louise, Mrs. J. P. Vinet; Dr. George F. Pache of Angels Camp; Edmund B., of San Francisco; Philip F., a merchant at Angels Camp; Dr. Francis C., of San Diego; and Mrs. Julie Umberger, of Angels Camp. Mr. Pache came of a prominent family from southern France, one branch being Royalist and the other Republican in its leaning. One member of the family was tutor to the children of Louis XV, another a Count at the Court of Charles XII. During the Revolution a member was on the committee of safety and prefect of Paris, later retiring to his home in southern France where he wrote a treatise on metaphysics.

Mrs. Vinet received a good education at Notre Dame College at San Jose and has become the mother of four children: Elois R., is the wife of W. C. Lucas, has three daughters and two sons and lives in Ione; Lucille A., married Dr. L. E. Tretheway and died December 31, 1920, survived by one son and one daughter; Antoinette K., became the wife of S. D. Miller and has two boys and two girls and they reside at Manteca; Josephine E., resides at home with her parents.

Mr. Vinet belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Columbus, and formerly was a member of the Republican county central committee and still takes an active part in local politics. He is a firm believer in the good roads movements and in irrigation activities, and he wields an influence for good in a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The Vinet family belong to St. Patrick's Parish at Atlanta, of which Peter Vinet was one of the pioneer supporters and organizers.

LOUIS EUGENE CHICARD.—The Chicard family comprising George Jean Chicard, his wife Marie F.; Louis Eugene; Adele C. (Mrs. G. Joseph); Marie Elizabeth (Mrs. Jules Pache) and Thomas Chicard, an infant, left Independence, Missouri in May, 1849, and came across the plains, traversing the Platte country and the Great American Desert, in "Ships of the Desert," by ox team, entering California by the route taken by the Donner Party, arriving at Sutter Fort in October, 1849. Their destination was San Jose but on arriving in Stockton on November 1, 1849, Thomas Chicard died and was buried in what lately was Independence Square. They purchased from Captain Weber, the quarter block corner of Market and Hunter streets, including what was later the old Catholic rectory, extending on Market Street 150 feet opposite to what was the old county jail and present City Library. The Hunter Street





property was the home of the late Madame Chicard and on it was planted the first vines and bay trees in San Joaquin County, being brought from Santa Cruz County.

George Jean Chicard returned to St Louis where he died in 1850 and Madame Chicard remained with the family in Stockton, passing away in 1876. Louis Eugene Chicard engaged in the forwarding, commission and draying business for many years and was known throughout the Southern mines and valley counties. He was a member of the old Eureka Fire Engine Company, an Exempt Fireman and a member of the San Joaquin County Society of California Pioneers in which he held office at different times. He was esteemed for his probity and business acumen, being one of the public-spirited citizens of Stockton. Adele C. Chicard was married to G. Joseph, a merchant of Stockton, later removing to San Francisco where she resided for many years, passing away in San Jose in 1918.

Marie Elizabeth Chicard, married the late Jules P. Pache in 1860. She was educated at Notre Dame Convent, San Jose, being one of the first to matriculate. She excelled in fine needle work and tapestry, taking prizes for them at several early San Joaquin County fairs, the tapestries being prized and treasured heirlooms in the Pache family. She was a brilliant conversationalist, speaking several languages. She was a member of the Associated Charities while living in Stockton, and also of the San Joaquin County Society of California Pioneers, being voted a membership and certificate by the society, her membership being still in possession of her family. She resided in Angels Camp during the latter part of her life, passing away in 1916. The Chicard family came from Orleans, France, and there is still in the family on the banks of the River Loire in France, an estate comprising large vineyards and an ancestral chateau.

PHILEMON E. PLATT.—An early settler of much foresight and prominence, whose activities embraced various lines was Philemon E. Platt, a native of Providence, R. I. He crossed the plains with his parents in an early day and settled in Sacramento County, where he received his education and where he was first employed as a salesman in a local shoe store in the capital city. As he grew to manhood, he worked as a reporter on the Sacramento Record-Union; later becoming a court reporter; he also studied law, but was never admitted to practice, although his training was of great benefit to him throughout his business career. In partnership with W. R. Strong and Robert Williamson, he built up the W. R. Strong Company, the largest produce shippers on the Coast at that time; he entered the firm as a bookkeeper and later was admitted as a partner. Removing to Los Angeles, he established the P. E. Platt Fruit Company and was the first man to ship citrus fruit east in ventilated fruit cars, before the days of iced cars; later he founded and became a member of the firm of Dalton, Platt & Patterson Company. Twenty-five years ago he located in Stockton and founded the Platt Produce Company and was the pioneer in shipping potatoes and onions east in carload lots from Stockton; he shipped the first trainload of potatoes, forty-two cars, November 10, 1905. Through his efforts and influence, in part, the Santa Fe Railroad was built across the Delta and through Stockton, and this company built the first warehouse on the Santa Fe tracks for his exclusive use; a portion of the original building is still standing and is used by the present Platt Produce Company. While in the citrus fruit business in Los Angeles, he was the first man to ship Valencia orange trees, for planting purposes, to Northern California; at that time it was generally thought that oranges could not be successfully grown in northern California.

In the Orangevale and Penryn sections Mr. Platt financed, planted and developed several large orange groves, and also developed several fruit and vegetable ranches, which are now very valuable. His interest in new ideas and inventions was shown when he was the first man in the early days of Sacramento to have a telephone and was the first to use the typewriter and employ a stenographer; also had installed in his office the first electric call bell used for calling a telegraph boy from the main office. His influence for the advancement of his locality was most pronounced; he was president of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Sacramento and enthusiastically gave his aid to all measures for the progress and development of every community in which he resided. Some forty-seven years ago he erected a residence of fifteen rooms and it is one of the old landmarks of Sacramento at the present time.

Mr. Platt's marriage united him with Miss Levina A. Barrett, a native of Ironton, Ohio, and they were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living; Pearl E. is Mrs. F. J. Beaton of Los Angeles; Roscoe C. is in business in Stockton; while Guy Thornton and Mabel are deceased. Fraternally Mr. Platt was very prominent in both Odd Fellows and Masonic circles. He was one of the organizers and a past worthy grand of Capital Lodge No. 87, I. O. O. F., in Sacramento, of which his son Roscoe C. was also a member. In Masonry he was a past master, a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish as well as the York Rite, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He passed away on May 13, 1919; his wife continued to live at the old home in Sacramento until her death, which occurred September 11, 1922.

After Mr. Platt's death, a copartnership was formed by his son Roscoe C. Platt, under the firm name of the Platt Produce Company, with headquarters in Stockton, with the following officers: J. W. Barrett, manager; Roscoe C. Platt, district manager; and F. J. Beaton, manager of the Los Angeles office.

Roscoe C. Platt was born and educated in the grammar and high schools of Sacramento and later became a draftsman in the office of George C. Sellon, the state architect at that time. In 1910 he removed to Stockton and became a member of the original firm of the Platt Produce Company. He is a member of the Anteros Club in Stockton.

Mr. Platt was married on Christmas morning, 1922, to Miss Ada Irene Dennison, of Stockton, a popular and active member of Caliz de Oro Parlor, N. D. G. W., and Alpha Omega Sorority; born in San Francisco, she was a charter member of Columbus Chapter, O. E. S., Sacramento, and for many years one of its most active members. In 1917 Mr. Platt volunteered for service in the World War in the Coast Artillery at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco. He was advanced to corporal, then sergeant, remaining at Fort Winfield Scott to the close of the war.

JONATHAN HOLT DODGE.—The qualities which have contributed to success in new countries have always been characteristics of the family represented by the late Jonathan Holt Dodge, a California pioneer of 1850. The genealogy shows the undoubted antiquity and gentle blood of his English ancestors, several patents granting coats of arms, or confirming preceding grants, being preserved in the family to this day. As early as 1635 the first American ancestor, Richard Dodge, came to the new world and settled at Beverly, Mass., where he took an active part in the early struggles of the Colonies, and assisted in the founding and maintenance of one of the greatest institutions of learning in the United States, Harvard College. Others of this lineage bore an active part in the Revolutionary War.

Jonathan Holt Dodge was born in Lamoille County, Vt., July 21, 1819. He made the most of educational advantages in his boyhood and later gained a broad information, which gave him the power of initiative in the new conditions of the country. In early life he started out to make his own way in the world, and following the tide of immigration he came to McHenry County, Illinois, where he was living at the time of the discovery of gold in California. Eager to avail himself of this new opportunity, to make a fortune in the great unknown West, Mr. Dodge settled up his affairs in Illinois and on Christmas Day, 1849, with his boyhood friend, J. H. Cole, he left for California. They went to St. Louis and there took a steamboat for New Orleans, arriving January 17, 1850. The government steamer, commanded by Capt. David Porter, on which they took passage February 12, 1850, conveyed Mr. Dodge and Mr. Cole to the Isthmus of Panama. There they hired natives to carry their luggage across to Panama, where they embarked on the sailing vessel Greyhound, which anchored at San Francisco, forty-seven days later.

After their arrival they went to Sacramento by steamboat and then journeyed to the South Fork of the American River, six miles from where gold was first discovered at Coloma. Meeting with little success in the mines, and realizing the wonderful possibilities in the great interior of California, they soon decided to take up lands in the San Joaquin Valley, and on December 3, 1850, they settled in San Joaquin County. After a partnership of seven years with J. H. Cole, in which a large section of land was held jointly, Mr. Dodge purchased in his own name a large tract near the Calaveras River, a part of the famous Pico Grant. This became one of the grain ranches so conspicuous here in the early days of California.

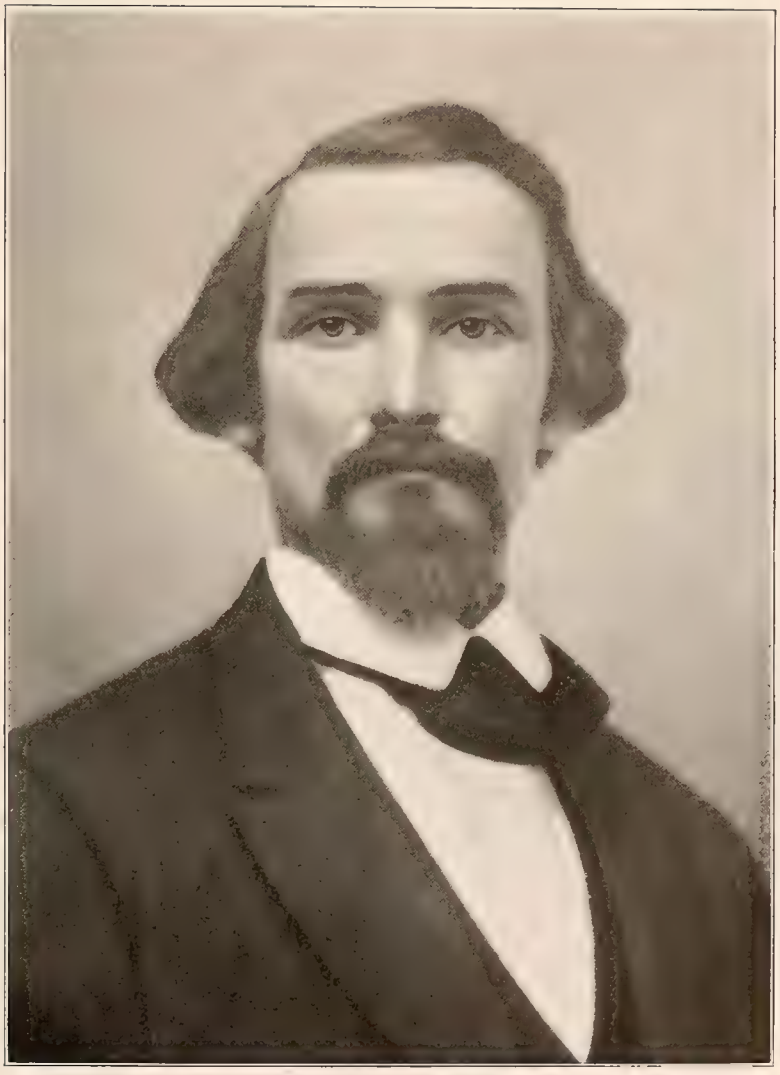
On November 8, 1859, Mr. Dodge was married to Miss Emily Bray, who was born in Lancastershire, England, and was descended from an old and prominent family. The first dwelling of Mr. and Mrs. Dodge was a picturesque log house. It was on the property at the time of Mr. Dodge's purchase and was the first house in the county. The house was built by Dr. J. C. Isbell, a pioneer of 1846. A frame building brought around Cape Horn on a sailing vessel was added to the log structure and this continued to be the Dodge home until in 1866 Mr. Dodge erected a large, substantial residence. It is of considerable interest to know that General John C. Fremont on his way from Sutter's Fort made this site his camping place on March 26, 1844.

In addition to the cultivation of grain, stock raising formed a very important part of Mr. Dodge's business, and he became well known for the thorough-bred horses, cattle and sheep held in his possession. In connection with this business, he purchased in Merced County a ranch of several thousand acres. Mr. Dodge became interested in grape culture and planted a large vineyard of imported grapes, one of the first in the county. This experiment proved successful and encouraged many others to enter this industry for themselves.

Always public spirited, Mr. Dodge did much to contribute toward the welfare of the county, where for so many years he made his home. He was a stanch friend of the cause of education and was instrumental in establishing the first school in that locality. He gave the use of the old log house for that purpose and soon after donated the site for a schoolhouse and contributed largely towards its erection and maintenance. Especially kind was Mr. Dodge in assisting others less fortunate than himself to gain a foothold in the new country. By all who knew him he was held in high esteem and respect, of which he was so eminently worthy.

It is to men of the calibre of Jonathan Holt Dodge that California today owes much of its present prosperity and greatness. Though so successful in his early life in California Mr. Dodge later became overconfident in his investments and met with reverses. His death occurred July 20, 1893. A portion of the former property, together with the family residence, now remains in possession of his daughters where they maintain their home, located on the Waterloo-Lockeford road at the crossing of the Calaveras River. The children of the Dodge family were as follows: Henry L., Clara, now Mrs. M. T. Noyes; Florence, deceased; Emily M., Anna L., and Charles Holt, deceased.

MRS. EFFIE A. PATTON.—One of the pioneer families in the Golden State is that which now finds a worthy representative in San Joaquin County in Mrs. Effie A. Patton. She was born on the Tretheway ranch about two and one-half miles southwest of Lockeford on November 7, 1878, the oldest of a family of eight children of John and Amanda (Goodwin) Tretheway. Her father, John Tretheway, was born in Cornwall County, England May 7, 1851, remained in England until April 13, 1867, when he sailed for New York, landing April 27. He went direct to Morris County, N. J., where he engaged in mining until July of the same year, when he started for San Francisco, via the Isthmus, and landed in Stockton on July 28, where he met his brother George, who was working on the Tredway ranch about fifteen miles from Stockton, and here John Tretheway found employment; then he and his brother rented 320 acres, which they farmed for one year, when in partnership with James Jory, a brother-in-law, and R. B. Harris, they bought the ranch. This was only the beginning of extensive land holdings in California. Coming to California when he was sixteen years old with nothing but a willingness to work and a desire and determination to succeed, within thirty years he was rated as worth $300,000 and was the heaviest tax payer in northern San Joaquin County. After his remarkable success, he bought land in Yolo County and started to reclaim it, which operations proved so disastrous to his finances, that his holdings were gradually sold to



Johnathan H. Hodge

cover reclamation work, all these difficulties proved too great and he was ruined financially; however, the original 320 acres was saved to his estate, which his wife holds today. They were parents of eight children; Effie A. the subject of this sketch; John D., Charles W., George Franklin; Alice and Russell are deceased; Arthur resides in Portland, Ore., has one son, Gordon Maurice; Mary Hazel is Mrs. Ray Faulkner of Pacific Grove. The mother is now residing at Pacific Grove, Cal.

Effie A. Tretheway received her education in the Harmony Grove school and the San Jose State Normal, and remained at home with her parents until her marriage, which was celebrated in the house in which she was born, on November 22, 1900, to Robert Francis Patton, also a native of San Joaquin County, born in Farmington, a son of Harry and Emma Patton, pioneers of California. After her marriage, Mrs. Patton went with her husband to Dixon, Cal., where Mr. Patton was engaged in the dairy business for five years; then he moved to Tracy and the next five years were spent there. About nine years ago Mrs. Patton came back to her old home, her mother having deeded her twenty acres of the original home place, ten acres of which has been set to vineyard, five acres to alfalfa and the balance unplanted. They are the parents of three children: Francis Everett; Lloyd Vivian; Erma LaVerne. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are Republicans and Mr. Patton belongs to Woodmen of the World.

George Franklin and John D. Tretheway, brothers of our subject have charge of the twenty-acre vineyard on the old home place, which is among the finest full-bearing vineyards in the community. George Frank Tretheway entered the American Army during October of 1917 and was sent to Camp Lewis in the Supply Company of the Three Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry, Ninety-first Division; later he was sent to Camp Merritt, N. Y., and sailed from Philadelphia landing at Liverpool, England; went across the English Channel to Cherbourg, France and was in the Argonne, Metz and Belgian front offensives. He returned to America from Brest, France, landed at Hoboken and was sent on to the Presidio at San Francisco where he was discharged. During his entire service, he received but a slight wound under one of his eyes. Charles W. Tretheway was educated in the Harmony Grove school and has remained on the home ranch the greater part of his life, and today owns twenty acres of it. On January 1, 1908, he was married to Miss Minnie Lottie Frades, born at Alexander, Nebr., who came to California two years before her marriage, with an uncle. They are the parents of one son, John Melvin and a daughter Nora LaVerne.

ERNEST W. LEFFLER.—Numbered among the prominent citizens and representative farmers of San Joaquin County is Ernest W. Leffler, who was born here when this was a frontier region, giving little promise of development and improvement which were so soon to transform it and which in the course of years would make it one of the best districts of the great commonwealth. He was born near Stockton on August 17, 1861, a son of George J. and Fredricka (Hecker) Leffler. The father, George J. Leffler was a native of Stuttgart, Germany, and came to America in 1849, settling first in New Orleans, La., and in 1851 came to California and settled ten miles northeast of Stockton and here homesteaded a quarter-section of land. There were seven children in the family; George J. Jr., John F., Henry G., Francis J., Bertha, Mrs. Henry Rohrbacher, a widow residing in Stockton; Ernest W. the subject of this sketch, and Ernestine, Mrs. John Guggolz of Lodi. The father passed away at the age of sixty-four, in 1874, the mother surviving him until she was seventy-five years old, dying in 1901.

Ernest W. Leffler received his education in the Live Oak district school and attended the Stockton Business College in the '80s. He remained on the home ranch with his mother until her death, he and his brother Francis J. leasing and running it. After the mother's death the estate was divided among the children, our subject receiving as his portion, one-quarter of the ranch; he then leased his sisters' portion of the farm for a few years, and then bought it, as well as his brothers' holdings. This home place, settled by his father in 1851, was the home of the first Tokay vineyard planted in the Lodi district. The father experimented with some fifteen varieties of grapes to prove which were the best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions, the Tokay taking precedence over the other varieties. His vineyard consisted of ten acres.

The marriage of Mr. Leffler occurred in Stockton on August 16, 1890, and united him with Miss Hattie M. Mason, a daughter of Major and Sarah (Elliott) Mason. Mrs. Leffler was born in Arizona and came to California with her parents when she was only a babe, her parents settling in the Waterloo section where they farmed a half section of land to grain. She was educated at the Delphi school and later attended the Stockton Business College, when it was in charge of Dr. F. R. Clarke. Mr. and Mrs. Leffler first lived on Norton Lane; then moved to the old home place on the Eight Mile Road, about ten miles northeast of Stockton. Mr. Leffler has added to his portion of the estate left him by his parents until he now has 186 acres, ninety-four acres of which is in vineyard; fifty acres are in bearing vines and forty-four in two year, three year and four year old vines, of different varieties. About thirteen years ago, Mr. Leffler bought a twenty-acre ranch on the south side of the Eight Mile Road on which he built a house and where he now resides; he and his youngest son bought an eighty-acre piece of land between his residence and the old home place. Mr. and Mrs. Leffler are the parents of three sons: Melvin F., entered the U. S. Army in July, 1917, in Battery C, 143rd Field Artillery. He was sent to the Presidio for a short time and then to Camp Kearney where his regiment was trained. In July, 1918, he went to France, and his regiment trained there at Camp De Songe, but never got into action. They had been training about six weeks and were just preparing to take their place in the front lines, when the armistice was signed. He returned to the United States in December 1918 and was discharged at the Presidio January, 1919. He was married at Sacramento on August 3, 1920, to Miss Bertha Kinchen, a native of Texas, a daughter of J. B. Kinchen, a stockman who had moved to Stockton. They are the parents of one child, Rita Lorraine. Wilbur C. served in the U. S. Navy; Dewey E. is the youngest. The three sons all reside on the old home place and run it. Their fruit is shipped through the Blackland Fruit Grower's Association, of which they are members. In politics Mr. Leffler is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Lodi.

JOHN C. GRAVES.—No life history is more interesting to chronicle than that of the California pioneer, the man who in his prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as his heritage, who was not afraid to venture into the vastness and endure the hardships, but willingly put his shoulder to the task of development so that future generations might enjoy the comfort and luxury of present day civilization made possible through the blazing of the trail by our honored pioneers. Such a man is John C. Graves, venerable and esteemed pioneer of Stockton, who was born in Warren County, Mo., February 5, 1842. His father, Henry B. Graves, a native of Virginia, was descended from an old and prominent Southern family, while his mother, Lurina Howell before her marriage, was born in Kentucky, likewise of a well-established and leading family of the South. This worthy couple migrated to Missouri and there as farmers laid the foundation for their competency. In 1849 they removed with their family to Grant County, Wis., locating near Lancaster, where the father purchased a farm and it was here that John C. Graves was reared to manhood and in the great outdoors he acquired his great strength and physical stamina which has remained with him and stood him in such good stead to this day.

In those early days in Southern Wisconsin the opportunity for an education was limited, nevertheless Mr. Graves advanced himself in scholarship through his application, being of a studious nature. He was closely associated with his father in conducting the home farm until he reached his majority, when on November 2, 1862, at Lancaster, Wis., he took the important step which brought so much happiness to his life, when he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah C. Shanley, who had been his schoolmate. She was born near Lancaster, Wis., June 5, 1844, a daughter of Thomas and Mahala Rachael (Ingraham) Shanley, natives respectively of South Carolina and Virginia, who were also descended from prominent old Southern families. They migrated to Wisconsin and were pioneer farmers in Grant County. The following year Mr. Graves prepared for the long journey across the plains, his earthly possessions at that time being none other than a team of horses and wagon. He generally drove the lead team of the outfit captained by John B. Harelson, the party consisting of thirty-five wagons and 140 persons. They began their journey on May 2, 1864, but it was not until September that they reached their destination in the Golden State. They followed the old telegraph road all the way, a line which was also followed by the engineers who made the survey for the first transcontinental railroad. Among the party were three other old settlers of San Joaquin County, David Reynolds, Nathan Harelson and John McKinsey. David Reynolds was also from Grant County and was a schoolmate of Mr. Graves and the warm friendship that sprang up has continued pleasantly all through life. It was not an uncommon sight on their journey across the plains to see primitive Indian camps, but luckily the travelers were not molested; in fact no complaining was done on the part of the emigrants. Their first night in California was at the Tower House in Salt Spring Valley and pushing on they arrived at Dutch Point, seven miles south of Stockton on the French Camp Road on September 2, 1864.

Mr. Graves' first experience in the San Joaquin Valley proved to him the fertility of the soil here but prices for freighting were so high that after one season of farming he decided to engage in freighting. He was so occupied from 1865 to 1867, his outfit consisting of eighteen horses with a span of mules in the lead, hauling five wagons loaded with supplies from Stockton for the Southern mines. On his return trip his wagons were loaded with copper ore from the Copperopolis mines, which he brought to Stockton. In those early days there were no bridges nor graded roads so everything depended on the ability of the teamster to bring the valuable cargo to its destination, and as a teamster Mr. Graves had well qualified himself. He has a picture in his home showing his freighting outfit taken at Madam Felix's roadhouse near Tower Hill, in 1865, and it is one of his most cherished possessions.

In 1868 Mr. Graves purchased his first land, a tract of 320 acres which remained in his possession until 1888. By subsequent purchases he added to it until he had over 800 acres. In the meantime he also farmed in connection 1100 acres near Banta for six years and also owned a desirable farm of 560 acres of river bottom land two and a half miles south of Ripon on the Stanislaus River, a portion of which was heavily timbered. The timber was cut and sold for fuel in Stockton and six years later he sold this ranch to good advantage. Each of these enterprises was attended with signal success. In 1885 he moved his family to Stockton on account of the better school facilities. In 1890 he started a subdivision of his farm, selling it off in forty acre tracts and at the present time there are located twenty-five splendid ranch homes within the boundary of the original grain farm of 800 acres. This subdivision was completed in 1911. Mention must be made of the plan by which Mr. Graves made a successful disposition of these choice acres. The tracts were sold to desirable people and on terms so liberal that not one purchaser failed to carry out the terms of agreement.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves after coming to Stockton first resided on Magnolia Avenue. This place they sold on the completion in 1907 of their present spacious and comfortable home at 922 North Edison Street. Mr. Graves is deeply interested in good roads and has devoted much valuable time in the interest of county highways, among others the Austin Road, which with Engineer Brush he helped to survey and improve. Mr. Graves was a prominent member of the Union Grange and in politics he is a Republican.

Six children blessed the union of this worthy pioneer couple: Fannie Ellen is the wife of Frank Graves of Ripon; Luvenia Rachael is the wife of Charles Norman of Manteca; Lillie Ann married George Fox of Stockton, and their son, Louis, is the managing editor of the Stockton Independent; Henry Thomas is a merchant of Stockton; Sarah Etta died when twenty-three; Virdie is the wife of Robert Reed of Stockton. A quiet celebration of their golden wedding was held at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Frank Graves, at Ripon, November 2, 1912, and again at her home November 2, 1922, they celebrated their sixtieth anniversary or diamond wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are now enjoying the freedom from care which they sustained so many years



J. C. Graves.



Mrs G L Graves

in managing their extensive ranch interests. Every movement for the upbuilding of Stockton and San Joaquin County has received Mr. Graves' hearty cooperation, and public and private charities have reason to be thankful to this highly esteemed and honored couple for their many benevolences.

LEWIS M. CUTTING.—A pioneer of Stockton who has had much to do with the building up of the city along substantial lines and whose optimism for its future greatness as a commercial city is Lewis M. Cutting, who at the advanced age of ninety-one years, after over sixty years of leadership in the realty field, still confers daily in the transaction of important deals in the conducting of the affairs of the firm of L. M. Cutting, realtors, of which he is the senior member, while his son, Francis Cutting, is the junior member and is actively engaged in the management of the firm.

Lewis M. Cutting was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, September 1, 1831. His father, Lewis Cutting, was a native of Weston, while his grandfather, John Cutting, also of Weston, married Cynthia Warren, a niece of General Joseph Warren of Revolutionary fame, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill while in command of the American forces and died on the battlefield. In his will he left his niece, Cynthia, one of his farms at Weston, Mass., where General Warren had built a flour mill which was run by water-power. John Cutting and his wife were engaged in farming the place while their son, Marshall, ran the mill. Lewis Cutting, the father of our subject, was married in Lowell, Mass., to Miss Susan Julia Morrison, who was born in Derry, N. H., of an old and prominent New England family which took an active part in the early days of its Colonial history. The Morrison family dates back to a time in Norway when two younger sons of the then King of Norway settled in Scotland and established the Morrison family in that country. After many generations, members of the family settled in New Hampshire and were counted among the most highly respected families, some of its members serving in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. Lewis Cutting was the superintendent of the cotton mills in Lowell, Mass. when his wife, who passed away three weeks after his son, Lewis M., was born, was buried in Derry, N. H. He married a second time and had six children—four of whom grew to maturity—but none are now living In 1862 he came to San Francisco and established the Cutting Packing plant, which he conducted for many years; it was in that city that he spent the remainder of his life.

Lewis M. Cutting was reared in the city of Lowell, Mass., being graduated from the Lowell high school at the age of thirteen years. He then worked for a time in the cotton mills until he entered the employ of Burbank, Chase & Company, hardware merchants in Lowell. He left Lowell on Christmas Day, 1851, and going by way of the Isthmus of Panama he arrived in San Francisco February 7, 1852. For a few months he was employed in San Francisco, and then came to Stockton in June, 1852. Like most of the early pioneers, he was attracted to the mines, and for about three years he engaged in mining at Red Mountain Bar and vicinity in Tuolumne County, meeting with success. Returning to Stockton, he was employed in a hardware store on the corner of Main and El Dorado streets.

Having worked during vacations in his grandfather's flour mill at Weston, Mass. Mr. Cutting was solicited by the Sperrys to take charge as superintendent of their mills in Stockton. This place he accepted, and in his usual thorough way he made a success of the business and placed it on a substantial basis. He then again was employed in the hardware store until he accepted a position as superintendent of the flour mills at Knights Ferry for Hestres & Magendi, a position he filled for two years. While living at Knights Ferry he formed the acquaintance of Captain U. S. Grant, who was visiting his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Dent, and this resulted in a warm friendship.

In 1860 Mr. Cutting founded the business that today continues to bear his name so honorably. To prepare himself to be more able as a realtor he studied law for a time and few men had a better understanding of drawing up contracts and realty transactions. In the same year he became associated with Captain Charles M. Weber, the founder of Stockton, and at one time the principal owner of the land where Stockton is now located. A short time thereafter, President Abraham Lincoln confirmed Captain Weber's patent to the grant El Campo de los Franceses, a great property of some 48,000 acres. Mr. Cutting acted as Captian Weber's agent for twenty-seven years, and he continued in that capacity for six years after Captain Weber's death. He then closed up the estate, selling thousands of acres of land, which is now the most valuable aggregation of properties in San Joaquin County. The sale and deeds to practically all but the six central blocks of Stockton were handled by this able realty dealer, noted as an authority on land values in this county. Mr. Cutting was really one of the principals in the organizing of the Stockton Savings and Loan Association. Starting the first subscription for stock, in two hours he had enough subscribed to start incorporation.

Mr. Cutting's marriage occurred in San Francisco, where he was united with Miss Catherine Howland, a native of Vermont, an estimable woman. Their marriage proved a very happy one. She passed away in October of 1922, mourned by her family and friends. Their union was blessed with four children: Lewis H., a farmer; Francis, Mr. Cutting's partner; Maria, who is an artist and has a studio in this city; and Mrs. Grace Stewart, who presides over her father's home.

Associated in the firm of L. M. Cutting & Company is his son, Francis Cutting, a native son of Stockton who is following in his father's business footsteps. Reared in this city he has watched its steady growth, personally familiar with locations and land values in the city and farming communities; it is the consensus of opinion that he is one of the best informed land and investment authorities in Central California. Lewis M. Cutting served under two different governors as a director of the State Hospital at Stockton. He is one of the oldest members of Stockton Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F.

Always keenly interested in current affairs, Mr. Cutting is well informed and keeps abreast of the times. He is precise in his habits, friendly in his association, and, being a liberal man, he has been helpful to others. He has ever been loyal to the advancing interests of Stockton, having watched the city

grow from a mere hamlet to a city of more than 50,000 inhabitants—a community of great manufacturing and industrial enterprises, and a distributing center for the agricultural products of Cenral California.

MARY A. TREDWAY.—One of the pioneer families in the Golden State is that which now finds a worthy representative in San Joaquin County in Mary A. Tredway, herself a pioneer of 1868 and the widow of William H. Tredway, a pioneer of 1854. Mary A. Tredway in maidenhood was Mary A. Ring, who was born in the state of New York, February 15, 1845, a daughter of Greenleaf and Betsey (Bunker) Ring, her father a native of New Hampshire and her mother of Vermont. Greenleaf Ring was a farmer in his native state who moved to New York state shortly after his marriage and remained there until after the birth of our subject. She was ten weeks old when her parents removed to Illinois, and the father purchased a quarter section of land west of Wheaton, which he farmed. For the benefit of his growing family, they lived in the town of Wheaton on account of the good educational advantages. There were six children in the family: Orvis was a member of the first graduating class of Wheaton College. He came West and settled in Nevada, where he became prominent in educational affairs and for twenty years was state superintendent of schools. Although unmarried, he has to his credit the education of several young men and left a lasting memory of the early days of that pioneer country. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and an Elk and died at the age of seventy-seven. Austin Ring died at the age of seventeen; Angelia, Mrs. Batchelder, was the wife of a Civil War veteran who gave his life for his country; Susan, Mrs. Hicks of Nevada, Iowa, passed away January 19, 1922; Mary A. is the subject of this sketch; Henry Sylvester is deceased. Greenleaf Ring was born April 11, 1808, and died December 30, 1877, and the mother was born May 3, 1810, and passed away February 15, 1875.

Mary A. Ring received her education in the grammar schools of Wheaton, Ill., and finished with a course in the Wheaton College and in 1868 came out to California, making the journey via the isthmus route. On May 19, 1870, she was married to William H. Tredway, who was born in Steubenville, Ohio, September 30, 1844. When he was ten years old, he accompanied his parents and other children across the plains from Ohio to this state. His father, Sylvester V. Tredway was a California '49er, who was born December 21, 1820, and crossed the plains to California in 1849, and after his arrival mined gold for some time. In the fall of 1853 he returned to Ohio via the Isthmus of Panama, and in March, 1854, brought his family, consisting of wife and three children, of whom William H. was the second child, across the plains to the Pacific Coast. His route was by way of St. Joseph, Mo., and he brought along a band of cattle and horses, arriving in San Joaquin County on September 10, 1854. For a time the father mined for gold in Calaveras and Amador counties, and also established and conducted several trading posts in those two counties. He located on the ranch in San Joaquin County in the year 1852, and was among the first settlers, and resided there until the day of his death. He was a member of the San Joaquin Society of California Pioneers, a Republican in politics, and was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias at Stockton and also with Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Woodbridge. He married Miss Isabella McLaughlin, a native of Ohio, by whom he had three children: George W., William H. and Rebecca J.

William H. Tredway was reared to manhood in San Joaquin County, finishing in the public schools of the county the education which he had begun in Jefferson County, Ohio, and he also attended Napa College at Napa. He taught school for a short time in Napa County, but from youth up he was extensively engaged in farming. He became one of the leading ranchers of the county, and at one time owned 1,100 acres, forty acres of which was devoted to vineyard, and the rest to grain and pasture. Here Mr. and Mrs. Tredway made their home and reared their five children, namely; Sylvester Greenleaf Tredway, born May 23, 1870, married Miss Grace Maddocks and they were the parents of two children, Winthrop Henry and Marjory Lucile. He died January 27, 1912, at Sebastopol, Cal., and his widow in October, 1922; Orvis Wesley Tredway, born May 6, 1872, married Miss Sarah Cook of Glenbrook, Lake County, Cal., and they had five children—Harmon, William, Bessie, Cecil and Kenneth; he died November 15, 1913; Bessie Bell, widow of Warren Fowler, now resides in Stockton; Susie May is Mrs. Leon L. Kaiser, and with her husband resides on the home place; Ora R., Mrs. John Emde, the only one born on the old home place, resides in Lodi and has two children—George Wm. and Ora Lois.

For thirteen years Mr. Tredway served as deputy county assessor of San Joaquin County and was a stanch Republican in politics, casting his first vote for Lincoln. He was a Mason and served as chaplain of Woodbridge Lodge No. 131 F. & A. M. of which he was a past master; he was also a past patron of Woodbridge Chapter No. 118, O. E. S.; he was also a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory, and was just preparing to have the Shrine degree conferred upon him when he died. Mrs. Tredway is a member of the Eastern Star Chapter of Woodbridge. Mr. Tredway passed to the Great Beyond in November, 1911, mourned by the residents of San Joaquin County for he was prominent and influential citizen of that county. The present real estate holdings of Mrs. Tredway consist of 750 acres of well-improved land, thirty acres of which is in vineyard and the balance is used for grain and pasture, her stock averaging about 100 head. She has seen the county emerge from wild pioneer conditions and take its place among the leading counties of the great commonwealth, and her mind is stored with many interesting reminiscences of the early days.

ASA CLARK, M. D.—The experience gained through active professional work, first in the mining section around Placerville, and later in Stockton, gave Dr. Asa Clark a broad and humanitarian outlook upon the science of medicine and also brought him a high rank among physicians in Central California and Nevada. During the years of his earlier professional work Dr. Clark was greatly impressed with the fact that special care and special needs would be required to properly control and handle the large and increasing number of insane cases that came to his attention. This observation led him to make a thorough research into the treatment of mental diseases and was followed by his election as assistant phy-



H. H. Treadway

sician of the State Insane Asylum at Stockton where his further observations and experience brought him to rank among the foremost in this important branch of the medical profession. As proprietor for many years of the Clark Sanitarium in Stockton, he devoted his entire attention to the care of insane patients, his years of continuous practice making him competent to cope with mental diseases of all stages.

The life which this narrative depicts began in the home of Curtis and Electa (Meacham) Clark, both natives of Vermont, but at the time of the birth of their son, June 29, 1824, residents of Essex County, N. Y. , Subsequently they removed to Oswego County, same state, later settled on a farm near Park Ridge, Cook County, Ill., from there finally removing to Minnesota, where the mother died in 1862, at the age of seventy years, and the father in 1883, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Asa Clark first attended the district schools in Park Ridge, and his academic education was received in Wilson's Seminary, Chicago. In the meantime, he had decided to follow the medical profession, and his studies thereafter were conducted under Dr. Brainerd, of Rush Medical College, Chicago. Receiving his diploma in 1849, he set out that same year for California, crossing the plains, going directly to Placerville, where he opened an office for the practice of his profession. Necessarily his practice was small at first, and in order to enlarge his income he became interested with others in the establishment of a general store in the town, and also was interested in mining to some extent. The year of 1850 found him in Santa Clara, and the year following he was in Santa Barbara. Two years later, however, in 1853, he returned to Placerville and resumed his practice, remaining there for eight years.

It was in 1861 that Dr. Clark came to Stockton to assume the duties as assistant physician for the State Insane Asylum, and since that time until his demise, his entire thought and study was given to those mentally afflicted. By arrangements with the authorities of Nevada, Drs. Langdon and Clark were entrusted with the care of the insane in the territory, then numbering about thirty, and all such other patients as should be committed to their care. They were first located in Woodbridge, and four years later opened their office in Stockton, having in the meantime also formed a contract with Arizona for the care of their insane. At times the institution cared for from 800 to 1000 patients. Both contracts remained in force until each territory had built its own asylum, Nevada in 1882, and Arizona in 1888, although after 1880 Dr. Clark carried out the contracts alone, owing to a dissolution of partnership with Dr. Langdon in that year. In 1871 Dr. Clark had established his private sanitarium in Stockton, then known as the Pacific Hospital and now known as Clark's Sanitorium.

In Placerville, Cal., May 7, 1856, Dr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elizabeth Mountjoy. Her parents were natives of Virginia, but at the time of the birth of their daughter, in 1838, were residents of Ohio. Subsequently in 1852, they brought their family to California and here they passed the remainder of their lives. Dr. Clark and his wife became the parents of the following children: Harriette Electa Clark of San Francisco; George Curtis, deceased; and Dr. Fred Pope Clark, the present owner of Clark's Sanitorium in Stockton.

LEON VILLINGER, SR.—The interest which attaches to the life story of California pioneers is a visible expression of the gratitude which all men feel toward the forerunners of civilization in the Far West, numbered among whom was Leon Villinger, Sr., who experienced all the hardships of those primitive days in his struggle for success. A native of Germany, with his wife and two daughters he started in 1850 on a sailing vessel for the far-off port of San Francisco, coming around the Horn. Both of his daughters died on the voyage and his eldest son Asa was born, the trip consuming eight months and filled with perilous happenings. At one time the ship was nearly lost, with all on board, as it sprang a leak off the west coast of South America and all hands had to bail for their lives until they could put in at the port of Valparaiso, Chili, where they remained six weeks while repairs were being made.

Mr. Villinger, who was a jeweler and watchmaker, engaged in this line of work in San Francisco for two years, and in 1853 he came to Stockton where he opened a jewelry shop, conducting it for two years, when he took up 320 acres of Government land three miles south of Lodi. It was a hand to hand fight in subduing the wilderness in those days and Mr. Villinger worked early and late clearing the land of brush and timber twenty acres at a time, then planting it in wheat. The Indian Reservation was near his home and there were all kinds of wild animals and game in plenty in the vicinity. He cut the wood on his place and hauled it to Stockton, where he sold it for five to eight dollars a cord. This was also the market for his wheat, which brought about eighty cents per cental. There were no roads in those early days and it took three days to get to Stockton through that wild country, the mud being so deep in the winter that it was necessary to drag their loads all the sixteen miles on sleds, with six mules hitched to them. Mrs. Villinger, who was Mary Peshy before her marriage, a native of France, passed away in Lodi in 1915 at the age of ninety-five; a fine type of pioneer woman, she came of long-lived ancestry, her father reaching the age of 104, while her mother lived to be ninety-six. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Villinger the following are living: Asa lives in Lodi; Lucian and John are ranchers in the Lodi district; Leon lives at Lodi, and Mrs. Kate Goodwin makes her home at Fullerton, Cal.

Leon Villinger, Jr., was born on the old ranch near Lodi, November 5, 1854. The country was very sparsely settled then and the chances for schooling were meager, so as there was work for every one in the family, Leon started at the early age age of eight to plow the virgin soil with a two-mule team. When he was eighteen he developed a ranch of 160 acres near the river northeast of Lodi, farming it to grain for seven years. He then located in Santa Ana, Orange County, Cal., where he purchased a thirty-seven acre orange grove, making this his home for seventeen years. When he returned to Lodi he first bought a place of twenty acres on Cherokee Lane, which he improved, planting some of it to grapes, and at the end of six years he disposed of it at a good profit. He then bought the property at

222 East Oak Street, Lodi, and erected the residence which has since been his home. Meanwhile he has been interested in the development of other properties, purchasing land next to the old cemetery, of which he was custodian for some time, later selling this land to Mrs. Frances Barton. He also bought forty acres on the river north of Lodi which he brought to a high state of improvement, planting a vineyard and installing a fine irrigation system with cement piping and two pumping plants, and after three years he sold this property to his son Charles L. Villinger.

Mr. Villinger's marriage united him with Miss Mary E. McCoy, who was born at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and three children were born to them: Charles L., Fred H. and Mrs. Edith E. Ray. Always a leader in community enterprise, Mr. Villinger was elected as a member of the first board of trustees when Lodi was incorporated in 1906, serving six years and giving faithful service, the board holding 101 meetings the first year, when so many matters were coming up for adjustment. He is also prominent in the Lodi Lodge of Odd Fellows, having passed through all the chairs.

ROY S. MILLS.—The name borne by Roy S. Mills is indelibly traced on the history of San Joaquin County, for his grandfather Freeman B. Mills, was a pioneer of the county, coming in 1853 across the plains from Illinois and he became a very prominent citizen. He served as sheriff of the county for one term and was active in local Republican politics and was a charter member of Jefferson Lodge of Odd Fellows. Roy S. Mills was born in Paso Robles, Cal., April 29, 1895; his father, George Mills, was born on the Freeman B. Mills ranch one mile west of Lodi and received his education in the schools of his native district. After finishing his education he moved to San Luis Obispo County and purchased a ranch in the vicinity of Paso Robles. He married Miss Mary Bucher, a native daughter of California, and their six children were born on their ranch at Paso Robles, namely: Ralph; Stella, Mrs. Guy Knight; Ethel, Mrs. Fred McCann; Claude; Glendora, Mrs. Marcus Nelson, and Roy S. the subject of our sketch. The father passed away at the age of sixty-four years in Woodbridge.

Roy S. Mills attended the Woodbridge grammar school and the Lodi high school and at the age of eighteen years struck out for himself, working first in Stockton. About four years ago he returned to Lodi where he bought a twenty-one acre ranch on Walnut Avenue set to vineyard and amply watered by a good irrigation system; then he purchased another on Terminus Road, consisting of twenty acres, one-half of which was set to vineyard and the balance bare land; later he sold this ranch and then bought his present forty-acre ranch on the Cherokee Road south of Lodi, which is a producing vineyard.

The marriage of Mr. Mills occurred in Stockton and united him with Miss Corinne Bentley, a native of Lodi, Cal., a daughter of Rodney and Elizabeth Bentley. The former was born in Dixon, Cal., and later moved to Lodi where he engaged in the merchandise business. Both parents reside in Lodi, as does their daughter, Cecil Bentley McMillan. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of two children: James and El Roy, and in politics Mr. Mills is a Republican.

MASSIMENO PARDINI.—A native of sunny Italy who has been successful in California and who, therefore, having cast his lot here, has no need of regrets, is Massimeno Pardini, a native of Lucca, who has a fine delta farm of 390 acres in the Middle Division of Roberts Island, eight miles to the southwest of Stockton, and he has enviably identified himself with that region.

He was born on July 1, 1864, the son of Lorenzo and Maria (Poppini) Pardini, the former a well-to-do merchant and landowner, the parent of thirteen children, only three of whom are living, among whom our subject is the youngest. An elder brother, Luigo, came out to America in 1877 and established himself as a wheelwright at San Francisco, and there he conducted a shop of his own until his death, in 1898. When seventeen years of age, Massimeno left home, crossed the ocean and the American continent, and arrived at San Francisco on June 1, 1882; and after remaining there for six months, he came on into San Joaquin County, where for over seven years he drove an eight-mule team on the Due Ranch, near Atlanta, receiving as a wage just twenty dollars per month. He also followed general farm work, for seven and one-half years, at the John Minges ranch, on the French Camp Road.

In 1898, he made a start on his own account, coming to the new reclamation on Union Island, and there he put in the first bean crop in the peat lands of that section, attaining such surprising results that he produced the first season twenty-five sacks to the acre, a bountiful crop. He then moved to the middle division of Roberts Island and leased land from Woods brothers, raising beans and potatoes, continuing until in 1911, when he bought 390 acres of the Woods' lands and has since developed a model farm, improved with a desirable residence and complete, modern equipment of every sort. Since 1907, too, he has also owned a fine residence in Stockton, at 906 South Center Street, where he and his family are still residing. In 1884 he had citizenship in the United States conferred upon him at Stockton, and since then he has marched with the Democratic party.

On January 19, 1890, Mr. Pardini was married to Miss Giovanna Allegretti, a native of Stockton, where she was born on April 27, 1873, the daughter of John and Catherine (Gianelli) Allegretti; her father was a pioneer of San Joaquin County and is now the superintendent of gardens at the San Joaquin General Hospital at French Camp; her mother died in October, 1884; three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Pardini, only two of whom grew up and are living. George J. H., who was born on March 10, 1894, is a graduate of Heald's Business College, and is at present cashier of the American Express Company at Stockton. He was married to Miss Vera Camozzi in January, 1922. Leonilda, who first saw the light on April 24, 1896, became the wife of Ray E. Pulich and the mother of one son, Warren Marks, and they reside on the Pardini ranch. George J. H. Pardini is an active member of the Elks, belonging to Stockton Lodge No. 218, and of the Knights of Columbus, and he also belongs to Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W.

In 1900 Mr. Pardini made an extended trip to Europe, accompanied by his father, who remained in Italy and lived to reach the venerable age of ninety, passing away in 1920, and in 1907, he made a second visit to his Italian home-place, spending about five



M Pavolini



Mrs Giovanna Pardini

months abroad, and enjoying himself most pleasureably and profitably. On June 24, 1909, Mrs. Pardini, accompanied by her son and daughter, left for Italy; and they took along with them Miss Buela Minges, the gifted daughter of George Minges, whose interesting life-sketch also appears in this history. The presence of the young people made the outing doubly enjoyable, and Mrs. Pardini declares it was an experience never to be forgotten. During their stay in Italy her son and daughter attended school, from which they also profited greatly. Only by wise foresight, clever planning, and hard, incessant, honest labor has Mr. Pardino brought success his way, and his devoted wife has fully shared with him his responsibilities, and now merits to share his honors and success. They have never failed to give the right hand of fellowship to their neighbors and fellow-workers, and now, in their comfortable retirement, they have many right hands of friendship extended to them.

HARRY W. BESSAC.—When Harry W. Bessac was elected county superintendent of schools of San Joaquin County in 1922, a man was selected thoroughly qualified to fill the position with distinctive ability, whose heart is in the educational work before him. First of all, Mr. Bessac is an educator by training, bringing to the cause of education not only a well-trained mind, but a fund or practical knowledge backed by years of successful teaching. He was born at Dover, Wis., on July 29, 1876, and when a small boy was taken by his parents to the state of Washington, where he attended the public schools of Montesano; later, in 1889, when his parents removed to Los Angeles, Cal. he attended the grammar and high schools. Mr. Bessac then came to Stockton in 1897 for the purpose of taking a course in the Normal School and upon receiving a teacher's certificate, taught in Placer County for five years, when he became associated with the Western School of Commerce of Stockton. On September 1, 1902, this school was incorporated with the following officers: J. R. Humphreys, president; T. H. Wolfenbarger, vice-president; and Harry W. Bessac, secretary, and for the next ten years he was a successful instructor, officer and part owner of this institution. Mr. Bessac then became the principal of the Washington School of Stockton; later of the Jackson school, the largest grammar school in Stockton, and on December 1, 1921 was appointed superintendent of rural schools of San Joaquin County, a position of responsibility, and because of his wide experience in all branches of educational work he is recognized as a leader, and a man in whom the public has every confidence. He is a member of the executive board of the Elementary Teacher's Association of Stockton.

The marriage of Mr. Bessac occured in Stockton and united him with Miss Nell Hurd, a native of Stockton and a descendant of a pioneer family. Her maternal grandfather, Dr. Kerr, crossed the plains in 1849 and opened the second drug store in Stockton and practiced medicine for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Bessac are the parents of three children: Marion R., Arthur H., and Francis B. Fraternally he is one of the leading Masons of the district; is past master of Morning Star Lodge No. 68; past high priest of Royal Arch Chapter No. 28; inspector of the twenty-sixth Masonic district, which includes six lodges as follows: Morning Star No. 68, San Joaquin No. 19, Delta No. 471, Stockton No. 498, Lodi No. 267, Valley Lodge of Linden No. 135. While inspector, Mr. Bessac organized two Masonic lodges in Stockton, Delta No. 471 and Stockton No. 498. He is also a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason. The Bessacs have been prominent in Masonic circles for two generations. His father, Henry W. Bessac, who resides at Riverbank, is a past master of his lodge, and a Mason of more than fifty years standing. In the spring of 1922, Mr. Bessac became a candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools in San Joaquin County, and was elected November 7, 1922, taking office January 8, 1923.

JOSEPH H. SWAIN.—For many years Joseph H. Swain has been numbered among the prosperous and progressive farmers and stock raisers of San Joaquin County, and previous to his removal to Stockton and from the year 1877 he lived on his fine ranch five miles north of Stockton on West Lane. He has added to his holding from time to time until he is now the owner of 1218 acres of fine grain land and its excellent improvements and thorough cultivation give it a reputation as one of the model places of the county. Since 1892 he has resides at 1045 North Commerce Street, Stockton. Mr. Swain is a native of San Joaquin County, where he has worked out his career in honorable effort to prosperous results, and he belongs to a family whose members have been influential in county affairs from pioneer days to the present. He was born January 13, 1856, a son of the late Cornelius Swain and his wife Juliza C. (Davis) Swain, the father a native of Tennessee and the mother of Missouri.

Cornelius Swain, who died at his home in Stockton in 1904, was a well known pioneer of San Joaquin County. He brought his family from Missouri to this state in 1853, crossing the plains with ox teams, and reached Stockton in the same year. He was a wagon and carriage maker, a trade which he followed for a short time after his arrival in Stockton, but nearly all of his active career here was spent in ranching on his fine estate on Cherokee Lane about six miles from Stockton, where he lived a life of usefulness until he removal to Stockton about ten years before his death. He was a prominent Mason, being a member of Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., and of Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T., and he was buried with the rites of Masonry. He was a Democrat in politics, and as the candidate of this, the minority party, some years ago ran for the office of county treasurer. He served as trustee and clerk of the board of the Davis school district, in which he formerly resided, and he was always ready to act for the welfare and progress of his county.

There were six children of the Swain household: John A. resides in Stockton; Joseph H. is the subject of this sketch; Charles C., deceased; Mrs. Mary Bell Mitchell resides in San Francisco; George resides in Hollywood; and Mrs. Jessie Hamilton resides in San Francisco. The father died in 1904 at the age of seventy-eight and the mother was also seventy-eight when she passed away in 1906.

Joseph H. Swain was reared on the Swain ranch in San Joaquin County, and attended the Davis county school and the Washington school in Stockton, then entered the Stockton High School, and after his school days were over he took up agricultural pursuits, which he successfully followed until his removal to Stockton in 1892. While living in the country he served for a time as a trustee of the Davis school district.

The marriage of Mr. Swain occurred October 2, 1878, at the ranch home of his bride nine miles southeast of Stockton, uniting him with Miss Nancy H. Castle, born on the same ranch where her marriage occurred, a daughter of George H. and Harriet Castle. The former was born at Hobart, New York state, March 27, 1822, of English ancestry; his maternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and served throughout the struggle that made the colonies free. He removed to the state of Wisconsin, from which state in 1852 he set out for California and was accompanied on this journey by his two brothers, James U. and Christopher C., his wife and three children. He was married at Springfield, Ill., April 1, 1846, to Miss Harriet Oliver, who was born at Springfield, Ill., October 28, 1829, and died at Oakland, August 2, 1882. They joined the usual emigrant train of those days, and, crossing the Mississippi River on April 5, 1852, arrived in Hangtown, Cal., on August 20. The brothers employed their energies in mining on the middle fork of the American River until 1856. Later Mr. Castle located in San Joaquin County, where he acquired considerable land and at his death left a large estate. He also became a large landowner in Tulare County. This worthy pioneer couple became the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom grew up: Mary E., Mrs. Barney, deceased; Cynthia, Mrs. Nicewonger resides in Berkeley; Hasting, deceased; Dorlusca, Mrs. E. W. Kay resides at San Anselmo; Nancy H., Mrs. Joseph H. Swain, deceased; Edmund G. resides at Oakland; Mrs. Pamelia Josephine Baggs resides in San Francisco; Durrett Oliver resides on the old Castle homestead nine miles southeast of Stockton; Lavinia G., Mrs. Blythe, deceased. George H. Castle at one time served as sheriff of the county. After his marriage, Joseph H. Swain bought a quarter-section of land on Hammer Lane, about five miles north of Stockton and there resided for fourteen years, when the family removed to Stockton, where he has since made his home. Some time later he bought an eighty-acre piece of land adjoining his quarter-section and when his father died he inherited 108 acres from the Swain estate, making 348 acres of land. Mrs. Swain and the other Castle heirs inherited 1170 acres of land, but 400 acres was afterwards disposed of, leaving 770 acres. Mr. Swain bought out the other heirs from time to time until he owned the entire acreage, making a total of 1218 acres which he now owns and which is devoted to grain and stockraising.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Swain became the parents of a family of five children, three of whom are now living: Mabel J., Mrs. Frank M. Simpson, resides in Alameda; George C. is the manager of the old home ranch; and Gladys O., Mrs. Roy N. Waltz, resides in Stockton. There is one grandchild, Donna J., a daughter of Mrs. Simpson. Mr. Swain is affiliated with the Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., at Stockton, and Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T.; he is also a member of the Elks at Stockton, and is a member of the Christian Church at Stockton. Mrs. Swain passed away in the Stockton home on February 18, 1920.

GEORGE WILLIS—For fifty-three years George Willis has been numbered among the citizens of Stockton, fifty years of this time having been spent as chief engineer for the Wagner Leather Company. He came West and settled in Stockton in 1869, when a young man and has progressed to his present prosperity mainly by reliance on his own efforts, and is therefore regarded among his neighbors and friends with that peculiar esteem always bestowed upon those who achieve their own welfare and success. He was born in Durham County, England, April 5, 1840, where at ten years of age he began driving a horse in the coal mines; later he was engineer in the same mine; he also worked on the hoists, taking the coal from the mines by cable. In 1867 he left England for America locating first in Ohio; the following year he removed to Omaha, Neb., where he fired on a locomotive during the building of the Union Pacific railroad for a short time, then to Salt Lake City where he became engineer in the Wyoming carbon coal mines.

Coming to California, he arrived in Stockton in 1869 and worked as a carpenter with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, building water tanks and culverts between Stockton and Oakland. In the spring of 1870, he entered the employ of the Wagner Leather Company where he worked uninterruptedly for fifty years and is now living retired on a pension granted by this company for his efficient service during those years. When he began to work for the company, twenty men were employed and Mr. Willis worked as fireman and engineer; at one time he was sent to Humboldt County where he worked in the extract plant of the company. His years of service and valuable knowledge of the business made him an expert in his line and the appreciation of the company for which he worked so long and faithfully was shown in a substantial manner.

Mr. Willis' first marriage united him with Miss Hannah Sutherland, a native of England, who passed away in Stockton. His second marriage united him with Miss Mary Blackburn, who was brought to Stockton by Mr. Willis when she was eight years old and received her education in that city. Three children were born to them: Evelyn, now Mrs. Harry Swift and they have one daughter, Betty; Hattie is the wife of John McAdams and they have two children, John W. and Frances, and they reside in Alameda; George B. is in the employ of the Stockton street railway, and was in the Navy, stationed on the South Dakota, conveying troops during the World War. In the early days of Stockton the slough came up to the Wagner Leather Company's plant by reason of the fact that Mr. Willis built a dam to bring the water to proper height, and schooners came through the drawbridge loaded with tan bark; as many as three at one time have been taken through by Mr. Willis. Mr. Willis is a man of genuine worth, and all with whom he has come in contact entertain for him high regard.



George Willis

CHARLES E. HURD.—A typical California pioneer, representative of all the best qualities and elements of those sturdy settlers is Charles E. Hurd. The veterans of the old vanguard who made settlement in the state fifty years ago are few and constantly decreasing in number, and the deeds done in those days of activity certainly deserve chronicling before the actors themselves pass from the stage of life. Of the eighty years of his life, Mr. Hurd has spent the last fifty-eight in San Joaquin County, so that none have a more intimate acquaintance with the development and upbuilding of this portion of the state. He was born at Conway, N. H., on February 7, 1843, a son of Oliver S. and Sarah Ann (Linsertt) Hurd. The father was a building contractor and there were five children in the family; Emma, Charles E., Elwell, William and Ann Sarah. The father lived to be over seventy years old, but the mother passed away when Charles E. was a lad of seven. After his mother's death he was sent to Brownfield, Maine, where he was reared in various homes and attended the district school in the winter and during the summer months worked for his living. From the age of ten until he was sixteen he lived with D. M. Bean and worked in his store when not in school and from sixteen to the age of twenty-one he was a clerk in Mr. Bean's store, with the exception of nine months that he served in the Civil War in the 23rd Maine Volunteer Infantry.

On February 26, 1864, he came to California and settled near Stockton where he worked for five years on a dairy owned by J. E. Moore, three miles out from Stockton and during that time was able to accumulate sufficient means to go into the dairy business for himself and for twenty-one years, he was so engaged, selling his products in Stockton. Some twenty years ago, Mr. Hurd purchased his present ranch of ten acres on Harney Lane about two and a half miles southeast of Lodi, the ranch being devoted to the growing of grapes, fruit and alfalfa. He has also done considerable well boring throughout San Joaquin County.

The marriage of Mr. Hurd occured at Stockton on February 1, 1870, and united him with Miss Emma C. Kerr, a native of Miami, Ohio, a daughter of Dr. William R. and Francis (Brown) Kerr. Dr. Kerr came to California by the southern route and arrived in San Diego in 1849 and in the spring of 1850 came to San Francisco and the next year to Stockton. At the Gila River, Dr. Kerr was obliged to dispose of most of his baggage as the train was in danger of being hopelessly mired in the river. Mrs. Hurd was an infant in arms when her parents crossed the plains in 1849 and her father was a practicing physician and had one of the finest drug stores in Stockton. Mrs. Hurd was educated in the Eldorado district school in Stockton and later the Normal school and became a teacher in Merced County. Her father owned a ranch on Cherokee Lane and the family resided on it for forty years. Dr. Kerr and Dr. Kelsey, George and William West helped in the organization of the Republican party in San Joaquin County, not an easy task in those days, as the county was mostly Democratic. Dr. Kerr passed away at the age of forty-eight, but his wife lived to be ninety-four years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurd are the parents of eight children: Francis E, now Mrs. Manning of Oakland; Lila M., Clarence W., and Charles; Ethel, now Mrs. Comfort of Stockton and she has one son, Hosmer; Lester resides at Westley; Nellie married H. W. Bessac and they have three children, Marian, Arthur and Francis; Alga is the wife of Dr. A. Carlton Smith of the Oakland Emergency Hospital and they have one daughter, Alga Margaret. Mr. Hurd joining the Masons on February 26, 1864, entering Mt. Moriah Lodge at Brownfield, Maine, and he has been a member ever since; at the age of seventy this lodge presented him with a life diploma and membership. Politically Mr. Hurd is a Republican and the family are members of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM H. LORENZ.—San Joaquin County will never forget the important and necessary part played by the far-sighted, experienced bankers in her development, through which she has come to take a front place among the counties of California, and prominent among the agencies that has done much for the progress in Central California the First National Bank of Lodi must be mentioned. Its success is undoubtedly due, to a great extent, to the personal attention to every detail of William H. Lorenz, the president of this thriving institution. He was born in Crawsfordsville, Ind., on April 9, 1863, and there was reared and educated. In 1885 he came West to Walla Walla, Wash., and engaged in farming pursuits for two years at the end of which time he removed to Stockton and was employed by P. A. Buell & Company; later he entered the Stockton State Hospital and soon afterward assumed the supervision of that institution, where he remained for fifteen years. During the year of 1905 he settled in Lodi and helped to organize the First National Bank and became its cashier, which position he held until recently when he was elected president. The other officers are as follows: H. C. Beckman, E. E. Morse and S. H. Zimmerman, vice-presidents; Lloyd Mazzera, cashier; P. A. Ritchie, H. F. Lightfoot, D. H. Groff and C. D. Tappan, assistant cashiers. The present board of directors are: George F. McNoble, chairman, and W. H. Lorenz, president; H. C. Beckman, E. E. Morse, and S. H. Zimmerman, vice- presidents; George W. Le Moin, E. A. Covell, John C. Bewley, Otto Spenker and W. G. Micke. The First National Bank was organized with a capital of $25,000; and now with the Central Savings Bank, under the same management, has a combined captial of $300,000 with a surplus of $150,000 and resources of over $3,500,000.

Mr. Lorenz is the secretary and treasurer of the Lodi Investment Company which built and own the beautiful Lodi Hotel and the Lodi theater. In 1913 he purchased an eighty-acre vineyard near Youngstown, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation; an arch at the entrance to the property reads "Vista Del Monte Vineyard." In partnership with John C. Bewley, he recently subdivided a forty-acre tract south of Lodi into one-acre lots. Mr. Lorenz has been city treasurer of Lodi since its incorporation in 1906. Fraternally he is a member of Lodi Lodge No. 256 F. & A. M. Masons; and belongs to all branches of that order in Stockton, and to the San Francisco Consistory and Shrine; he has passed through all the chairs of the Lodi Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Lorenz's marriage united him with Hedwig Ruhl, a native daughter of California born in Stock-

ton; she is the daughter of the late Fred Ruhl, a Stockton pioneer, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz are the parents of one daughter, Bernice, a graduate of the University of California in 1921. She married P. A. Ritchie of Lodi and they have a little daughter. A man of fine character, a clear thinker, broad-minded and progressive, Mr. Lorenz has a keen desire for the community's betterment, morally, educationally and commercially.

MRS. JOHANNA BROUND.—An honored resident of San Joaquin County, Mrs. Johanna Bround resides on the old Robert Stewart homestead situated on the Lincoln Highway about one-half mile south of the Henderson district school. She was born on this ranch in 1864, a daughter of Robert and Catherine (Callahan) Stewart, the former a native of County Antrim and the latter of Cork, Ireland. Robert Stewart was a young boy when he left his native land for American in 1849 and came direct to California in an ox-team train via the Salt Lake route, the journey consuming six months. Arriving in California he went to the mines at Placerville and Coloma where he spent three years and there met with fine success in his mining ventures. He then came to San Joaquin County and bought a squatter's title to a tract of land about nine miles north of Stockton on the Stockton-Woodbridge Road. Besides paying for his squatter's title, he later paid the railroad company for the same land. He thus acquired a quarter section of land, where he spent the remainder of his life. Three children were born to this pioneer couple, Mrs. Johanna Bround, the subject of this sketch; Mary Jane, Mrs. Bollinger and Robert, who died at the age of fifteen years.

Johanna Stewart received her education in the Henderson district school and remained at home with her parents until her marriage to Jacob Bround, which occured January 17, 1888. He was a native of Denmark, whose father died when he was a babe. At the age of thirteen he left home and came to the United States and found employment in Chicago, where he remained for ten years, when he came to California and settled in the Wakefield district where he engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Bround then removed to Eastern Oregon and homesteaded a quarter section of land and also preempted a quarter section of land in the same county; he also purchased additional school land and their residence there covered a period of fifteen years. On account of failing health, Mr. Bround sold his Oregon land and returned to San Joaquin County and bought a quarter section of land about five miles southwest of Lodi on the Davis Road, but was not permitted to enjoy his new home, for he only lived seven months after his return to California. He passed away on November 7, 1903. Mr. Bround was an active factor in all matters pertaining to the betterment of his locality and was also an active lodge man. After her husband's death, Mrs. Bround lived in Lodi until 1920 when she removed to her eighty-acre home place, a portion of the ranch owned by her father. Ten acres of this has been set to young vineyard and the balance is in grain and there is a comfortable concrete block residence on the place where Mrs. Bround makes her home. Mr. and Mrs. Bround have three children; Mary, Mrs. J. Louis Perrin, resides near Kingdon; Ethel, Mrs. Fred Sanguinetti, resides near Acampo; Howard married Miss Gertrude Krebs and they have one child, Audrey Marie. Fraternally Mr. Bround was a member of the Ione Lodge I. O. O. F. in Morrow County, Ore. as well as a Mason. Mrs. Bround is a past noble grand and past district deputy of the Rebekahs in Lodi.

WILLIAM J. YOUNG, M. D.—A most skillful surgeon, William J. Young gained prominence in his profession and was recognized throughout the state among physicians and surgeons as among the foremost in the medical profession. He was not only a Native Son of the Golden West, but also a native of San Joaquin County, his birth having occurred on the Sonora Road, four miles west of Farmington, August 30, 1869, the son of an old time resident and pioneer of San Joaquin County, David Young, a native of Canada and a farmer of San Joaquin Valley for many years.

William J. Young was educated in the public schools of Stockton, St. Mary's College of Stockton, and pursued his medical course in the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, from which institution he graduated with the M. D. degree. During 1902 he took a trip abroad for the purpose of taking a post-graduate course in Vienna and England.

Dr. Young was married about sixteen years ago to Miss Ysabel Laogier, a native of Stockton, daughter of the late Mrs. Basilio Laogier, and they were the parents of two daughters, Dorothy and Margaret. Two brothers, J. M. and David E. Young, both live in Stockton, while two sisters, Mrs. Tim Minihen and Mrs. Margaret W. Williams, have passed away. Dr. Young was a member of Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W., Young Men's Institute of Stockton, and of Stockton Lodge No. 218 B. P. O. E.

Dr. Young enjoyed one of the largest practices in this section of the state, was greatly beloved for his frank manner and sincerity and respected for his professional skill. During the last three years of his life, Dr. Young was associated with Dr. J. W. Barnes. For several months before his demise, Dr. Young had been seriously ill and on September 26, 1921, he passed away. As a physician and surgeon, Dr. Young ranked among the leaders in his profession, but overshadowing even this was the real man whose big heart went out to the poor and the afflicted and whose deeds of generosity and kindness have brightened many homes. Liberal to a marked degree, Dr. Young's charities were all done quietly and in an unostentatious manner, not for worldly praise but for the good and the relief he could give to his fellowmen. But now the voice that soothed is stilled and the eyes that shone with kindness and inspiration are closed and the skilled hands folded forever. The devotion to friends, faithful remembrances of favors received and love of family, the recognition of civic duties, all these contributed to form a character that may well be pointed at as that of an ideal physician. It can be said of Dr. Young that he was a good man, able physician and wise counsellor, a true friend and kind to the poor. His soul has gone to claim a just reward, but in the hearts of Stockton people his memory will ever remain as a truly good man.



W. J. Young

GEORGE SAMUEL LADD.—For a period covering only a little less than fifty years George Samuel Ladd was actively identified with the interests of Stockton, where he arrived January 14, 1853, and was from that time associated with educational, real estate and commercial enterprises until his death, April 25, 1902. Not only does this era cover almost the entire period of the American occupancy of California, but in addition it represents the epoch of progress and development of the Pacific coast resources, which prior to the discovery of gold had been unknown to the world. Shortly after the discovery of gold, he started for this region, full of courage and ambitious to make his own way in the world, unmindful of hardships and perils by the way. He never regretted his decision to leave New England for the more fruitful regions of the West, but rather rejoiced in the privilege of aiding in the upbuilding of this great state.

Descended from an old New England family, George Samuel Ladd was born in Danville, Vt., May 28, 1832, being a son of Seneca and Pamelia (Estabrook) Ladd, and a brother of John S. and Ira W. Ladd, also pioneers of California. His earliest education was obtained in the seminary at Sanbornton Bridge and there he was fitting for college when he heard of the discovery of gold in California. At once all of his plans for the future were changed and he began to prepare for the long journey to the new gold fields. With his father he took passage in 1851 on a vessel which made the trip by way of Cape Horn to San Francisco, where they landed after an uneventful voyage. They at once set out for the mines in Tuolumne County, where they met with fair success, but finally returned to Danville, Vt., arriving in July of 1852.

A few months later George S. Ladd, accompanied by his youngest brother, Ira W., came to California by the Panama route, and reached Stockton on January 14, 1853. In addition to mining interests he became interested in the freighting and commission business with his brother, John S.; later he became a partner of George West and Sidney Newell in the manufacture and sale of products from the West Vineyard. From time to time he had bought and sold farms in various counties of California, as well as in Oregon, and his ventures had proved of financial benefit to him and had enabled him to accumulate a considerable property. At the time of his death he left, in addition to his business property in Stockton, land in Fresno and San Joaquin counties, and property in Oregon, all of which has greatly increased in value. Fraternally he was a member of the Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1856, and belonged to Stockton Lodge No. 11 and was also a member of the Pioneer Society of San Joaquin County. He was a stanch Republican. For three years he was a member of the city council of Stockton and also officiated as state commissioner of the Yosemite Valley. For more than twenty years he was a member of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church of Stockton.

A record of the career of George Samuel Ladd would be incomplete were no mention made of his association with the educational development of his county and state. From early manhood he held a life certificate as a teacher and during his residence in Tuolumne County served as school trustee. In 1867 he was appointed superintendent of the schools of Stockton, and this position he held by appointment until the first election under the new charter, when he was duly elected to the office, holding same until 1880. Under his administration the local schools were brought to a high standard of excellence and the building of modern structures begun. Perhaps no work he accomplished in the position was more important than that of recommending a revision of the school law and manual outlining the duties of pupils, teachers and superintendents, which recommendation was adopted.

The marriage of Mr. Ladd took place in Stockton May 28, 1856, and united him with Miss Abigail Bourland, a native of Arkansas, born January 30, 1840. Her parents, Alne and Rebecca (Cook) Bourland, were born, reared and married in Alabama, but shortly after their marriage removed to Arkansas and settled at Fort Smith, where they remained for a number of years. During 1854 they started for California across the plains and proceeded as far as Surprise Valley without misfortune, but while camping there the mother died of heart disease. The survivors arrived in Stockton September 22, 1854. A brother, Lafayette Bourland, now of Woodland, Yolo County, aged ninety years, had come in 1853, and met the family and conducted them to Stockton. The maternal grandmother, Mrs. Abigail Bourland, lived to be ninety-six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Ladd were the parents of four sons. The eldest, George Edwin, was born May 11, 1857, and married in Stockton November 26, 1884, Miss Mary Evaline Van Vlear, who was born in Stockton in 1860. They were the parents of two children, Jeanette and Edwin Hubbard. George Edwin is now deceased. The second son, Walter Eugene Ladd, born May 27, 1859, and his marriage, which occurred February 5, 1885, united him with Miss Lucy Estella Ayers, who was born in San Joaquin County, December 9, 1862. They were the parents of six children, four of whom grew to mature years; George Allen, Walter E., Elmer A. and Juliette. Walter Eugene is now deceased. The two youngest sons of the Ladd family are Joseph Marshall and Dr. Ira Bourland. Joseph M. was born December 31, 1864; he is a resident of Stockton, where, August 17, 1905, he married Louise Poppelwell, a native of England, but a resident of Stockton since she was five years of age. Ira B. Ladd was born May 28, 1868; after his graduation from Cooper Medical College he practiced his profession in Stockton and held the position of county health officer. He married, first, Mrs. Mollie E. (Grattan) Cross. His second mariage united him with Miss Mabel Elliott and they had two sons, Ira M. and Bourland E. Ira B. Ladd is now deceased.

In the passing of George S. Ladd the city lost a citizen who had been ever alert to promote her educational, civic and commercial interests, and whose name will long be remembered as that of an honored pioneer. Mrs. Ladd resides in Stockton and is an active worker in the First Presbyterian Church; and is a member of the Kings Daughters, Red Cross and other kindred societies; she is a member of the Philomathean Club of Stockton. Like her respected and esteemed husband, she too is generous and kind and leaves no opportunity unheeded to assist those less fortunate than herself or to help promote the best interests for Stockton and her citizens. Mrs. Ladd owns the property in California accumulated by Mr. Ladd.

JOSHUA COWELL.—It is generally known that Joshua Cowell originally owned nearly all the land on which the thriving town of Manteca now stands, and the appellation "Father of Manteca" is well applied; he was also the first mayor of Manteca after its incorporation in May, 1918. In 1910 Mr. Cowell was harvesting grain from the land where now stands the modern city of Manteca with her 1,200 inhabitants. He has been most active in the upbuilding of this city, having erected a number of Class A buildings in the business district. He is now interested in general farming and is one of the leading advocates of irrigation, having proved in his own farm operations the value of this method in enhancing the productiveness of the land. So widely and favorably is Mr. Cowell known that his record cannot fail to prove of interest to our readers.

A native of Tioga County, N. Y., he was born on January 2, 1842, and is a son of Henry and Elida (McMaster) Cowell, also natives of the Empire State. The paternal grandfather, Joshua Cowell, was a soldier in the War of 1812. About 1845 the father, Henry Cowell, removed with his family from New York to Grant County, Wis., and there he lost his wife nine years later. Joshua Cowell was reared in Grant County, where he made his home until 1861, when at the age of nineteen years he came to the West, making the journey across the great plains with a train of emigrants. He drove an ox team all the way, reaching his destination after four months of travel. He left the train, however, at the Carson River in Nevada and remained for a time in that state. Subsequently he continued his journey to California, where he arrived in January, 1863, crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains on foot and coming direct to San Joaquin County. He then took up his abode at the place where he now resides and it has been his home continuously since. He had two brothers, Henry W. and Williston Cowell, who also located with him on the ranch and for some time they conducted farming operations there.

On November 25, 1868, Joshua Cowell was united in marriage with Miss Vienetta Rachael Graves, born in Grant County, Wis., and who came across the plains in 1864. They became the parents of six children; Elida A. married James Salmon and died leaving one daughter; Mary E. became the wife of Charles L. Salmon and they have two children; Clara C. is Mrs. Clifford Wiggins and the mother of three living children; Otis M., the only son, is the father of one child. Two children died in early childhood. Some time after the death of the wife and mother, Mr. Cowell was married a second time, in September, 1884, when Miss Emily F. Sanders became his wife. She was born in New York state in 1849 and came to California in 1876. By this marriage there is one daughter, Hattie V., now the wife of Maxie Mewborn, and they have three children. There are five great-grandchildren in the Cowell family circle. In 1864 Joshua Cowell's father came to California, accompanied by F. Marion Cowell and Phoebe Cowell, and he died in San Joaquin County aged sixty-six years.

After his marriage Mr. Cowell took his bride to his farm, where he has since resided and has become one of the best known and most progressive citizens of his locality. He has always been a strong advocate of irrigation and with many others of the early settlers had the vision of water on those thousands of fertile, sandy and thirsty acres, so they dug a canal from above Knights Ferry, a distance of forty-five miles, taking water out of the Stanislaus River and they brought it down into the hot valley. They were laughed at for their dreams. The attitude towards the project was unfavorable, and the dream was unrealized and many of the promoters lost fortunes in the early throes of the irrigation movement. A trace of the old canal may still be seen. Then came Charles Tulloch and his interests, with more water, taking over the defunct concern's water system, and finally the formation of the South Side Irrigation district. For a number of years Mr. Cowell was engaged as a contractor in the building of irrigation ditches and levees mainly in San Joaquin County. His ranch is devoted to general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and both branches of his business have proved profitable. He has also been extensively engaged in the dairy business, and for five or more years served as president of the Cowell Station Creamery, being the first incumbent in that position. Whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion, and while his labors have brought him prosperity they have also been of a character that has promoted the general good. In his political allegiance Mr. Cowell is a Republican, but while he renders unfaltering support to the party he has never sought or desired public office for himself, preferring to give his attention to his business interests. He was, however, a candidate for the office of supervisor in the '80s. He belongs to the Brethren Church and never withholds his support and co-operation from any movements that he feels will contribute to the general good. His business career exemplifies the force of industry and energy in the utilization of opportunity. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, and though he started out in life empty-handed he attained a high degree of success.

ANDREW W. SIMPSON.—Prominent among the leading captains of California industry whose exemplary lives and progressive enterprise made them eminent and influential in their day, was the late Andrew W. Simpson, who passed away on June 22, 1921, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. It was truly said of him, by a contemporary familiar with his character and daily routine, that he was among those who have builded for all time, and who have so lived their lives that in the evening of their earthly journey they would be able to look back, without regret, upon work well done, and with the knowledge that they had always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of both their buisness associates and the social world at large.

A native of Maine, Mr. Simpson was born on July 15, 1831, at Brunswick, Cumberland County, the son of Thomas and Eliza (Whitehouse) Simpson, both natives of that state, and a descendant, through his father's side, of a seafaring and shipbuilding class of men. His father and three of his brothers were shipbuilders, and two of his brothers were captains of vessels, and anyone knowing the history of the early American commercial navy, will realize what an honorable and aggressive part the builder and skipper from Maine took in making our flag known in every quarter of the globe. It was natural, therefore, that at a very early age the lad should be instructed by his father as to the names of the various parts of a ship and their uses, and in many ways



Joshua Cowell

initiated into boat building and management. One of the younger members of the family, he was given chores about the home place, while he attended the local school; and as education was highly esteemed in good old Maine, he was being prepared for college when the call of the El Dorado of the West proved too appealing to be resisted.

Three of Andrew Simpson's brothers—Lewis, Asa M. and Isaiah—had gone to California in the famous year of '49, and they fared so luckily here from the start, that they sent back the most favorable reports as to the opportunities here and naturally urged their younger brother to follow in their wake. This was easier said than done; for after he had arranged for his transportation, he still had to borrow $150 to defray his expenses, and even that was so inadequate, in comparison with what was needed to reach California at a time when everybody wanted to come and there were limited facilities for travel, that on landing in San Francisco he boasted as capital the exact sum of ten cents. He took passage on the steamer Daniel Webster, as a matter-of-fact, on her maiden voyage, when she brought the first lake steamer used to convey emigrants across Lake Nicaragua; and he was always fond of telling, in after years, the most absorbing stories of what he saw and heard, and of the amusing adventures befalling him and his fellow-travelers.

Coming of substantial New England stock, Andrew W. Simpson was fortunate in having his parents instill into him the precepts of honor and integrity as well as the habits of industry and the love of hard, manly work; and these precepts and virtues he carried with him, as the other children had done, upon leaving the paternal roof. In a sense, they were his main asset, when he began the battle for existence in the new-formed state; but they proved an asset of inestimable value urging him on progressively, and they assisted him wonderfully in attaining by steady, aggressive drives, an enviable and an almost astonishing success. After landing and looking around he decided not to tarry in the Bay City but to come direct to Stockton; and here he at once secured work in the lumber business established by his brother. He added to what he already knew and during the next few years gained a very thorough knowledge of the industry, particularly as to California's lumber conditions; and in 1853 he established a partnership with George Gray and so first struck out for himself.

They bought out the brother, Asa M. Simpson, and also a Mr. Jackson, and opened a lumber business which was carried on by them together until Andrew Simpson's retirement. It was soon demonstrated that of the two, Mr. Simpson was a very capable buyer of stock, and it came to pass that all purchases were left to him; and eventually Mr. Gray attributed much of the success of the firm to this wise division of activities. For more than fifty-five years their office was in the same location and was one of the best known business headquarters in Stockton, although at first its front faced Commerce Street; but in 1861 such changes were made that it fronted on Weber Avenue. The main yard was bounded by Commerce, Main and Madison streets and also Weber Avenue, and they had three other yards in the city to further protect their interests, doing in early days a large wholesale trade. This location and long tenure of position enabled the authorities, by means of marks made by Mr. Simpson on the cornerstone at the main yard, to determine the record of the high water in 1906, and to prove conclusively that the waters rose higher then than during the memorable flood of 1861-62.

By conservative methods, and through strict integrity and a commendable liberality in dealing with patrons, the firm were able to accumulate valuable property interests in both city and county, the administration of which always worked for the development on broad lines of community interests, and so was of benefit to others besides themselves; and this is of the more historic interest because, during all the years in which the wide-awake firm operated, Mr. Simpson was the recognized head of the company, to whose unerring judgment the success of their ventures was invariably referred. But though devoted to business for such a long period that he was both an eyewitness and a participant in many of the great changes that took place in the growth of the state, he was ever active in civic affairs, and maintained a live interest in all that made for the expansion of the city and the welfare of the people. From its infancy, Mr. Simpson was connected with the Stockton Savings and Loan Bank; he was a member of the Weber Fire Engine Company, and cherished his affiliations with the survivors of that early organization. An active worker in the ranks of the Republican party, he gave much thought to its platform work and contributed largely in funds towards its success; and he proudly voted for every Republican candidate for President since the stirring campaign of John C. Fremont, and in 1868, he was a delegate to the national convention held at Chicago, where he entertained and inspired many by his personal narrative of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. He was untiring in his political activity, and yet never accepted other than honorary recognition from his party; and his genuine Americanism was shown in his willingness to support every good local measure and candidate, untrammeled by any narrow partisanship. In all the years of his residence in Stockton, attests a writer of a generation ago, his integrity was never questioned, and early in his business career he established a reputation for honesty and fair dealing.

While on a visit to Maine in 1863, Mr. Simpson married Miss Augusta D. Pennell, a native of his home county, where she was born in 1842; and they made their wedding journey to California via Panama. Upon returning to Stockton he built for his bride the residence at the corner of El Dorado and Oak streets, regarded at that time as a veritable palatial home, where he breathed his last, following two weeks of illness; and where five of their six children were born, two dying in infancy and one daughter, Jessica Pennell, at the age of twenty-four. Those children now living are Estelle S., the widow of the late Minot Tirrell; Bertha G. and Andrew W., Jr.

Mr. Simpson was very fond of outdoor sports, as might have been expected of a son of Maine who had the good fortune to come out to California in the days where the Golden State was "all outdoors," and in the prime of manhood, he spent many leisure hours with rod and gun. His judgment was regarded as a factor in the successful management of the Stockton Savings and Loan Bank, and just prior to his fatal illness, he made a special effort to attend a meeting of the directors. He was generous to a

fault, and quietly and unknown only to the recipients of his kindness, he often assisted others less fortunate than himself. He was, however, above all a kind and indulgent husband and father, and his happiest hours were spent at the fireside of his own home. The center of innumerable ideal friendships, his death occasioned widespread sorrow as his life had added to the lustre of his land and day.

THEODORE H. BECKMAN.—The name of Theodore H. Beckman is engraved on the pages of San Joaquin County's history, for through many years he has been an important factor in the agricultural and financial interests of this section of the state. With a mind capable of planning, he combined a will strong enough to execute his well formulated purposes, and his energy and perseverance have resulted in the accumulation of a handsome property, which places him among the substantial citizens of the county. He is a native son of San Joaquin County, having spent practically all the days of his life within the environs of his birthplace, and when ready to enter upon the active duties of life he took his place among the men of progress and public spirit who in the last two decades have been the leading factors in the recorded advancement of the agricultural, business, social and institutional interests of this section of the state. His birthplace was the Beckman ranch on Kettleman Lane southeast of Lodi and the date May 3, 1871, a son of Henry and Margaret (Toni) Beckman, who figured prominently in the county's history.

Henry Beckman was born in Prussia, near Bremen, March 13, 1834, his parents being William and Wilhelmina Beckman. William Beckman, the grandfather of our subject, was a farmer by occupation, and one of Bonaparte's soldiers, and after he was captured he fought for Blucher. He died in 1868. Henry Beckman was reared on a farm in Prussia. His mother having died when he was only three years old, he was put out among strangers until fifteen years old. In 1848 with his brother, Christopher, he came to America, sailing from Bremen and landing at Baltimore; together they went to New Haven, Pa., thence to Illinois, where they remained a year, working most of the time on farms for sixty-five dollars a year and board and then they were for a time engaged in lumbering and farming in Wisconsin. In the spring of 1853 they came to California, crossing the plains with ox teams, arriving in Stockton after a journey of six and a half months. After being here a year they settled on land in Elkhorn Township where they remained, making improvements, and in 1859 they divided up the land. That year Henry Beckman purchased his ranch, located about twelve miles from Stockton, and two miles from Lodi. He was one of the enterprising farmers of the township, and came to own about 1,000 acres of land which was well improved with substantial buildings. In 1868 he married Miss Margaret Toni, a native of Switzerland, and four children were born to this worthy pioneer couple: George V., Theodore H., of this sketch, Frank W., deceased, and Eva M., Mrs. Harry T. Bailey. Mr. Beckman was a member of the Masons of Woodbridge and a charter member of the Woodbridge Grange. Politically he was a Democrat. He passed away in October, 1910, while Mrs. Beckman is still living at a good old age.

Theodore H. Beckman was reared in the county and received his education in the public schools, supplemented by three years at San Joaquin Valley College, an excellent educational institution no longer in existence. In 1900 Mr. Beckman inherited 300 acres of his father's ranch, sixty acres of which is in vineyard, sixty acres in orchard, and the balance in pasture land.

The marriage of Mr. Beckman on January 30, 1900, in Lodi, united him with Miss Grace Diers, a granddaughter of that old pioneer, Jacob Brack, whose history will be found on another page of this work. She is a daughter of William H. and Mary (Brack) Diers and was born and reared in the Lodi section and received her education in the Turner district school, supplementing with a course at West's private school in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Beckman are the parents of two sons, Earle Brack Beckman and Stanlee Theodore Beckman.

Mr. Beckman is the senior member and president of the firm of Beckman, Welch & Thompson, brokers, dealing in loans, buying and selling farm lands, city property, grain and fruit and is among the most substantial business firms of Lodi. In 1921 this firm disposed of their store to Pearson, Knutsen & Minnihan of Stockton, and the Stockton Hardware Company bought the hardware department, but Beckman, Welch & Thompson retained their brokerage business. Mr. Beckman is an independent fruit packer and shipper, having two packing sheds of his own to take care of his abundant fruit crops each season. One of his packing sheds is at Brack's station on the Western Pacific, four miles west of Woodbridge, and the other at Lodi. He ships through the Pacific Fruit Exchange, of which he has been a stockholder for many years; he is also a director of the Lodi National Bank and a member of the finance committee and owns considerable stock in the Lodi Investment Company. He is a Republican in politics, but the honors and emoluments of public office have had no attraction for him, as he prefers to devote his attention to business affairs, wherein he has met with well merited success. He has served as a trustee of the Henderson school district for eighteen years and of the Lodi Union high school for the last six years. In 1896 Mr. Beckman was patron of the Eastern Star Chapter of Woodbridge; in 1900 was the master of the Masonic lodge No. 131 at the same place; he is also a member of Stockton Chapter, Stockton Commandery, and Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. of San Francisco, and belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West of Lodi and of the Elks of Stockton.

Mr. Beckman has installed a very complete irrigation system for his vineyard and orchard, having concrete pipes for carrying water to all parts of his ranch; there are three wells on his ranch having an eight-inch, a seven-inch and a six-inch pump with thirty, twenty-five and fifteen horsepower motors for power. Mr. Beckman employs about fifty people to take care of his fruit during the busy season and his payroll in 1921 amounted to $20,000. He is vice-president of the Woodbridge Vineyard Association. Mrs. Beckman inherited 200 acres of the Brack estate eight miles west of Lodi, 140 acres of which is in vineyard and sixty acres in grain land. She is an active member of Woodbridge Chapter O. E. S., a past worthy matron and is past grand district deputy of the fourteenth California district for this



T. H. Beckman

order and has attended almost every session of the Grand Chapter. She is very active in all civic affairs and a member of the building board of the Lodi Woman's Club. Mr. and Mrs. Beckman have accumulated a gratifying amount of worldly possessions through their own industry and thrifty management, and the esteem of their fellow-citizens is deservedly accorded to both of them.

JAMES M. BIGGER.—After years of experience studying and demonstrating soil possibilities and production in the famed Delta country of central California, during which time he made numerous experiments in agricultural operations that set new records, even in the wonderous Delta of the Stockton country, James M. Bigger, formerly superintendent of the Drexler tract, opened real estate offices in Stockton, with a branch in San Francisco in 1918, and took in as a partner, Jesse J. Inman, formerly of San Francisco, and under the firm name of Bigger and Inman are doing an extensive business. He was born and reared in the farming districts of Ontario, Canada, and while still a young man removed to New York and later spent some time in Pennsylvania. In 1884 he came to Santa Clara County and was engaged in the dairy business for three years; then we find him in San Joaquin County where he has since followed farming on a large scale in the Delta district; he also has farming land in Sutter County. On Rough and Ready and Roberts islands in the Delta district he is extensively engaged in raising vegetables and grain and has farmed as many as 3000 acres in the Delta; one season he had 500 acres in celery and has also been a large grower of asparagus and other vegetables; in Sutter County he farms from 500 to 1700 acres to fruit and grain; he built the first silo in northern California and the second ever erected in this state; this was on the Albert Lindley ranch on Rough and Ready island; for a number of years he conducted the largest dairy in the county.

The firm of Bigger & Inman maintain offices at 307 East Weber Street, Stockton. A specialty is made of handling farm lands, particularly in the Delta sections. City property is another important department, and carefully arranged descriptive lists of residence property are also shown to advantage. Estates are also managed, lands rented or leased and crops handled to the best advantage possible for owners, and a fire insurance department is maintained Mr. Bigger is, perhaps, one of the best-posted authorities on realty values in the state. For many years he was confidential appraiser for several conservative firms, and vast sums of money have been invested in the Delta on his judgment. He keeps in intimate touch with the conditions of demand and supply, knows locations and values as few men get to know them, and when he becomes the intermediary between buyer and seller both sides get the benefit of his wide experience. He was the first to introduce corn production for commercial purposes in the Delta, and scored a record yield of corn on the Drexler tract. He was one of the first and most persistent boosters for the Borden Delta road and the highway across Union Island, has been an indefatigable worker for all improvement.

Mr. Bigger is one of San Joaquin County's substantial citizens who has given much of his valuable time without renumeration toward making the county fair a success. As the vice-president, with the fifteen directors of the fair, he has borne the burden of the big undertaking purely out of a broad-minded desire to be of service to the community.

The marriage of Mr. Bigger united him with Miss Anna E. Farrington, a native of New York state, and they were the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Mrs. A. C. Parker, Olin M., Albert E., Lena E., and Alice I. Mr. Bigger was bereaved of his faithful wife November 23, 1916.

Mr. Bigger has for many years been a director of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce; a director in the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau, representing San Joaquin County; he is a director and was one of the orgainzers of the California Bean Growers' Association; during the late war he was food administrator for San Joaquin County and conducted this office at his own expense; he was a member of the County Council of Defense, and a member of the advisory board for the western part of San Joaquin County, working with the board of superivisors. He is on the Advisory Board of the Agricultural Department of the United States Veterans Bureau Training School, known as the Trinese School for Disabled Soldiers on Rough and Ready island, which is in its experimental stage being the first of the kind in the United States. It is men like James M. Bigger who have looked into the future and given freely of their time and means that are responsible for the growth of San Joaquin County and he is a real builder of this section of the state. He is a member and director of the Lions Club of Stockton.

ANSEL WILLIAM POST.—A worthy representative of the native sons of the state, one who has been closely identified with the welfare of their community is Ansel William Post, a lifelong resident of San Joaquin County and a prosperous farmer and vineyardist, having a productive twenty-five-acre ranch five miles south of Lodi on Cherokee Lane. He was born on his father's ranch about six miles north of Stockton on April 29, 1892, a son of Frank and Cora (Ralph) Post.

Grandfather William H. Post was born at Southhampton, L. I., on March 18, 1821, and at the age of nineteen shipped before the mast on the whaling vessel Nimrod, bound for the Indian Ocean. The vessel was filled with oil within thirteen months and then returned to port at Sag Harbor, L. I.; his next voyage was on the bark Gem and the lad was given the position of boat steerer, and this trip covered a period of eleven months and they returned with 3,200 barrels of oil; his third voyage was on the ship Illinois, sailing from Sag Harbor to the Siberian Coast, being out eighteen months and returning with 3,000 barrels of oil; his next voyage was on the same ship as second officer, bound for the same place and the ship returned with about 2,500 barrels of oil. Upon his return to Long Island he heard of the discovery of gold in California. He helped organize a company and they bought the Sabina, a full-rigged vessel, and with a few passengers, set sail from Sag Harbor on February 9. After being out three days they encountered a severe storm, which damaged their ship, but by skillful management the vessel was brought safely through, and they made such repairs as they could arriving at St. Catherine, on the coast of South America, where they stopped and gave the ship a general overhauling and on August 9, 1849, reached San Francisco. The company which they

had formed was a joint stock company and it was agreed that all were to stay together and work for the interests of the company. They had a large stock of provisions, which they intended to sell. During the three days they stopped in San Francisco they had trouble in keeping the crew together; finally they procured a pilot and sailed up the bay to the mouth of the San Joaquin River. Theirs was the first three-master that, up to that time, had come up so far. While opposite the fort of Benicia they were fired upon and compelled to lay to; some of the goods were taken to Sacramento in small boats, with most of the crew, leaving a few behind to look after the ship. At Sacramento they bought a six-mule team and went up to the mines. Grandfather Post was left behind on the banks of the river. One day he was taken violently ill and as the days went by and he did not improve, he finally took passage on a ship bound for the Sandwich Islands, where he completely recovered. From the islands he took the position of officer on the ship Deucalion, bound for Australia. After being loaded with her cargo, she sailed for San Francisco. Grandfather Post only made one voyage after that. In March, 1850, he started for the mines where he spent about a year and a half. In 1853 he settled on the ranch, containing 300 acres, situated on the Cherokee Lane Road, where he resided until his death. The ranch then passed to his two sons, Fred Post and Frank Post, the latter being the father of our subject.

The maternal grandfather, C. R. Ralph, was born and reared in Vermont and at the age of seventeen went to live in Michigan, residing there until he was of age. In 1849 he arrived in California with his family and engaged in farming, stockraising and trading until 1856, when he returned to Michigan with his family on a visit. After spending a short time in Michigan they came back to California by the overland route and settled in San Joaquin County, where he followed farming until he was elected to the position of county assessor, which he filled for two terms to the entire satisfaction of the public. He passed away September 17, 1882.

Frank Post was married in 1889 and there were four children in the family: Constance, Ansel William, the subject of this sketch, Ralph resides at Lodi, and Warren, deceased. The father passed away in 1899 and the mother still resides on a portion of the old Post place. The father was a member of the Knights of Pythias of Stockton.

Ansel William Post attended the Live Oak, Stockton and Lodi grammar schools. After his father's death in May, 1899, the family moved to Stockton, where they remained for three years, then returned to the home ranch where the mother had built a house on the 150 acres, her portion of the old Post ranch. After her husband's death, she sold seventy-five acres and then divided the remaining seventy-five into three parts, the mother keeping the twenty-five acres with the house, buildings and bearing twelve-year old vineyard and she gave her son Ralph twenty-five acres and our subject twenty-five acres. Both brothers have developed their property with irrigating plants and have planted a portion of their land to vineyard. Ralph Post married Jean Villinger and they have a daughter Isabel; he is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Lodi and both brothers are Republicans.

JOHN CLEMENS GERLACH.—For many years prominent in the affairs of San Joaquin County, since reaching manhood's estate John Clemens Gerlach has been an extensive rancher, and in his line of industry has made a great success. The community in which he resides has also in other ways felt the impress of his influence and energy, and his public-spirited enterprise and excellent citizenship are to be accounted among the valuable civic assets of the county. He is a native of New York City, born on November 20, 1853, a son of Conrad W. and Mary (Krouse) Gerlach, the former born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, the latter also a native of that country. Conrad W. Gerlach emigrated to America in 1849, landing in New York, where he made his home for a number of years, following the machinist's trade. In 1865 he came to California and was employed for a short time as a machinist in San Francisco, but in the fall of 1867 came to San Joaquin County and settled on Lone Tree Creek, and engaged in farming pursuits. He made the trip to California via Panama, and through his years of residence in San Joaquin County was known as an active, energetic and honorable farmer. His political support was given to the Republican party, and in religious faith he was a Lutheran. Of the children of this worthy pioneer couple, three are yet living: Daniel H. resides in San Joaquin County; John C. is the subject of this sketch; and Eliza is the wife of Theodore Henkey, also a San Joaquin County farmer. The father passed away on July 22, 1903, and the mother is also deceased.

John C. Gerlach spent the first twelve years of his life in New York City, and then came with his parents to the Pacific Coast, arriving in San Francisco in 1865, and since the fall of 1867 has resided in San Joaquin County. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm and in the practical school of experience learned many valuable lessons. In his youth he became familiar with all the duties of the farm, and in 1891 he settled upon the farm which is now his home, located on the Lincoln Highway, twelve miles south of Stockton. It is located near the Mossdale school house, the land being donated by Mr. Gerlach to the district for the erection of the school building. It is a valuable tract of land, comprising 504 acres, upon which is a beautiful country house and good outbuildings, modernly equipped.

On October 22, 1890, Mr. Gerlach was united in marriage with Miss Augusta F. Zeppernick, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Peter and Mary Zeppernick, also natives of that country, both now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gerlach were blessed with five children: Edward C. is married and has one child and is the manager of the Gerlach ranch; Elsie, Ruby, Ella and Selma. Mrs. Gerlach passed away in May, 1916. In politics Mr. Gerlach is a Republican and he has always been a champion of the movements and measures which have for their object the welfare of the county. For many years he served as a trustee of the Mossdale school district and was also a trustee of the Reclamation district No. 17 of San Joaquin County. He is classed among the enterprising, progressive and influential citizens of San Joaquin County, and in his locality he is well known, commanding confidence and respect by reason of his reliability in business, his loyalty in citizenship and his trustworthiness in private life.



John C Gerlach.

PHILIP FABIAN.—During the entire period of his residence in California, covering an eventful epoch of only a little less than forty years, the late Philip Fabian made his home in San Joaquin County, where he occupied positions of increasing importance in civic, industrial and financial circles. To the enthusiastic, progressive efforts of such citizens as he may be attributed the encouraging development of the city of Tracy and the surrounding country, whose resources he was instrumental in promoting and whose future he was solicitous to build upon the substantial foundations of a successful past.

Of German birth, Philip Fabian was born in Zempleberg on February 17, 1843, and received his elementary education in his native land. Being a thoughtful lad, the oppression of the military powers of his own country weighed heavily upon him; his ideals of government not being that of burdensome military duty, but freedom to live one's life according to his desire, and he soon became desirous of satisfying his ambition to leave his native country and seek his fortune in America. He embarked for America early in 1861, coming to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and located in Jackson, Amador County, making his way overland from San Francisco carrying his pack containing his entire possessions. Very soon after his arrival in Jackson, Mr. Fabian found employment as clerk in the general merchandise store of Levinsky Bros., where he worked for two years. About 1863, in partnership with L. Levinsky, a general merchandise store was opened at Woodbridge where six successful years were spent, following which he settled in the West Side section of San Joaquin County and established the first general merchandise store of that locality in Ellis, about two miles from the present site of the city of Tracy. In 1876, the village of Ellis contained two stores, one blacksmith shop, five saloons, a school building and a town hall. Upon the completion of the railroad from Richmond to Los Banos, the town of Tracy became an important junction and early in the year of 1877 Mr. Fabian moved his store building from Ellis and before the close of that year all the buildings had been moved to Tracy, most of the hauling being done by the late William Brockman. From that time forward, Philip Fabian became an active factor in all the improvements and developments of the town and surrounding country; being aware of the wonderful possibilities of this section, he made investments in land, choosing them with care and adjacent to the town he had selected for his permanent home. During those earlier days in the history of that section, there were no banks except in the larger centers, so Mr. Fabian came to the rescue of the farmers and saw them through any financial depression on account of failure of crops, the same as would a banking institution, thus his influence for the upbuilding of the community was felt throughout the county. Mr. Fabian so managed his affairs that during his entire business career, there was never a lien or a mortgage filed against any of his property. The large mercantile business conducted under the firm name continued until the death of L. Levinsky, associate partner, whose interest was purchased by A. Grunauer and L. Kroner, and the business was incorporated under the name of The Fabian, Grunauer Company. In 1889, Mr. Fabian removed to San Francisco and opened an office from which he transacted his vast business and continued his residence there until his death on January 16, 1909.

The marriage of Mr. Fabian occurred in San Francisco and united him with Miss Annie Schwartz, and they were the parents of two sons and two daughters, the eldest son being the efficient business manager of the large store in Tracy. Mr. Fabian was a devoted husband and father; his recreation was spent in his splendid gardens surrounding his home in San Francisco, where the many wonderful colors and shades of carnations grew to perfection, among them being many prize winning ones. He was a Republican of the stanchest party loyalty. As early as 1877 he offered to the man who could plan a successful system of irrigation, as compensation, every other acre of land that he possessed, and they were extensive even in those early days; however, there was no one to plan the system, and Mr. Fabian, himself, was a prime factor in the struggle for irrigation in the San Joaquin Valley.

Many public and charitable institutions have reason to be grateful that such a liberal and broad-minded citizen and captain of industry existed, not only as one of the pillars upholding the financial and industrial world, but as one of those who dispensed wisely the profits which his life of diligence and high ability had accumulated. Fraternally he was among the oldest members of the Sumner Lodge of Odd Fellows, which was founded in the old town of Ellis many years ago.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON.—One of the well known and enterprising citizens of San Joaquin County, William J. Robinson, has for the past twenty-five years continuously resided in the Lodi section. A native of California, he was born in San Francisco on January 10, 1859, on the exact ground where fifty-six years later was held the great Panama-Pacific Exposition. His father, Francis H. Robinson, was born in Indiana and crossed the plains to California during the year 1857, while his mother, who was Rebecca T. Cooper before her marriage, was born in Kentucky and came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1858. His father conducted a dairy where our subject was born; and was also a contractor and laid the first brick in the old fort at Fort Point, fronting on the Golden Gate. Mr. Robinson was married in Louisville, Ky., about 1847, and three daughters were born before coming to California and four children in California, of whom three are living.

When William J. was ten years of age, the family removed to Antioch, Contra Costa County, and there finished his schooling and later engaged in farming and stock raising. During the year of 1892 he removed to Lathrop, San Joaquin County, and for eighteen years engaged in farming; in 1900 he removed to Lodi and settled on a dairy ranch east of the city, which he conducted until 1906 when he sold it. He then established a feed and fuel business in Lodi, first on Pine Street and later on East Lodi Avenue under the firm name of W. J. Robinson Company, and later his son Willard J., and son-in-law E. L. Weaver became his partners. About two years later Mr. Weaver withdrew from the firm. Mr. Robinson started his business in a small way with little capital, and when he sold the business in 1920 he had built up a large and successful enterprice. A few years previous he had erected a modern plant of concrete blocks covering a considerable area

and in selling out he retained his building, selling only the stock and goodwill, which he still owns in partnership with his son.

Mr. Robinson married Miss Helen Johnson, a native of Missouri, but a resident of this state since the age of five years, and they are the parents of two children: Willard J. is a member of the firm of Robinson & Lyon, owners and proprietors of a sporting goods house in Lodi, and has one son, William Emery; Bira T. is Mrs. E. L. Weaver of Lodi; she was formerly a teacher in Inyo County, and has three children: Leroy, Kenneth and Ralph. Fraternally Mr. Robinson is a member of the Lodi Lodge No. 259, I. O. O. F., joining that order in Antioch, Cal., when a young man. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church of Lodi. Broad-minded and progressive, he has always adhered strictly to high principles in business matters as well as in personal conduct.

W. E. GIBBONS, M. D.—When, on November 21, 1920, Dr. W. E. Gibbons breathed his last, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Stockton, California lost one of its most distinguished men of science and the United States one of its most loyal and worthy citizens, for he was dean of the medical profession of San Joaquin County, and beloved by a legion of steadfast friends in this and neighboring counties. He had entered upon the practice of medicine in San Francisco in the late '70s, and in the early '80s he had established his offices in Stockton.

Dr. Gibbons was born in Missouri in 1841, and when twenty-two years of age he came to California. For a while he worked at the harness-maker's trade, and then he became attached to the City and County hospital staffs of San Francisco, by whom he was kept busy for six years, during which time his natural talents impressed his associates, and won for him a high place in their esteem. Acting on their advice to take up the profession of medicine, he entered St. Mary's College, at San Francisco, and there for two years followed their prescribed course; later he took a medical course in the University of California, and later still special studies in the University of the Pacific. In 1878, he first hung out his shingle as an M. D.; two years later, he removed to Sutter Creek, in Amador County, and after another two years he joined the fraternity at Stockton.

Throughout his long professional career he was most zealous in the advancement of his professional attainments, and he enjoyed the highest standing among medical men in this and other counties. Though he enjoyed a very lucrative practice, however, and was ever engaged, he found time to do good deeds and to shower kindnesses and benevolences wherever he knew there was need of them. His natural benevolence, cheery presence, kindly wit, democratic characteristics won for him the affection of all with whom he came in contact, and wherever Dr. Gibbons' name was spoken, it was in terms of affection and respect. Ever since his earliest residence here, Dr. Gibbons in particular was prominent in the social, fraternal and political life of the community. He served as county health officer, city health officer, and at various times was consulting physician to boards and hospitals. Standing high in professional attainments, possessed of all the attributes that typify the highest manhood, and benevolent in the extreme, he endeared himself to the hearts of all who came to know him well.

About forty-eight years ago, Dr. Gibbons married Miss Mary Agnes Rowley of San Francisco; and he was granted the inestimable blessing of her companionship until a few years ago, when she breathed her last. A sole survivor is his daughter, Mrs. John Raggio, also an esteemed citizen, and a worthy representative of this well-known pioneer.

NEIL B. FABIAN.—A worthy representative of that honored class of Californians who are native sons of the state and who have throughout their active careers been closely and usefully identified with the welfare of their respective communities, Neil B. Fabian has been a resident of San Joaquin County since 1917, and is a prosperous agriculturist. He was born in San Francisco on October 14, 1895, a son of Philip and Annie (Schwartz) Fabian, natives of Zempleberg, Germany, and California, respectively. The father, who died in 1909, became a progressive citizen of San Joaquin County and his interesting life sketch can be found on another page in this work.

Neil B. Fabian began his education in the public schools of San Francisco and from the grammar school entered the Polytechnic high school where he completed the course in three and a half years; then entered the employ of Baker & Hamilton, San Francisco, where he remained for another year; then he entered the agricultural branch of the University of California at Davis, spending two and a half years in the study of animal husbandry, horticulture and agriculture. In 1917 he leased thirty acres of the A. Grunauer ranch on Union Isle, where he planted pink beans, which yielded twenty-two sacks to the acre, each sack averaging 100 pounds, for which he received eight cents per pound, a result most gratifying. The next year he located on 160 acres of his father's estate south of Tracy and there has erected a fine residence and substantial ranch buildings. Mr. Fabian has experimented on thirty acres of his land with Peruvian alfalfa which was seeded in February, 1921, and the same year harvested 160 tons of hay; this year his expectations are that the acreage will yield 275 tons. In time, Mr. Fabian expects to seed the entire 160 acres to alfalfa; he is also establishing a thoroughbred stock and hog business and is rapidly shaping his ranch to be one of the show places of Central California. Thus, Mr. Fabian has demonstrated the wisdom of scientific farming methods properly and intelligently applied.

The marriage of Mr. Fabian occurred at Tracy and united him with Miss Lorraine Ritchey of Seattle, the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Ritchey. Mr. Fabian is an active member of the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau and is now serving his third term as secretary of the local bureau at Tracy; he is also a director in Division No. 5 of the West Side Irrigation district; fraternally he belongs to Sumner Lodge I. O. O. F. of Tracy and the Moose fraternity of Stockton. The work which his father inaugurated in behalf of this county in pioneer times he carries forward and he is today classed with the leading agriculturists of his locality.



Neil B. Fabian

MILTON JASPER MOWRY.—Among the honored pioneers of the '70s of San Joaquin County is Milton Jasper Mowry, who has made his home in the county since 1873. He is, therefore, familiar with many of the events which shaped the early history of the state, has witnessed much of its transformation and growth, and in all these years has been loyal to its best interests. He was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, November 18, 1853, a son of Lazarus, born 1831, and Electa (Morgan) Mowry, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. There were nine sons in the family, three of whom are living: Milton Jasper, our subject, Grant and John. In 1854 the family moved to Iowa. In 1861 they moved to Illinois, and in 1866 to Missouri. On March 6, 1873, the family left Shelby County, Mo., for California on an emigrant train, which took eleven days from Omaha, Nebr., The fare was $61.50 and was a hard, tiresome trip, there being no sleeping cars in those days. At the time of their arrival in Mokelumne Station, now Lodi, there were very few residents in the place and the country surrounding was covered with liveoak brush. The business portion of Lodi was composed of Brown's livery stable, three saloons, the Spencer hotel, Hill's jewelry store, John Bell's barber shop, and Smith's butcher shop. After a year, the father purchased fifty acres known as the Dr. Pitcher place, just north of town, for which he paid $1,050, with a cow and a span of mustangs thrown in to complete the sale. In 1876 the father set out a vineyard, one of the first in that section, and there he lived until the time of his death in 1915, at the age of eighty-four, while the mother passed away at the age of seventy-four. The father was a Civil War veteran, having served in an Illinois regiment. He and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Church.

Milton Jasper Mowry had few of the advantages afforded young men at the present day, but his early privileges were supplemented by the knowledge and training gained from practical experience in a busy life. His first job was grubbing out willows on the Ed. Bryant ranch; then to Staten Island where he planted barley on the Falkner-Styles ranch; then he went to Butte County where he worked for Albert Woods for a time. He and his brother George conducted a butcher shop at Lockeford for six years, then one in Lodi for three years. In the early '80s he located in Tulare where he ran a butcher shop for thirteen years, then he removed to Stockton and engaged in the livery business for twenty-two years, his first stable being at El Dorado and Sonora streets, the second, Pat Field's stable, the third was on Hunter Street, the fourth, the old Sonora stable, and the fifth the Golden Gate on Hunter Street. He then bought a forty-acre ranch six miles southeast of Stockton, which he farmed for two years together with 200 acres adjoining. Returning to Stockton in 1912, he traded his ranch for Lincoln Street property which he still owns. He also owns the Blake stable and later bought the old Wolf stable at California and Main streets. Three years ago he entered the butcher business in Stockton and now conducts the meat market at the corner of Weber Avenue and Aurora Street.

Mr. Mowry has been married twice, the first time on July 18, 1877, to Miss Nellie Pygall, and they were the parents of five children: the only one living is Walter, who has been associated with his father in business many years; he lives in Stockton, is married and has two sons. Mrs. M. J. Mowry passed away in 1909. They adopted three baby girls, unrelated, reared and educated them to womanhood. Corinne is Mrs. George Newcomb and they have two children: Vera is a bookkeeper with the H. C. Shaw Company; and Evelyn is a student in the Stockton high school. Mr. Mowry's second marriage united him with Miss Helena Robinson on May 15, 1910. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 11.

JAMES CALVIN McCOWN.—A well-known and highly respected Grand Army man whose residence in California covered a period of forty-six years, was the late James Calvin McCown. He was born in Ohio in 1839 and there grew to young manhood and married. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the conclusion of the war. After the war he removed with his wife to Colorado where he engaged in the general merchandise business in Erie, a small town near Denver, until 1876, when they came to California and located in Mendocino, later going to Eureka, Humboldt County, where he conducted a merchandise store. Later Mr. McCown conducted hotels at Sisson, at the base of Mt. Shasta, Siskiyou County, and at Adin near Alturas, Modoc County. In 1895 the family located at Stockton and Mr. McCown retired from active business cares. He passed away on February 26, 1922, and his wife, Electa Ann McCown, survived him until May 10, 1922. This worthy couple are survived by four children: William E., the eldest child, was born at Monroe, Jasper County, Iowa, December 16, 1869. He received a good public school education and finished with a course in a commercial college in Stockton. He was married in Stockton, October 19, 1911, to Miss Eva S. Church, born at Farmington, Cal., a daughter of M. M. and Sivilla Ann Church, pioneer residents of the Farmington section of San Joaquin County. The mother, Mrs. Church, died in March, 1920; the father is still living. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. William McCown: William E., Jr., and Edna Birdena. William E. McCown is a Mason and a past grand and past chief patriarch of the I. O. O. F. The other surviving sons are Nathaniel T. and Edwin L., Nathaniel T. was born in Iowa in 1871, and is now clerk in the freight office at Stockton for the Southern Pacific. He was public administrator of San Joaquin County for one term. Edwin L. was born at Adin, Modoc County, Cal., September 7, 1880. He received his education in the public schools of Modoc County and when twelve years of age began to make his own living by delivering newspapers; in 1898 he learned the boilermaker's trade and for the past seven years has been conducting his own business. Mary E., the only daughter, was born in Erie, Colo., and received her education in California schools. In Stockton on June 3, 1902, she was married to Willard Loveland, a native of California, who passed away in March, 1909. The third son, James Calvin, Jr., died April 30, 1917, thirty-eight years old. He was a linotype operator and a law student at the time of his death.

ROBERT L. GRAHAM.—Prominently identified with the development and progress of modern California the late Robert L. Graham was one of the most prominent and representative citizens of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County, where his life was so ordered as to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He was born December 16, 1855, on the old Graham homestead southeast of Lodi, where the A. E. Angier home now stands, and was a son of Robert L. Graham and his wife, Caroline Roe (Stokes) Graham, both natives of Kentucky. The father was born December 27, 1826, his parents being Levy and Mary (Tatum) Graham, natives of North Carolina. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject, Thomas Tatum, was a teamster in the Revolutionary War. Grandfather Graham was a farmer by occupation and emigrated from North Carolina to Kentucky with his father, when a small boy, remaining there owning land until about 1860, when his wife died and he sold out and went to Missouri; there he remained but a short time, when he went to Arkansas, where he died in 1881 at the age of eighty-six years. The father remained at home with his parents until twenty-four years of age, then, February 22, 1852, he left for Missouri, where he remained for one year, when he crossed the plains to California, arriving in San Joaquin Valley September 2, 1853. In 1847 he was married to Miss Caroline Roe Stokes, whose grandfather was a fifer in the Revolutionary War. Arriving in San Joaquin County he purchased a claim of a man named Adams, situated nine and a half miles from Stockton and five miles from what is now Lodi. He sold the place in 1857 and went down to the Lower Sacramento Road, where he purchased 200 acres where he had stock. He remained there until the fall of 1862, when on account of flood he came back and purchased again near the old place. Not long afterwards, however, he traded that for 300 acres, ten miles from Stockton and five miles from Lodi, on the Cherokee Lane Road. He was a pioneer in agriculture, there being only three farms under plow before he settled here. Four children were born to this worthy pioneer couple; Robert L., our subject; Surelda, Mrs. A. M. Hale of Amador County; Della, Mrs. C. Hull; Eugene D., the county clerk of San Joaquin County.

The first twenty-five years of Robert L. Graham's life was spent on his father's farm. When he was twenty-six years old he came to Lodi and started to work in a drug store owned by Byron Beckwith. He received his grammar school education at the little red schoolhouse at Live Oak and was graduated from a college at Stockton, then passed the state board examination and became a licensed pharmacist. At this time there were only three business houses and a few dwellings in Lodi and much of the site of the present city was covered with brush and scrub oaks. The first drugstore Mr. Graham owned was on Elm Street on the corner of Sacramento and at this location he served as postmaster and postal telegraph and telephone operator; later he moved his old store and built a brick structure. Sacramento Street was at that time nothing more than a road through the tangle of brush. Little business was done in those days, and Mr. Graham often said that if he had five or six customers a day he thought he was doing well. He was in business for forty-one years and was located on the corner of Elm and Sacramento streets all of that period. The first long distance telephone and the first telephone exchange in the town were placed in his store and he also had the first postal telegraph office, and after learning the code, he sent, received and delivered all messages in Lodi for a long time.

On June 22, 1886, occurred the marriage of Mr. Graham and Miss Sarah J. Schu, a native of Missouri, a daughter of John Adam and Frances J. (Martin) Schu. Her father was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who came to the United States when a young man, first settling in New York, later going to Illinois and still later to Missouri. When Mrs. Graham was three years old her parents came to California settling at Woodbridge where they remained for three years; from there the family removed to Galt where they lived for a short time; then removed to Biggs where the father followed his trade of shoemaker; then he followed his trade in Oroville for a short time, then moved his family back to San Joaquin County where he passed away at the age of sixty-three; the mother still living in Sacramento at the age of eighty. There were seven children in the family: Josephine, John and Aggie are all deceased; Sarah J., Mrs. Graham; Charles and Robert reside in Sacramento and Etta is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Graham were the parents of two daughters, LaRelda Roe, Mrs. R. L. Patton, of Lodi, and Gladys Frances, Mrs. Oscar H. Wood, of Lodi, has one daughter, Janis Maurine. Mr. Graham was the owner of an eighty-five-acre ranch in the Elliott district of north San Joaquin County. For the past thirteen years, a niece, Miss Marion Schu, the daughter of Charles Schu, has made her home with Mr. and Mrs. Graham. She attended the Lodi high school and is now employed by the First National Bank of Lodi. Mrs. Graham is a past grand of the Pythian Sisters lodge of Lodi and is a member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs and of the Lodi Woman's Club. Mr. Graham was enjoying his first vacation in thirty-five years, in the Yosemite Valley where he was stricken and passed away on June 20, 1922, before any assistance could be rendered him. He was a charter member and past chancellor commander of the Lodi Knights of Pythias; the Foresters of America, and was also a member of Lodi Parlor No. 18, N. S. G. W. He was widely known and esteemed and had many excellent traits of character which endeared him to a large circle of friends, and in his death the community deplored the loss of an enterprising business man and honored citizen who for many years had witnessed the county's growth and had contributed in no small way to its development and substantial upbuilding.

CHARLES W. HUNTING.—The distinction of being a native of California and the son of a California pioneer belongs to Charles W. Hunting of Lodi. He was born on Roberts Island, San Joaquin County, on October 25, 1882, a son of Luther and Marietta (Peters) Hunting, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of California. His father crossed the plains to California in 1863 and located near Acampo and engaged in farming pursuits. Charles Hunting, the grandfather, brought his family in 1863 and became the owner of 640 acres of land near Acampo. There he spent the balance of his days, raising grain and stock. Luther Hunting in-



R. L. Graham

herited 80 acres and set 32 of it out to vineyard. Charles W. is the youngest of a family of four children, the others being Mrs. H. Smithson, Edward, deceased, and Mrs. J. A. Carroll. His father died in 1907, aged about 63.

Charles W. was educated in the district schools and the Stockton Business College. After finishing his course at these he returned to the home ranch and further improved the property his father had begun. Later he became a clerk in a grocery store in Acampo and in 1913 removed to Lodi and found employment with the City Fuel & Ice Company. By close application he steadily advanced until in 1918 he was made manager of the company, which was originally established by the late Charles Sollars many years ago and in 1918 was purchased by the City Fuel & Ice Company; this company also operates a bottling works. Mr. Hunting's degree of success has been accomplished by hard work and a determination that tolerates no defeat.

Mr. Hunting's marriage, November 8, 1908, united him with Miss Mary Vest, a native of Missouri, and they are the parents of three children, Josephine, Warren, and Kenneth. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Fraternal Brotherhood; in local affairs he belongs to the Lodi Business Men's Club. Public-spirited and willing at all times to support measures for the advancement of his native county, Mr. Hunting can be counted upon to lend a hand for the welfare of county and city.

WILLIAM H. THRUSH.—A California agriculturist who well has merited, by his progressive, scientific industry and his practical results of value to others as well as himself, all the prosperity which has finally crowned his efforts up to the present day, is William H. Thrush, whose splendid ranch on the Waterloo Road has become as fine a demonstration as would be possible of the productivity of San Joaquin County soil. A native son, he was born in the Harmony Grove district of this county, one mile west of the Harmony Grove schoolhouse, on March 14, 1864, the only son of George and Dora Elizabeth (Ebeling) Thrush, both now deceased.

George Thrush was born in Pennsylvania and when a small boy he was taken to Ohio by his parents, where they lived a short time and then removed to Missouri, where he grew to manhood and lived until he came west in 1862. He had married in Missouri and settled down to farm-pursuits until the news of the discovery of gold induced him to come to California. Leaving his wife and daughters—all then small children—he started overland with a mule and an ox team and a companion, in the '50s, and in due time arrived at his destination. Some time after locating in this state he and his friend took the smallpox and his friend died; and as soon as he had recovered from the disease he went back East to join his family and at the same time determined to make a permanent location in the Golden State. Settling his affairs he outfitted and with Mrs. Thrush and daughters made the long overland trip, driving an ox-team, while his wife drove a mule-team, taking the Salt Lake route to California. He was accompanied by Henry Ebeling, the youngest brother of his wife, and he later died in this state. Upon arrival here Mr. Thrush hauled supplies to the mines and later engaged in ranching in the Harmony Grove district, where he settled upon his arrival. He sold out his holdings in that locality and bought 640 acres near Modesto and raised grain there until 1871, when he concluded he would try farming back in Missouri once more. Renting his land and equipment, with his family he returned to Missouri, bought and stocked a good farm, but only lived there six months, when he turned again to California. He lived for a time in San Jose and Santa Clara, then came to San Joaquin County in 1874, bought 320 acres of land on the Waterloo Road, eight miles from Stockton, and from that date this section remained his home until his death, September 8, 1907, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. Thrush died at the age of sixty-three.

The following children were born to this worthy couple: Ellen married Russell Kincaide of Long Beach, and died in 1922, leaving two boys and four girls; Louise is the widow of D. I. Hancock and makes her home with her only daughter, Mrs. Ed Branstead, near Stockton; Marine became the wife of William Bonham and has two sons and one daughter; Edith is the widow of Henry Leffler and the mother of three boys; Fanny is the widow of Nicholas Bacon of Stockton and has one boy and two girls; Alice is Mrs. Wilkes Foreman of Oakland; the seventh in order of birth is William H., our subject; Dora married Thomas Brierly of Oakland and they have one daughter. The last two children were born in California.

William H. Thrush remained at home with his father until he was twenty-one and then started to farm for himself. He leased 160 acres near Linden and raised grain for three years, then came back to the old Thrush ranch on the Calaveras River and in 1892 bought eighty acres of the home estate; later he added ninety-five acres adjoining, part of the Martin property, and this he farms to grain with the exception of about four acres that he has planted to alfalfa. In 1914 he bought fifty acres of bare land near Linden that he has leased for a period of years and which will be set to fruit trees and vines. Mr. Thrush also owns considerable real estate in Stockton, which makes it more natural that, as a public-spirited citizen and loyal Republican that he should favor any legislation encouraging and protecting agricultural and industrial development. He has made his own way since leaving home and his success is the result of his own efforts.

At Stockton, August 26, 1885, Mr. Thrush was married to Miss Allie Anderson, a native of Carson City, Nevada, and the daughter of William H. and Jane (McBride) Anderson. Her father was born in Hamilton County, Ind., August 22, 1838, and now makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Thrush. When a child he was taken to Van Buren County, Iowa, by his parents and there reared and educated. He came across the plains to Nevada in 1864, mined and freighted for two years. In 1866 he came to San Joaquin County and until 1886 farmed leased land in the vicinity of Waterloo, then he spent fifteen years in Mendocino County lumbering and since then has lived retired. He is of Scotch ancestry, his paternal grandfather having served in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Anderson was born in Ohio of Irish parents and she died at the age of thirty-six, leaving two children, H. G. Anderson, an employe of the General Petroleum Company in the Coalinga oil field and Mrs. Thrush.

JOHN RANDOLPH CORY.—We all owe much to the pioneers of San Joaquin County for the secure foundation they laid for the present prosperity, and among these men we mention John Randolph Cory, a '49er, who was well and favorably known to the early settlers of Stockton and vicinity. His forebears were of English stock; the progenitor of the family in America was William Corry, as the name was spelled in England, who landed in the New World in 1660, settled on West Main Road in Portsmouth, R. I., and erected a stone house at the foot of Barker's Hill, two and three-quarter miles from Bristol Ferry, which was thereafter called Cory's Castle. About sixty years elapse before the Corys are again heard from, this time when Thomas Cory, born about 1720, served in the British army when Canada was taken from the French in 1759. He was never heard from and it is supposed he was killed in battle. He left a widow, Patience Haskell Cory, who died in 1794. These were the great-grandparents of J. R. Cory. There was a son named Samuel Cory in their family and he was born at Portsmouth, R. I., in 1758 and died in 1841. He married Jemima Walden on August 2, 1781, and she died on September 23, 1848. Samuel Cory served in the Revolutionary War and with his comrades suffered great hardships when they were forced to march through snow and ice without shoes and left bloody tracks in their wake. The next in line was Pardon Cory, father of John R., born at Portsmouth, R. I., in 1793, married Abigail Lake, daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Tripp) Lake, on January 7, 1816, and went to live with his parents in a house near the head of Cory's Lane; part of this house was used as a town hall. It was here that John R. Cory was born. In 1810 Samuel Cory bought a place on a road, afterwards known as Cory's Lane, and the family removed there in 1822, and this remained the home for many years. Pardon Cory died on South Kingston Road in 1863.

John Randolph Cory first saw the light on October 11, 1816, and was named for John Randolph of Roanoke. He received a good common school education and when he was seventeen went to Lippitt, Town of Warwick, R. I., to learn the trade of blacksmith with his uncle, George Cook, who had married his mother's youngest sister. He only remained there a year, then returned home and attended school that winter. Upon the suggestion of his mother that he should learn a trade, he went to Providence, R. I., and apprenticed himself to Solomon Arnold for three years to learn the wheelwright trade and was to receive as his pay the sums of twenty-five dollars for the first year; fifty dollars the second; and seventy-five dollars the third year, including board. He only remained two and one-half years, then went to work at the trade in that city until he went to New Bedford and engaged in the business for himself, continuing there until he decided to come to California in 1849. He sailed on the Bark Diamond in February, 1849, coming via Cape Horn, and arriving at San Francisco on July 22, that same year. He wrote an interesting account of his voyage to his family after his arrival here. Mr. Cory bought a lot in San Francisco soon after his arrival, then went to the mining districts but did not stay very long, intending to return to the East. He stopped off in Stockton, then a city of tents, and was so well impressed with the possibilities that he made his decision to locate here. In 1851 he returned to New Bedford, disposed of his interests there and made arrangements to have his wife and child join him in California a little later, again made the trip, via Panama, to Stockton.

He had married at New Bedford, April 25, 1844, Miss Abby, daughter of Benjamin and Penelope Cory, who was born at Tiverton, R. I., on July 17, 1823, and two children were born in Massachusetts, one dying in early childhood. In January, 1852, Mrs. Cory, with her small daughter, arrived in Stockton to join husband and father, having come by way of Panama, crossing on mule-back, the child being carried on the back of a native. The fording of the Chagres River was attended with numerous mishaps, the trunks and other baggage being carried on pack animals. On January 15, 1852, Mr. Cory purchased four lots from Captain Weber at the corner of Fremont and California streets, paying $400 for them; here he built a small three-room house for their immediate needs and enlarged it from time to time as necessity demanded. He engaged in the carriage making business in a shop on Channel Street, and besides other work that came his way, he built wagons for heavy freighting to the mines. He lived in town and carried on his business until 1863, when he moved with his family to a ranch of 285 acres on the Weber grant about two and one-half miles east of Stockton, he had purchased several years before. Mr. Cory had also become the owner of what came to be known as the Fanning property (he having sold it to Mr. Fanning) where the Western States Gas & Electric Company is now situated; later he owned a forty-five-acre ranch near Lockeford.

Five children were born of the unusually happy marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cory: Caroline Jemima, died in the East in early childhood; Abby Amelia, a school teacher, died February 22, 1880; Adaline A., married James A. Louttit and died August 21, 1884; Nellie, married Charles H. Cory and died April 4, 1918, near Soquel, Santa Cruz County, where she had lived for a number of years; and Carrie E., who still lives at the old Cory ranch on the Waterloo Road and upon which Mr. Cory farmed and raised stock for many years, which has been the home place of the Corys since 1863. Miss Cory still has 184 acres of the original tract and her nephews 60 acres. Here Mr. and Mrs. Cory lived and died, he passing away on February 12, 1898, and his good wife breathed her last on May 3, 1901. Mr. Cory was a good friend, a good neighbor, and was esteemed by all who knew him for his honesty, industry and integrity and left to his descendants the heritage of an untarnished name.

EDMUND MILLER.—Early in the year 1898 Edmund Miller, a native of Ogle County, Illinois, came to Stockton to visit his brother, S. M. D. Miller, a machinist employed in local shops for a number of years. He worked in a machine shop for two years in Stockton, then was recommended to Mrs. J. R. Cory by an intimate friend in whose home he roomed, as being trustworthy and familiar with farm work and in 1900 was employed on the Cory farm. Shortly before Mrs. Cory's death she requested that he remain on the place and assist her daughter and he has since continued in the management of the property.

As he was accustomed to stock raising, after a time it was arranged that Miss Cory and himself would increase the stock and operate the farm on shares. They then engaged in dairying for several



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years, in the meantime purchasing a number of black Percheron mares. From these Mr. Miller raised many fine colts, some of which were sold at good prices. Among them were several excellent stallions, and he was largely instrumental in improving the quality of the work stock in this vicinity. Mr. Miller exhibited at the State Fair at Sacramento two years, winning each time on all of his entries either first or second prizes. He also had driving stock, among them a stallion that he bought as a small colt, which was both speedy and handsome, winning the first prize at the State Fair. He was called Stam Boy, being a son of Stam B. and grandson of old Stamboul and on his dam's side a great-grandson of Electioneer. The horse business becoming dull and the care made difficult on account of floods Mr. Miller finally disposed of the pure-bred stock. Owing to the numerous overflows from the diverting canal the land is now unsuitable for purposes to which he would otherwise devote it and the management of the property is beset with great difficulties at the present time.

GEORGE WENTWORTH CAMPBELL.—A former well-known citizen of Stockton, George Wentworth Campbell passed away at his home in that city, March 14, 1905. For many years he had been one of the prosperous business men of Stockton, where he conducted a draying business, and as man of happy, genial nature and thorough integrity he had a large acquaintance and is held in grateful remembrance by his fellow-citizens. He came of hardy New England ancestors and was born at Argyle, Maine, April 9, 1828. Late in the '40s in company with his father, he left Boston, Mass., in a sailing vessel bound for California via Cape Horn. The trip consumed one year and while enroute the father passed away and the son immediately returned to his native state with the body. As soon as he could conveniently do so, he again set sail for California via Cape Horn and duly arrived in San Francisco and went direct to the mines in Calaveras County; then engaged in teaming to the Southern mines from Stockton, hauling supplies to the mines. Later he established a draying business in Stockton which he conducted until his death in 1905.

The marriage of Mr. John Campbell occurred May 13, 1863, uniting him with Miss Mary Ann Grace, a native of Ireland, and six children were born to this pioneer couple; Mrs. Grace Myers resides in San Francisco; Florilla; Charles F.; John P.; and Mrs. H. W. Spurr. George H., the oldest son, died in Stockton January 1, 1909; Mrs. Campbell passed away on June 18, 1919. Miss Florilla Campbell has been closely identified with educational matters in San Joaquin County since her graduation from the Stockton high school, first as teacher in the district schools of Fairview and Elkhorn and later in the Stockton city schools. She taught in the Franklin school, then was principal of the Grant school. She is past president of San Joaquin Parlor No. 5, N. D. G. W., and has at all times taken a very active part in all the affairs of the organization. Mr. Campbell was prominent in fraternal circles in Stockton, being a charter member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., and after returning to Stockton from San Francisco, where he resided for a few years, he joined Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F. He was also a member of the Volunteer Firemen of Stockton.

NATHAN ROSWELL BARBOUR, M. D.—The medical profession in San Joaquin County has an able exponent in Dr. Nathan Roswell Barbour, who has engaged in practice in Lockeford and vicinity since 1883. A native son of the Golden State, he was born in Suisun Valley, on August 26, 1853, a son of Nathan and Nancy (Alford) Barbour. Nathan Barbour was born in New York state, while the mother was a native of Virginia, and the young people were married in Missouri and crossed the plains with the Pyle-Whiteman party, just ahead of the ill-fated Donner party. Nathan Barbour was a carpenter by trade and built the hotel at Benicia, which he owned for a time. He went into the woods of Sonoma County and cut the timber and hauled it by teams to Benicia. Nathan and Roswell Barbour, father and uncle of Dr. Barbour, both served in the Mexican War under Fremont and he has their discharge papers signed by General Fremont. During the year of 1849, Nathan Barbour mined at Hangtown and in 1850 he bought a ranch in the Suisun Valley, consisting of 240 acres, and on this property he raised grain and stock. The following children were born to Nathan Barbour and his wife: those living are Eli, Nancy, Nathan Roswell and Julia. Those deceased are Amelia, William, Nellie, May, Florence and Kate Viola. The father was born in 1813 and died in 1872; the mother, who was born in 1827, died in 1869.

The education of Nathan R. Barbour began in the district school in the upper part of the Suisun Valley and was completed in the Oakland schools, then he topped off with a six months' course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. Deciding to take up the study of medicine he studied the rudiments for one year, then completed his medical studies at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1881. He then spent one year in New Mexico. His father having passed away, he returned to Suisun as administrator of his estate; later he spent a short time at Fairfield, Vacaville, and Colusa, and in 1883 settled in Lockeford where he has practiced medicine since that time. Upon his arrival in Lockeford, he purchased a home and in 1912 built a modern, up-to-date bungalow where the old house stood.

Dr. Barbour's marriage occurred in Napa, Cal., on October 7, 1884, and united him with Miss Nellie Josephine Powell, a native of Monticello, Minn., a daughter of William and Barbara (Barrett) Powell. Her father, William Powell, was of English descent and engaged in farming for a time; later was a merchant in Monticello. Her mother passed away in Minnesota in 1869 and about 1871 the father brought his family to California and resided here until his death. Mrs. Barbour received her education in the Napa schools. Dr. and Mrs. Barbour are the parents of two children: Nathan Powell Barbour, a practicing physician residing in Stockton, and Roswell Powell Barbour, real estate dealer at Lodi. Dr. Barbour has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1882, demitted from the Suisun Lodge No. 55 to Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., in 1886, and he served for two years as inspector of this district. He joined the Royal Arch Chapter in Suisun in 1883, and Vallejo Commandery that same year; he is past grand of Progressive Lodge No. 134, I. O. O. F., at Lockeford, which order he joined in 1884. Mrs. Barbour is past noble grand of the Lockeford Rebekahs, of which Dr Barbour is also a member. Both Dr.

and Mrs. Barbour were members of the Eastern Star Chapter, but now have their demit. Dr. Barbour belongs to the American Institute of Homeopathy and to the California Homeopathic Medical Society. Politically he is an adherent of the Socialist party. He is keenly interested in everything that pertains to the general welfare of the community in which he has resided for so many years, and has given his support to matters of a constructive nature.

CORNELIUS SWAIN.—When Cornelius Swain passed away at his Stockton residence, March 26, 1904, San Joaquin County lost a venerable and progressive citizen and a pioneer of 1853. Having come to the county among the early settlers, he at once became identified with the best interests of this section of the state; and throughout his career he gave constant evidence not only of his individual success, but of a broad-spirited citizenship which meant the welfare of all people and institutions with which he came in contact. He was a man of irreproachable character, earnest in the serious affairs of life, kind and helpful in the family circle, and recognized for his honesty and sterling integrity in all his relations with mankind. For many years, in fact throughout the greater part of his active career, he engaged in the various departments of farming on his ranch located about six miles from Stockton on Cherokee Lane, where he had been one of the early settlers in 1853. A native of Nashville, Tenn., he was born February 17, 1826, being a son of John and Mary (Armes) Swain, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively. In 1830 the family migrated to Franklin County, Ill., where he lived until the age of eighteen, when he returned and lived a number of years in Tennessee. In 1850 he moved to Jackson County, Mo., which was his home until his removal to California.

While a resident of Jackson County, Mo., on March 4, 1851, he was married to Miss Juliza C. Davis, born January 1, 1829, a daughter of Anderson and Hannah N. (Head) Davis. Her father, a native of North Carolina, resided for some years in Kentucky before his removal to Jackson County, Mo. Her mother, who was born in Virginia, went with her parents to Jackson County in the very early days of that part of the state. Her paternal grandfather, John Davis, had served as a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Swain were the parents of six children: John A.; Joseph H.; Mary; Charles, deceased; George; and Jesse, all born on the home ranch in San Joaquin County, with the exception of John A., who was born before they left Missouri.

On April 28, 1853, Mr. Swain, with his wife and one son, left his Missouri home, and with ox teams drove over the broad western prairies to California, being just five months on the journey, arriving on September 28, 1853. They camped first on the spot where the Eldorado Brewery now stands. Later in the same year they located on the ranch on Cherokee Lane, about six miles from Stockton, which has ever since been known as the Swain ranch, and on which Mr. Swain made his long and prosperous record as an agriculturist. His ranch was covered with a thick growth of brush, which he cleared. He fenced and farmed the property, planted a family orchard, and engaged in raising fine horses and mules. This was the family home for forty-two years, until 1895, when he and his wife removed to Stockton and made their home at the pleasant place at 2 East Flora Street, where they both remained until they passed away, Mr. Swain in 1904 and his wife in 1908.

In the early days Mr. Swain had a contract to cut and bale 200 tons of wild oats and hay for G. Joseph, who engaged in teaming with mules to the mines. The hay was cut with a hand scythe and baled by hand, and Mr. Swain received fifty dollars per ton for it. Mr. Swain was well known in Masonic circles, being affiliated with Morning Star Lodge No. 68 and Chapter, at Stockton. He was popular and held in high esteem throughout the county, and had once been a candidate for the office of county treasurer. Mr. Swain was one of the organizers and for many years served as trustee of the Davis school district, the schoolhouse being located on a part of his ranch. He was one of the promoters of the Farmer's Union, and served as director of the San Joaquin Valley Bank. He and some of his friends were the first to build a good gravel road out of Stockton, and for years it was a toll road.

CHRISTOPH M. BATTERMAN.—A useful and prominent citizen, whose success as a grain-farmer has given him an enviable influence in helping to shape the destiny of San Joaquin County as a great agricultural region is Christoph M. Batterman, who resides near Banta. He was born at San Francisco on May 1, 1868, and when a mere babe-in-arms was brought into San Joaquin County by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. C. Batterman, pioneers and community builders of the West Side. They were natives of Germany, and brought with them the industrious and thrifty habits and that knowledge of agriculture for which their native land was so long famous; and they were not long in acquiring the home-ranch near Banta.

When, therefore, our subject reached his fourteenth year, he went to work on the farm; and there he has been engaged as a successful agriculturist ever since, having as a boy received a good common-school education. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-nine years old, and then, at Mt. Eaton, near Hayward, in Alameda County, he was married to Miss Anna Rippe, who first saw the light near San Lorenzo, and enjoyed a good training in the common schools in Alameda County. Her parents, Christian and Doris (Dunker) Rippe were also natives of Germany, and they settled in California in 1877. One son, Henry C. Batterman, was born to this fortunate union, and he is attending the West Side Union high school. The father of our subject passed away at Tracy on October 17, 1918, preceded, on May 19, 1905, by his devoted wife.

Mr. Batterman now owns the western half-section of No. 24, a portion of which is cut off by the townsite of Banta; and as he cultivates the soil there, bringing forth exceptional crops and maintaining a modest ranch of permanent attraction to all well-versed in agricultural pursuits and problems, he prosecutes his arduous labors with greater satisfaction, recollecting that he is continuing to operate what has been the widely-known Batterman home-place since the late nineties, long the center of a generous hospitality, shared by many an appreciative guest, neighbor, fellow-citizen, and wayfarer.



B. M. Batterman



Anna M. Batterman

JOHN A. SWAIN.—A prominent citizen of Stockton, and among the oldest residents of the city, is John A. Swain, who has been identified with the city's agricultural and other interests throughout his active career. The family home is located at 336 West Acacia Street, and his excellent farming estate is located on the Lower Sacramento Road, about three and a half miles north of Stockton. This ranch, which has so long been under his careful management, contains 480 acres, twenty acres of which is in vineyard, while the greater part of the remaining acreage is given up to grain raising. This is a model country estate and Mr. Swain is known as one of the most successful ranchers in the county. When Mr. Swain settled thereon in 1877 it was almost entirely unimproved, much of the land being covered with dense underbrush that had to be cleared before it could be cultivated; and it is owing to his energy and progressiveness that it has been brought into its present fine condition.

Mr. Swain belongs to a well-known San Joaquin County family, his father having been an early settler of the county. His birthplace was at Westport, Mo., a town that is now a part of Kansas City, although his parents had settled in that vicinity before the latter city begun its existence. He was born January 13, 1852, being a son of Cornelius and Juliza C. (Davis) Swain, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Missouri. Cornelius Swain, who passed away at his Stockton home, March 26, 1904, had crossed the plains to this state in 1853, being accompanied by his wife and one child, the latter being John A. This journey was made with ox teams, and it was five months before they arrived at Stockton. Cornelius Swain was a carriage maker, having learned the trade at Nashville, Tenn., and followed it in Missouri. On reaching San Joaquin County he settled on Cherokee Lane, six miles north of Stockton, being one of the early settlers of that locality, and he remained there until his removal to Stockton in 1894. He lived his last years in his city home. His widow, who was born January 1, 1829, survived him until 1908. Cornelius Swain was a Democrat in politics, and fraternally was a prominent Mason. Six children were born to this worthy pioneer couple: John A.; Joseph H.; Mary; Charles, deceased; George, and Jessie.

John A. Swain, having come to California when a little more than a year old, has spent practically all his life in this state. He was reared to man's estate on the home farm in San Joaquin County. After his public school career he attended the San Joaquin College at Collegeville, an institution no longer existent, and he subsequently spent two years as a student at the California State University, then located at Oakland, but now in Berkeley. Following the completion of his education, he farmed the home place for a time, and with the money that he had saved took a trip through the South, visiting Los Angeles, San Diego, Fort Yuma and Tuscon, Arizona. Not being satisfied with the country and conditions, he returned to Stockton and told his father that he had decided to take up farming. Since that time he has devoted his time and attention chiefly to agricultural pursuits in their several branches, and is now known as one of the leading men in this occupation. His father gave him a half interest in the 230-acre home place on the Lower Sacramento Road, which is now a portion of his fine estate located north of Stockton. About thirty years ago, Mr. Swain set out a twenty-acre vineyard of black grapes, which is still producing good crops. This was one of the first vineyards to be planted in the district.

On March 3, 1878, Mr. Swain was married to Miss Mary E. Bunch, a daughter of the late John Bunch, who crossed the plains to this state in 1864. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Swain. John C. is engaged in farming the home place, under the able supervision of his father. Susie S. is now Mrs. Marcrea; and Ethel, Mrs. Victor N. Walsh, resides in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Swain are the grandparents of five grandchildren. For many years Mr. Swain served as a trustee of the Lincoln school district. Fraternally he is affiliated with San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., at Stockton, and he is a member of the Christian Church in that city.

Mr. Swain recalls many incidents of the early days of Stockton and relates interesting experiences of those pioneer times. The whole country around Stockton, which was then a city of tents, was covered with dense growth of underbrush, which had to be cleared before plowing and planting could be done. Antelope abounded on the plains and wild game birds were plentiful. He has resided in San Joaquin County sixty-nine years, and with his estimable wife enjoys the respect and esteem of the entire community.

JAMES M. SCHOFIELD.—Not many well-boring contractors have had half of the experience of James M. Schofield, of 845 South San Joaquin Street, Stockton, and certainly few, if any, have had his good luck in completing what he sets out to do. He was born at Hull, in Yorkshire, England, on August 15, 1851, the son of a sea-faring man who was an expert North Sea pilot. James Schofield was taught by the well known educator of that time, namely Zebider Scaping, in Trinity House School at Hull, England, entering when a lad eleven years old. This historic school continues to be a leading school of navigation for boys and dates back to 1729. It is related that after the publication of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe" in 1719, the Trinity House took a practical view of the question, and in order to stimulate the youth of Hull to take up sea life, formed a Marine School in 1729. In the examinations, which were held under the auspices of the science and art department of the Committee of Council on Education of South Kensington, England, he showed himself an apt pupil, passing satisfactorily examinations at twelve years of age in the following subjects: physical geography, mathematics, nautical astronomy and general navigation; and at thirteen years of age passed satisfactory examinations in the following subjects: mathematics, physical geography, steam, navigation and nautical astronomy. He then took to sea, sailing under Captain James Bell on the ship "Cape Horn" of Liverpool. Before sixteen years of age he had doubled Cape Horn three times, and crossed the equator four times in a sailing vessel. When only fourteen years old he received the Queen's Prize on navigation. The prize consisted of a case of nautical instruments, which together with the various certificates of examination are still in his possession. The Queen's Prize is inscribed as follows: "Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education. Presented to James Schofield for his success in the examination of science classes held

May, 1865, 2nd Grade in Navigation. By Order of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education. MDCCCLXI."

Mr. Schofield made three trips to the Bay City of the Pacific and arriving in San Francisco in the fall of 1866, after a voyage of 128 days, he left the ship, and soon supported himself by following various occupations.

By 1873, however, he had found the field in which he was destined best to succeed, that of well-boring, for which there was increasing demand; and for some time he made his headquarters in Merced. In 1898 he located at Stockton; and since then he has bored thousands of feet of wells from Turlock to above Sacramento. He had the contract to bore the wells needed by the Western Pacific Railroad, when they were building through the Valley, an undertaking which required plenty of experience and foresight to conclude with success. He sank two wells of twenty inches on A. B. Humphrey's ranch at Escalon, and this alone added much to his enviable reputation as one of the noted authorities on well-boring in the State. The importance of having such work as this entrusted to an experienced man of exceptional knowledge is seen in the peculiar and imperative problems he is called upon to solve daily. In his work in the Delta District he finds that care must be taken not to go too deep where one may strike salt water, although some of the wells around Stockton sunk by him have been 200 feet deep. He also finds that in late years the gas seeps into the water and causes much trouble. In his drilling operations, he uses power from his automobile—a device of his own invention—and he finds that thereby he is economically successful.

When Mr. Schofield married, he chose for his wife Miss Minerva W. Campbell, a native of Mariposa County; and the couple have made the best of working teams. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias of Stockton, and it is needless to say that he is one of the most popular of members.

GERALD BEATTY WALLACE.—A man unusually posted in all that pertains to his chosen profession is Gerald Beatty Wallace, whose natural endowments together with a pleasing personality make him very acceptable to the community which he has selected for his permanent home. His practice as an attorney and activities in the political field are well known and he has been a prominent factor in the progress of the beautiful city of Stockton. He was born in Eureka, Eureka County, Nev., on January 28, 1891, a son of the late Hon. Robert M. Beatty, at one time attorney general of Nevada, who was a native of Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Mary E. Arnhart, and she was born in Missouri. After the death of his father, his mother married Hon. C. C. Wallace of Nevada, a prominent politician of that state, who died when his stepson was ten years old. When he was one year old, his mother, who is now residing in Stockton with him, removed to Nevada City, Cal., where he was educated in the grammar and high schools, graduating from high school in 1909. Four years later, in 1913 he was graduated from the University of California with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, majoring in jurisprudence and political science; then three years of post graduate work earned him the degree of Master of Arts from the department of political science and Juris Doctor from the school of jurisprudence. During his years in college, he was active in the affairs of the University and the University Y. M. C. A.; he was the winner of the first prize for delivering the best oration on the liquor problem; a member of the university rifle team; assistant in the department of political science; assistant to the dean of the summer session; and also author of a master's thesis on the teaching of American government and of law notes on evidence, equity and public law, published in the California Law Review.

He began the practice of his profession with the law firm of Lilienthal, McKinstry & Raymond in San Francisco; in 1918 he located in Stockton and was associated with Arthur L. Levinsky; later with Thomas S. Louttit; then he engaged in independent practice of the law for two years. In May, 1921, he was appointed United States Court Commissioner for the Northern District of California. He is now a member of the law firm of Foltz, Rendon & Wallace, which has its main offices in the Wilhoit Building in Stockton and branch offices in Lodi, Manteca, Ripon and Tracy. Since coming to Stockton, Judge Wallace has been unusually active in civic and commercial affairs of the city and county. He has served as a lecturer in commercial law for the Extension Division of the University of California; as well as instructor in political science and public speaking for the Extension Division; legal advisor for the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau; secretary and attorney for the Better Business Bureau of the Stockton Advertising Club, instructor in commercial law and public speaking in the Stockton evening high school; special lecturer of the Blackstone Institute of Chicago; associate lecturer for the American City Bureau; secretary for the Stockton district council, California Alumni Association; founder and lecturer for the Stockton Law School and assistant secretary of the Stockton Golf and Country Club. He was one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Stockton Lions Club, and also deputy district governor for California and Nevada for the International Association of Lions Clubs. He has also lectured on political science in the Stockton College of Commerce. During the late war, he was one of the four minute men; member of the Legal Advisory Boards in San Francisco, Alameda and San Joaquin counties, and manager of the Stockton branch of the military bureau of the University of California, being in charge of recruiting there for all branches of the army and navy under the jurisdiction of the U. S. war department. In recent state and national elections, he has been a speaker and manager for several candidates. In his political views, he is a Republican. He is an enthusiastic member of the legal profession and is affiliated with the San Joaquin County, California, and American Bar Associations. Fraternally he is a member of Delta Lodge No. 471, F. & A. M., and Homo Chapter No. 50, O. E. S. He is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Stockton. A director of the First National Bank of Ripon, Judge Wallace has always taken a constructive interest in matters pertaining to the advancement and progress of the community, is rated as one of its most dependable citizens and is held in the highest esteem.



Gerald Beatty Wallace.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.—A time-honored pioneer resident of San Joaquin County, who is honored and esteemed not alone for the length of his residence, but also for the excellence of his citizenship and the worthy part he has taken in the various activities of the county is William Campbell. Only such old residents as he can fully appreciate the transformation that has been wrought in this beautiful and fertile valley of the San Joaquin Valley. He has been intimately identified with these changes and development, and in the history of the state he deserves mention as a man of enterprise, eminent public spirit and broad usefulness in whatever field of endeavor the fortunes of the world have placed him. He was born in County Down, Ireland, April 16, 1841, of Scotch ancestry who had left Scotland for Ireland during the reign of Cromwell. Ancestors on both paternal and maternal side were Scotch, belonging to the Presbyterian Church, and for many generations were farmer folk. William Campbell was a lad of eight years when he accompanied his parents, John and Mary (McKee) Campbell to America. The voyage was made in a small sailing vessel and thirty days were consumed before they reached New York. From New York they proceeded up the Hudson River to the Erie Canal, through the canal to the Great Lakes, then by water to Chicago, and overland 180 miles in covered wagons to Rock Island, Ill. There were eight children besides the parents and many hardships and privations were suffered before reaching their destination. In 1850, one year after arriving in Illinois, the death of the father occurred, and seven years later the mother left the home circle. She was a kind, patient and devoted mother and her children cherish her memory. Three of the sons enlisted in the Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry and served valiantly, one being killed in action at Atlanta, Ga., on August 19, 1864.

As soon as William Campbell was old enough he began to work on the farm and was fortunate in being able to attend the Camden public schools and so received a fairly good education. At fifteen years of age he began to learn the harnessmaker's trade in Camden, where he worked for two years. In 1858, in company with his brother John, he started west to Kansas City, then a place of 2,500 inhabitants. There were no railroads beyond the Mississippi River, all transportation being made by boats on the river and teams overland. William Campbell soon had an opportunity to drive a team across the plains to New Mexico for the Government freighters, Russell, Majors & Wardell. This was an exciting period in his life, as the route was through a wild, unpeopled region infested by Indians and wild beasts and none but brave men cared to face the dangers of the journey. The safety of the company was in the number of wagons and the first train that Mr. Campbell joined consisted of twenty-five wagons with six yoke of oxen to each wagon, laden with supplies for the Government posts in New Mexico. The train left Kansas City in May and ninety days were consumed making the round trip. Mr. Campbell agreed to make another trip, and on this trip the train was attacked by Indians, but fortunately there was no loss of life. Mr. Campbell followed freighting until 1860 when he left Nebraska City with a train and got as far as the North Platte and late in the fall of 1860 he entered the service of the pony express, as a rider from Cottonwood Springs, subsequently called Ft. McPherson, to Lowell, seven miles below Ft. Kearney. The quickest news service from the East to the Pacific Coast in those days was twenty-five to thirty days via the Isthmus of Panama, or by stage coach. St. Joseph, Mo., at that time, was the western terminus of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and the only town on the Missouri River north of Jefferson City that had rail and telegraphic communication with Washington, D. C. The route of the pony express followed the stage coach line through Seneca, Marysville, to Big Sandy, up the valley of the Little Blue, then across to the valley of the Platte, through Fort Kearney and Julesburg, then across to Fort Laramie, and across the South Pass to Fort Bridger and Salt Lake, and from there through Nevada to Sacramento, a distance of 1,980 miles. On April 3, 1860, the first pony express started from St. Joseph, Mo., going west, and at the same time a rider left Sacramento going east. The stations were from twenty-five to thirty miles apart, and the riders rode from seventy-five to 100 miles. Mr. Campbell tried very hard to go with the first lot of riders, but his opportunity did not come until in the fall of 1860. His ride covered a distance of seventy-five miles and on the first trip he faced a snowstorm all night and was nearly blind for several days. Mr. Campbell rode twice a week over his route and stopped at Fort Kearney to get the latest telegraph news, as the Civil War was coming on and, of course, there was great interest in the latest dispatches. The telegraph line was completed to Fort Kearney in the fall of 1860 and was extended to Sacramento in the fall of 1861. The riders carried about twenty pounds of express, and the company charged five dollars per letter for one-half ounce, written on tissue, waterproof paper. The pony express made a wonderful record, not only for its speed, but for its efficiency, due to its fearless riders, who braved the dangers of swollen streams and lurking savages. In 1862 Mr. Campbell took care of the stage coach horses at the Gilman ranch and the following year, 1863, he and his brother bought teams and freighted from Nebraska City to Denver, Colo., and during that year made two trips; the following year they increased their stock and wagons and carried freight to Montana, receiving sixteen cents a pound for all freight carried. In the fall of 1864 they sold their outfit in Montana and returned to Nebraska on horseback. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Campbell purchased surplus Government mules at a reasonable price and again entered the freighting business to Salt Lake City, receiving twenty-five cents per pound for everything carried. He continued this business until 1868, when he and his brother John took a contract to build a portion of the Union Pacific Railroad in eastern Nevada and western Utah, and one year later, 1869, the brothers sold their stock and returned to Nebraska City. Mr. Campbell then purchased 320 acres on the wild prairie and there established his home.

On August 6, 1869, Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Jennie M. Fitchie, a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter of the well-known James Fitchie, then justice of the peace and pioneer citizen of Nebraska City. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell; Grace, deceased; Joy is married and has a wife and two children residing in Stockton, where he is assistant manager for the Hedges, Buck Company, wholesale grocers; Margaret C. is at home; Tesora, Mrs. C. G. Wakefield resides in Stockton; James

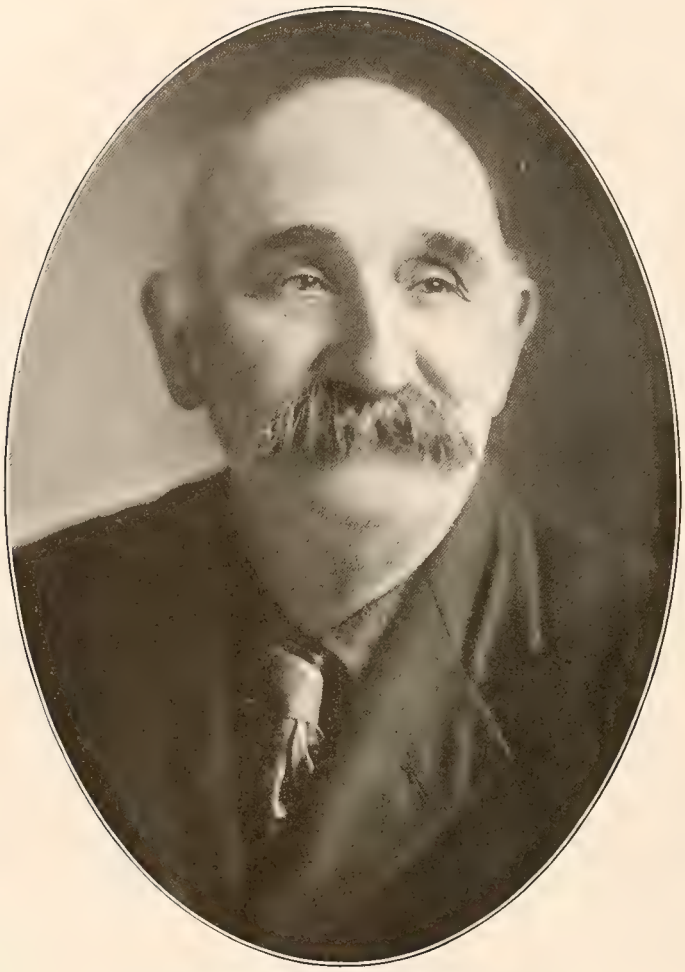
is married and has wife and one child residing in Stockton, where he is associated with the Wilhoit Abstract Company; John is a rancher at home; Bess, Mrs. Arthur Ross, has one son and resides in Oakland, Cal.; Helen, Mrs. Donald Burnett, resides in Stockton, where Mr. Burnett is the vice-president of the Harris Harvester Company. Twenty-five years were spent on the Nebraska farm, where Mr. Campbell became one of the most successful breeders of fine driving and draft horses in the state. For eight years he served as chairman of the board of supervisors of Otoe County, Nebraska, and in 1881 was elected state senator to fill the unexpired term of C. H. Van Wyke who was elected to the U. S. senate. In 1893 the family removed to California and acquired valuable ranch property about twenty-two miles southeast of Stockton. Mr. Campbell engaged in stock raising and grain farming and is ably assisted by his son John and they are active and influential in community interests and champion every measure that contributes to public progress and improvement. He has always been a strong advocate of irrigation and was one of the organizers of the South San Joaquin Irrigation district.

JAMES R. PERROTT.—A native son of the great Golden State, who, by hard and intelligent work has won a place for himself in the agricultural world, James R. Perrott now lives a retired life from active duties, but none the less interested in the prosperity and development of his community. Born in Amador County on November 19, 1853, he is the eldest son of John and Anne (Grieves) Perrott, the former born in London, England, and the latter in Worcester, Mass., of Scotch and New England ancestors. His father, John Perrott, crossed the plains in 1849 with an ox-team and engaged in mining at Winter's Bar until 1852 when he returned East by water via Havana, Cuba, and settled in Steubenville, Ohio, where he remained for one year, when, during the year of 1853 he again crossed the plains to California, by ox-team, with his bride, where he mined for a time on the Mokelumne River; later he purchased a quarter section of land two miles from Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, adding more land until he owned 700 acres. Barley was the chief grain crop in those early days, and it was sent to the mines by six and eight-horse team over the mountains, some of it being sent as far as Virginia City, Nev. While residing in Steubenville, Ohio, John Perrott joined the Jefferson City Lodge of Odd Fellows and after settling in Woodbridge the same name was given to the lodge there, of which he was an honored member. He was a member of the settlers' league formed in 1855 to combat the claims of the Spanish settlers to the Spanish grants of land, and the league proved a successful undertaking; he also served as county supervisor of San Joaquin County for one term, in 1880. Mr .and Mrs. Perrott were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, as follows: James R., John, Mrs. Walter Leckebusch, Frank, Fred G., and Mrs. Walter M. Smith. The father lived on his ranch at Woodbridge and farmed to the time of his death in 1906.

James R. Perrott being the oldest son, began work on the farm when very young, following a plow when he was twelve years old, gaining what education he could during the short terms of school at the Woodbridge school. He worked on the home ranch until he was twenty-five years of age; then farmed a portion of it on his own account for twelve years, when he took charge of the T. & E. ranch on Ryer Island, which occupied him for ten years more; later he farmed the Thornton ranch at Thornton, Cal., and is now living retired enjoying the products of years of hard labor and careful economy.

Mr. Perrott's marriage united him with Miss Addie Woods, a native of Lynn County, Iowa, now deceased. He has been active for forty-six years in Jefferson Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., of Woodbridge.

WILLIAM HENRY KLINGER.—For sixty-six years, his entire lifetime, William Henry Klinger has been a resident of San Joaquin County where by close application to his business he has succeeded and has gained a liberal competency, being accounted among the substantial agriculturists of his locality. He was born near Linden, Cal., April 19, 1856, the eldest son of George and Mary A. (Helmert) Klinger, both natives of Germany. George Klinger was a remarkable person. He and his father were both harness-makers in Germany, George learning the trade from his father and became very proficient. He took a live interest in business and political affairs and became personally acquainted with such men as Carl Schurz and General Ziegel, with both of whom he renewed his acquaintance in the United States, at a later date. He emigrated to the United States in 1844, settling in St. Louis, Mo., where he secured employment at his trade, and made harness, saddles and other equipment to be used by the American forces in the Mexican War. Later on he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and when the news of the gold discovery in California reached that city he resolved to seek his fortune in that El Dorado, consequently in the early part of 1849, in company with other Argonauts, he started for St. Louis, Mo., by river-boat, expecting there to outfit for the trip across the plains. Cholera, however, broke out aboard the boat and when the came to St. Louis they were not permitted to land; so they pressed on up the Missouri River to Independence, Mo., where they got up a train of sixty great prairie schooners drawn by oxen. Amid untold obstacles and hardships, they pressed on to the land of gold and after a six months' journey pulled up in what is now Butte County, where Mr. Klinger met General John Bidwell with whom he made arrangements to work a placer mining project at Bidwell's Bar. After about two years of mining he returned to his trade and in 1851, at Sacramento, he made the first horse-collar that was ever made in California. He followed his trade in Sacramento for several years, and later went into business for himself in that line at Stockton, which he carried on successfully until 1855 when he located on a ranch near Linden where he owned 160 acres of land and on which he resided until his death. George Klinger received his United States citizenship while residing in the East and cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren; was a Republican in politics and fraternally was a past grand of Scio Lodge, No. 102, I. O. O. F., at Linden. For eight consecutive years he served as deputy county assessor of San Joaquin County in Douglas township, and for twenty years was a trustee of the Linden school board. For twenty-six years he served as agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance



William A. Klinger



Mrs. Belle Klinger

Company. Nine children were born to this pioneer couple: William Henry, the subject of this sketch; Sarah, Mrs. Conrad Gischel; Mary A., Mrs. Harry Little; John; Minnie, Mrs. Lewis Grimsley; Matilda, Mrs. Augustus Welsher; Louisa, Mrs. Henry Reuter; George W.; and Charles A. The mother of our subject passed away in 1906, the father surviving until 1909, when he died, eighty-four years old.

William Henry Klinger received his education in the Linden school and was reared to work on his father's farm and thus at an early age became associated with his father in agricultural pursuits. On January 13, 1881, at Round Timber, San Joaquin County, he was united in marriage with Miss Belle Goucher, born at Dublin, Cal., a daughter of James and Mary (Heaton) Goucher. James Goucher was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., in 1821, and was married to Miss Mary Heaton in 1845. He started for the coast in 1849 and of the party of twenty men only five survived and arrived in California. He engaged in mining near Weaverville for four years, then moved to Santa Clara County where he bought a ranch near San Jose; there he remained for one year, then returned to West Virginia for his family. George G. Goucher, a brother of Mrs. Klinger, later state senator from California, was a babe of a month when he was brought to California. James Goucher served as judge on the Vigilante Committee in early days and was a member of the group that ran down the Joshua Holden Gardens near Sonora, a notorious den of gamblers and murderers in the early days of California. Mrs. Klinger comes from pre-Revolutionary American stock. Her mother was a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate Army, and is directly descended from James Carter, the first governor of Virginia. Mrs. Klinger's people have a genealogy which goes back to the twelfth century, the lineage tracing back to Charlemagne. She is an accomplished lady and a woman of great force of character, and is one of California's most favored daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Klinger are the parents of six children: Maude Irene; William W.; Elva; Floyd A.; Helmert; and Alma. Besides their own family, they have adopted and reared twelve children less fortunate, a number of whom are men and women who have gone from the Klinger home to assume the duties of life on their own account, while the youngest is still unable to walk. The satisfaction of caring for and rearing these children has meant much to Mr. and Mrs. Klinger. In 1904 Mr. Klinger rented the Casa Blanca Rancho of 1,200 acres, which was devoted to grain raising, but the flood of 1906 caused an entire loss of crops; then he rented a ranch of 1,280 acres south of Lathrop for three years, which yielded good crops. In 1909 he purchased forty acres near Ripon and from time to time has added to them until they now number 175 acres, seventy of which is in vineyard and the balance in orchard and alfalfa and on which Mr. Klinger conducts a dairy. This worthy couple have the esteem and good will of the entire community, where they are respected for their honorable principles, upright dealings and true worth. Mr. Klinger is six feet four inches in height and is a splendid type of western manhood. He enjoys the distinction of being the youngest pioneer whose picture adorns the historic walls of Fort Sutter, Cal, an honor well bestowed, as he is one of the worthiest of all of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

HENRY MOORE.—The name of Henry Moore is an honored one on the list of pioneer citizens of San Joaquin County, where he took up his home in 1858, and throughout his life his interests were associated vitally with those of his adopted state. He lent his support to the educational, moral and social progress of his locality, and, being a man of great force and integrity of character, his actions in regard to any enterprise could be predicted in advance and his influence would always be found on the side of the general welfare. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, on December 22, 1833, and at the age of nineteen years went to Texas, where he remained for two years, then returned to his home in Ohio.

On April 26, 1855, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Sarah Meyer and for the next three years farming engaged his attention. In 1858 he and his wife started for California via Panama and settled in Castoria township, San Joaquin County, near French Camp, and there bought and improved a 160-acre ranch and for forty-nine years made that his home. He took an active and unselfish part in all public matters and for several years was justice of the peace of Castoria township. As an agriculturist he was successful and took much interest in the various agricultural fairs, and in many ways helped to raise the standards of his occupation. Mr. Moore passed away in July, 1907, mourned by the entire community wherein he had spent so many active years of his life. His widow resided on the home ranch until she passed away in June, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were the first to leave an endowment fund of $400 to the East Union Cemetery. He was public-spirited in citizenship, was trustworthy in business, faithful in friendship, and in his home was most devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife. Many were his good qualities and few his faults. He loved truth and justice and represented a high type of our American manhood.

JOHN ANDERSON.—Distinguished among the representative educators of his time in California, the late John Anderson, formerly superintendent of schools of San Joaquin County, made such an enviable record for efficient, conscientious service that the story of his own progress has been accepted as typical of the progress of education in the Golden State during his period. He was born near Suisun in Solano County, and was a mere child when the family located in San Joaquin County. He attended the Linden school and a preparatory college in Stockton, and then went for a year to the University of California. Afterward, he pursued courses for three summer sessions of the law school at the University of California, intending to equip himself for the practice of law; but he became interested in educational work, and gave up law as his goal. He first taught in the Linden school, part of the time as principal. In Stockton, he was principal of the old North school, on the site of the El Dorado school of a later period; and subsequently still, he was head of the Lodi grammar school. Later, he became assistant postmaster under Postmaster F. E. Ellis at Stockton.

In the fall of 1910, Mr. Anderson was elected county superintendent of schools, entering upon his duties with the confidence, esteem and good-will of thousands; and after having amply demonstrated not only what he was able to do, but what his high principles and exceptional sense of honor demanded of himself

in the performance of his duties in his high trust, he was serving his third term in office at the time of his death, which occurred on August 24, 1921. He not only stood high as a practical educator, but he had rare executive ability, the most desirable tact, and thus was an efficient officer.

In 1907 Mr. Anderson married Miss Effie Stillson, a native of Sacramento, a graduate of both the Sacramento High School and the San Jose Normal School, and a teacher at Lodi; and on the death of her lamented husband, she was appointed county superintendent of schools, a choice giving great satisfaction to many. She is fully qualified for the position, for she was her husband's deputy during his term of office. Superintendent Anderson was also prominent in the Masonic order. He was a member of Stockton Lodge of Perfection No. 12, S. R.; the Albert Pike Chapter No. 6, Knights of the Rose Croix; Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; and Lodi Chapter, Eastern Star. He was a past master of Linden Lodge of Masons, and past patron of Lodi Chapter, O. E. S.

JAMES CONNER.—One of the old-time families in the Golden State is that represented by James Conner who for the past forty-eight years has been identified with San Joaquin County along agricultural and stock raising lines and he is today an authority on livestock. The Conner family has ever borne their part in the upbuilding and development of this region, and have invariably been exponents of progress and liberal ideas upon all subjects. James Conner was born at Wilmington, Ohio, May 24, 1843, and grew up on his father's farm. When President Lincoln issued his first call for men to bear arms in the Civil War conflict, James Conner and two brothers, W. H. and his twin brother Peter, enlisted in Company A, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and the first battle they engaged in was the Battle of Shiloh. The three brothers passed through many engagements until Peter was taken ill and was sent home, where he passed away in 1863; the two remaining brothers fought to the finish and were honorably discharged July 3, 1865. The Conner brothers were in Sherman's March-to-the-Sea and James Conner cast his first vote for Lincoln while in camp in Tennessee in 1864. Returning home from war, Mr. Conner removed to Illinois and located near Knoxville, where he farmed for two years, then moved to Iowa, where he remained until 1874 when he came to California and located at Lathrop, where he has since continuously resided.

The marriage of Mr. Conner occurred while residing in Iowa in 1873 and united him with Miss Josephine Pollick, a native of Henry County, Iowa, and one year later the young couple removed to California. Seven children have been born to this union: Porter L., deceased; Clifford, deceased; Delbert, deceased; Susie Mae, Mrs. Voyce of Los Angeles, Calif.; Adelaide, Mrs. Upton of Crows Landing, Calif.; Charles and Fred are deceased. Mr. Conner has always been a staunch Republican and his reminiscences of his Civil War experiences are calculated to increase the patriotism of his hearers. He is among the oldest settlers of San Joaquin County, nearing the eighty-first milestone on life's journey, and few there are who have so long been identified with the development of this portion of the state. He is now enjoying the fruits of a life spent in usefulness and honorable toil and he has a very large circle of friends in this portion of California.

GEORGE W. LANGRIDGE.—For forty-five years George W. Langridge has been a resident of Stockton and he has never had occasion to regret the impulse which led him to establish his home in this city, for he has steadily progressed toward the goal of success and through the capable management of his business interests he has also contributed in marked measure to the commercial development of his community. Since 1879 he has been engaged in the shoe business, being the pioneer merchant in this line in the city, and his establishment ranks with the best in this part of the state.

Mr. Langridge is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Milwaukee on June 11, 1856. He comes of an old English family; his father, Charles A. Langridge, was born in Brighton, Sussex, England, serving in the English army as a bugler. Soon after his discharge from the army he came to Milwaukee, Wis., where he met and married Miss Eliza Martin, also a native of Brighton, who had accompanied her parents to Milwaukee. In 1858, when our subject was two years of age, the family removed to a farm near Lancaster, Grant County, where they became prosperous farmers in that splendid farming section of southern Wisconsin, continuing until they retired to Lancaster where they passed their last days. On the breaking out of the Civil War, although a man of family Charles A. Langridge responded to the call and enlisted under the colors of the Stars and Stripes in Company I, 5th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, holding a commission of lieutenant. He was a prominent Grand Army man and a Mason.

The worthy couple had a family of six girls and three boys, all living except one of the sons, George W. being the second oldest. He was reared on a farm near Lancaster, in Grant County, and attended the nearest district school, which was three miles distant, while in the summer months he was busy with the farm work. In 1874, when eighteen years of age, he came to California and for two years rode the range in Plumas County, but at the end of that time made his way back East. He was not content to remain there, however, and in 1877 returned to California, locating at Stockton, where he has since resided. For a short time he was clerk for the Yosemite Hotel and for about two years was with the clothing store of Caden & Bagley. In 1879 he purchased a half interest in the shoe store of George E. Weller at 119 East Main Street and their interests were conducted as Weller & Langridge until 1883, when John Garwood acquired the stock of the senior partner and the name was changed to Langridge & Garwood. Two years later Mr. Langridge bought out his partner and the business continued as George W. Langridge until 1920 when Henry L. Jeffrey acquired an interest in the business, now known as the George W. Langridge Shoe Company. Mr. Langridge has remained at his present location for forty-three years—a record unequaled by any other merchant in the city—and is not only its pioneer shoe merchant but the pioneer merchant in Stockton. He conducts his establishment along the most modern and progressive lines, and has ever borne an unassailable reputation for business integrity, enterprise and reliability. With the passing years his business has steadily developed and his patronage has now reached large proportions. He



Geo. W. Langridge

also owns a fifteen-acre fruit ranch at McHenry's Station, in Stanislaus County, which he purchased for a home.

Mr. Langridge is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his community and for five years served as a member of the board of managers of the Stockton State Hospital, being appointed by Governor Gage. He is affiliated with Truth Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., and also with Morning Star Lodge, No. 68, F. & A. M., Stockton, Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T., and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at San Francisco. He is likewise a past patron of the Eastern Star, having filled that office for three consecutive terms. He enjoys the esteem of many friends and fully deserves the honor that is accorded the fortunate individual who has fought and won in the great battle of life.

JAMES C. DEWEY.—In the death of James C. Dewey on August 10, 1917, Stockton lost one of its prominent and highly respected citizens. His career was a long, busy and useful one, devoted to the upbuilding and development of the city of Stockton from pioneer days, and while promoting the material welfare of the community he also gave an active and liberal support to those measures which tended to advance its intellectual and moral status. His life was filled with good deeds and kindly thoughts, and all who knew him entertained for him the highest regard, by reason of his upright, honorable life. He was born in Ontario, Canada, March 17, 1845, and came to California via Panama in 1866. Upon his arrival in San Francisco he went to Virginia City by stage, where he clerked in a general merchandise store. In 1874 he was married to Miss Kathryn Campbell, who came West to California with her brother-in-law, Daniel O'Connell, a merchant at Virginia City. Mr. Dewey then went to work in a stamp mill and saved his money in order to enter the hotel business, when he purchased the Burlington Hotel at Virginia City, which he conducted successfully until the panic of 1878; he then removed to Stockton practically penniless and started anew to make his fortune. In 1880 he brought his family to Stockton and the home was established on Union Street between Church and Hazelton streets. He was engaged in the contracting business in Stockton for about twenty-six years and he built up a second fortune; then about sixteen years ago he established a grocery business at the corner of Church and Stanislaus streets, which he continued for four years, until 1910. From 1908 to 1913 he served as councilman of the Third Ward in Stockton and retired to private life after a record of faithful and efficient service. He was bereaved of his wife on October 10, 1904, and on August 10, 1917, he passed to his reward, mourned by his family and numerous friends. The mayor of Stockton ordered all flags at half-mast in respect to the memory of this honored pioneer. Six children survived this worthy couple: Anna, Mrs. J. L. Swass, residing at Atlanta; George is now deceased; James resides in Stockton; Edward lives in Oakland, Cal.; Harry and Robert reside in Stockton, the latter being an ex-service man in the U. S. Navy on board the S. S. Foote. Mr. Dewey passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Swass, who has always been identified with all movements of progress and development and was closely associated with her father in the social life of Stockton, where she has been active in musical circles, possessing a beautiful voice and has appeared in opera in California and the eastern states. Since giving up her professional career she is devoted to her family and home, but enjoys assisting on local programs to the delight of her audiences. She is the daughter of a worthy father and her genial social nature has gained her many friends. She was married at Stockton, Cal., August 20, 1906, to Joseph L. Swass, the oldest son of Antone and Maria Swass, late highly respected pioneers and prominent orchardists of Watsonville, Cal. Mr. Swass, who was born at Hayward, Cal., took a very active interest in his father's affairs. He moved to the Atlanta section of San Joaquin County in 1913 and is the owner of two ranches there and is a leading spirit in all matters pertaining to southern San Joaquin County. He has one sister, Miss Mary Swass, a graduate of the University of California, and is and for several years last past has been a teacher of Spanish at the Santa Ana high school; he also has two brothers, Frank and Henry Swass, prosperous farmers in the same vicinity.

DEAN JEWETT LOCKE.—The name of Dean J. Locke is synonymous with many of the influences and movements that have had to do with the upbuilding of San Joaquin County, and his name has been perpetuated in the town which he founded and in which he made his home for nearly forty years, or until his death. He passed away in Lockeford May 4, 1887, at the comparatively early age of sixty-four years, mourned alike by old and young, all honoring and respecting him for his large accomplishments and loving him for his genial, kindly nature.

The records state that the Locke family is of English origin, and was established in the United States during colonial times by Deacon William Locke, of Woburn, Mass. From him the line is traced to Calvin Locke, who was born in Ashby, N. H., in 1765, and who in February, 1796, married Sarah Jewett. Their son Luther was born in Sullivan County, N. H., in the latter part of the year 1796, and in that vicinity the greater part of his life was passed. Four children were born of his marriage with Hannah Willard, as follows; Luther Franklin, who graduated from Middlebury, Vt., College, and also from Cambridge Medical College; Dean Jewett, Elmer Hall, and George S.

The second child in the parental family, Dean Jewett Locke, was born April 16, 1823, at Langdon, Sullivan County, N. H., where his father was a trader and owned a store in partnership with a brother. Dean Jewett received his early education in the schools of his native town. At the age of fourteen years he attended the academy at Langdon, paying his tuition by his services as janitor of the building, ringing the bell and keeping the fires supplied with wood through the long snowy winter time, and performing the same work for the people with whom he boarded, in payment for his board. Thus early in life he was engaged in earning his own living, with characteristic energy and determination. Later, in order that he might further pursue his studies, he taught school, beginning when he was seventeen years of age, at Tewksbury, Mass. With the money which he had accumulated in this way he attended the first State Normal School in Bridgewater, Mass., and after graduating from it, he taught in the high school of Paw-

tucket and Worcester, Mass., until he entered Harvard College, graduating from the medical department of this institution in 1849. It had been his intention to settle in the East and follow his profession, but the discovery of gold in California during the year of his graduation turned his thoughts toward the Golden West instead. On April 16, 1849, he with a party of twenty-five friends started across the plains for California, the party being incorporated as the Boston and Newton Joint Stock Association. Dr. Locke served in the capacity of physician to the company and received his transportation in exchange for his services. Five months of weary marching finally brought the little party to their destination, Sacramento, where they arrived September 16, 1849. What is now one of the principal cities of the state and its capital as well, was at that time a settlement of tents and rudely constructed shacks. Here Dr. Locke practiced medicine for a short time, after which he went to the mines at Downieville, on the American River. It is safe to say that his anticipations as a miner were not realized, for he had been there only a short time when he gave up mining, and coming to San Joaquin County, took up a tract of land whereon is now located the town of Lockeford, having first paid a good price for it to the parties who had purchased a pretended Spanish grant, and afterward being required to buy it from the government at the regulation price of $1.25 per acre. Dr. Locke settled on what was known as Yankee Hill just north of Lockeford in 1851, and maintained a ford across the Mokelumne River, to guard against quicksand in the summer; and during the winter time, when the river was too high to ford, he ran a ferry boat across the river. Dr. Locke built the first house in Lockeford. After the town was started a name was needed; and as the ford across the river was called Locke's ford, at the suggestion of his wife the "s" was dropped and the town named Lockeford, which name it has since borne.

In 1854 Dean J. Locke returned East, and on May 8, 1855, was united in marriage with Miss Delia M. Hammond, a native of North Abington, Mass. The wedding journey of the young people brought them to Lockeford, Cal., July 1, 1855, and they set up housekeeping in a house which Dr. Locke erected in the autumn of that year. On their return from the East Dr. Locke and his wife were accompanied by the former's father, Luther Locke, who became the first postmaster of the town, in June, 1861, and who here rounded out his long and useful life, passing away in 1866, at the age of nearly seventy years. Thirteen children were born of the marriage of Dean J. Locke and his wife, named in order of their birth as follows: Luther J.; Ada.; Nathaniel Howard; Horace Mann; Ida; Mary, deceased; William Willard; Hannah; John Calvin, who passed away in Brooklyn, N. Y., and who was superintendent of street paving at the time of his demise; Edward Moore; Eunice; George Hammond; and Theresa. Mrs. Locke is living in Lockeford at the age of eighty-seven years. All of their children received an excellent education, for Dr. Locke was a stanch advocate of furnishing the younger generation with good school advantages, and as a member of the board of education of the town he was able to accomplish considerable along this line. None of her citizens were more public-spirited or philanthropic than was Dr. Locke, whose greatest happiness seemed to be in advancing the growth and upbuilding of the town, to which he gave a number of lots for the erection of churches and schools. Himself a temperate man in every sense of the word, never having used liquor or tobacco in any form, he was a stanch advocate of temperance and was an unwearied worker in the cause throughout his life. During his early life he voted the Whig ticket, but later, when the Republican party was formed, he voted for its candidates. He passed away in the town which he had founded, May 4, 1887, at the age of sixty-four years, loved and honored by his fellow citizens. Mrs. Locke is still living at the old home place, and at the age of eighty-seven is enjoying very good health. She has a record of temperature and weather, taken three times a day, as well as a record of happenings of the Lockeford locality since her arrival in 1855.

NATHAN MORETON STRONG.—A veteran of the Civil War who has been a resident of California since 1876 and a highly respected citizen of Stockton these many years is Nathan Moreton Strong, who was born in Adrian, Mich., December 25, 1844, a son of Nathan Strong, who was born in Ohio in 1813, and married Mrs. Mary A. (Inglehart) Quackenbush, who was a native of New York state. They removed to Lenawee County, Mich., where the father followed his trade of cabinetmaking at Adrian and also owned and operated a farm. They had a family of eight children and although over military age when the Civil War started he volunteered his services in the 18th Michigan Infantry as fifer and bugler and was the chief musician for three years. In the same regiment, also serving as a musician, was his son Nathan, our subject. The father was taken prisoner and was confined in the rebel prison at Cahaba for nine months, until the close of the war, when he was set free. After the war the elder Mr. Strong followed farming until 1875 when he moved to Stanislaus County, Calif., spending his last days in Modesto. The mother's first marriage resulted in the birth of three children and two of these sons, Isaac and James Quackenbush, served in an Ohio regiment in the Civil War from 1861 for three years. Isaac was nine months a prisoner in Andersonville while James was severely wounded.

Nathan Moreton was the next to the youngest child born of the mother's second marriage and spent his childhood on the farm near Adrian, receiving a good education in the local district school. When seventeen years of age, in August, 1862, at the second call for 300,000 men, he responded to the call and enlisted as a private in Company C, 18th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, mustered in August 26, 1861, and was a drummer in the drum corps of the regiment; later, when the Regimental band was formed, he was the drummer in the same band in which his father was chief musician. So father and son were with the colors for three years.

He was engaged at Danville, Ky., against Pegram's forces, then against the same at Buck Creek, Lebanon, and at Decatur, Ala., held the pontoon bridge and thus headed off General Hood and delayed him on his march to Nashville; he was also in engagements at Pond Spring Court House, School Creek, and others, serving until the close of the war he was mustered out at Nashville June 26, 1865, and received his honorable discharge at Jackson, Mich.

On his return to Lenawee County, he followed farming, and in that county near the city of Adrian,



Susan S. Strong

Nathan M. Strong

September 20, 1869, occurred his marriage to Miss Susan Thayer, a native of Jefferson County, N. Y., the daughter of Augustus and Eliza (Talbott) Thayer, who brought their family to Adrian, Mich., where they resided on a farm until they passed away. This worthy couple had twelve children, of whom Mrs. Strong is next to the youngest. Two of her brothers, William and Charles, also served in the Civil War in Company C & B, respectively, 18th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, both were taken prisoners and kept at Cahaba until their discharge and were returning north up the Mississippi River on the ill-fated steamer Sultana, when it blew up. Charles perished, for his body was never found, while William, thrown into the Mississippi, caught a door and floated down the river for miles, working his way toward shore, until he found a tree leaning into the river to which he lashed himself before he became exhausted and unconscious, when he was found and rescued. Two other brothers of Mrs. Strong were in the South as railroad engineers when the war broke out and were forced into service as engineers for the Confederacy.

In 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Strong came to Stockton and engaged in ranching near town until Mr. Strong entered the employ of Moore & Smith, lumber dealers, continuing with them and others until February, 1901, when he entered the employ of the Rural Cemetery Association and has continued with them ever since, for many years serving efficiently as general office man. Mr. and Mrs. Strong's union has been blessed with three children: Nathan C., superintendent of the Rural Cemetery; Percy M., in employ of the street railway in Stockton; and Gertrude, who died in 1909. Mr. Strong is a prominent member and past commander of Rawlins Post No. 23, G. A. R., while Mrs. Strong is a member of Roosevelt Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.. Mr. Strong and his estimable and devoted wife are a very interesting couple and in their liberal and kindhearted way dispense old-time Californian hospitality to their many friends who appreciate their generosity and love them for their many attributes of mind and heart.

GEORGE H. LOCKE.—It is an unusual occurrence for one who has been born and reared under the sunny skies of California to seek a home in any other part of the country upon reaching years of maturity, as almost without exception they remain in the midst of familiar scenes and take up their life work. This has been true of the life of Dr. Locke, who has never been outside of his native state except for three years during his service in the United States Army in the Philippines. Not only is he proud of his nativity as a Native Son, but he also takes pride in the fact that he is a son of one of the state's sturdy pioneers, to whose bravery and indomitable spirit this greatest of commonwealths owes its existence.

With the other children, George H. Locke attended the schools of the village, from which he graduated with honors in 1895. As he had been considering his future course in life while a pupil in the grammar school, by the time of his graduation he had his future plan of action well formulated, and without loss of time he continued his studies in the veterinary department of the University of California, preparatory to becoming a veterinary surgeon. After the completion of the course he returned to Lockeford and opened an office for practice, following it with considerable success for one year, when the breaking out of the Spanish-American War broke in upon his plans and for three years he served as a veterinary surgeon in the United States Army in the Philippines. With the close of his service he came back to Lockeford and resumed his practice, and also again gave attention to his livery business, which during his absence had been in charge of his brother.

Dr. Locke's marriage occured in January, 1906, and united him with Miss Estelle Walsh, of Linden, San Joaquin County, the daughter of H. W. Walsh, a well-known resident of that place. Two children have been born of the marriage of Dr. and Mrs. Locke, Olga and Georgiana. Fraternally Dr. Locke is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the California State Veterinary Medical Association and North San Joaquin Valley Veterinary Medical Association. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and has been state fire warden for Lockeford since 1918. Since the second year of the organization of the local center of the San Joaquin Farm Bureau at Lockeford, Dr. Locke has been secretary one year; since then he has been a director of the local Center or a director at large of the county organization. During his service he was at the front from 1899 until 1902 under Gen. Funston.

ANSEL S. WILLIAMS.—In preparing our coming citizens by training their minds and hands and bodies for maximum effectiveness Stockton's public schools are doing wonderful work. At their head is Superintendent Ansel S. Williams. Trained at Stanford and Yale Universities, Mr. Williams has inaugurated and carried out a constructive upbuilding of the public school system that began in the adoption of a $596,000 bond issue two years after he took office. Hence Stockton pioneered in the erection of brick and reinforced concrete edifices for her children, steps in which most California cities have since followed. This distinguished educator is a native of California, born in Tuolumne County August 20, 1876. He is the son of Alvaro and Mathilda (Georges) Williams, the former a Californian and the latter an Iowan.

Grounded educationally as a pupil of the Stockton schools, Mr. Williams was graduated from the Stockton high school and from Leland Stanford University, graduating from Palo Alto's great institution of learning in 1903. Then Mr. Williams took a post-graduate course in Yale University in 1904. He specialized in history and economics and history at both of these universities. From 1904 to 1909 he was head of the history department of Stockton high school, and in 1911 was appointed superintendent of Stockton's schools. The enrollment has doubled since then and mounts steadily. As the municipality had faith and vision, its school buildings were put on a modern basis at no special hardship, financially, to the taxpayers. This was done by issuing 498 grammar school bonds at $1000 each, falling due from the third to the thirty-fifth year, successively, and ninety-eight high school bonds, falling due from the third to the twenty-second year. Three new grammar schools and five four-room additions to present edifices, the best of heating and ventilating systems for all, and manual training and domestic science departments as well as gymnasiums were authorized by the bond issue of 1913. The result has been that the number of boys

enrolled has been greatly increased as compared with the preponderance of girls. The course of study gives practical preparation early for the pupils on which to build for the future; it holds the youths in the schools longer and turns them out better equipped, while the physical training gives a well-rounded development rather than making specialized athletes.

Mr. Williams in a fraternal way is associated with Morning Star Masonic Lodge, and is also a member of the Rotary Club. His wife was Miss Edna Marion Small, a native of Stockton, and descended from an historic pioneer family of Stanislaus County. They have two children, Ansel S., Jr., and Marian Yale.

GEORGE E. CATTS.—For thirty-four years the Lauxen & Catts Furniture Company has held a leading place in business circles of Stockton and theirs is the pioneer enterprise of this character in the city. George E. Catts, president of the firm, is a native son of Stockton and was born June 20, 1860, his parents being Samuel and Margaret (McDonald) Catts, the former a native of Maryland, while the latter was born in Ireland, and both are deceased. The father enlisted in the Mexican War and served under Col. J. D. Stevenson. He rounded Cape Horn in 1846, landed in San Francisco in March, 1847, and in 1848 he arrived in Stockton, where he engaged in freighting, taking the first load of supplies that went from Stockton to the Southern mines, using ox teams for this purpose. He established a freight line first to Sonora and afterwards to Mokelumne Hill and other points in the mines, and later, while a resident of Stockton, he purchased a vessel and engaged in transporting freight by water between this city and San Francisco.

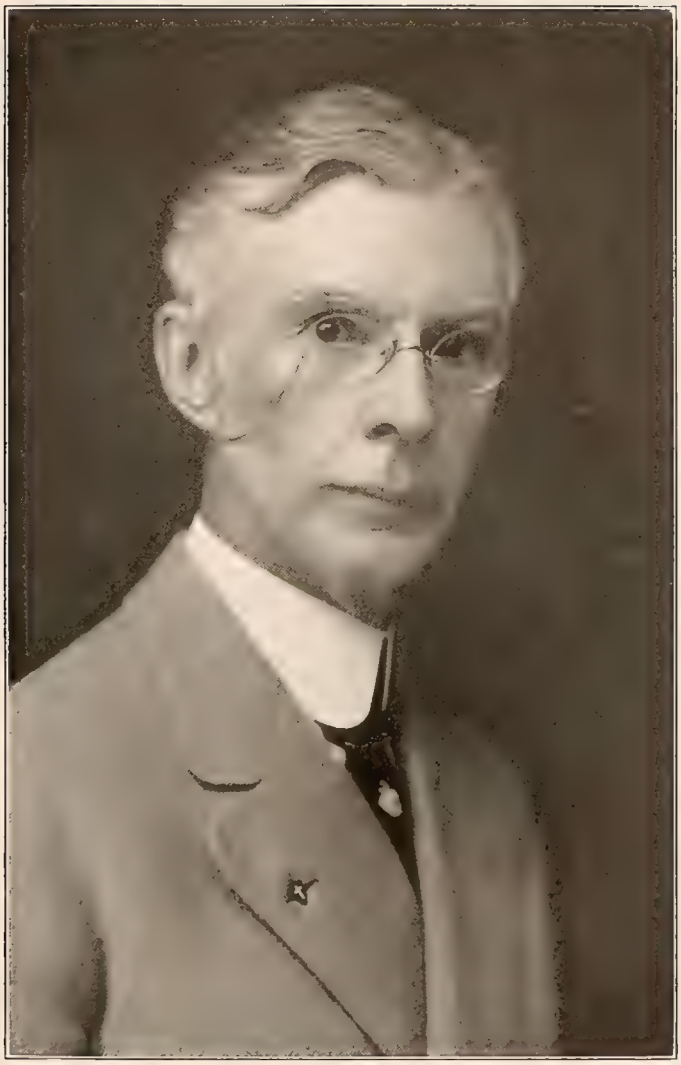
George E. Catts was graduated from the Stockton high school with the class of 1879 and from St. Mary's College in 1881 and in 1888 he established the Lauxen & Catts Furniture Company. This is the oldest firm of the kind in the city and the business methods of the house have ever been characterized by integrity, enterprise and reliability, winning for them the confidence and support of the public. Mr. Catt is president of the firm and for many years he has been prominently identified with financial affairs. He was a director of the Stockton Savings Bank and the organizer of the City Bank of Stockton, of which he served as president for several years, while he is now acting as vice-president.

Mr. Catts married Miss Susan F. Hicks, a native of Merced County, Cal. She is a member of one of the old pioneer families of the state, her father crossing the plains to California with the gold seekers of 1849. Three children have been born of this union: Georgie, Susan and Letitia. Mr. Catts is progressive and public-spirited in matters of citizenship and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been president. He has always taken an active part in civic affairs and from 1901 until 1903 served as mayor of Stockton, being elected to that office on the Democratic ticket. He is connected with the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Lions Club and is also identified with Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E. He is a Knights Templar Mason and an exemplary representative of the craft. He has won success through industry and ability and these qualities unite to make him an upright man and useful citizen.

HERBERT E. WILLIAMSON.—For over forty years a resident of Stockton and closely identified with its business life, the late Herbert E. Williamson was an active factor in the upbuilding of the city, aiding liberally with his time and means movements for the benefit of the place and the welfare of its people. One of the leading realty men of Stockton during his lifetime, he was recognized as a man of excellent judgment, keen intuition and broad information, and his judgment of property values was considered authoritative.

Born at Pontiac, Mich., March 25, 1851, Mr. Williamson came to California in his youth, and as a young man he worked for the Matteson & Williamson Harvester Works, which was later absorbed by the Holt Manufacturing Company. His father, Truman P. Williamson, a pioneer of California of 1855, was president and one of the founders of the company, and here he worked as machinist in his father's plant. On the death of his father he assumed the management of the plant, continuing until it was sold to the Holt Manufacturing Company. Later he entered the real estate and brokerage business and soon became an important factor in this field, so closely identified with the progress of any community, and did much to promote the development of the Stockton of early days to its present size and importance among California cities. He opened his office on South San Joaquin Street, where the office building he erected still stands, and it was his privilege to live to see the completion of the handsome pressed brick business block, which he built on San Joaquin Street next to the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and which added an improvement of great value to this district. A keen business man, Mr. Williamson was very successful in his investments in both city and country lands, and in his passing away on December 17, 1917, Stockton lost one of its most dependable citizens, and one who commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact either in business or social life.

In San Jose in 1882, Mr. Williamson was united in marriage with Miss Seleni Slaughter, a native daughter of San Joaquin County, born near Morada, and the only one living of the three children born to Joseph H. and Elizabeth (Speltz) Slaughter; the father, a native of Indiana, crossed the plains in 1852, and settled on a ranch near Morada, San Joaquin County, where he passed away many years ago. Mrs. Slaughter, who was born in Kentucky, was early left an orphan and came to California via the Isthmus in 1856 with Mr. and Mrs. John Ward, who located at Altaville when she met Mr. Slaughter. She was a prominent Methodist and organized St. Paul's Bible class. She died May 4, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson were the parents of two children: Paul T., who carries on the real estate business founded by his father, is a graduate of the University of California and of Cornell, and a member of Theta Delta Chi. He married Miss Grace Ray and they have one child, Ellis R.; Ruth, who with Mrs. Williamson, resides at the family home, 548 North Sutter Street, Stockton, is a graduate of Miss Mason's School at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. During the World War she was deeply interested in Red Cross Work, going overseas as head of her unit, and was stationed at Paris, France, as a canteen worker and later in charge of entertainment. She returned home after the war but in 1922 made another extensive tour of Conti-



H. S. Williamson

nental Europe and Turkey. Mrs. Williamson has traveled widely, visiting Honolulu and spending five months in England and on the Continent. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Philomathean Club and a trustee of the College of the Pacific. An attendant of the Central Methodist Church for many years, Mr. Williamson was prominently identified with the activities of that congregation and for a long period was a member of its official board. He was an active worker in the Anti-Saloon League and contributed generously to that cause. Always deeply interested in the cause of education, he was one of the trustees of the College of the Pacific, and in fraternal circles was a member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Stockton. Liberal and charitable, his benefactions were many and Mrs. Williamson, since his death, has continued his generous support to many worthy causes.

JOHN C. HANNAN.—A native son of California whose memory reaches back to its pioneer days, John C. Hannan, the president of the Hannan Patrol and Detective Agency, was born at Stockton, Cal., January 9, 1862. His parents, both natives of Ireland, were John and Catherine (Collins) Hannan, both now deecased. The father was a '49er and he crossed the Isthmus on his way to California and mined at Sonora, Tuolumne County. He died in 1862 and Mrs. Hannan was later married to J. W. Maher; she lived to be eighty-eight years old and was the mother of eleven children, dying March 31, 1913. By her first marriage the following children are living, James B., John C., of this sketch, Mrs. J. D. Gall and Mrs. Delia Douville, and of her marriage to Mr. Maher, William J. Maher, Mrs. Annie Hudson, Mrs. Maggie Knap and Miss Mamie Maher.

John C. Hannan attended a parochial school at the corner of San Joaquin and Lafayette streets, Stockton, for a short time but he was obliged to earn his living at a youthful age. He became a jockey when he was ten years old, at that time weighing less than eighty pounds. He rode running horses all over the state, riding for Judge C. E. Creaner, Wash Trahern and Judge Terry, all well-known horsemen of Stockton in those days. When he grew too heavy for the saddle he went to Nevada where he rode the range for a number of years, and also engaged in mining, working in the Aurora gold mine in Esmeralda County, Nevada.

In 1885 Mr. Hannan returned to Stockton and became an attendant at the State Asylum for two years, and for the next twenty years was in business in Stockton. In 1909 he started the Hannan Patrol and Detective Agency, an undertaking that has proved very successful, and in 1913 George M. Clark became his partner and is the manager of the agency. The patrol consists of six men who patrol beats in the business and residence section of Stockton at night and through their work many notorious criminals have been taken up; they act in complete harmony with the sheriff and the police department of Stockton. The detective branch of the agency works all over the state as well as in the other Pacific Coast States, and number some competent men among their personnel.

While living in Nevada, Mr. Hannan was married when only eighteen years of age to Miss Ethel Roscot ,a native of Minnesota. She passed away on September 4, 1917, the mother of the late J. W. Hannan, prosecuting attorney for the city of Stockton, who married Sadie McGintis and had one son, Murel Hannan, and Mrs. Harriett Kram, of Stockton. Mr. Hannan is a Democrat in politics and he is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose; while in Nevada he served as deputy sheriff of Mono County and as constable of Clinton, in that state. Blessed with an excellent memory, he can relate many interesting experiences of the pioneer days, when this locality bore little promise of its present progress and development. At times the town of Stockton was flooded with water in many of the streets and people went about in boats. There were many Indians, Chinamen and Mexicans here then and he remembers one time seeing 300 Chinamen get off the boat and tramp in single file to the mines, and also 300 to 400 mules, leaving daily in pack trains for the mountains. In those days the Island country was all a wilderness and much credit is due the Chinese for developing that rich soil.

CHARLES E. NEEDHAM.—When Charles E. Needham passed away, San Joaquin County lost an influential and progressive citizen, one who had resided in the county since 1867, when he removed from his native state of Vermont to California and settled near Banta, where he took up a homestead. He was born in Vermont, December 1, 1829, a son of Charles and Minerva (Porter) Needham. The ancestry of Charles E. Needham is traced in a direct line from Anthony Needham, an Englishman, and his wife, Anna Potter Needham, who were charged as Quakers on June 25, 1658, and were duly persecuted. They were the progenitors of the Needham family in America, which has been traced in a direct line through succeeding generations to the present time by H. C. Needham, a well-known attorney of New York City. The Needhams were men of military habits and, despite his Quaker faith, Anthony, Sr., was corporal of the Salem Old Troop in 1665, and in 1675 he served during King Philip's War as a lieutenant under Captain Nicholas Manning of Salem. He had a son Anthony, and it is said that he was the first white settler within the present town of Wales, Hampden County, Mass., where he settled in 1726. The next in line was Jeremiah Needham, born in 1741 at South Brimfield, Mass., where he was town clerk in 1765. He was also a sergeant in Capt. Daniel Winchester's company, Col. Ruggle's Woodbridge's regiment, serving from August 17, 1777, until November 29 of that same year, with the Northern Army; he was also a private in Capt. John Carpenter's company of guards from June 24 to August 4, 1779, and was stationed at Springfield, Mass. Jeremiah had a son of the same name who moved to Vermont in 1805. The next in line was Charles Needham, the father of our subject, born in 1800, who moved to DeKalb, Ill., in 1854, where he engaged in raising Morgan horses from the famous Black Hawk stock; in 1855, with his son, he opened up Gibson's Addition of 320 acres to DeKalb, and he also played a prominent part in the early development of agriculture in that state.

Charles E. Needham married Miss Olive L. Drake, born in Crown Point, N. Y., but they both grew up on Lake Champlain and he crossed the ice in winter to do his courting. In 1862, leaving his wife and

three children in the East, he crossed the plains to California and engaged in ranching in Santa Clara County, but being a strong abolitionist, he determined to go East to lend his aid in freeing the slaves. He did return to Illinois intending to join the Northern forces but his three children were of tender years and he was persuaded that his first duty was to his wife and family. With his wife and family, he set out with an emigrant train for the Golden State, as soon as he could, and it was en route that their fourth child, James Carson, was born at Carson City, Nev. They reached their destination at Mayfield, Santa Clara County, in the latter part of 1864, and Mr. Needham resumed his ranching operations. He was a strong Whig and Republican and was a personal friend of Gen. John C. Fremont. It is said that he wept bitterly when he heard of the defeat of Fremont for the presidency in 1856, and he never shaved his beard thereafter. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Needham: James Carson Needham, a prominent citizen of Modesto, an ex-congressman and at present judge of the Superior Court of Stanislaus County; Harry B., employed in the U. S. Customs office in San Francisco; Cyrus H., a rancher at Patterson; Myrta L. is the wife of W. G. McKean and resides in Berkeley; Lillian V. is the wife of William E. Holman, a rancher near Farmington, San Joaquin County; Luella G. became the wife of James T. Holman and also lives near Farmington. Mr. Needham was public-spirited in citizenship, was trustworthy in business, faithful in friendship, and in his home was most devoted to the welfare and happiness of his family. Many were his good qualities and few his faults. He loved truth and justice and represented a high type of our American manhood.

STEPHEN B. COATES.—The late Stephen B. Coates was born near Toronto, Canada, in January, 1847. He spent most of his career in serving the printer's craft in Canada, the States and in California. He mastered the rudiments as a youth in Ingersoll, Canada, followed typography in Silver Cliff, Colo., in the olden days, and located in Stockton in February, 1883, growing up with the Golden State.

Mr. Coates first on his arrival in Stockton identified himself with the Independent, as job printer, and, advancing to the foremanship, remained sixteen years with this publication until he terminated his business activities. In 1900 he became a director of the Farmers & Merchants Bank, an institution he helped at organization by investing in its stock in October, 1888, continuing as a director until his demise. He also served his city as a member of Stockton's Council in 1902-04. His political affiliations were Republican.

Mr. Coates married Miss Phyllis Harris, a native of England; and of this union one son, James Y., was born. Fraternally Mr. B. Coates was an Odd Fellow a half century, since his initiation in Canada in 1871, and in Stockton he was a valued member of Truth Lodge. His church activities center in Stockton Episcopal Church, of which he was vestryman. He died February, 1921, being survived by his widow who died in April, 1921.

CHRIST ALBRIGHT.—Like many others of his native land, to Christ Albright, one of Lodi's prosperous citizens, America beckoned as the land of opportunity, as his immigration here at the age of eighteen testifies. Born in the state of Baden, Germany, three miles from the French border, on December 3, 1859, his parents were farmers and when not busy with the farm work our subject attended school until he was eighteen years of age when he sailed for America. He first settled at Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, and hired out as a farm hand; then he went to the pine woods of Minnesota and Michigan and worked in the lumber camps, also in the iron and copper mines; in 1880 he went to Yankton, Dakota Territory, but finding that city not to his liking, he returned to Michigan. In 1885 he removed to Dakota Territory, and located in McIntosh County, where he took up government land and there he farmed successfully for twenty-two years. His farm consisted of 1400 acres and was one of the best in the county; 400 acres were devoted to the raising of wheat, flax, oats and barley, the balance being devoted to cattle-raising. He was among the first in the state to raise Aberdeen-Angus cattle, exceptionally fine beef cattle that command the highest prices, and was very successful and prosperous. For a number of years he resided in Ashley, the county seat of McIntosh County and became a prominent figure in Republican politics, serving as justice of the peace in 1887; then for six years he was county supervisor; in 1894 he was elected county auditor and served for ten years in that capacity; then he was elected state senator for one term.

Deciding to give up political life, Mr. Albright refused to run again for office and in 1909 sold his farm and removed to California, settling in Lodi with the intention of retiring from active life. When the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Lodi was organized on May 10, 1916, he was prevailed upon by his friends to become its president. The bank was organized with a capital of $25,000 in the commercial department and $5000 capital in the savings department and the bank has shown a hearty growth and is doing a fine business. A report of the condition of the bank on April 28, 1921 shows a paid-up capital of $96,000 with a surplus of $26,200; during the past three years the bank has paid eight per cent dividends. The officers and directors of the institution are as follows: Christ Albright, president; Lot Lachenmaier, vice-president; Edgar B. Doering, cashier; directors, Peter Joens, H. C. Lang, Henry Nelson, and John Mettler, Jr.

The marriage of Mr. Albright united him with Miss Barbara Baurer, a native of Germany, born in the same district as her husband. They are the parents of one son, Samuel, who is in the garage business in Lodi; he served four years in the U. S. Navy. Mr. Albright was a member of the Ellendale, Dickey County, N. D., lodge of Masons, but is now a member of the Masons lodge in Lodi. His religious faith is that of the German Lutheran Church and he has served as treasurer of this body. Mr. Albright has an assured place in the affairs of the community, through his efficiency and dependability and as the leading spirit in a growing banking institution, is an important factor in the progress and prosperity of the central portion of California.



Christ Albright

MRS. SUSAN J. FREDERICK.—A prominent and highly esteemed California pioneer, Mrs. Susan J. Frederick has been a resident of San Joaquin County for nearly her entire lifetime, having witnessed as much of its development and growth as probably any other living resident, and the large success gained by herself and husband, the late Thomas Frederick, was entirely earned by steady industry and business management. She was born near Memphis, Scotland County, Mo., September 24, 1855, a daughter of William H. and Barbara E. (Dye) Crow, both now deceased. William H. Crow, familiarly known throughout his locality as "Uncle Billy," was born in 1819 in Kentucky, but was reared in Pike County, Mo, whither his parents had removed in the early '30s. He was next to the oldest in a family of eight boys and one girl. On February 2, 1843, William H. Crow was married to Miss Barbara E. Dye, born in 1828 in Morgan County, Ohio, a daughter of John and Nancy (Archer) Dye, farmer folk who settled in Missouri when their daughter, Barbara E., was a small girl. After his marriage, William H. Crow continued to reside in Scotland County, Mo., where he became a successful stockman, remaining there until 1850.

News of the gold discovery in California having reached Missouri William H. Crow's father, Capt. Walter Crow, lost no time in organizing a company, among which were his two youngest sons, and of which he was made captain. They brought a large number of cattle with them. The two sons remained in California, but Walter Crow returned to his home in Missouri via the Isthmus; the next year, 1850, he came out again, and brought four more of his sons with him, one of whom was William H. Crow, the father of the subject of this review. The journey was completed successfully, the party stopping at Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne County, where they disposed of their stock at fancy prices to the miners. Capt. Walter Crow died in Sutter County in 1850, but William H. Crow opened a butcher business at Shaw's Flat, which he conducted until 1855. He made three trips in all across the plains. His second trip was in 1852 when he brought his wife and one child with him. Of their four children the oldest was Walter J. Crow, who was born in Missouri and was the only child who accompanied the parents on their trip out from Missouri in 1852; the second, Emma J., is the widow of the late Judge Prewett and resides at Auburn, Placer County, Cal.; the third was Susan J., the subject of this review, who was born while the parents were back in Missouri; and the fourth, Lewis B., was born after the parents returned to California, and is a prosperous rancher near Sanger, Fresno County, Cal. The oldest son became a rancher near Hanford, where he died. Returning again with his family to California in 1857, and crossing the plains for the third time, William H. Crow finally settled permanently on the Stanislaus River, near Ripon, twenty miles south of Stockton, where he took up land, to which he added from time to time, until he became an extensive land owner. Transportation was made in those days overland and by river boats. One boat, the Clara Crow, plied the San Joaquin and Stanislaus rivers to San Francisco and Stockton for many years. The boat (for a single trip) reached what is now known as Riverbank, but at that time was known as Burneyville. Of William H. Crow's brothers and sisters, there were eight brothers and one sister in all. The two brothers and one sister remaining back in Missouri moved out to California in 1865 with their families. Six of the Crow brothers settled in Stanislaus County and one, James A. Crow, settled in Stockton, where he passed away. In 1865 the mother of our subject passed away at the River Ranch and subsequently William H. Crow married Mrs. (Virda) Trolinger, a sister of John Jones of Escalon. William H. Crow was a Democrat in politics and for many years was an active Mason in the Modesto lodge. He passed away at the River ranch, July 29, 1884, his widow surviving him until 1906. The extensive land holdings of William H. Crow (900 acres in all) have been sold in small ranches and the section is now under a high state of cultivation. Lewis B. Crow and our subject, and Emma J., the widow of Judge Prewett of Auburn, Cal., are the only surviving members of the William H. Crow family. Judge Prewett was the administrator of the large Crow estate. For thirty-two years he had served as superior judge of Placer County and when he passed away on July 7, 1922, he was justly mourned by a large circle of friends and the public in general, whom he had served so long and so faithfully. He was survived by his widow and two children, William J. and Nellie E.

On September 1, 1872, Miss Susan J. Crow was married to Thomas Frederick, born January 27, 1849, near South Bend, Ind., and was a babe in arms when his parents removed to Iowa. He was a boy thirteen years old when he came to California as a member of his stepfather's family. After his father's death his mother was married to Elias Nutt, who became a prominent grain farmer in the Ripon section of San Joaquin County. Thomas Frederick received his education in the old San Joaquin school and in young manhood acquired 160 acres in the Jackson district of Stanislaus County; later he exchanged this with William H. Crow, the father of our subject, for a fine quarter section two miles west of Ripon. At that time only one house had been erected between this quarter section and the town of Ripon and in those pioneer days the mail was brought from the station known as Morrano, two miles north of Ripon. A store was erected at Ripon in 1875 and conducted by a Mr. Crook, who gave the village its name after his home town in Wisconsin. The first house erected by Mr. Frederick on his ranch was a small cottage, then in 1875 was replaced by a much finer residence and in 1886 remodelled into a fine house, where the family resided until 1904. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick: Genoa resides in Ripon; Charles is represented in this work; Hattie resides at home in Ripon; and Lulu, now Mrs. H. L. Dickey, has two children. Mr. Frederick was active in the development of Ripon; he organized the Ripon Lumber Company; was one of the organizers and a director in the Bank of Ripon and was active in the development or irrigation in this section. In politics he was a Democrat and fraternally was a charter member of the Mt. Horeb lodge of Odd Fellows. In 1904 the family removed to Stockton and located at 324 West Park Street, where he passed away suddenly July 4, 1920. Mrs. Frederick later returned to Ripon, where she built a home on Orange Avenue. She retains her interest in the Bank of Ripon and is an active member of the First Congregational Church, to which she contributes liberally of her time and

means. Mrs. Frederick is held in high esteem, and the kindly social qualities with which she is endowed wins for her the friendship and good will of all.

CHARLES A. STEELY.—A ranchman of varied experience, and who has so well succeeded that he is among the large grain growers of San Joaquin County, is Charles A. Steely, at present operating about 2,000 acres in the Elliott section of the county. He was born on the old Steely ranch north of Clements, San Joaquin County, on January 17, 1888, a son of George W. and Jessie (Niman) Steely. George W. Steely was born near Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, on March 15, 1862, a son of Joseph and Rachel Steely, both natives of Ohio. When George Steely was a youth his parents moved to Kansas and farmed in Case County, about twenty-five miles from Kansas City, and George Steely attended school there. In 1884 he came to California and settled in San Joaquin County, where he purchased a 240-acre ranch, which he successfully farmed for a number of years. About 1910 he bought 160 acres, three miles north of Clements, and has improved it with a good set of buildings. At Stockton, George Steely married Miss Jessie Niman, born near Council Bluffs, Iowa. Her father was a stone-cutter by trade, owning and operating a granite and marble monument business. When she was twelve years old the family settled in California near Stockton, and Mrs. Steely received her education in the grammar schools of that city. Her father passed away when she was five years old, and nine years later her mother married Jesse Weaver, a farmer. Mr. Weaver passed away at the age of seventy-four, but her mother is living in Lodi at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Steely were the parents of six children: Joseph, residing at Clements; Charles A., the subject of this review; Ray; May, who married W. E. Prouty, and died in May, 1921, leaving two children, Gladys and Ellsworth; Irene, Mrs. James Baker of Lodi; and Myrtle.

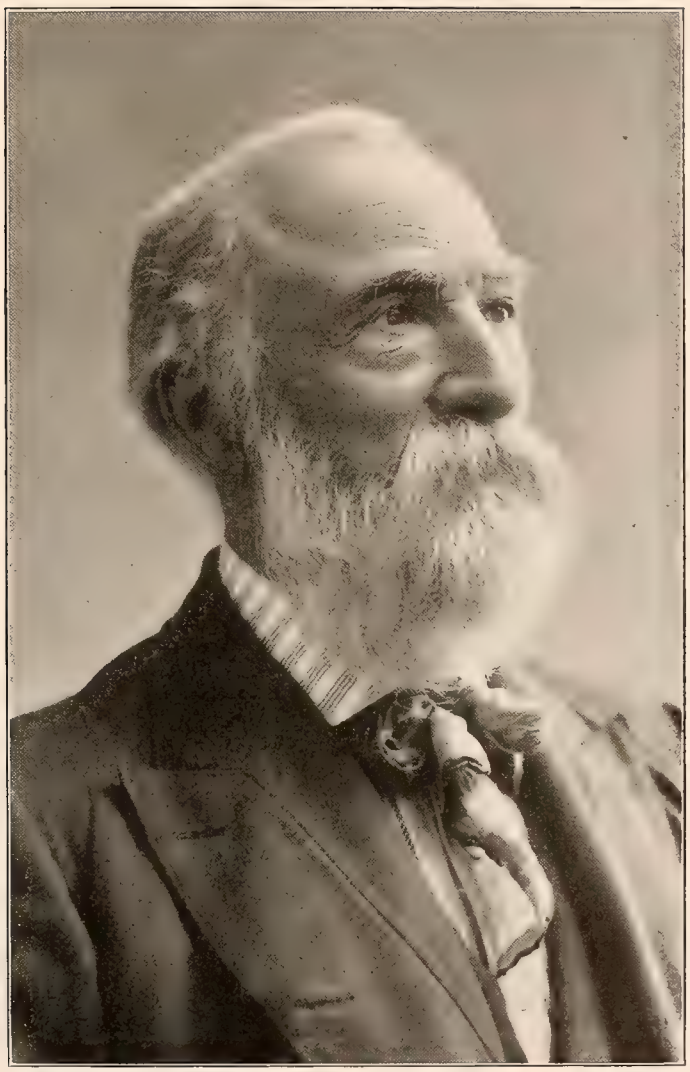
Charles A. Steely received his education in San Joaquin County, spending two years at Dry Creek, four years at the Justice school, and two years at the Clements school, and attending the Lodi high school for a short time. He is in partnership with his father in farming and stockraising, at the present time having about 1,000 acres in grain and 1,000 acres in stock range and hay land.

The marriage of Mr. Steely occurred at Stockton on August 1, 1910, and united him with Miss Mary Josephine Satori, a native Californian, born at San Francisco, a daughter of Louis and Mary Ellen (Hart) Satori, natives of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, and California, respectively. When Mary Josephine was a young girl, her parents removed to Nashville, Eldorado County, Cal., where she received most of her education, her father being in the merchandise business in Nashville and also postmaster of that town. He passed away in 1900, and later her mother married Marcus A. Steely, an uncle of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Steely are the parents of two children, Rose Ellen and Stanley Charles, and the family resides on the Hans Smith ranch northeast of Lockeford. In politics, Mr. Steely is liberal in his views, supporting the candidate best fitted for office, rather than adhering to strict party lines. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of Clements.

HARTMAN LITTEBRANT.—An interesting pioneer of Stockton is found in Hartman Littebrant who was a continuous resident of Stockton from 1852 and was ever active in the progress and prosperity of the city and county. A native of New York, he was born in Schoharie County on April 6, 1832, of old Knickerbocker stock descended from Holland Dutch settlers of New York. His mother died when he was only an infant and he was reared by friends until he was ten years of age when he went to live with his grandmother and remained with her for a time; then he went to Prattsville, N. Y., to live with a married sister and was with her until he was eighteen years of age, during which time he attended the local schools. About this time he met a friend who was coming to California and was told that he could go along, so with a party of five men, sailed from New York City on September 6, 1852, and landed in San Francisco, Cal., on October 6, 1852, coming by the way of Panama, and immediately went to Stockton, arriving there on October 8. For a time he tried mining in Tuolumne County, but not meeting with great success, he returned to Stockton and later he became the partner of Mr. Cory in the livery business. During 1861-62 he was located on Main Street, the present site of the Yosemite Theater; in 1862 he bought three lots on Main Street near American Street and erected a building and was engaged in the livery and feed business with George Aylesworth; during the early days they operated a stage line from Stockton to Copperopolis and during the Civil War, had a stage line from Stockton to Placerville, Cal. Later Mr. Littebrant engaged in the mercantile business at the corner of Main and Sutter streets with N. J. Salisbury as a partner. In 1876 Mr. Littebrant accepted a position in the U. S. mint in San Francisco and remained there until 1885; he returned to Stockton and served as deputy sheriff of San Joaquin County under Sheriff Tom Cunningham for six years.

The marriage of Mr. Littebrant occurred in Stockton in 1861 and united him with Miss Catherine Cunningham, a native of Ireland who came to California in 1856 and passed away November 4, 1904. They were the parents of three children. The late General William T. Littebrant had a brilliant career in the U. S. Army and died very suddenly while commanding officer at Camp McClellan at Anniston, Ala., July 2, 1919. In 1884 he attended West Point and was graduated in 1888 as a lieutenant of infantry; later he was transferred to the cavalry on account of his fine horsemanship. During the Spanish-American War he was in Cuba, attached to the quartermaster's department, and was later stationed at the Presidio in San Francisco and in Monterey and other western posts; during the World War he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and trained an artillery division at Camp Fremont; he was married and had two daughters, Laura K. and Marion E. The second child is Miss Christine, who has been a teacher in the Stockton schools for eighteen years. The third child was Catherine L., who was also a teacher until she married Mr. McCoy. She passed away leaving three children: Winifred, Lillian F. and William I. T.

In 1862, Mr. Littebrant bought three lots on the corner of Stanislaus and Market streets and erected his home on the corner lot; later, in 1882, he moved his house to the lot next the corner and erected the



Hartman Lillebrant

Winifred apartments. This property is still in possession of the family. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department in the early days; he served as a member of the city council for two terms from the Third Ward. Fraternally he was the oldest member of the Stockton lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 11, the lodge conferring on him a medal for being the oldest living member. Mr. Littebrant passed away at the home of his daughter Christine February 19, 1922, and was buried under the auspices of the Odd Fellows. He was a man of a strong constitution and his mental faculties were alert until his taking away only six weeks before reaching his ninetieth year. He was a great reader and kept abreast of the times and was an interesting and ready talker and naturally had a host of friends in the county, where he had resided for seventy years.

IRVING MARTIN.—As the owner of the Stockton Daily Evening Record, Irving Martin wields an influence for good in the county and state; and he is also serving the state as a member of the State Railroad Commission, which position brings him into contact with every section of California. He was born at Bath, S. C., March 19, 1865, in which city his parents happened to be sojourning when the Civil War broke out and were unable to get back to New York State, where they had a home in the Catskills. His father was Richard Martin, a New Yorker, and he had married Mary Peelor, the marriage being against the will of the parents of both participants on account of religious differences. The young folks went to South Carolina, where two children were born to them, a girl, Anna Josephine, and two years later the son, Irving. The mother died when her boy was a babe and the father, grieving over the loss of his wife, took to his bed without apparent cause and died six weeks later.

Irving Martin drifted to California and attended the public school in Stockton in 1876, then at various times he had an opportunity to go to a country school in Yuba County until he was seventeen, at which time he entered a printing office to learn the trade, and the balance of his education was obtained from that source. He began at the very bottom rung of the ladder, as "devil" and gradually worked his own way to the top, through the various mechanical departments to reporter, and finally bought a half-interest in what was known as the Commercial Record of Stockton, W. M. Denig being his partner for two years, at the same time continuing as a reporter. In 1895 Mr. Martin was engaged in the publication of a weekly paper, the nucleus of the present Record plant. From a weekly newspaper it became on April 7, 1895, the Stockton Daily Evening Record. His associate at that time was E. H. Fontecilla, the name of the firm being Martin & Fontecilla; later Mr. Martin acquired his partner's interest, then incorporated the paper, disposing of a small amount of stock, which he later bought back. He is now the principal owner of the Record corporation.

For many years Mr. Martin has been active in Republican politics, was affiliated with the Lincoln-Roosevelt League, organized in 1910, and served as the first state secretary of the organization. For the past two years he has been nominally a Republican, but very independent in his views. In 1894 he was appointed secretary of the Police and Fire Commission of Stockton, holding the position four years. In 1912 he was appointed by Governor Hiram Johnson a member of the board of trustees of the Fresno State Normal School and held that for six years; in 1915 Governor Johnson appointed him a member of the California State Water Commission and he held that office until December 31, 1918, and on January 1, 1919, Governor W. D. Stephens appointed him a member of the State Railroad Commission. In each and every position of trust and responsibility, Mr. Martin has demonstrated his broad-mindedness and progressive ideas and has served the State to the best of his ability in each position he has filled.

The marriage of Irving Martin on March 9, 1892, at Stockton, united him with Miss Clara Elizabeth Goldsworthy, daughter of William and Keziah Goldsworthy, both born in England, but residents for several years in Santa Clara County, where Mr. Goldsworthy was engaged in mining at the New Almaden quicksilver mines; later he removed to Stockton and engaged in the grocery business. They have had one son, Irving Martin, Jr., who married Elsa Saddington and they have a child aged four and one-half years and reside in Stockton. Fraternally Mr. Martin is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Loyal Order of Moose, and is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Chapter of the York Rite. He has passed through all the chairs of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows lodges. He is a member of the Yosemite and the Advertising clubs of Stockton; and the Commonwealth, Masonic, Engineers, Advertising and Union League clubs in San Francisco. He is a large holder in guaranty stock of the Security Building and Loan Association, of which he is a director and vice-president. It will be seen that while Mr. Martin has been closely identified with the building up of his newspaper he has always found time to devote to the interests of the people of the State of California by serving in any capacity for the public good.

RUDOLPH GNEKOW.—Few residents of the changing, growing cities of California have the distinction of having lived on one corner for more than sixty years, but such was the record of one of Stockton's pioneer citizens, Rudolph Gnekow, who maintained his home on Main Street for that long period, during which he saw such a transformation in his locality as would have been unbelievable to any one not gifted with a prophetic mind who came here in the early days of California's statehood.

Born near Breslau, Germany, in 1835, of Russian and Polish parents, Rudolph Gnekow ran away from the parental home when he was nineteen and on arriving in America crossed the plains to California in an ox-team train. He had learned the trade of a locksmith in his native land. Landing in New York, he started for California, and on arriving here stopped in San Francisco for a short time and then came on to Stockton, in 1856, and entered the employ of John Hart, blacksmith, and Bill Derrick, the stage builder. Here he bought the property on Main and Stanislaus Street, having a frontage of 104 feet on Main Street; and on this corner he built a blacksmith shop, where in the early days he shod the oxen used for transporting supplies to the southern mines, and also made wagons and carriages. He later erected a residence here, which was the family home for over sixty years, all of his children being born and reared there. In 1893 he bought the property now occupied by the Sutter Hotel, which was erected by a syndicate that had purchased the ground from Mr. Gnekow,

the block which he had built being torn down to make room for the hotel.

In 1872, Mr. Gnekow gave up blacksmithing and carriage building to engage in the real estate business. In early days he owned the half block now a part of the Holt Manufacturing Company's grounds on South Aurora Street, paying $300 for it and selling it for $350. He bought a part of the Walker tract and offered it to the Odd Fellows for a building site, but the lodge decided to build elsewhere and so did not take advantage of his generous offer. He became extensively interested in realty operations and was very successful, amassing a competence during the years of his activity.

Always a Republican, Mr. Gnekow was very active in politics and served as city councilman of Stockton and as supervisor of San Joaquin County. He was a member of the old volunteer fire department, whose roster included the leading business men of the early days, and he was prominent in the ranks of the Exempt Firemen in later years. A devout member of the German Methodist Church, he taught a Bible class there for many years. He was a great student of the Bible, having read it through many times, and could quote any familiar passage. His aid was always freely given to any of the church's benefactions. He joined the Odd Fellows Lodge in 1861, becoming a member of all its branches, and at the time of his death was one of its two oldest living members. A gold medal was presented to him by his fellow members in celebration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of his membership in that order. He was a Past Noble Grand of Stockton Lodge No. 11, and for many years held the office of treasurer. He was made a citizen of this country in 1855, and entered heartily into the spirit of his adopted land, never regretting the step that led him to cast in his lot on these shores. Among his other interests he was a director of the Stockton Savings & Loan Association. His passing away on January 13, 1920, depleted the fast-thinning ranks of those pioneers to whom full recognition is due for the labors they performed in the early days, making possible the comfort and progress of today.

At Stockton, in 1860, Mr. Gnekow was married to Christiana Bollinger, who was born at Wurtemburg, Germany, and came to California by way of the Isthmus in the late fifties. Her brother, Gottlieb Bollinger, was a pioneer minister, building the German Methodist Church at Marysville, and later the German Methodist Church on South Sutter Street, Stockton, where he was pastor. Mrs. Gnekow passed away March 15, 1915, the mother of eleven children, nine of whom are living: Edward L., Frank W., Chas. D., William H., C. Cordelia, Dr. Emilie L., Nettie C. (wife of Thomas Bonney), Rudolph J. K., and Mrs. Rose E. Heeb. Dr. Emilie L. Gnekow, prominent among the medical fraternity of Stockton, attended the public schools of Stockton, took a course of training at Lane Hospital, San Francisco, graduated from Northwestern University, Chicago, in 1901, and has been engaged in the successful practice of her profession ever since. She is a member of the Greek Medical Fraternity, a member and Past Grand of the Rebekahs, and a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West and of the Women of Woodcraft, being examining physician of the latter two, and belongs to the San Joaquin Medical Society.

P. H. STITT.—There is ample opportunity in a city with such great possibilities as has Stockton for the exercise of the energies of those engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and among the most enterprising and successful men in those lines is P. H. Stitt, who was born in Brockville, Province of Ontario, Canada, on January 12, 1869, being the youngest son of James H. Stitt and Louise Nettleton. Mr. Stitt's father was born in Spencerville, Ontario, Canada, his mother, Louise Nettleton, being a daughter of Philemon Nettleton, a Pennsylvania Dutch descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed in America in 1620. The subject of this sketch was named after his grandfather, his full name being Philemon Herbert Stitt. Eight children were born to James H. Stitt and Louise, his wife, P. H. Stitt and one sister being all that remain alive. Mr. Stitt's grandfather, Philemon Nettleton, left New York in 1849, on a sailing vessel for California, but died of ship fever, and was buried at sea, when abreast Cape Horn. Mr. Stitt's father was killed in a railway accident in 1870, his mother, left with eight children, the youngest being the man about whom this article is being written. Two of the children died later, but the brave little mother, whose memory her son reveres because of her many splendid qualities, struggled on and reared her family as only a truly Christian mother could. She was highly educated, gentle in disposition and of unusual charm. All who knew her testified as to her being generally loved, it being a common expression among her acquaintances, that she was never known to show anger under any circumstances. She was a Wesleyan Methodist, and God finally called her to Him in 1882, when P. H. Stitt was about seventeen years of age.

At the age of eighteen years, P. H. Stitt was employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and served as agent for this company for over eighteen years. In 1901, he was transferred to Victoria, British Columbia, as superintendent of the company; and in 1902, was sent to Stockton to represent that company as district agent where he succeeded in developing a fine business for the company. In 1907 he quit the life insurance business and formed a partnership with Sidney N. Hodgkins, under the firm name of Hodgkins & Stitt and embarked in the real estate and general insurance business; this partnership was dissolved in 1914 and Mr. Stitt opened up an office and has succeeded in building up a large business for himself. He has popularized the idea of owning one's home by the slogan, "Build your own home." In 1918, he took over the Tuxedo Park properties, a subdivision consisting of 400 acres in the fashionable residence section of the northwest part of Stockton; this district was recently annexed to Stockton, which has added over a million and a quarter dollars to the valuation of Stockton and $30,000 annually in taxes; before this property was placed on the market, all improvements, such as sewers, sidewalks, gas and electric service, were made. Mr. Stitt has made a wonderful record in the building of this portion of Stockton; the first year sixty homes were erected representing one-half million dollars; this record has been kept up and forty acres only is left of this fine tract of land; within the past two years, 150 homes have been built. Since 1903, he has been the sole representative of the Aetna Life Insurance Company and has become known as Stockton's Aetnaizer, being one of the Aetna's lead-



P. H. Tull

ing agents in California. His insurance clientele has grown steadily and he is considered an authority on insurance matters.

By his first wife, Mr. Stitt had three children, James H. is a practicing attorney in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. During the World's War, he served overseas eighteen months in the trenches, being commissioned as lieutenant during this war; William H. is interested with his father in the real estate and insurance business; Charles M., the other son by this marriage, is also in his father's office. His second marriage united him with Miss Clarice Haas, a native of Stockton and a daughter of a California pioneer. They are the parents of three children: Philip attending Hitchcock Military Academy at San Rafael, Cal.; Natalie Clarice, and Burton, a baby boy of two years of age.

Mr. Stitt was the first president of the recently organized Lions Club of Stockton, and is a member of the Yosemite and Country Clubs. He also holds a position on the Board of Directors of Stockton Chamber of Commerce. Although one of Stockton's busiest men, he has given unstintingly of his time to community activities. During the World War, he served on all the campaign committees, including Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A. and Liberty Loan. He was also one of the valuable four-minute speakers. He was a member of the board of directors of the Stockton Y. M. C. A. for over ten years, serving as president of this board during the year 1919. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies in Stockton, as well as of the Oakland Consistory and Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Oakland. He is known among his friends as the man who has a "voice with a smile that wins." He believes in spreading happiness wherever he goes, and those who know him agree that he is succeeding at the job. Honorable in his dealings, industrious in disposition, his influence is ever used unsparingly in promoting the welfare of Stockton, and his many friends esteem him for his public zeal and his many excellent qualities.

DERVIN K. WOODS.—Among the enterprising ranchers of San Joaquin County is Dervin K. Woods, whose fields and vineyards are indicative of careful supervision and progressive methods and he is numbered among the leading agriculturists and fruit raisers of San Joaquin County. He was born in Creston, Iowa, July 27, 1875, a son of Harvey B. and Elizabeth (Knox) Woods, both natives of Pennsylvania. Harvey B. Woods first came to California in 1852 from his native state and stopped at Marysville; returning East he enlisted in the Civil War and finally in 1884, returned to California and settled at Fresno, where he engaged in buying and selling stock. Dervin K. is the youngest in a family of four children. Elmer E. Woods resides at Salem, Ore., Frank P. is at Lodi, Ella became Mrs. Johnson and both she and her husband died in 1923. The mother passed away at the birth of our subject and the father lived to be eighty-four years old, dying in 1914.

Dervin K. Woods received his education in the grammar schools of Fresno and at the age of eighteen years he began to earn his own way in the world. He learned the printing trade and worked on the Fresno Expositor for five years, then went to Bakersfield where he worked for three years on the Bakersfield Standard. He then spent a year in the East in various localities and returning to California in 1899, settled in the Lodi district, San Joaquin County.

On October 24, 1900, on the Fowler ranch six miles southwest of Lodi, Mr. Woods was married to Miss Addie Fowler, a daughter of Joseph Miner and Eliza B. (Brumley) Fowler, whose sketch will be found on another page in this history. Mrs. Woods received her education at the Lafayette district school of San Joaquin County. Mrs. Woods received 160 acres from her father's estate, twenty-two acres of which was sold and the remaining 138 is devoted to vineyard and grain raising. There was a fine old vineyard on the place, but Mr. Woods grubbed it out many years ago, and has since set forty-six acres to vineyard, which is now a fine bearing one. He has installed one eight, one six and one five-inch pump run by two electric motors, and a twelve horsepower engine. Mr. and Mrs. Woods had five daughters, Ella M., Celia A.; Winifred, Nileta, died aged five and Addie June. Both our subject and his wife had a wide acquaintance in the locality in which they make their home, and enjoy the warm regard and friendship of those with whom they associate.

EUGENE DOUGLAS GRAHAM.—One of the most popular officials of San Joaquin County who holds a most enviable and honorable record, is Eugene Douglas Graham, who was born on his father's ranch just north of the metropolis of San Joaquin County, January 22, 1866, a son of Robert L. and Caroline R. (Stokes) Graham, natives of Logan County, Ky., who lived to see their son so greatly honored by his fellow-citizens. The Graham family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, the ancestors being early settlers of Virginia, members of the family serving in the Revolutionary War. Grandfather Graham removed from Virginia, making his way over the mountains to Logan County, Ky., in 1808, where he reared his family. The Stokes family are traced back to Germany. Great-grandfather Stokes was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to Richmond, Va., when a very young man. Here he entered the Continental Army, serving under Washington as a fifer in the Revolutionary War, being wounded in battle, and he carried the bullet until his death; he left a widow and three children, among them Grandfather Stephen Stokes, who migrated to Logan County, Ky., and there he married and was a pioneer in the development of the Blue Grass State.

Robert L. Graham left his native state with his family for California, crossing the plains in 1852 in an emigrant train of wagons drawn by oxen commanded by Captain Wood, men driving their loose cattle and stock with them. As one of the pioneers Robert Graham preferred farming to mining and located on a ranch near Lodi, where he followed agriculture all his life. The mother passed away on the home place September 15, 1915, and then the father lived with our subject but did not long survive his life companion, for he passed away November 17, of the same year.

This worthy couple had four children: Eugene D., the subject of this review; Robert L., a successful druggist in Lodi, died suddenly of heart failure while on a trip in the Yosemite Valley, June 2, 1922; Surelda, Mrs. S. H. Hale of Amador County; Della B., the wife of Otto Seegers, died in Stockton in 1908. Eugene D. grew up on his father's farm and from a boy assisted in the work on the ranch learning to drive the big teams in the vast grain fields of that

day. However, his education was not neglected for he attended the public school in Lodi and after completing the course he supplemented it with a course at the old Stockton Business College, now "Heald's," where he was duly graduated in 1885.

As early as the age of thirteen he started to make his own living, his first employment being assistant postmaster at Lodi, a very responsible task for a youth of his age, but he early showed that thoroughness to make the details of anything he undertook and soon developed into a painstaking and efficient assistant, so much so that he was continued in the position until he was twenty with the exception of the time he finished school and also the time required for his business course. In 1886 he again took up farming, first on his father's ranch and then grain farming on his own account, and for the purpose leased a ranch north of Stockton.

Soon after this he chose his life companion, the marriage ceremony being performed at Modesto September 5, 1888, uniting him with Miss Frances E. Mann, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of D. L. and Elizabeth J. (Sutherland) Mann, also natives of the Hawkeye State. Her father served in the Civil War and afterwards was a locomotive engineer. Bringing his family to California in 1869, when the daughter Frances was a babe in arms, Mr. Mann engaged in farming near Dixon, Solano County, for some years and then came to Modesto, Stanislaus County, where he farmed until he retired and moved to Stockton, and there he and his wife died in January, 1919, their deaths occurring two weeks apart.

After his marriage Eugene Graham continued farming until January, 1895, when he was appointed deputy county clerk under Otto Grunsky, serving for five years, when he resigned to again engage in grain farming on a ranch near Lodi. In 1902 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as a candidate for county clerk and was elected in the fall of that year by a majority of 1,000 out of 8,000 votes cast, taking the oath of office in January, 1903. He has since then served uninterrupted, being re-elected every four years without opposition, an unprecedented record in the state of California and undoubtedly the longest continuous service in the state as county clerk. When he took office in 1903 the office was conducted in one room with the aid of four deputies. The gradual increase of the business of the office now requires four rooms and ten deputies, and the county's registration increased from 8,000 to over 30,000. However, it has been Mr. Graham's policy to always keep the expenses of the office down to a minimum in the matter of assistants as well as in the securing of supplies. He has been a close student of the election laws and his many years' experience makes him an authority on ballots and balloting, his advice being frequently sought by professional as well as laymen. Mr. Graham's watchword is economy and efficiency, and taxpayers are unanimous in their praise of the conduct of the office and of the universal courtesy accorded all who have business in his department. During the World War Mr. Graham served as secretary of the county exemption board and for a time was a member of the County Council of Defense. He has always manifested a keen interest in farming, and owns a forty-acre ranch near Lodi which he is planning to develop to orchard and vineyard.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene D. Graham have been blessed with three sons: R. Ellsworth is deputy county clerk of Department No. 2, San Joaquin County; Lloyd L. is engaged in the grocery business in his home city, and Dr. E. Myrle Graham, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, is practicing his profession in Stockton. He was in the medical division of the U. S. Navy, serving overseas on the Hospital Ship "Mercy." Mr. Graham is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., the Woodmen of the World and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is deeply zealous for the future greatness of his county and never allows an opportunity to pass to boost for and extol the great natural resources of this wonderfully rich and productive region, and he is ever ready to give of his time and means to aid in movements that have for their aim its development.

EDWARD C. WAGNER.—Thoroughness, industry and trained business judgment may be said to be distinguishing characteristics of Edward C. Wagner, president of the Wagner Leather Company. He was born in Stockton, November 24, 1869, the son of the late Charles Wagner. The success attending his career has not been due to any whim of fortune, but to years of painstaking work and consistent application. Although he is always a busy man, he is never too busy to recall with a smile the school days of a generation ago, with the pranks of now prominent citizens who were his chums.

Mr. Wagner's father was a very practical man. When Edward had completed his ordinary school course, he was sent to the old business college at the corner of Hunter Street and Miner Avenue. Then came his practical education as a tanner. Although his father held out to him the possibility that he might be one day the head of the great business which the Wagners had founded, he was put against the heaviest part of the work and passed through all the departments. He worked with the tan bark, in the engine room, and at pipe and carpenter work, and finally passed on to the more technical parts of the tanner's trade. Young Wagner was fortunate in that he was placed among elderly men, who, appreciating his desire to learn, were helpful to him and imparted all the knowledge at their disposal. It did not matter what the task might be or how long the hours of labor, the young man stuck to it and never passed from one department to another until his knowledge was complete. Another faculty stood him well in hand. He recognized that business is progressive and that the man who would succeed must keep abreast of the times and adjust his methods to its demands. Accordingly, Mr. Wagner has always been alert to adopt every proven improvement. As a result, the Wagner Leather Company's plant has been kept modern in every respect, and the business methods have been kept up-to-date.

Mr. Wagner was married in 1900 to Miss Nellie Hellwig, and they are the parents of two children, Edward H. and Charles C. The Wagners come from a long line of tanners, and it is noteworthy that when Mr. Wagner married, his bride was the daughter of a prominent tanner of San Francisco. Although a busy man always, Mr. Wagner finds time for a delightful home life and for outside associations that keep him in touch with the social activities of the day. He is a member of the San Francisco Commercial Club and the Olympic Club of San Francisco, of the Yosemite Club, of the



Eugene D. Graham.

Stockton Country and Golf Club, and of the Native Sons of the Golden West, at Stockton. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Wagner has traveled extensively on both business and pleasure, and is personally familiar with conditions in all business centers. He has specialized to a large extent in the export business, and it is known that this department of his company is handled in keeping with the best rules known to commerce. In his personal relations he is a man of agreeable personality, considerate and helpful toward others. This has found practical expression in his relation with his men. In the business of which he is the head will be found men who have never had another employer, being devoted to their work and the success of the great tannery.

As a Stocktonian Mr. Wagner is always in line with the best constructive thought. While conservative in his attitude, he stands always for progress along proven lines. His first business is always to attend to his own large responsibilities, but he finds time to give public matters the attention and thought that qualify him as a wise adviser and capable leader. When looking for Mr. Wagner, look for a man who has the gait and action and vigor of a man in his prime. He has arrived at great success while the years of young manhood are still with him.

JOHN NICHOLAS TONE.—A wide-awake, progressive rancher, whose commendable enterprise has steadily brought him handsome returns, is John Nicholas Tone, who has a very trim farm of 335 acres, 11½ miles out of Stockton, on what is popularly known as the Jack Tone Road. He was born on the old, historic Jack Tone ranch, on April 24, 1866, the son of John Henley and Alice M. (Walsh) Tone, a worthy couple also represented in the biographical memoirs in this volume. Our subject first attended school in the Moore school district, and by his fifteenth year had finished with the fifth reader. He then stayed at home for a year, and then took a course of five months at the Sacramento Institute, following that up, for a short time, with studies at the Santa Clara College, and topping off his preparation for life's struggle with a course in the Stockton Business College in 1883-1884.

John Nicholas Tone has always remained on the old John Tone ranch, and now owns the handsome tract of 335 acres of what was long his father's famous acreage. As far back as 1873, the large two-story brick residence was substantially constructed, and ever since then has been the hospitable Tone home. Besides being a member of the San Joaquin County Pioneer organization (since the sons of the pioneers were admitted to the order), he was one of the organizers of the Tokay Colony district school, and is now clerk of the school board. He is a Republican in matters of national political import, but non-partisan in all movements making for local advancement and improvement.

At Stockton, on February 3, 1904, Mr. Tone was married to Miss Grace G. Talbot, who was born near Linden, the daughter of Patrick and Margaret Talbot. Her father came to California a genuine Argonaut, in the glorious year of '49, sailing with thousands of others around the Horn, and Margaret came to California in 1852, by way of the Isthmus Route. Mr. Talbot first mined in the romantic Mariposa district, and then, finding the appeal of the soil-tiller greater than that of the digger of possible gold, he settled on a farm at Linden. Ten children were in time born to them; Margaret, now deceased; May C., John A., Elizabeth, Clara Augusta, Fannie, deceased, Thomas, deceased, Grace C., William, deceased; one child died in infancy. Mrs. Tone attended the Linden schools, and has many happy recollections of her school days. Six children have been granted her and her husband. Margaret and Alice are attending the Dominican College at San Rafael; and the others are John H., Mary Genevieve, Richard N., and Theodore T. Tone. The family are devout Catholics, and Mr. Tone is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Elks at Stockton, and no one is more welcome in that circle.

MRS. ALICE M. TONE.—A pioneer of California and of San Joaquin County, Mrs. Alice M. Tone, residing at 135 East North Street, Stockton, is rounding out her life amidst the scenes of her girlhood, surrounded by those she loves. She is a true representative of the sturdy womanhood that braved the perils of the long and tedious journey to California in the early days. She came from her New York home to California by way of Nicaragua in 1853, when she accompanied her mother and brothers to join husband and father in the Golden State. Her father, Nicholas Walsh, was a Forty-niner. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, where he was married to Elizabeth Brannan and where their two oldest children, Alice M. and Thomas Walsh, were born. The latter is well and favorably known throughout this county. With his family, Nicholas Walsh set sail for America in 1842, landing in New York and living there until 1849. Two boys were born in that state: Henry W., now living on the Jack Tone road near Stockton, and Charles, deceased.

In February, 1849, Mr. Walsh and a party of men from his vicinity in New York left there under the guidance of Mr. Audubon, the naturalist, for the long trip to California. They had only pack animals and saddle horses and chose the Southern route as being the best at that time of year, and after eleven months the party arrived in the gold fields of the state. Mr. Walsh spent about a year in the mining districts, meeting with indifferent success, which possibly decided him that ranching was a surer way to independence than hunting for the shining metal. In 1851 he came down into San Joaquin County and bought out a squatter's right to 160 acres of land on the Waterloo road and here began stockraising and some general farming. As usual with the pioneer, he suffered many discouragements; but he stuck to his work and began making a name and place for himself in his community. He sent back to New York for his family, who joined him in 1853, arriving on April 22. With his neighbor, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Walsh built the first schoolhouse in that part of the county on land owned by G. Moore. The school is known today as the Moore School. Mr. Walsh, Mr. Kenyon and Jacob Peters were the first trustees. When the new building was erected it was built on land donated by Mr. Walsh. In 1862, the year of the flood in this county, the people of the section about the Walsh ranch ran out of supplies. They built a boat, and starting from Walsh's house rowed direct to Stockton to the stores for their supplies, and out into the open and back to the ranches. It was the custom to lay in enough supplies in the fall to last all winter, for the roads were impassable during the winter months.

The dry year followed in 1864; then the ranchers had to go to the tule lands to cut hay for their stock, and it was during the travel back and forth that Mr. Walsh lost his life, falling from the boat and being drowned on September 6, 1864. Mrs. Walsh lived to reach the good old age of eighty-eight, dying November 22, 1892.

Alice M. Walsh was born in Dublin, Ireland, in September, 1838, and when four years old was brought to America by her parents, who located on Manhattan Island, New York State, and there she was reared and educated. In 1853, she accompanied her mother and three brothers to California. She well remembers the day they left New York for Brooklyn to spend a couple of days with an aunt before leaving the East. It was March 17, and the St. Patrick's Day parade halted their little party several times in passing. They left Brooklyn the 19th, and arriving at Nicaragua crossed to the Pacific side, and from there came on to San Francisco. She was then in her sixteenth year and the events of the long journey are stamped indelibly on her mind. The arrival of the family on the ranch in San Joaquin County was an event. It was known that Mr. Walsh expected his family, and in that family was a young lady; and young ladies being very few in number here, the whole population turned out to greet them as they made their way to the ranch home.

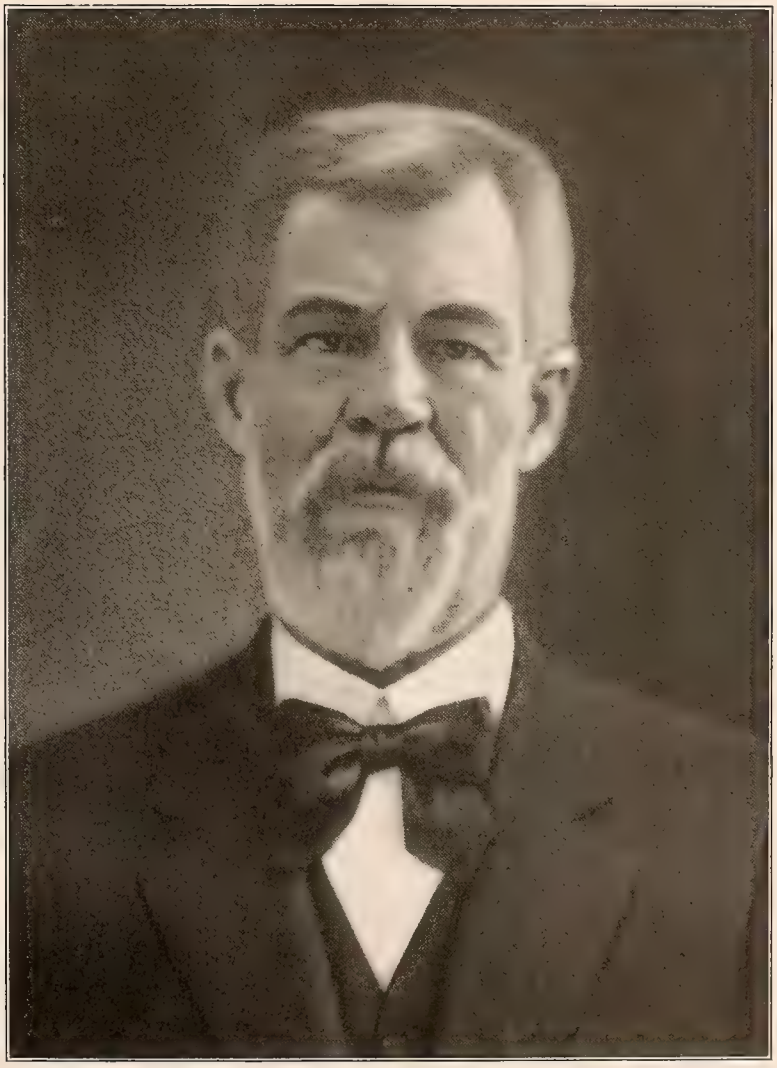
In February, 1855, Miss Walsh was united in marriage with John H. Tone, born in New York in March, 1826, and reared in the locality where the Walsh family had settled upon arrival in this country. He was a member of the same party of gold-seekers as was Mr. Walsh, and he mined with fairly good success for about a year, when he turned to agriculture and bought government land in San Joaquin County, in 1850. He had three partners, each buying 160 acres; but Mr. Tone finally bought out two of his friends and became the owner of 480 acres, all of which is still in the possession of the family. He became very well-known and did his part to help build up San Joaquin County, and by his death, on June 12, 1902, the county lost a progressive citizen and the family a devoted husband and father. Mr. Tone was a member of the Stockton Society of California Pioneers, and was a man whose word was as good as his bond.

The marriage of John H. Tone with Miss Alice M. Walsh resulted in the birth of the following children: Mary Elizabeth, widow of John T. Doyle, is the mother of two daughters, Alice T., and Gertrude, of Stockton; Margaret F. married Samuel Storer, and they have two sons, Walter T., who was purser on the boats running from San Pedro to Catalina until the World War, and then was on the "President," taken over by the government and put in service between San Francisco and Honolulu, carrying troops and supplies; and Theodore J., who saw service in France with the anti-aircraft department. John N. Tone lives on the old home place, and has six children: Margaret, Alice, John H., Mary, Richard N., and Theodore T. Catherine married Frank B Cluff of Berkeley, and has one daughter, Elizabeth, now the wife of Homer Gordon. Ella is the wife of Robert Benjamin, and resides on part of the Tone ranch; she has three children: Robert, Elecia and Theodosia. Anna is the wife of Harvey J. Condit, of Stanislaus County, and the mother of three daughters: Jane, Helen and Patricia. One daughter, Alice, died in 1920; and another daughter, Laura, died at the age of five years. To such women as Mrs. Tone the country owes a debt of gratitude; for they have done their part to raise the standard of society, to make their children useful, and also to inculcate patriotism in the generations to come.

GEORGE HOLDSWORTH.—A highly-esteemed pioneer whom posterity will always delight to honor, and whom Californians, ever mindful of what they owe to those who "made straight the paths in early days," will certainly never forget, was the late George Holdsworth, who breathed his last in Stockton on December 6, 1921, having attained to his eightieth year. He was born in Halifax, England, on September 7, 1842, and came of good old English stock, than which none better ever helped to found and develop a New World. His father, also named George Holdsworth, was a genuine '49er who reached California in the thrilling Argonaut days, but early settled in Stockton where he engaged in teaming—one of those occupations at that time essential to the welfare of almost everybody, and to no one more than to the gold-digger himself. He furnished sand for building operations, first transporting the same from the islands in a scow, and hauled the first load of sand used in the construction of the first building of the State Hospital on North California Street.

Our subject was seven years of age when the family settled at Kenosha, Wis., where he grew up and attended the public schools, and learned the trade of carriage painter in Ed. Bane's carriage shop. He arrived in Stockton on November 13, 1859, and soon after went to work for William Miller, the well-known carriage manufacturer and a carriage painter. He was employed at his trade for thirty years at the Miller factory at the southwest corner of Channel and California streets, where the Sequoia apartments now stand; and he enjoyed the friendship and entire confidence of his employer throughout the long years of their association together. For a short time, about a year, he was in business for himself, in a shop in the St. Charles Hotel building; and at one time he owned a ranch at Wallace, in Calaveras County. Before the advent of the railroads, also, he drove a pedler's wagon through the mountain towns, selling tinware, clothing and shoes, and the old wagon he drove stands today in the barn back of his old home, at 136 East Church Street.. The old home, now standing, was built by him over fifty years ago, and it is in a fair state of preservation. He worked with his father in early days supplying sand for building materials in Stockton, and at one time was employed on the river steamer "Pert." After giving up carriage painting, he followed teaming in Stockton for a number of years, and became well known and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and later the Exempt Firemen's Association.

At Stockton, in the year 1866, Mr. Holdsworth married Miss Mary Robertson, a native of San Francisco, where she was born in 1849, the daughter of a California pioneer who died in August, 1902. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holdsworth, and three died in childhood. Edward, however, reached the age of forty-six; Lulu, the age of twenty-one; and James the age of twelve. The five living children are: William, the pilot of the steamer, J. D. Peters; Charles, a teaming contractor of Stockton, who start-



Geo. Holdsworth

ed as a boy of thirteen, and joined his father in teaming, later taking over the business for himself; Thomas, who is a member of the fire department of Stockton; George, who is employed in house-moving, with Fisher Bros.; and Miss Sadie I. Holdsworth, who was married February 3, 1922, to Mr. Walter M. Zwinge and resides at 138 Church Street, the old home place. All were born in Stockton save Thomas, who first saw the light in Calaveras County. During the latter years of Mr. Holdsworth's life, he enjoyed the loving care and attention of his devoted daughter, Sadie, who kept house for him and nursed him through his illness, and who otherwise rendered the service of affection, without money and without price, because no worldly value can ever be placed upon such divine ministrations.

CHARLES WAGNER.—San Joaquin County will never forget the important part played by her far-sighted and experienced manufacturers, among the more prominent of whom was Charles Wagner, late president of the Wagner Leather Company, operating the Pacific Tannery. He was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, January 23, 1837, a son of Christian and Johanna (Gunsser) Wagner. His father was a tanner, and his grandfather, John Wagner, was in charge of his great-grandfather's tannery in Balingen, Wurtemburg, to which business Christian also succeeded; so that at least five successive generations of the Wagner family have followed the tannery business. Both the father and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch lived to an advanced age, as did Grandmother Wagner also. Grandfather Christian Gunsser, a public surveyor and school teacher, was sixty-five years old at his death, but his wife reached the age of ninety-two. The mother, Johanna (Gunsser) Wagner, lived to the age of sixty-two years.

Charles Wagner attended school until he was fifteen years old, and then learned his father's business. He left Wurtemburg in the fall of 1855 for California, coming on the ship "Bavaria," from Havre, France, to New York, thence by steamer "Northern Light" to Chagres, across the Isthmus on mule back, and then by steamer to San Francisco, where he arrived January 19, 1856. Proceeding to the mines by way of Stockton, he made one month's trial at mining in Calaveras County, near what is now Copperopolis. The result being unsatisfactory, he returned to Stockton and with his brother, Jacob C. Wagner, started the Pacific Tannery on a very small scale, in which he was interested up to the time of his death.

In 1859, desiring to perfect himself in his trade, Mr. Wagner left Stockton for San Francisco and other parts of the state where tanning industries were carried on, and finally worked for eighteen months in the tanneries at Santa Cruz, where at that time the best article of leather was made. After an absence of two years he returned to his labor in the tannery here, which was established by himself and brother in 1856; continuing to manufacture, in 1865 they adopted the firm name of Wagner Bros.

In 1869 Jacob C. Wagner retired and Moses Kullman became a partner, under the title of Kullman, Wagner & Company. In 1879 Herman, a brother of Moses Kullman, was admitted into partnership, and in 1874 Jacob Salz purchased an interest. Moses Kullman, at his death, November 6, 1878, bequeathed one-half of his interest to his brother Herman, and the other half to a nephew, Charles Hart, who thus became a member of the firm. The Pacific Tannery has thus been an important industry of the city of Stockton for sixty-seven years. Pure tanned California oak scoured sole leather, in hard and pliable tannage, is a special feature of their output, great quantities of this valuable product being produced and exported to the world's markets. The company ranks today as one of the greatest of western leather manufacturing and distributing organizations, and is a prominent factor in the industrial life of Stockton. For more than half a century the company were extensive producers of harness leather, but in 1919 this feature was discontinued. The demand for the Stockton product from all parts of the civilized world is one of the big development factors of this section of California, and to properly care for the increasing sole-leather trade a general branch office and sales department are maintained in San Francisco, whence the export trade is handled.

Since the establishment of the business in 1856, the Wagner Leather Company have been growing steadily year by year, new buildings and equipment being added until it has become a notable institution in manufacturing and industrial circles of California and the West. The original tannery was incepted by the late Charles Wagner, father of Edward C. Wagner, present directing head of the company, which is capitalized for $300,000 and has a payroll of more than $100,000 a year. In 1918 a disastrous fire destroyed the main portion of the plant. Business, however, continued right along, and in a few months modern and well-equipped new buildings were erected and machinery installed, each machine equipped with an electric motor of the latest type, power being furnished by the company's own generating plant. This gives the company production facilities one-third greater than before, a big item in these days of progress, when there is such a wide demand for Wagner-made sole leather.

Mr. Wagner was married in Stockton in 1867, to Miss Philipina Simon, born in Bosenback, Bavaria, in 1846. She was a daughter of Jacob and Katrina (Rothenbush) Simon, now deceased, the mother dying in 1866 and the father in 1867, both well advanced in years. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are the parents of two children. Edward C. is the president of the Wagner Leather Company; and Bertha W. is the wife of George E. Housken of Stockton, who is treasurer of the corporation. Fraternally Mr. Wagner was a member of Stockton Lodge No. 11, Odd Fellows, and the last of the charter members of the Stockton Turnverein, of which he was a trustee. At various times he was president of that society. He was an advanced liberal in his views, and a progressive man in all realms of thought. He passed away on October 17, 1912, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a man of fine character, broad-minded, and with a keen desire for the community's betterment morally, commercially and educationally.

HENRY B. BUDD.—One of the esteemed and helpful citizens of Stockton is Henry B. Budd, a representative of the distinguished family of that name. His father and grandfather won distinction as prominent jurists in San Joaquin County; and an uncle, Hon. James H. Budd, was governor of California. Henry B. Budd was born in Stockton, Cal., on January 12, 1877, a son of John E. and Mary (Haste) Budd, natives of Wisconsin and California, respectively. John E. Budd was born in Janesville, Wis., in

1853, being the second son of Hon. Joseph H. and Lucinda (Ash) Budd, descendants of Eastern ancestors. John E. Budd came to California in early life and received his education here, and was graduated from the University of California in 1874. He studied law in his father's office, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar, and at one time was associated with his brother, Hon. James H. Budd, ex-governor of California, in the practice of his profession. He became well known and influential in his practice and in politics. Mr. Budd married Miss Mary Haste, of Berkeley, in 1887, a daughter of J. H. Haste, an honored pioneer of the state and for many years a public-spirited citizen of Berkeley. They were the parents of three children. Both parents are now deceased, Mrs. Budd having survived her husband until May 1, 1921.

Henry B. Budd, the only son of his parents, was educated in the Stockton grammar and high schools, and in 1898 was graduated from the University of California with the B. S. degree. After his graduation, he became associated with the chemical department of the State Mining Bureau in San Francisco, and during the two years of his connection with this department, devoted his time to the study of assaying. He then located in Sierra County and became surveyor of the mine belonging to the Croesus Mining & Milling Company, engaged in operating the Plumbago Mine, a gold mine in that county. Later he operated a gravel mine of his own. From 1901 to 1905 he was deputy United States mineral surveyor, appointed by President McKinley, his operations extending throughout Sierra and Plumas counties; he also engaged in private practice there.

Upon learning that the Delta lands of San Joaquin County were to be reclaimed, Mr. Budd removed to Stockton and engaged in land surveying on the islands. In 1906, when the Western Pacific Railroad were constructing their line through the valley, he was transitman in the survey of the road. During 1911-1912 he was city surveyor of Stockton, and he has also been engineer for a number of reclamation districts in the valley. His close study of conditions and his years of practical experience relating to the reclamation of land, have made him an authority on the subject, on which he is conceded to be one of the best-posted men in the county.

Mr. Budd has engaged in real estate operations, making a specialty of subdivisions. The following are some of the properties that he has subdivided and put on the market: Lomita Park, twenty-five acres northwest of the city; Merryvale, a subdivision of twenty acres east of Stockton; City Park Garden, a tract of twenty acres, and the Budd Addition to Manteca, consisting of five acres, now a part of the city of Manteca. As manager of the Budd estate, he has erected the Budd Apartments on East Channel Street, Stockton. Aside from his real estate business, he is the active senior member of the firm of Budd & Widdens, civil engineers, and surveyors, of Stockton, Cal., which firm is favorably known throughout Central California. The consensus of opinion is, they have the largest practice in their profession among the landowners of the fertile section embraced in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Mr. Budd's partner, Mr. Charles H. Widdons, is the grandson of John Herd, one of the pioneers of the reclamation of the famous San Joaquin Delta.

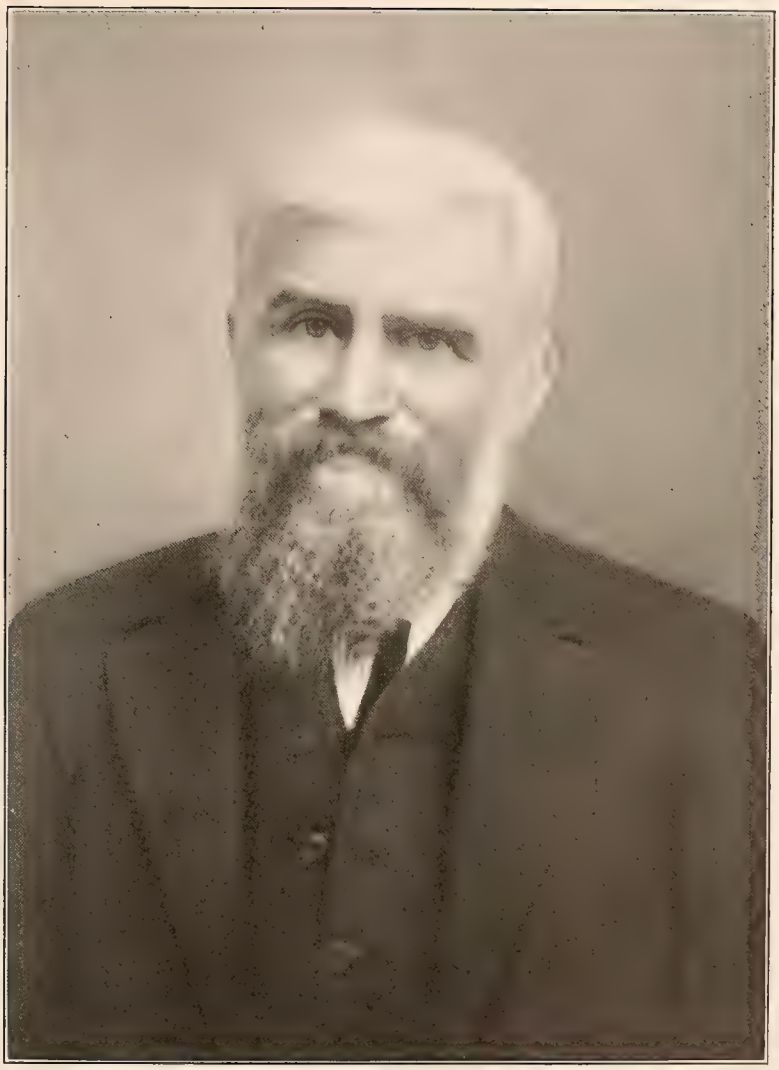
The marriage of Mr. Budd united him with Miss Marion R. Browne, of Berkeley, Cal. Fraternally Mr. Budd is a member of Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W. He is secretary and treasurer of the San Joaquin County Society of Civil Engineers.

AUGUST DANGERS.—One of the earliest pioneers of Roberts Island who gave of his energy and resourcefulness to the reclaiming and developing of the Island from tule and swamp land until it has become one of the most fertile sections in the state, is the late August Dangers, a man who was highly respected and much loved. He was born in Mandelsbach, Hanover, Germany, September 11, 1833, where he grew to manhood and received a good education in the excellent schools of that country.

When eighteen years of age, in 1851, he made his way to Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Texas, and in 1854 he was joined by his parents and brothers and sisters and followed farming and cattle ranching. Wishing to obtain good farming land he concluded to investigate conditions in Central America, so in 1859 he made the trip to Panama locating in the Province of Chiriqui. He engaged in raising pineapples but found he could not dispose of them to advantage on account of the Civil War in the U. S. After about three years he determined to come on to California, arriving in Stockton in 1862. His brothers joined him in 1870 and his parents came in 1873. Mr. Dangers engaged in farming and soon afterwards located on Roberts Island where he purchased 320 acres of land and helped to build the levees from the beginning of the reclamation of that island, engaging in raising grain and horses. However, the recurrence of floods caused him heavy damages and the repeated expense of rebuilding the levee was too much and he met with heavy losses. He spent his last days in Stockton, passing away in 1905 at the age of seventy-nine years.

Mr. Dangers was a well-informed man; always a great reader he was an advanced thinker, particularly on lines pertaining to agriculture. He saw the need for irrigation and of intensive farming for the fertile San Joaquin County lands and how they could be made to yield a big increase by irrigation and that the additional expense necessary to put water on the lands would be returned many fold. He was an advocate of the raising of sugar beets which has since been demonstrated a success in the county. He was a correspondent of the Stockton Independent and his articles were always interesting, showing much thought and reflection.

The marriage of Mr. Dangers occurred in Stockton, uniting him with Miss Ida Saloman, a daughter of Max and Mina Saloman, pioneers of San Joaquin County. Mr. Saloman has passed on but his widow is still living, making her home with her granddaughter, Miss Dangers. Mrs. August Dangers passed away soon after her marriage leaving two daughters, Erna, who died at twenty-six years, and Juanita, the youngest. Being bereaved of her mother in her first year Juanita was reared in the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Mina Saloman, in Stockton. After completing the public schools she entered the employ of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and she is still in their employ. She is a member of the Saturday Afternoon Club.



A Tongers

HON. JAMES HERBERT BUDD.—The ideal life is measured not by years but by intensity, and truly "that life is long which answers life's great end." Gauged by years alone, the career of ex-Governor Budd was all too brief; but estimated by the amount he accomplished for the welfare of his fellowmen, the upbuilding of the commonwealth, and the attainment of needed reforms, his life was long, as it was also brilliant and eventful. In the annals of California his name is entitled to perpetuation. Every station that he held was distinguished by his loyal service. Of him it may be said that he promoted the prosperity and exalted the reputation of the state.

He was born at Janesville, Wis., May 18, 1851, and passed away at his residence, 1239 East Channel Street, Stockton, Cal., July 30, 1908, after a vain struggle of years against a fatal disease. With his parents he resided in California after 1858, and in Stockton after 1860, the father, Hon. Joseph H. Budd, becoming one of the successful attorneys of this city and eventually winning distinction as one of the most learned jurists of the state. Upon completing the studies of the Stockton schools, the youth was sent to the Brayton College at Oakland in 1869, after which he entered the first class of the University of Cailfornia, from which institution he was graduated in 1873. Immediately he took up the study of law in his father's office at Stockton, and in 1874, at Sacramento, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of California. Returning to Stockton, he engaged in practice with his father for a time, and also with Judge J. G. Swinnerton for a brief period. During 1873-1874 he had served as deputy district attorney under A. W. Roysden.

A nomination in 1882 for Congress at the hands of the Democratic Congressional convention seemed but to invite defeat, for the district was overwhelmingly Republican and his Republican opponent was Hon. Horace F. Page, who for years had represented this district in Congress with distinction and efficiency. Only the remarkable ability and personal magnetism of the Democratic candidate could have won in the face of such odds. His defeat was everywhere predicted, but he persevered in his campaign and in every locality won stanch friends. It was he who originated what became known as the "buckboard canvass," so called from his habit of riding over the country in a buckboard. The end of the campaign brought him and his party victory, to the surprise of those who believed the Democrats could never win in this district.

In Congress Mr. Budd was very active and influential, serving on the committees on education and invalid pensions, and also securing a large appropriation for dredging Stockton channel, and introducing and carrying through a measure in the interest of the settlers on the Moquelemos grant. To his efforts was due the passage of an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, making the Indians amenable to the state and territorial laws. Chinese matters, interstate-commerce law, fortification measures, and appropriation bills were his chief interests while in the house of Congress. Upon his return to Stockton from Washington, at the expiration of his term, he was given an ovation surpassing anything of the kind ever witnessed in the city. He was renominated without a dissenting vote, but declined a second term. Again and again he was renominated, with appeals to accept, but each time he was firm in his refusal. While he declined the honor for himself, however, he was eager to aid his party, and in 1888, by acting as chairman of the city and county central committees, he carried the county for the Democrats.

When twenty-three years of age, Mr. Budd served on the staff of Governor Irwin. As a cadet in the University of California he became connected with the National Guard, and at graduation held the rank of first lieutenant. Later he received successive promotions to the ranks of major of brigade staff, lieutenant-colonel on the governor's staff, and major of the line; and when Governor he was entitled brigadier-general. During 1889 he became a member of the board of police and fire commissioners of Stockton. For six years he was a trustee of the Stockton city library, which was made a depository for public books and documents covering an issue of ten years.

In 1894 the Democratic convention, assembled at San Francisco, nominated Mr. Budd for governor, his Republican opponent being the late Morris M. Estee, afterward appointed United States circuit judge in the Hawaiian Islands. The popularity of the Democratic candidate was shown by the fact that he was the only man on the Democratic ticket elected, and ran over 33,000 votes ahead of his ticket. Spencer G. Millard, the Republican nominee for lieutenant-governor, was elected, but died ten months after his inauguration and was succeeded under appointment by William T. Jeter, who had been the governor's running mate for the office of lieutenant-governor. The campaign of 1894 will long be remembered in California. It was almost unbelievable that Budd should defeat Estee and should be able to overcome a 20,000 Republican majority. But this is precisely what happened. The year 1894 was a year of political upheaval. Budd was elected governor and Sutro was elected mayor of San Fancisco.

During the executive administration of Governor Budd, the taxes were reduced, and many reforms were brought about in the interests of economy and good government. His term was one of the most successful of any of the governors. Upon retiring from office he practiced law in San Francisco, and it is said that the returns of his large and important practice enabled him to accumulate a fortune in a comparatively short period. The failure of his health, however, caused him to retire from professional labors, and during 1907 he traveled extensively in Europe, hoping to be benefited by the change, but only temporary relief was secured. In the spring of 1908 he returned from abroad and, feeling restored in part to his former health, announced his intention of residing in Stockton and maintaining his principal offices in that city, with a branch office in San Francisco. The illness of his brother, John E. Budd, caused him to plan an automobile trip to Lake Tahoe, and the brothers spent several weeks at mountain health resorts; but meanwhile the ex-Governor contracted a cold that brought on a recurrence of rheumatic and kidney troubles. Treatment under a specialist in a San Francisco hospital proved of no avail, and he was brought to his Stockton residence, where the end came.

Mrs. James H. Budd was formerly Miss Inez A. Merrill, born near Hartford, Conn., on August 2, 1851; in 1856 she was brought to California by her parents, Marcus H. and Celinda A. (Clough) Merrill, natives respectively of Connecticut and Mas-

sachusetts. The marriage of Mr. Budd and Miss Merrill was solemnized in Stockton, October 29, 1873, and was the consumation of a romance begun when they attended the same school in Stockton. In every respect Mrs. Budd was fitted to be the wife of a man of genius and brilliant mind.

One of the most brilliant men ever in California was lost to the state in the death of Mr. Budd. Nature had liberally endowed him, and to this endowment he had added by industrious application. Supplementing a brilliant mind, were great generosity of disposition, earnest philanthropy, a sincere love of chlldren, an unfailing courtesy toward the aged, and the utmost consideration for others. Wherever the need might arise, there was the helpful hand, there was the kindly act. Many remember him less as the influential governor or the brilliant Congressman than as "Jim" Budd, the devoted friend. His genial disposition won to him even those of different political opinions, and he never permitted differences of opinion to interfere with his friendships. It was said of him that he would travel a thousand miles to do a friend a favor, and none of his friends were dearer to him than the comrades of his early days in Stockton, the men who then admired and now remember with affection the generous, witty, genial "Jim" Budd, a friend unchanged toward them by manifold successes of a brilliant career.

HON. JOSEPH H. BUDD.—Associated for almost forty-five years with the activities of San Joaquin County and the improvement and development of the city of Stockton, Joseph H. Budd became one of the most prominent and progressive citizens of that section. He was an eye-witness to the remarkable growth and prosperity of the city and county, for this had been his home from the year 1858 until his death, February 21, 1902.

A native of the East, Joseph H. Budd was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., January 13, 1822, the son of James and Ellen Budd, also natives of the Empire State and descendants of families who had flourished for many generations in that commonwealth. Joseph H. Budd's boyhood days, like those of other farmers' sons of his acquaintance, were spent working on his father's farm and attending school during the short term it was in session. However, as he had no special inclination toward following farming as a life-work, but on the other hand had a leaning toward professional life and became interested in the study of law when he was little more than a boy. With the idea of preparing himself for the profession of the law, he supplemented his early school training by a course in Williams College, graduating from that institution in 1843, at the age of twenty-one years. With this foundation as a basis, he gave his attention thereafter to the study of law, taking his legal training in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was duly admitted to the bar. In 1847 he located in Wisconsin, and during the ten years he was identified with the state attained high rank in legal circles. Locating in Janesville, he opened an office for the practice of his profession, at first carrying on his practice alone, but later being associated with Lorenzo Sawyer, ex-judge of the United State circuit court, and also with John R. Bennett, of the district court of Wisconsin, both deceased. After a record of his successful practice in Wisconsin, Mr. Budd came to California in 1858, locating first in Woodbridge; but after remaining there a year, he came to Stockton, and in this city, he made his home until his death. Soon after establishing his practice here he became associated with W. L. Dudley in the practice of law under the name of Dudley & Budd; and as both were men of brilliant legal attainments and keen discrimination, they built up a large practice and had as clients some of the most influential business men of the city. Politically, Mr. Budd was a stanch Democrat, a fact which, coupled with his unique fitness for the position, led to his appointment as successor to Judge Baldwin; and later he was twice elected to the office of superior judge of Son Joaquin County. He also served two terms as city attorney of Stockton. At the time of his death he had served on the bench fifteen years, during which time he had gained the reputation of of being one of the best jurists in the state; and it is a well-known fact that his decisions were seldom reversed. Many of the most prominent legal cases handled in the county were brought to him for settlement, among them being the well-known Moquelemos grant litigation.

While a resident of Janesville, Wis., Joseph H. Budd was united in marriage, June 4, 1849, to Lucinda M. Ash, who like himself was a native of New York State. Two children were born to them, James H. Budd, the late ex-Governor of California, and John E. Budd, a resident of Stockton many years, but now deceased. His wife brought with them from the East much of culture and refinement, and those early days they were leaders in the social life of Stockton. Personally, Mr. Budd was beloved by all with whom he came in contact. With his wife, he was a member of the Baptist Church. His life was a success; and while succeeding in a financial way, he never neglected his duties as a citizen, and much of the city's advancement can be traced to his foresight and substantial encouragement.

CARL DANGERS.—Over fifty years have passed since Carl Dangers came to California to cast his lot with the pioneers. He was born in Hanover, Germany, on September 11, 1840, a son of William and Rebecca (Engehausen) Dangers, also natives of Germany, both parents now deceased. Mr. Dangers is descended from an old Huguenot family in France, the name being D'Angers. Members of the family were obliged to flee from France at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and after settling in Germany the name became Dangers. The father brought his family on a sailing vessel, the trip taking forty-nine days, and they landed in Galveston, Texas, in the fall of 1854. The father bought a section of land in Gillespie County, Texas, and engaged in cattle raising; then removed to Mason County. At the time of his settling in Texas the country was wild and desolate, with buffaloes and Indians roving the country, but he remained there until 1873 when he sold out and came to California to join his sons, who had previously migrated to California. There were three sons and one daughter in his family, as follows: August, deceased, Carl, George, deceased, and Mrs. Mina Salmon. August Dangers came from Central America to California in the '60s. He settled on Roberts Island where he bought land and farmed to grain and also raised chickory. He was married and passed away in 1907, leaving a daughter, Juanita.

Carl Dangers' education was obtained in excellent schools in Hanover, and having been a student and



Carl Danzers

reader coupled with his years of experience have given him knowledge and wide range of information. During his residence in Texas he helped his father in the cattle business and during the Civil War drove herds of cattle into Old Mexico where he sold them; later he drove cattle to New Mexico and Colorado where he experienced many hardships and privations, encountering herds of buffaloes and Indians. Selling their cattle in Pueblo, in November of 1870 he and his brother George came to California on an emigrant train from Denver and joined their brother August in San Joaquin County and remained with him for two years; then he and his brother George bought 308 acres of the Meyer ranch near French Camp where they raised barley and chickory. George Dangers died in 1908. In 1909 Carl Dangers sold his ranch and moved to Stockton where he invested in real estate. He is now living retired from active life with his sister, Mrs. Mina Saloman, at 405 East Church Street; his niece, Miss Juanita Dangers, also resides there. He attends the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Dangers' early experiences at ranching were not all ease and comfort, but attended with hard work as well as disappointments. He has been through five floods, each covering the ranch, saved stock by driving to higher places, and living in the second story, coming and going in a boat. His interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and progress of the state is deep and sincere, and in as far as he has found it possible has cooperated in public measures for the general good.

EDGAR WOODRUFF.—For thirty years actively identified with the development of Stockton as one of the city's best known building contractors, Edward Woodruff is now enjoying life in caring for his ten-acre fruit ranch at Linden. Mr. Woodruff was born at Fairbault, Minn., July 16, 1858, and after finishing his schooling there he learned the carpenter's trade. He was only eighteen when he made his first venture as a building contractor, and since that time, until about a year ago, he has followed this work with great success. For ten years he operated in Lyon County, Minn., building residences, flour mills and elevators, and in the fall of 1890, he came to California, settling first at Oakdale, where he remained for eight months, arriving in Stockton in 1891, and this has since been his home.

Among the buildings Mr. Woodruff has erected in Stockton may be mentioned the following: the Stockton Record building, the Wheat and Starch factory, which later burned, the Baldwin Block, the Terry Building, superintended the construction of the Odd Fellows Building and the Stockton Hotel, built the German Methodist Church, the Odd Fellows Building at Tracy, the residences of Joe Peters on Cherokee Lane, Colonel Ketchum at Linden, and Francis Hodgkins, at Lathrop, and many of the fine homes of Stockton. He was a pioneer in the Sperry addition, as he bought the first lot and erected the first house there. It was still a grain field, having just been put on the market, and no streets had been put through. Mr. Woodruff built a wooden sidewalk from his residence to North Street and this was the first entrance to the tract. He bought a number of lots there, built and sold the houses and erected many homes for others. He still owns two apartment houses and two residences there.

While a resident of Minnesota, on May 30, 1888, Mr. Woodruff was married to Miss Carrie B. Reed, a native of Rice County, that state, born August 7, 1864, and they have one daughter, Dorothy C., the wife of F. R. Shutes of the contracting firm of Shutes & Zinck. She is the mother of two children, Stanford Woodruff and Janet Ray. Since his retirement from the building business in 1921, Mr. Woodruff has devoted his time to the development of his acre ranch at Linden, which he has owned for the past eight years, and through his care it has become a valuable property. It is planted to prunes and walnuts and ten tons of prunes were taken off of it in 1922. Mr. Woodruff is prominent in Odd Fellow circles, being a member of Truth Lodge.

GEORGE WOLF.—An early settler of Stockton who is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, is George Wolf, a successful groceryman, located at 147 North Aurora Street, Stockton. He inherited many of the sterling qualities of his forebears, and these, combined with his own initiative and determination, have brought him large degree of success. A native of Germany, he was born in Bavaria on November 22, 1848. He learned the trade of baker in his native land and was occupied in that line of work when the Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870; he was recruited for the cavalry, but on account of his being a baker was attached to the bakery department; he was at the siege of Paris and baked bread in field ovens, under fire, and had many narrow escapes from being shot; however, he went through the entire campaign and accomplished his task under great difficulties. In 1876 he arrived in San Francisco and worked in a bakery, receiving $15 per month for the first three months, working from sixteen to eighteen hours per day; two years later he settled in Stockton and was employed by Jacob Miller in the City Bakery; later he was head baker for the State Bakery conducted by John Inglis. He then entered business for himself at the corner of Weber Avenue and Sutter Street on the site of the present Elks' building; after fourteen years in that location he sold out and bought the two-story brick block at the corner of Aurora and Channel streets, his present location, where he has been since 1903; here he conducts a grocery store and has built up a fine trade. In 1901 Mr. Wolf purchased a piece of property at 828 East Miner Avenue where he built a home; later he moved the house back on the lot and erected a modern residence; this property he now leases.

Mr. Wolf's marriage at Stockton, May 14, 1901, united him with Miss Annie Tecklenburg, a native of San Francisco, Cal., a daughter of the well-known pioneer of San Joaquin County, Heiman Tecklenburg, who came to California in 1866. Her father is a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and sailed around the Horn to California in pioneer days and has been occupied with farming pursuits for many years in the San Joaquin County. His wife, Margaretta Jurgens, also came to California around Cape Horn, making the long journey in 1867. The parents are still living and in 1920 celebrated their golden wedding. Of the seven children Mrs. Wolf is the oldest. She is possessed of much business ability and is of the greatest assistance to her husband in conducting his mercantile establishment and Mr. Wolf accords her no small degree of credit for his success. Fraternally Mr. Wolf belongs to the German Order of Druids, in

which he is past arch and trustee; he is also a member of the Sons of Herman, in which he is a trustee. He is also a member of the American Order of Foresters and the Fidelty Society, while Mrs. Wolf is a member of Ivy Circle of Druids, in which she is past arch druid. They are both members of the German Methodist Church and contribute generously to it.

JOSEPH TRIMBLE REES.—Among the enterprising boosters and builders up of Stockton must be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Rees, who own valuable property and greatly enjoy the climate and advantages of the great San Joaquin Valley in whose future they have great faith. Mr. Rees is a native of the Buckeye State, born near Zanesville, March 23, 1847, a son of Jacob and Nancy (Goshen) Rees, farmers in Ohio until 1856, when they removed to Illinois, locating near Bloomington, where the father died and the mother spent her remaining days in Stanford, Ill.

Of their nine children, Joseph T. is the oldest child. He had a brother Amos who served in the 29th Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War from 1861 and afterwards was in the 33rd Illinois Volunteer Infantry until he was killed at Petersburg, Va., in 1864. Joseph T. was reared on the Illinois farm, receiving his education in the district schools. When seventeen years old in the spring of 1864 he volunteered in Company H, 145th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Camp Butler, Ill., and was sent into Missouri, where he served until he was mustered out in the fall of 1864.

On February 6, 1870, Mr. Rees was married at Bloomington, Ill., being united with Mrs. Christania Loretta (Price) Mahaffey, who was born in Huron County, Ohio, and came to Illinois with her parents when she was a child of five years of age. They settled on a farm twelve miles west of Bloomington where she grew to womanhood, attending local school held in a pioneer log school house with puncheon floors and slab benches. Her father, Horatio B. C. Price, was a New Yorker, who had married Ruanny Goodrich, a native of the same state, of Welsh and German descent. Mrs. Rees also traces her lineage back to Benjamin Franklin. The Price family moved to Pennsylvania and later to Ohio. In 1850 the family located in McLean County, Ill., where they were pioneer families, and there this worthy couple resided until their death. Five of their seven children grew up, of whom Mrs. Rees is the youngest and the only one now living. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Rees engaged in farming in Butler County, Iowa, for three years when they returned to McLean County, Ill., where they followed agriculture. In 1876 they removed to Kansas, settling on a homestead near McPherson. In Kansas he was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Alliance Insurance Company, serving as director and treasurer for five years; the company was very successful and is still doing good business. He was also a member of the Farmers' Elevator Company and the Farmers' Co-operative Store in McPherson, being a stockholder and director for twenty years.

As early as 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Rees made a trip to California spending two years at Stockton and at Burson, returning to Kansas, they farmed at McPherson until 1900, when they moved to Oklahoma where they were engaged in farming and stockraising in the Kiowa country until March, 1910, they returned to California and took up their residence in Stockton. They purchased property and improved it and now own an apartment house on South Pilgrim Street as well as a residence in the rear. They also own a nice residence on Washington Street and four residences at the corner of Hazelton and Sierra Nevada streets, housing in all thirteen families. Their investment is proving a profitable one and they have been true upbuilders of the city. They have also bought and sold several other properties and own lots in and near Tuxedo Park. Mr. and Mrs. Rees have been blessed with five children, three of whom grew to manhood, and are living. Joseph Hubbard Rees is a very successful farmer at Roosevelt, Okla.; Ezra Grant is a contractor at Enid, Okla., and is also a preacher in the Christian Church; he had a son Herald, who served overseas in the World War; and Nancy Edith, Mrs. Schmalzried, resides in Stockton. By her former marriage Mrs. Rees had three children that are living: Newton Mahaffey, a contractor in Stockton; Wm. H. Mahaffey, a contractor in the Wyoming oil fields; and Adella, Mrs. McCombs, of Galena, Kansas. She had a son, Robert McCombs, who served overseas and died in France, Mr. Rees is a worthy member and past commander of Rawlins Post No. 23, G. A. R., and has served as an aide on the department commander's staff. Mrs. Rees is a member of Col. Roosevelt Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., and for over twenty years has been an active member of the W. C. T. U. and is a devoted member of the First Christian Church, Stockton. In Kansas Mr. Rees served as a member of the school board as he also did while residing in Oklahoma. He is a very strong temperance man and is a Prohibitionist in his political views, while Mrs. Rees is a very strong Republican. She is very patriotic and has one corner of a room in her house set aside for the preservation of historical and patriotic souvenirs. They are both well read and well informed and believe in the adage of live and let live.

D. W. FANNING.—From the time of his arrival in California in 1848 until his death nearly fifty years later, D. W. Fanning was identified with various enterprises, agricultural and commercial, tending toward the development of San Joaquin County and during that period he held a position among the prosperous and enterprising citizens of the community. He was born in Franklinville, N. Y., August 11, 1823. At the outbreak of the Mexican War he was apprenticed as a horseshoer. He ran away and enlisted in the Second Dragoons, serving with Generals Perry, Scott and Taylor, in the battles of Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Chapultepec, San Pasqual, Tobasco, and Vera Cruz, serving from 1846 to 1848, and received wounds from which he never entirely recovered. He was a farrier by trade, which he followed during his entire enlistment. In 1848 he came to California and established a wheelwright and blacksmith business at the Old Fourteen-mile House east of Stockton on the Mokulomne Hill Road; later he conducted the same kind of a business at the Half-way House and still later he removed his shop to Fishers Bridge, now Bellota, where he passed away on June 15, 1898, his widow surviving him until June 18, 1908.

Four children survive this interesting pioneer couple: Mrs. Frank Creary and Mrs. Charles Cody residing in Bellota; William Fanning of Linden, and Mrs. Anna Lusignan of Stockton. Mr. Fanning was



Joseph T. Rees

Christina L. Rees

well known to every teamster and freighting company who passed through Bellota during the exciting days of gold discovery and being an expert in his trade, he was sought by every teamster to the Southern mines and they would travel many miles in order to have him do their wagon work. Almost a quarter of a century has passed since the death of Mr. Fanning, but among old settlers in San Joaquin County he is remembered as one who labored unselfishly to bring about better conditions in the district in which he settled sixty-four years ago.

MRS. REBECCA J. IVORY.—For sixty-nine years Mrs. Rebecca J. Ivory has been a resident of San Joaquin County, where she has witnessed the transformation from a barren stretch of sand to its present high state of development. She was born in Steubenville, Ohio, August 3, 1846, a daughter of Sylvester V. and Isabelle Tredway, natives of Tennessee and Ohio. Sylvester V. Tredway first came across the plains from Ohio to California in 1849 and engaged in mining and conducted trading posts for four years, though he made his headquarters on his ranch. Then he returned to Ohio and the following year, 1854, brought his family across the plains and on September 9 they located southwest of what is now Lodi, on what is known as the old Tredway ranch which had been purchased in 1850. In 1852 an uncle, James Tredway, sailed around Cape Horn to California. Sylvester V. Tredway became a partner of David Kettleman, owning at one time about 9,000 acres in San Joaquin County, besides a large tract of land in Fresno County; he also had an interest in mines at Winter's Bar, where he conducted a store across the river from Lancha Plano. The father and his brother James, always close partners, established a number of butcher shops, one as far north as Volcano, and these shops were supplied with meat from the Tredway ranch; they also sold a large amount of meat to Miller & Lux. On account of his large land holdings and the vast herds of cattle, the father was obliged to employ many men and he was noted the country over for his humanitarism. If a man was injured while in the discharge of his duty, he was made comfortable and was given every care until he recovered. His great kindness was rewarded by faithful service of his many employees. Two Mexicans were so devoted to the family that they would have given their lives to protect Mrs. Tredway and the children from harm. Mrs. Ivory is the only one living of her family, George W. and William H., her brothers, both having passed away.

Rebecca J. Tredway received her first schooling in the school at Lancha Plano. Every morning her two brothers and two cousins, children of James Tredway, and herself were ferried across the river from their home at Winter's Bar to school and returned home in the same manner in the evening. A schoolhouse was finally built at the place now known as the Burton Town Corners, south of Woodbridge, and Rebecca used to ride eight miles horseback to school; a few years later the Henderson school was built and still later the Lafayette school was built and she only had about three miles to go to school; she also attended school in Stockton and finished her education at Hunt's Seminary in Stockton.

On November 1, 1870, Miss Rebecca J. Tredway was married to Charles Oscar Ivory, a native of Smithville, N. Y., born March 8, 1834, a son of Horace and Marilda Ivory, a pioneer New York family. In 1853 Charles Ivory came to California and settled in Stockton where he remained until 1867 when he removed to Woodbridge and engaged in business with John M. Burt. In 1868 the business was moved to Lodi, where he built the first business block and was the first merchant; later the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Ivory continued in the general merchandise business until in 1886, when he sold out. He passed away in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Ivory owned a beautiful home, consisting of a half block on Elm and School streets, on which was a fine two-story house, surrounded by a rose garden and all kinds of flowering shrubs and for many years was a show place of Lodi. Mrs. Ivory disposed of her home when her husband died, although she has continued to live in Lodi. Mr. Ivory was a charter member and past master of the Masonic Lodge in Lodi and belonged to the Royal Arch Chapter in Stockton, and was also a charter member of the Odd Fellows in Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Ivory were the parents of the following children: Sylvester Horace died at the age of two years and two months; Carrie Bell, Mrs. Warren Hull, resides in Hoquiam, Wash., the mother of three children—Beatrice Ivory, Dorothy, and Charlene; George Oscar; Edith King is Mrs. Frank Henning, who makes her home with her mother; and Edna Lovisa, a trained nurse, died in 1918. Mrs. Ivory is a charter member of the Eastern Star and Rebekah lodges of Lodi and is a past noble grand of the Rebekah lodge, and served as treasurer for nineteen consecutive years and has filled all the other offices of the lodge except secretary; she was also the first treasurer of the Lodi Chapter of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Ivory has reached the age of seventy-six years, alert in mind and agile in body, and it is indeed a pleasure to hear her relate experiences of early days.

GEORGE CLINTON TURNER.—On his retirement from active work in 1913, the late George C. Turner left behind him a record of more than thirty years of faithful and efficient service with the water department of the city of Stockton. Mr. Turner was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., August 30, 1851, the son of David Clinton Turner, who came to California in the fall of 1850. In 1855 Mrs. Turner came to California to join her husband, bringing with her George C., who was then four years old, and from that time until 1866 he made his home at Springfield, Tuolumne County. He then spent four years in Carson City, Nev., and was at White Pine when gold excitement ran high, coming to Stockton in 1871, where he first worked for the Globe Iron Works and then spent two years under Mr. Thresher for the water company and next in the flour mill of R. B. Lane. In 1882 Mr. Turner re-entered the employ of the Stockton Water Company, which was later taken over by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and for many years was the chief engineer of the water department of the company. Entering the service in its earliest days, he superintended the digging of many of the first water wells and from that time until he retired on February 12, 1913, he gave long years of conscientious constructive service and was numbered among the company's most trustworthy employees.

On February 12, 1872, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Rebecca Bevan, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to California in 1863. Four children were born to them: Frank Clinton Turner is engineer of

the Stockton high school; Mrs. Luella May Wentzel resides in San Francisco; Mrs. Cora Smith lives in Stockton; George Chester passed away some years ago. Public-spirited in his interest in local affairs, Mr. Turner served as a member of the Stockton Board of Education for six years, and in his death on September 23, 1921, the community lost a sterling citizen. Mr. Turner was prominent in Masonry, as were his ancestors for generations before him, and was a member of Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M.; Lodge of Perfection Scottish Rite Masons, and was a past patron of Homo Chapter, O. E. S., of Stockton. One of the family's cherished heirlooms is a Masonic apron, bearing the date of 1818, which belonged to Mr. Turner's grandfather.

BENJAMIN A. GOODWIN.—A man who has taken a very prominent and important part in irrigation matters, so that he is known as the father of the South San Joaquin Irrigation District, is Benjamin A. Goodwin, a native of East Charleston, Vt., born June 29, 1853. His father, Darius Goodwin, was born in Lewiston, Maine, and Captain Benjamin Goodwin, the grandfather of our subject, sailed around Cape Horn in his own vessel in the twenties or thirties, coming north along the coast of California, and he traded merchandise and notions for hides and tallow which he took back to Massachusetts. He died at East Charleston, Vermont.

Darius Goodwin was a successful farmer in the East, but in 1869 he left his old home and with his wife and son Benjamin came to California via Panama. An older son, Daniel, had come to California in 1867 and settled at Modesto. On his arrival here Darius Goodwin located on a farm near Ripon and there they spent the rest of their lives. Of their two children Benjamin is the youngest and he received his education in the schools at Woburn, Mass. He was sixteen years old when he accompanied his parents to California and he assisted them to get settled and started in agricultural pursuits in their new home. He then went to work on the large ranches in the neighborhood, driving the big teams in the grain fields. It was not many years until he began farming for himself, leasing land and raising grain.

On November 24, 1878, Mr. Goodwin took an important step when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Eleanor Clapp, born in Wilmington, Mass., the daughter of Noah and Louisa (Stickney) Clapp, both natives of Massachusetts, Mr. Clapp being a prominent man of affairs, owning a sawmill and engaging in the manufacture of lumber. In 1873 the Clapp family migrated to California, locating near Lathrop, where Mr. Clapp purchased a part of the ranch belonging to his brother Peter, who had been one of the very earliest settlers there. He was one of that hardy band of Argonauts, coming around Cape Horn in '49 in an eighty-ton schooner which he tied up in Stockton Channel, rushing from there to the mines. However, he soon saw that greater opportunities for him lay in farming so settled at Lathrop, and was extensively interested in ranching until he retired, removing to Stockton, where he spent his last years. He and his wife had six children, all girls, of whom Mary E. or Nellie as she was called by her friends, was next to the youngest. She received a good education in the schools of her native state and was well fitted to preside over their home which was destined to be the center of much wholehearted hospitality.

After his marriage Mr. Goodwin enlarged his operations in grain raising, leasing 2,000 acres and using four big teams on his ranches, meeting with good success. In the meantime he purchased 320 acres three miles east of what is now Manteca on the Escalon road, his first purchase having been 160 acres for which he paid $1,500 and a few years later, land having increased in value, he paid $4,000 for the other quarter section. He was the pioneer orchardist of that section, setting out sixty acres of almonds and ten acres of olives, which have been for many years in full bearing and good producers. He installed a pumping plant, planted alfalfa and established a dairy that he ran for many years. He finally sold 160 acres of his ranch and on the remainder is his pioneer orchard as well as an eleven-acre vineyard which was set out in 1910. After installing two pumping plants it was not long until Mr. Goodwin saw the need of more water for irrigation and so he began planning for an irrigation system that all might have an ample water supply; after working to that end for several years he succeeded with others in organizing the South San Joaquin Irrigation District in 1910. He was a member of the first board of directors and upon its organization became president of the board, holding the office for six years during the construction of the dam and canals, until the system was in good running order. With the members of the board he saw to the voting of bonds and securing the water from the Stanislaus River, the dam being named Goodwin dam in his honor. They built the main canals, a distance of thirty-five miles, and the laterals, making over 200 miles in all. At the end of six years of incessant work, having given nearly all his time to the district and bringing it to a complete success, although he was requested to continue as president he declined to accept the office.

In 1907 Mr. Goodwin was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Mutual Protective Fire Insurance Company of San Joaquin County formed to provide fire insurance for the farmers with the object of reducing the rates. Mr. Goodwin was elected a member of the board of directors and was selected by the board as its president. To the success of the company he gave the same care and attention he always manifested in all matters undertaken by him. The result to the farmers has been very gratifying, for it has greatly minimized the cost of insurance, as it is only half the rate they formerly paid the old companies. At present there is over $6,300,000 of insurance in force. After nine years of active work Mr. Goodwin refused further election as president but has consented to remain a member of the board of directors. He worked faithfully to make the insurance company a success and can naturally take much pride in having had a part in this saving of insurance to the farmers.

In 1917 Mr. Goodwin rented his ranch to his son, A. D. Goodwin, and in 1920 moved to Stockton, purchasing a comfortable home in Lake Park tract where he resides with his wife, who presides gracefully over his home, and there they are enjoying life to the fullest contentment. When they first located at what is now Manteca they went to Stockton, seventeen miles away for their mail, and when the roads were bad it was an all-day trip for a team of horses. Now at the ranch they have a daily mail, electric lights, electric power for many machines, good roads, and of course automobiles for comfort and speed in their trips about the country, some contrast to the old



B. A. Goodwin



Mary E. Goodwin

boggy roads, slow-going horses, candle dips and kerosene lamps.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin had five children: Irvin A. is engaged in the automobile business at Ripon; Arthur N. died in his twenty-first year; May is the wife of L. L. Miller, a rancher at Manteca; Elmer is farming a part of the home place; Alfred D. is operating the home place. Mr. Goodwin has always been greatly interested in the cause of education and served as trustee as Atlanta school district and later of Calla school district, twenty years in all. He is prominent in the Odd Fellows, being a member of Mt. Horeb Lodge No. 58, at Ripon, of which he is a past grand, of Modesto Encampment, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs in which his wife is past noble grand. Mr. Goodwin is also a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and in politics he has always been an ardent Republican. Mrs. Goodwin has been a very active worker and member of the W. C. T. U. for many years, serving as county president of San Joaquin County for two years. In 1907 he and Mrs. Goodwin made an extended trip through the East, spending some time in their native states of Vermont and Massachusetts, and June 13, 1919, they crossed the continent by automobile, again visiting the old home places and many others of interest en route, returning to their California home in October after a pleasant and profitable time.

LAUREN E. WILKINSON.—A native son of San Joaquin County, where he has spent his entire life, is Lauren E. Wilkinson, a representative citizen of Lodi, engaged in the wholesale tobacco business. He was born near Elliott, San Joaquin County, in the Telegraph school district, February 20, 1893. His father, Thomas Edgar Wilkinson, was born in Grant County, Wis., June 1, 1849, his parents being Thomas and Emma M. (Carlow) Wilkinson, the former of English extraction. The grandfather of our subject, Thomas Wilkinson, was born on the high seas during his parents' journey to America on April 29, 1809. He was reared in Albany, N. Y., and in 1850 came to California, via Cape Horn, and for a time after his arrival was engaged in gold mining; later he worked at his trade of brick-laying, plastering, etc., making his home near Woodbridge, where his death occurred on June 4, 1865.

The father of our subject, Thomas Edgar Wilkinson, crossed the plains to California with ox-teams in 1861, with his mother and other members of the family, joining the father in San Joaquin County, and afterward the family took up their abode near Woodbridge. He was educated in the schools of San Joaquin County and from the age of fourteen has made his own living. His fine homestead farm consisted of 160 acres of rich and productive land, all under cultivation, twenty acres of which was devoted to vineyard, while the remainder was used for general farming; he also owned 160 acres near Acampo. On August 31, 1873, he was married to Miss Clista Dustin, a native daughter of California born in San Bernardino, February 14, 1855, and they had six children: Emma, Mrs. Albert Stokes; Evaline, Mrs. C. F. West; Edgar; Ira Ivan; Lauren E., the subject of this sketch, and Willis A., deceased. The father passed away on August 31, 1917, at the age of sixty-eight, and the mother is still living in Lodi. The father was a Republican in politics and for several years was a member of the San Joaquin County Republican Central Committee. For ten years he served as deputy county assessor; for twelve years served as a member of the board of trustees of the Telegraph school district, and for eight years was road overseer of Liberty township. He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow, holding membership in the Woodbridge lodges.

Lauren E. Wilkinson began his education in the Telegraph district school, then entered the Lodi high school, and after graduation entered the Heald's Business College in Stockton. At twenty years of age he entered active business life in Lodi, where he established a wholesale liquor and tobacco business. Since the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Wilkinson has conducted a wholesale tobacco store, where he retails soft drinks. His business has grown to such proportions that it requires two automobiles for delivery. Mr. Wilkinson is also interested in the cultivation of a vineyard, being the owner of a half interest in forty acres four miles northwest of Woodbridge, the entire acreage being set to Tokay grapes, on which is an adequate pumping plant for irrigation.

In October, 1911, in Stockton, Mr. Wilkinson was united in marriage with Miss Hazel N. Le Moin, born in Drytown, Cal., a daughter of George Le Moin. For many years her father was a proprietor of a hotel and is now living, with his wife, in Lodi, retired from active business cares. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have one daughter, Winifred. Mr. Wilkinson is a Republican in politics and fraternally is affiliated with the Native Sons and the Eagles, while Mrs. Wilkinson belongs to the Eastern Star of Lodi.

HENRY MABES SHARP.—Among the foremost agriculturists of San Joaquin County is Henry Mabes Sharp, born at Napa City, Cal., March 17, 1880, a son of Henry W. and Emily (Mabes) Sharp. Henry W. Sharp was born in South Lyndboro, N. H., March 28, 1850, and his father, John W. Sharp, was born in Boston in 1823. Great-grandfather John Sharp was a native of Yorkshire, England, who emigrated to America about 1820 and settled in Boston, where he was a stonecutter. Grandfather John W. Sharp also learned the trade of stonecutter and he married Miss Susan B. Cram, whose father was a soldier in the War of 1812. She died February 7, 1923, in her ninety-fifth year. The original emigrant of the name of Cram came to America from England in 1739. Grandfather John W. Sharp came to California via Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco in 1850. He mined in Tuolumne County and afterward in Calaveras County. Henry W. Sharp, the father of our subject, accompanied his mother to California in 1852 and were joined by the husband and father in San Francisco.

John W. Sharp then went to Mokelumne Hill, where he built a hotel in 1853, which was burned down in 1855. He then turned his attention to mining and accumulated considerable means. He next built a fine hotel for those times in Calaveritas, which also burnt down in 1858 during his absence in Carson Valley in search of a good cattle range. He then started a small store which he conducted but a short time, when he sold out and moved to San Andreas, where he built a store of the native rock, quarried, dressed and placed it himself, and kept a general store until about 1863; this building is still standing. From 1864 until 1868 he conducted the

Metropolitan Hotel in San Andreas, then moved to San Francisco, where he carried on the old Barnum restaurant near where the Palace Hotel now stands, until called away by the White Pine excitement in Nevada, which proved a failure. He then carried on the Revere House in Napa until 1873, then conducted a general store in Darwin, Inyo County, for about two years, but was burned out. This worthy pioneer couple were the parents of three children: Henry W., the father of our subject; Charles F.; and a daughter, Harriet Sophia.

Henry W. Sharp went to school in San Andreas until about fifteen years old, when he went to San Francisco to learn the printing business. He afterward worked on the Napa Register and later on the Yolo Mail, and for a time was the owner of the latter paper. On Thanksgiving Day, 1873, he was married to Miss Emma Mabes, a native of California. In 1876 Henry W. Sharp, in partnership with his brother, C. F. Sharp, bought their father's store in Darwin which they operated for about three years. Their next venture was the Ormsby House in Carson City, Nev., which they conducted for about six years; then they conducted the Andrews Hotel in San Luis Obispo only six months, when it was destroyed by fire. In August, 1886, they took charge of the Yosemite House in Stockton, at that time one of the best hotels in Central California. In 1887 the father moved to the Lafayette district of San Joaquin County and bought 130 acres of grain land, which he has steadily improved until it is now under a high state of cultivation. He later disposed of thirty acres leaving 100 acres still in the possession of himself and son, Henry Mabes, our subject. The father still resides on sixty acres of the old home place.

Henry Mabes Sharp received his education in the schools of Stockton. From early boyhood he has been interested in agriculture, helping his father in the many duties connected with the growing and production of fruit and worked side by side with his father in the imporvement of the home ranch. Today he owns forty acres of the home place, five acres of which is in orchard and thirty-five acres in bearing vineyard.

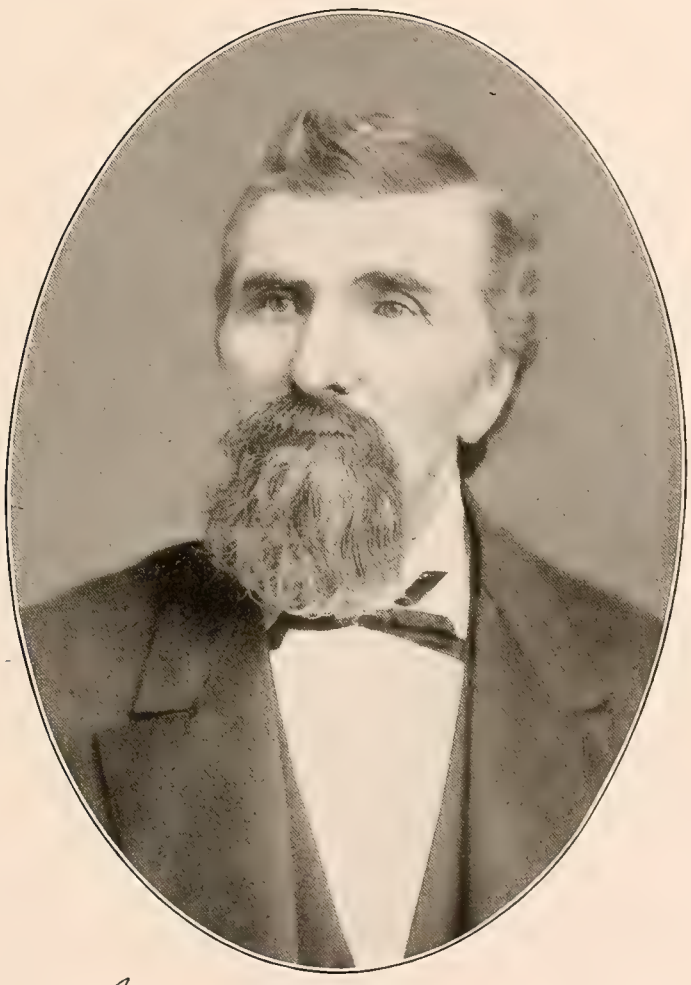
On April 23, 1907, in Stockton, Mr. Sharp was married to Miss Florence Nicholson, born at Martinez, Cal., a daughter of Golder and Martha (Green) Nicholson. Her father was also a native of California and she was only a year old when he passed away. Her mother subsequently married Alfred Wilson, and they had six children: Alfred, Jr., enlisted in the U. S. Army during the late war and has never been heard from; Cyril resides at Lodi; Mrs. Anna Nicewonger resides in the Lafayette district; and Mrs. Violet Moore in the same locality; Bert; Alice is Mrs. McCambra of Hayward. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are the parents of two daughters, Edna May and Alice. In politics both are Republicans, and fraternally Mr. Sharp is a Mason, a member of Woodbridge lodge, and a member of the Knights of Pythias of Lodi, while Mrs. Sharp is a member of the Eastern Star of Woodbridge and is a past chief of the Pythian Sisters of Lodi; they are both members of St. John's Episcopal Church.

URBAN J. MUNSON.—A general feeling of regret was expressed when that pioneer of 1850, Urban J. Munson, passed away on January 31, 1898, at the old home place near Atlanta, San Joaquin County, Cal. He was born near Calais, Maine, in 1832, and in the early '50s came with his father, Moses Munson, via the Nicaragua route to California, going direct to Jamestown where they engaged in mining for a livelihood; later, in the early fifties, he and his father acquired large land holdings near Atlanta which they farmed to grain and stock. In those pioneer days, the country was wild and unsettled, there were no fences and their stock ran over the hills and valleys unobstructed. Their first house was built of logs hewn from the virgin forests and constructed with great difficulty. Growing up with the country, he became deeply interested in all matters of growth and improvement along educational, political and social lines; he was a stockholder in the Farmers' Union in Stockton and the Grangers Union and the Grangers Bank in San Francisco.

Mr. Munson's marriage united him with Mrs. Cynthia Davenport Cookson, a native of Worcester, Mass., a daughter of Gary Davenport who was born in Rhode Island, where he married Catherine Pratt. The Davenport and Pratt families are of English descent, dating back to the Puritans. Mrs. Munson's maternal great-grandfather, General Trask, was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Gary Davenport was a machinist. He served in a New Jersey regiment in the Civil War, being mustered out as a sergeant. He and his good wife came to California in 1871, engaging in farming at Atlanta, where they spent their last days. They were the parents of two children: Mrs. Cynthia Munson and Mrs. Evelyn Harrelson. Mr. and Mrs. Munson's union was blessed with the birth of one son, Arthur J., a well-known farmer of the county. He was born on his father's ranch at Atlanta on March 12, 1878, and was educated in the district school located on their home ranch. During 1911 he removed to Stockton where he now resides. Fraternally he is a member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., and Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.

On the death of her husband, Mrs. Munson sold a quarter section of the home place to the Western Pacific railroad and deeded a quarter section to her son, Arthur J., which he farms to grain, and the remaining one-half section she still retains and leases to her son by her first marriage, Samuel T. Cookson; this home place is improved with a fine residence and farm buildings. Some eleven years ago, she removed to Stockton and invested in lots and erected four residences, which she still owns and which produce a good income.

Mrs. Munson's first marriage occurred in Maine in 1870, uniting her with Capt. Samuel G. Cookson, a native of Belfast, Maine, who followed the sea for a livelihood, working up until he was master of vessels. His first trip to California was made in the early '60s, sailing around Cape Horn and he was so enamored of the beauties of California that he gave up his seafaring life and when he married they came to California via Panama and settled on a farm at Atlanta where he raised grain extensively. He retained his membership in China Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in China, Maine, up to the time of his demise. They were the parents of two children: Samuel T., born on the ranch at Atlanta and now engaged in farming.



W. L. Munson

He married Miss Elsie Ritter, a native Californian and they have one daughter, Norma. The second son, Walter M., was for many years with the Holt Manufacturing Company in Stockton but now is associated with his brother, Samuel T., farming the home place of the Munsons. Mrs. Munson in 1920 built a residence at Pacific Grove, where she spends her summers.

JOHN RAGGIO.—The time will never come, it is to be both hoped and expected, when posterity will fail to honor such a pioneer as John Raggio, the banker, broker, timber-man and former Calaveras stage operator, whose friends among his contemporaries were legion, and whom to know was to esteem and love. He was president of the Commercial & Savings Bank of Stockton when he died at the Lane Hospital in San Francisco on June 9, 1921, after an illness of a couple of months. John Raggio was born at El Dorado, now known as Mountain Ranch, in Calaveras County, east of San Andreas, July 16, 1860. In his boyhood days he drove a butcher wagon over a route covering Mokelumne Hill, Rich Gulch, Glencoe and West Point in Calaveras County, and later he conducted a stage service between Valley Springs and Angels Camp. Those were during the days of the picturesque six-horse stages which carried bullion from the mines to the nearest railway stations, and when the stage operators had to outguess daring hold-up men. It came about, therefore, somewhat naturally that Mr. Raggio was a man of untiring energy and varied enterprises. He accumulated vast holdings of land in Calaveras County, near his native heath, and throughout his long and successful business career he remained loyal to his home country, contributing to the upbuilding of its community life and varied industries. A keen business man, he met with great success in all his undertakings; and more than twenty-five years ago he organized the Calaveras County Bank.

On July 1, 1903, he organized the Commercial and Savings Bank of Stockton, beginning in a small way in the Hale Building on the south side of Main Street, between Sutter and San Joaquin streets. He took Edward F. Harris, then a young business man, in with him, and Mr. Harris continued to be long associated with him in business affairs. In 1914-15, Mr. Raggio erected the ten-story building in which the present Commercial and Savings Bank is located, and it was a source of just pride to him that he gave Stockton its highest sky-scraper. He did this very naturally, too, for as a man of vision and foresight, he predicted a great growth for Stockton, and his faith was exemplified in undertaking this huge building responsibility at a time when many keen conservative business men of the city felt that the time had not arrived for such a venture. But Mr. Raggio's faith was steadfast, and up went the ten-story building, now a monument to his vision, his faith, and his enterprise, and a structure of which all San Joaquin County is proud.

Mr. Raggio was also a director of the Tuolumne County Bank and was heavily interested, as a director, in the Argonaut Mining Company of Jackson, which operates ones of the largest gold-mining properties in the state. Among his activities and business enterprises were stock-raising, farming, brokerage, land and timber holdings; and in earlier days, as has been stated, staging. He was more or less of a really self-made man; and it is not surprising that he was generous in aiding worthy young men in whom he detected character and ability. It is known that he financed the college education of several young men, and put others in a way to great success in business and professional life. He was a keen observer and reader of character; and when once impressed with any young man, he recognized no limit in making it possible for him to attain a high place in whatever field of activity he desired to prepare for. Mr. Raggio, on the other hand, was charitable in the extreme in his judgments, and intensely loyal to his friends; hence he was beloved by all who knew him best, and he enjoyed the fullest confidence and deepest respect by all with whom he had any dealings in his multiplicity of activities.

When Mr. Raggio closed his arduous career, he was survived by a widow, Mary Gibbons Raggio, a daughter of Dr. W. E. Gibbons, and two children: a son, Jack Raggio, a graduate of the University of California and now connected with the Commercial and Savings Bank, and a charming daughter, Miss Lois Raggio.

ELMER E. THOMPSON.—A useful and prosperous citizen of San Joaquin County may be found in Elmer E. Thompson, who has continuously resided in this county for more than thirty-five years. The country, the time and the people have changed wonderfully since he made permanent settlement in this part of the state, and besides being a witness of all these transformations he has also taken no inconsiderable part in all the affairs of his county. He was born near Lawrence, Douglas County, Kan., December 25, 1861, and is the eldest in a family of seven children born to John and Catherine (Shank) Thompson. The former, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1838, a son of James and Elizabeth Thompson, natives of the north of Ireland, who early in life emigrated to Canada and subsequently moved to Pennsylvania.

John Thompson was reared and educated in his native county, and at the age of eighteen went to Illinois where he followed farming; he then removed to Kansas, and from that state, in 1874, he came to California and engaged in farming near Lathrop and Linden. He then purchased 160 acres four miles northwest of Woodbridge on which was planted one of the early vineyards, which was one of the most profitable branches of his enterprises. He was married in Illinois in 1859 to Miss Catherine Shank, a native of Ohio, whose parents were both natives of Germany. John Thompson served for a number of years as trustee of the Ray school district and was affiliated with Jefferson Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., at Woodbridge, and he and his wife were both members of the Rebekahs at Lodi. Mr. Thompson was a Republican in politics, and in many ways manifested his interest in the affairs of his community. Elmer E. Thompson received his education in the Henderson district schools, now the Ray school, and as he grew to manhood assumed charge of the home place, where he remained until 1905, when he moved to Stockton. Since 1897 he has been engaged in buying, developing and selling country property throughout the county, and also in the produce commission business, buying large quantities of potatoes, onions and beans and shipping them to San Francisco and Sacramento. Three times each week he loaded three river steamers with from 5,000 to 7,000 sacks of potatoes, etc., which were shipped to the markets

in San Francisco and Sacramento. He is the owner of a 215-acre ranch near Linden, devoted to alfalfa and grain. Mr. Thompson has also been a successful realty operator in Stockton, where he was engaged in buying vacant property, erecting residences and flats and then selling them. During 1897-8-9 he served as deputy assessor.

On June 2, 1891, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Carrie M. Fowler, a native of San Joaquin County, the daughter of Joseph M. and Eliza (Bromley) Fowler, pioneer settlers, also represented in this work, and they are the parents of two children: Clarence Ellsworth married Miss Ruby Eaton and they have one daughter, Helen; and Bessie B. Thompson. Mr. Thompsón is a Republican in politics and since August, 1896, has been a member of the Jefferson Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., of Woodbridge, in which he is past grand; he also served as clerk of the school board of the Ray school district. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the N. D. G. W., the Rebekahs at Lodi, and an honorary member of the Daughters of Pioneers.

ALFRED GWYNNE WATKINS.—One of the esteemed and helpful citizens of Bellota is Alfred Gwynne Watkins, a prominent rancher and cattleman, well known throughout the county as an authority on stock. He has assisted in building schools and churches, and contributed to every project for the upbuilding of the community. He was born on his father's ranch at Bellota, August 1, 1885, the youngest child of the late Craddock Gwynne and Hannah (Young) Watkins, both born in England. Craddock G. Watkins and his wife came to America from England in early days and settled near Bellota where they engaged in farming, the old homestead now being operated by James G. Watkins, a brother of our subject. Mrs. Watkins resides at 519 West Vine Street, Stockton. Alfred G. Watkins attended the Bellota and Linden schools and this section has been his home his entire lifetime. While still in his teens he took up the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a while, and at all times was interested with his father in the stock business.

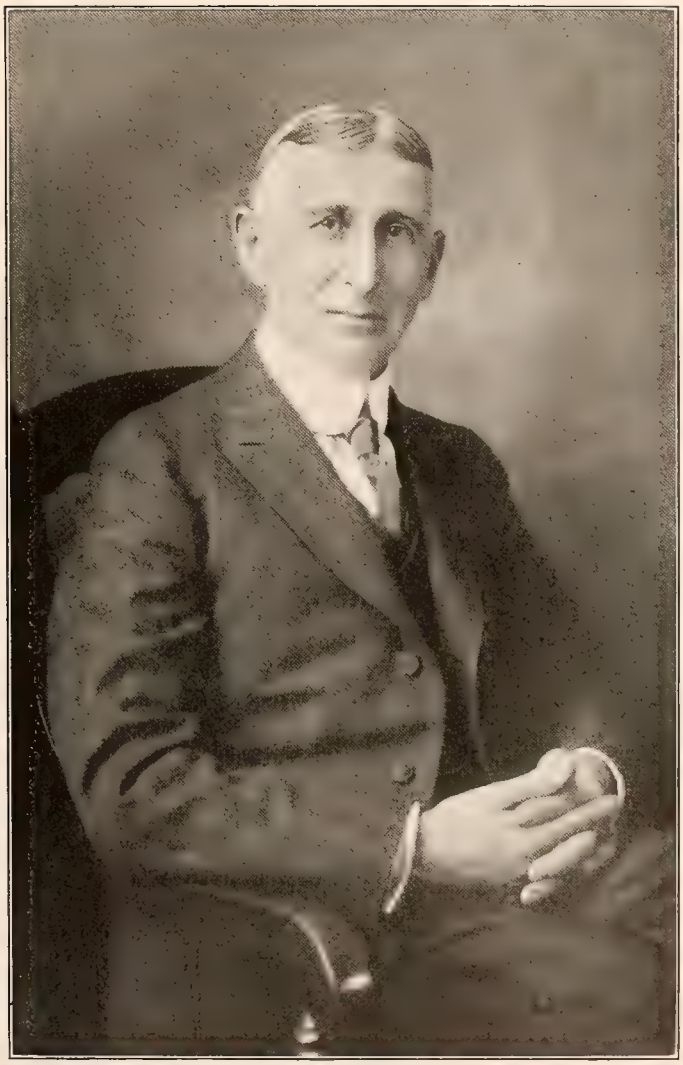
The marriage of Mr. Watkins occured at San Francisco August 18, 1908, and united him with Miss Ruby A. Bliss, born at Stockton, a daughter of William D. and Nellie (Youngs) Bliss, the former now deceased, while the latter makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Watkins. Mrs. Watkins spent her childhood days in Stockton and graduated from the Stockton high school in 1899 and for some years engaged in teaching. Four children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins; Kenneth G., William C., Teddy B., and Alice Marie. In 1914, Mr. Watkins purchased 160 acres, known as the W. A. Shippee place, and about one year ago he purchased an additional seventy acres, making a total of 230 acres on which he raises stock and grain; he also leases a tract of range land near Waverly Station where a fine herd of beef cattle range. In politics, Mr. Watkins is a Republican and is a director of the Linden Union high school since its reorganization in 1921; for some years he was a director of the Bellota district school. Recently he has completed a fine residence on his ranch, which makes it one of the show places of this section of the county.

MICHAEL S. ARNDT.—Among the pioneer clothing merchants of Stockton is Michael S. Arndt, who recently celebrated the forty-third anniversary of his business, which has grown from a small beginning to its present prosperity. A native Californian, he was born in Stockton, Cal., on January 31, 1862, a son of Solomon and Ella (Heilborn) Arndt, both natives of Germany. His father settled in Stockton in about 1853, via Panama, and founded the clothing business of Arndt & Gumpertz, who originally occupied a small store on North El Dorado Street between Main and Weber. Both parents have passed away.

Michael S. was educated in the Stockton grammar and high schools and supplemented it with a course in the Stockton business college; at the age of seventeen he entered his father's clothing store and soon afterwards acquired an interest in the business. His father passed away in about 1885 and the business was continued under the same firm name, when Mr. Arndt bought the interest of Mr. Gumpertz and became the sole owner, after which the business was conducted as M. S. Arndt. The business was removed to the corner of Main and San Joaquin streets occupying the present site of the Stockton Savings & Loan Society and still later he moved to his present location at 313 East Main Street, known as the Wilhoit building, adjoining his former location, and here with large quarters and ample room he has built up the largest, as it is also the oldest and most successful clothing and men's furnishing business in Stockton. Some twenty-five years ago he purchased seventy-five feet front on the east side of California Street, between Main and Weber, and erected a business block, known as the Arndt block, which cost $27,000 and which is now valued at $150,000, showing the advance in real estate in that section of the city.

The marriage of Mr. Arndt united him with Miss Rose Louis, a native of Boston, Mass., and they have two children, Stanley M. and Janet; the latter is the wife of Aaron L. Sapiro, a prominent attorney of San Francisco. He serves as counsel for twenty-two co-operative marketing associations in California and many of the big marketing associations throughout the East and South, and is an expert on the subject of co-operative marketing, and has adressed mass meetings in different parts of the United States on this subject; in the southern states he organized the cotton, tobacco and peanut associations. He also organized the maple sugar association of the East and in other sections of the country, speaking on the crops pertaining to their districts.

Stanley M. Arndt was born in Stockton on January 27, 1894, and was educated in the grammar and high schools of that city, graduating from the Stockton high school with the class of 1911; in 1915 graduated from the University of California. He had entered the University of California law school but the World War interrupted his course and he enlisted in the first officers' training camp, Presidio, San Francisco, in April of 1917, and on August 15 of the same year received his commission of lieutenant, being stationed at the Presidio and Camp Lewis, serving as first lieutenant of the First U. S. Infantry until January 25, 1919. He then resumed his studies at the law school and graduated in December of 1919. He practiced law in San Francisco until April, 1920, when he established his law office in Stockton and has attracted nation-wide attention by a number of special articles written by him and which have been published



M S Arndt.

in the California Law Review, articles treating on the law of California relative to co-operative marketing associations. This was the first time this subject had ever been discussed from a legal viewpoint and many letters have been received from different parts of the country asking for a copy of the Review. An article treating on "Liquidated Damages" in California appeared in the Review of December, 1921. He is a member of San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., and all the bodies of the Scottish Rite in Stockton and San Francisco Consistory No. 1, as well as Aahmes Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Oakland, Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., of the "B'nai Brith," and he is the commander of Karl Ross Post of the American Legion. We find him too a member of Stockton Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs.

Sidney G. Gumpertz, a nephew of Mr. Arndt, was born in Stockton and is now a resident of New York, a writer of note, contributing special articles to magazines and newspapers throughout the United States. He is a World War hero, being one of five New York men among forty-one soldiers to win the Congressional Medal of Honor, the highest award in the gift of the nation. Charging through a dense smoke screen and a barrage of artillery and machine gun fire, he captured single-handed a machine gun nest with its crew of nineteen Germans; a few days later he duplicated this feat by a capture of eleven more prisoners.

M. S. Arndt was the founder and organizer of the Water Consumers' League of Stockton, which has for its purpose the municipal ownership of water; the league is also active in reducing the rates of gas and electricity. Fraternally he is a member of the San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., and all branches up to and including San Francisco Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite, Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Stockton Sciots No. 5. He belongs to Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.

Mr. Arndt owns a beautiful home in Bours Park. Here he sunk a well 212 feet deep, giving him an abundance of water, the purest water than can be obtained anywhere, because the analysis shows it is 100 per cent pure. He has installed his own waterworks, the Stirling Automatic Pressure System, giving him ample water for domestic use as well as for irrigating the gardens and lawns. The grounds are attractively laid out and beautified by a large variety of shrubs, suitable to the soil of California, considered by experts from the University of California to be the finest collection in the county.

JOHN S. MONTGOMERY.—A modest, sincere and very public-spirited citizen, is John S. Montgomery, the ex-mayor and ex-chairman of the board of trustees of Lodi, Cal. A man of retiring disposition, he is nevertheless a forceful personality, and in his quiet and unassuming manner is a leader in the affairs of his city. He was born in Greenfield, Dade County, Mo., on January 6, 1881. His education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of his native city, and following his graduation he taught in the public schools of Greenfield. He arrived in Lodi on January 15, 1903, and found employment with Beckman, Welch & Thompson, and through his capabilities and strict attention to business he was made a member of the board of directors of that company. He was in their employ for fifteen years, and when he resigned occupied the important position of credit man. In July of 1918 he opened an insurance and brokerage office at 11 West Pine Street, which has proved to be a wise move. He owns and operates a ninety-two-acre vineyard south of Lodi. Mr. Montgomery is secretary and treasurer of the City Improvement Company and a member of the board of directors of the Citizens National Bank of Lodi. During April of 1918 he was elected as a member of the board of city trustees, and two years later he was elected chairman of the board. Many improvements have been made since he has been a member of the board. Ten miles of streets have been paved; a $200,000 bond issue has been carried for city improvements such as water, sewer, electric lights and fire protection; many modern buildings have been erected; and the city has shown a remarkable advancement within the last four years. He is a charter member of the Rotary Club and past president of the Business Men's Association. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Lodi Odd Fellows, No. 259, and of the Masons Lodge, No. 256, the Stockton Commandery of Knights Templar, and the San Francisco Consistory and Shrine.

The marriage of Mr. Montgomery united him with Miss Elizabeth Bowling, a native of Missouri, and they are the parents of two children, Ruth and Clifton. Mr. Montgomery is liberal and enterprising, and is ever ready to assist worthy measures and movements for the betterment of his locality. He well deserves the esteem in which he is held in the community.

MAJOR WALTER E. GARRISON.—To the enterprise and industry of such forceful men as Walter E. Garrison is due the continued prestige of this section of California. His position in the public regard, however, has not come merely as a tribute to his success, but is in recognition of his personal worth and the honorable and straightforward methods he has ever employed in his business career. He was born on his father's ranch west of Modesto, Cal., December 30, 1876, the youngest son of Clinton and Amanda (Watts) Garrison, natives of Tennessee and Pennsylvania, respectively. Clinton Garrison was born on his father's farm of 160 acres near Nashville, Tenn.; and when he was a lad of four years his parents removed to Missouri, where his mother died. His father married again, and Clinton left home at the age of fifteen and started life for himself. He eventually came to California in 1857, stopping for a time in San Joaquin County, but in 1865 became one of the early grain farmers in Stanislaus County, where he owned and operated 1,600 acres until 1908, when he retired from active business and the property was divided. This branch of the Garrison family is in the direct line of descent from a fine old English family, their direct ancestor being Lord Garrison. Our subject's mother was Miss Amanda Watts, a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch descent. They had two sons: W. Henry, who is an extensive rancher near Modesto, influential in civic and social life; and Walter E., the younger. The mother passed away at the age of forty-five, the father surviving her. He makes his residence in Santa Cruz, and is eighty years old.

Walter E. was reared upon the family homestead near Modesto, early becoming familiar with farm work in its various departments. The summer months were spent in the field, and during the other seasons of the year he attended the district schools until he had mastered the elementary branches in English. He then entered the Modesto High School and still

later the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of B. A. When the division of the family homestead was made, Walter E. received a half-section of land, which he farmed for twelve years. In 1914 he moved to Lodi, where he purchased eighty acres in vineyard. Besides his eighty-acre ranch, he leases 240 acres, forty of which is in orchard and the balance in vineyard and general farming land, irrigated from the Stockton-Mokelumne ditch.

Walter E. Garrison enlisted for the Spanish-American War in the 1st California Volunteer Infantry as a private in Company B, for service in the Philippines, and was in the first expedition to leave the shores of the United States for service in a foreign country, going to Manila, where he remained for one year, from 1898 to 1899. During his service he was promoted to the rank of corporal and he was honored by the award of the McKinley Medal from the Congress of the United States.

The marriage of Major Garrison occurred at Woodbridge on the old Robert Boyce ranch, October 22, 1901, and united him with Miss Martha Boyce, who was born on the same ranch, a daughter of the late Robert Boyce and Lorah K. (Turner) Boyce. Robert Boyce was a native of Ohio, and was twelve years old when his parents came across the plains to California and settled near Woodbridge. In 1871 he purchased 160 acres adjoining his father's farm, which he farmed to grain for many years. Later he planted a vineyard of thirty-three acres, and still later sixty acres were planted to Tokay grapes. He passed away in 1914 at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother makes her home in Lodi and takes an active part in social and civic affairs. She still owns the valuable ranch property left her by her husband. Mrs. Garrison is the only child of this worthy pioneer couple. Her early education was obtained in the district schools of the county. She then entered the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge and there was a classmate of her husband. Major and Mrs. Garrison are the parents of two daughters, June and Roberta.

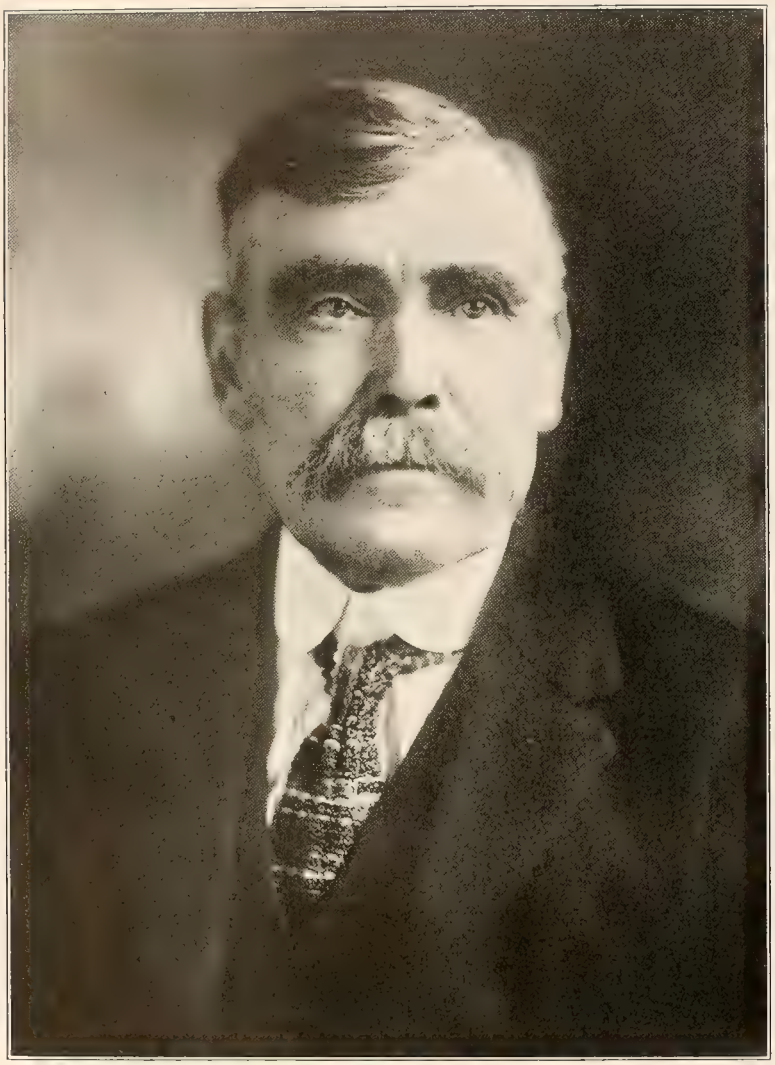
On the day Congress declared war on Germany Walter E. Garrison offered his services to his country. He entered the first officers' training camp at the Presidio, and later received a commission as captain, taking command of Company D, 363rd Infantry, of the 91st Division. Later he was transferred to Headquarters Company, and was in command of the 1st Battalion of the 363rd Infantry, which left for France in July, 1918. After landing at Glasgow, Scotland, they proceeded to Southampton and crossed to Cherbourg, France. Previous to his service at the front, Major Garrison trained at Montigny-Le-Roi; and his battalion went into the reserves of the St. Mihiel drive and took part in the first Meuse-Argonne offensive. Later he fought with the French troops in Belgium. After the Meuse-Argonne he was commissioned Major of the 3rd Battalion, 363rd Infantry. Major Garrison was twice wounded, once by a machine-gun, in Belgium; and he was also gassed while in the Meuse-Argonne battle. He was sent to the base hospital at London, and while there he organized a provisional battalion of hospital evacuate and returned to France with them, each soldier returning to his own regiment, Major Garrison returning to his own battalion in December, 1918. He left St. Nazaire for New York with the 91st Division, arriving at the Presidio, San Francisco. After disbanding he was discharged from active duty. For services at the front, he was decorated by Marshal Petain with the Croix de Guerre with the Gold Star.

On his return to Lodi, Major Garrison resumed his ranching enterprise, which Mrs. Garrison had been bravely carrying on during his service overseas. He is the present commander of Lodi Post 22, American Legion; president of the San Joaquin Council of Boy Scouts of America; president of the Rotary Club of Lodi; and vice-president of the Associated Growers, Inc., of Lodi. Fraternally he is a member of the N. S. G. W. of Modesto, and has passed through the chairs of the order; he belongs to the Modesto Lodge of Elks. While in the army, Major Garrison made a record as an expert rifleman, and he is at present the president of the Lodi Gun Club.

HENRY KAISER.—A prominent rancher and a pioneer of San Joaquin County, Henry Kaiser is now living retired from active business cares, but still owns a fine ranch of 560 acres southeast of Stockton, on which is produced large quantities of grain; in addition he owns his residence at 1443 South San Joaquin Street, Stockton, where he resides with his family. He was born near Salt Lake City, Utah, March 7, 1855, while his parents were en route from Cincinnati, Ohio, to California in an ox-team train, but Mr. Kaiser is pleased to claim California as his native state. He is the eldest son of a family of fifteen children born to Valentine and Catherine Kaiser, both natives of Germany, but reared in Ohio.

When the Kaiser family arrived in California in 1855, they located near San Jose, where they farmed for a couple of years, then sold out and moved to a wooded tract of land ten miles southeast of Stockton, where the home was established and which is still the home of the mother, highly honored and respected, now eighty-eight years old. Valentine Kaiser passed away at the old home place in 1914 at the age of eighty-seven years. Henry Kaiser attended the district school in the neighborhood of his home and was reared on the farm and as soon as he was old enough assumed his share of the work at home. In 1881 Mr. Kaiser bought his first land and by subsequent purchases has added to the original purchase until he now has 560 acres on which is raised large quantities of wheat and hay, which has been produced for the past forty years on this ranch.

In Stockton, September 30, 1901, occurred the marriage of Mr. Kaiser and Miss Ella Sorensen, who was born in Nephi, Utah, a daughter of Fred and Caroline E. (Buntzen) Sorensen, natives of Denmark and Oldenburg, Germany, respectively, who emigrating to the United States located first in Utah, where Mr. Sorensen was a farmer for twenty years, and then brought his family to Stockton in 1897. The father has passed to the great beyond and the mother now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser who look after her comfort and welfare. They have been blessed with one son, Edmon V. In 1917 the family removed to Stockton and about one year ago Mr. Kaiser purchased his present residence at 1443 South San Joaquin Street. Besides his residence, Mr. Kaiser owns other valuable real estate in Stockton, which he purchased a number of years ago, realizing that Stockton would eventually become a large and prosperous commercial center. His business career has been marked with upright dealing,



Henry Kaiser



Eliza M. Kaiser

and the fact that many of his stanchest friends are those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his has been an upright, active and honorable life.

GEORGE MONROE FRENCH.—With the development and upbuilding of the San Joaquin Valley the French family has been identified from early pioneer times to the present, and no man in this section of the state was more widely known or more highly esteemed than the late George Monroe French, who resided on a ranch three miles east of Stockton, his popularity and genuine personal worth being attested by the fact that for over a quarter of a century he continued in the office of supervisor for the third district of San Joaquin County. He was born on his father's farm on the Mariposa road, the family home, December 3, 1856, and his parents were William Bradley and Sarah (McCloud) French, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Massachusetts. Lured by the discovery of gold, the father came to California in 1849, making the voyage around Cape Horn. After reaching San Francisco he engaged in mining in the southern mines. In 1852, he returned to Massachusetts, where he was married and in 1853 brought his bride to the Golden State, and they crossed the Isthmus of Panama on donkeys. When Mr. French first passed through Stockton, in 1849, its population numbered only a few persons, who were living in tents. He decided to locate here after his return from the East, and for many years was proprietor of the old Charter Oak House, also conducting a stage station. It was located eight miles east of Stockton, and the country was then in a very wild and undeveloped state, no roads or fences having been constructed, while lawlessness held full sway. Human lives were not accounted as of much value, and vigilance committees were organized by the citizens, who took the law into their own hands, administering punishment to the guilty. On his journey to the East Mr. French had carried with him six gold slugs, valued at fifty dollars each, and these were securely tied around his body. Wages were high in those early times, a laborer receiving fifteen dollars per day; but all commodities were very expensive, a pair of gumshoes costing fifteen dollars. Subsequently the father purchased land three miles east of Stockton, and for many years he devoted his attention to farming, becoming the owner of three horses, which was considered a large number for that period. Of the family of Mr. and Mrs. French, three children survive: William A.; Mrs. Emma Strait; and Mrs. Hattie M. Jones.

George M. French acquired his education in the primitive schools of the early days and later assisted his father in farming, which occupation he continued to follow, and he resided on a portion of one of the ranches owned by the father, a part of the William B. Loser farm. In 1896, his fellow citizens recognizing his worth and ability, called him to the office of supervisor for the third district of San Joaquin County, and he served continuously in that capacity until his death, when Mrs. French was appointed to fill the vacancy, the term expiring in 1924. This is a record unequalled by any other county supervisor in the state, and indicates his marked capability and devotion to duty. He was personally acquainted with all of the old residents in the county and with all of their descendants, and his reminiscences of the early days were both interesting and instructive. During his early boyhood there were but fifteen houses and two stores in Stockton, and a slough ran through the present courthouse yard. The Sister Slough ran to French Camp, which was then the head of navigation, and from that point supplies were hauled to the southern mines and to the mountains. He witnessed practically the entire development and upbuilding of this part of the state, and rejoiced in the improvement and transformation that had been wrought with the passing years.

On September 17, 1890, Mr. French married Miss Josie Utt, a native of California, and four children were born of this union: Hazel E., the wife of Stephen Gaskill and the mother of two children; Hattie A.; George Jewett; and Janice J. Fraternally, Mr. French was a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He always took an active and helpful part in public affairs, and in everything that touched the welfare of his city he was quick to respond. He was loyal to any cause which he espoused and faithful to every trust, and Stockton numbered him among her honored pioneers and valued citizens. He passed away on March 10, 1922, after a life of usefulness to his fellow citizens, and is mourned by a wide circle of friends from all walks of life.

LAWRENCE HEARTY.—About sixty-three years ago Lawrence Hearty settled in Stockton. He became a prominent citizen and was associated with many early events in the county, as well as with its later progress and improvement. For several years he conducted the Weber stables, and then, in 1874, bought 520 acres of land near Ripon, where he engaged extensively in grain farming and stockraising until his death in November, 1901. On May 8, of the following year, 1902, his widow passed away, leaving two sons and two daughters. Charles died on May 22, 1922, survived by one son, John Bertrand Hearty. Catherine E. is the widow of Thomas Clinton. Thomas Clinton came to California in 1877, and engaged in farming until his death, November 29, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton were the parents of four children. Annie is the wife of Alfred Carroll, and they have two children and reside at Atlanta; Alice is at home with her mother; Edward is associated with his mother on the home ranch; Nellie is at home. Annie Hearty, the deceased wife of James McCormick, is survived by three children: Mary A., Mrs. C. C. Hitchcock; Charles B.; and James, Jr. Thomas Hearty is a successful grain farmer in Dent Township. From 1910 he was justice of the peace of that township, until it was divided in 1923, forming Ripon township, and he was elected in the latter township.

Lawrence Hearty and his good wife were most liberal in their contributions to charities, more particularly to St. Patrick's Parish at Atlanta. Their daughter, Mrs. Clinton, is also a faithful member and an untiring worker for the cause of St. Patrick's. Mrs. Clinton and her son are associated with Thomas Hearty in general farming. They enjoy the confidence of the business community and the respect of their associates in social life, and are consistent members of St. Patrick's Parish.

JAMES A. LOUTTIT.—Distinguished among San Joaquin County's leading citizens, whom he represented so worthily as a member of Congress, standing high as a member of the legal fraternity, and popular and prominent in civic and social circles, James A. Louttit's name will ever be honored in the community where practically all of his life was spent. His father, Thomas Sinclair Louttit, was the founder of the family in America, leaving his home in Scotland, where he was born July 4, 1821, to cross the ocean to America in 1837. He settled in New Orleans, where he followed the trade of a blacksmith, and there he married Miss Jessie Ann Bell, also a native of Scotland, who had come to America in early girlhood. She was the daughter of Alexander Bell, a Scottish Covenanter leader who attained the age of ninety-seven years, and who was survived by his wife, Jessie Margaret (Robertson) Bell, who lived to be 103 years old. They traced their ancestry to the Orkney Islands, as did also the Louttit family. The parents of Thomas Sinclair Louttit were James and Mary (Sinclair) Lotttit, the latter a sister of Thomas Sinclair, who for several years was lieutenant-governor of British Columbia and who also gained distinction as president of the Hudson Bay Company.

A resident of New Orleans at the time of the discovery of gold in California, Thomas Sinclair Louttit with his family made the tedious and dangerous journey to the Pacific Coast, but not meeting with the desired success in the mines, he turned his attention to the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until the infirmities of age compelled his retirement from active labors. Afterward he and his wife lived quietly at their home at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County. Like the majority of the pioneers of 1849, he was bold in spirit, resolute in purpose and dauntless in action. Hardships did not dismay him and obstacles served only to bring out his determination to overcome them. During the early days he organized at Coloma the Vigilantes, a law and order committee composed of public-spirited citizens, pledged to enforce the laws and win California from the control of the lawless element. He died April 22, 1896, his wife surviving until August, 1898.

Of the five children that comprised the family of this worthy pioneer couple all are deceased; they were James A., Mary, Thomas S., Belle and William R. Born in New Orleans on October 16, 1848, James A. Louttit was educated in the country schools of Mokelumne Hill and later, under a private tutor, Rev. W. C. Mosher, he became proficient in Latin, Greek and higher mathematics. He was graduated from the State Normal in 1864 and won first honors in his class. For three years he taught in the Brooklyn high school of Oakland, when that institution was the only high school in California outside of San Francisco. Meanwhile, during his hours of respite from educational duties he took up the study of law, which he prosecuted under the preceptorship of Porter & Holladay of San Francisco. Having been a diligent student from boyhood and having developed his mind at the expense of his body, Mr. Louttit found himself compelled to abandon his law books for a time and he sought outdoor life with the hope of recuperating. It was his good fortune while he engaged in mining both to regain his health and lay the foundation of financial independence.

In October, 1869, Mr. Louttit was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of California, and about the same time he bought a set of law books which, by frequent additions, brought him in later life a library more complete than is usually found even in the largest law offices in the state. With his customary courtesy he gave to his professional coworkers the privilege of access to his library, in order that the best authorities might be consulted in problems of serious import. Under the sponsorship of Hon. J. G. Carlisle and Hon. Thomas B. Reed, former renowned speakers of the House of Representatives, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. During 1871 he opened a law office in Stockton, where the same year he was elected city attorney, retaining that post until 1879. For many years he was the partner of C. H. Lindley, later an attorney of San Francisco. In 1885 he became the senior member of the firm of Louttit, Woods & Levinsky, and in 1903 he formed a law partnership with his son, Thomas Sinclair Louttit, which continued until his death on July 26, 1906.

Fraternally James A. Louttit was identified with Stockton Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., and was a charter member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. Politically he gave stanch support to Republican principles. Although his district was Democratic, at the election of November, 1884, he was chosen as representative in Congress, carrying the district by a decisive majority. During his services at Washington he gave a large share of his attention to working for the extension of the free mail delivery system and after eight months of tireless effort he was privileged to see the system extended to 142 cities, among these being his home town of Stockton. At the expiration of his congressional term he declined a renomination, preferring to devote himself exclusively to his professional work. As may be judged from his efforts to secure the free delivery of mail in Stockton, he was intensely devoted to the welfare of the city, and every progressive movement for city, county and state received his intelligent co-operation and assistance, and it is to the leadership of such men as he that Stockton has attained its present high place in the commonwealth.

Fond of home and children, many of Mr. Louttit's happiest hours were spent in the society of his family. His first marriage occurred in 1872, uniting him with Ada A. Cory, who was born in California in 1854 and died at Stockton August 21, 1884. Her parents were John R. and Abbie A. (Cory) Cory, honored pioneers of San Joaquin County. To this union the following children were born: Mary B., the widow of A. M. Young; John Randolph, of Lodi; Thomas Sinclair, a prominent member of the Stockton bar; Jessie Ada, the wife of Dr. J. M. Sloan; James A., Jr., died in Alaska; Howard died at twenty months. In 1891, at San Francisco, Mr. Louttit was united in marriage with Mrs. Nettie O. (Bailey) Walker, who was born on the Bailey ranch, near Linden, a daughter of Charles K. and Mary E. (Belknap) Bailey, pioneers of this county, represented on another page of this work. Her childhood was spent on the home ranch near Linden and there she received her education in the public schools and later in Stockton. Her first marriage, which occurred in Stockton, united her with Lon M. Walker, a native of Ohio, who settled in San Francisco, where he was engaged in the realty field. He



Jas A Coultit

passed away in 1897, while on a visit to the Bailey ranch, leaving his widow and one son, Lon M. Walker, now of Seattle. Since Mr. Louttit's death Mrs. Louttit has continued to make her home in Stockton, occupying her time in looking after her interests. Especially is she devoted to teaching china painting, having displayed a decided artistic talent from her early girlhood.

NATHANIEL HOWARD LOCKE.—An enterprising and successful rancher and stockbreeder, worthily representing a very thorough-going pioneer who stood for great things in pioneer days, is Nathaniel H. Locke, the third oldest in a family of thirteen children of Dean J. Locke, who was born April 16, 1823, at Langdon, Sullivan County,, N. H., and whose sketch also appears in this work. Nathaniel H. Locke was born at Lockeford, July 9, 1859, and there spent his boyhood, attending school there until he entered the San Jose State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1880. Following his graduation, he taught school for a number of years in Calaveras, Marin, and San Joaquin counties. Mr. Locke still owns a portion of the old home place and in addition some 300 acres situated on the Mokelumne River, his holdings amounting to over 500 acres. The Kerr ranch of 300 acres, purchased in 1911, has been developed into a splendid stock ranch, and here Mr. Locke engages in the breeding of fine Jersey dairy cattle. Recently, he has leveled twenty-five acres of rich bottom land, which he has set to pears. This is only a beginning, as Mr. Locke intends to enlarge his pear orchard from time to time. Mr. Locke's ranch was known in early days as the "Rancho Rio De Los Mokelumnes," on which is the camp site of Captain Fremont on the night of March 25, 1844, when he was on his way south to fight the Indians, an account of which is found in the diary of the famous captain, paying tribute to the beauty and picturesqueness of this particular spot.

The marriage of Mr. Locke occurred on Christmas Day, 1885, and united him with Miss Lucinda M. Clapp, born at Wilmington, Mass., April 24, 1863, a daughter of Noah and Louise Clapp. They are the parents of six children, as follows: Chester C. died in 1918; Lottie C. is Mrs. Tip Anderson, residing on her father's place; Alma C. is Mrs. Arthur C. Ambrose, a geologist for the United States Government, located at Washington, D. C.; Howard C. resides at Lockeford on a stock ranch; Myrle C. is the wife of Capt. P. J. Clowry of Modesto; and Nathaniel C. resides on a ranch near Lockeford.

Mr. Locke has been in the stock business since 1887. He is among the leading stockmen of the state, and today owns the choicest herd of pure-bred Jersey cattle. His stock comes from the "King's Valet," imported from the Jersey Islands, a grandson of "Financial King," also imported, and the herd bull of John D. Rockefeller at Tarrytown. His "King's Valet," together with the heifer "Empress' Lass," won the grand championships at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition; and whenever he has exhibited his dairy stock they have won their share of the prizes. He is an exhibitor each year at the State Fair. According to tests made by the Milk Producers' Association, Mr. Locke's herd led in tests made for butter fat, and for the month of February, 1922, in a "cow-testing record," Mr. Locke had the winner, a cow giving an average of seventy-six pounds of butter fat during the month; and in January, 1923, a cow gave ninety-one pounds of butter fat. His dairy stock has been in great demand throughout the country; and he exports to the Sandwich Islands, to Mexico, and to most of the western states of the Union.

Fraternally, Mr. Locke has been a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge of Lockeford for many years. He belongs to the Encampment; is a Patriarch Militant, Canton Ridgley; and is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, enjoying in the circle of each of these well-known fraternities an enviable and deserved popularity. San Joaquin County may well be proud of the invaluable contribution made to its permanent growth and real progress by such citizens as Mr. Locke and his family.

WILLIAM C. MURDOCK.—A California pioneer of whom all native sons and daughters of the Golden State, and especially all patriotic residents of San Joaquin County, are justly proud, is William C. Murdock, who owns three-fourths of a section of excellent ranch land about one mile and a half southeast of Clements. He was born in the province of Nova Scotia, near Halifax, on December 19, 1844, the son of Henry and Mary (Sanford) Murdock; and according to the old story of ancestral migration, three brothers on his father's side came from Scotland to South Carolina. Grandfather Finley Murdock was a great trader, a merchant-marine man, who handled South Carolina products, with his sailing vessels running to foreign ports. Finley's two brothers were planters, owning extensive lands in South Carolina, and cotton plantations. Grandfather Finley came from near Inverness, Scotland. During the War of 1812, one of the ancestors on the maternal side was a surgeon. He was Dr. Woolever, a native of Holland, of the old William Penn stock. Henry Murdock's folks migrated to Nova Scotia from South Carolina, and settled at Halifax; and Grandfather Murdock built and kept a public house, free to be used by all, at Windsor, N. S. Henry Murdock took up the wheelwright's trade, and followed it during his lifetime. He died of lung fever at the age of seventy-eight. Five children were granted the worthy couple. James is deceased. William C. is the subject of our interesting review. Sarah Jane, who became Mrs. Hamilton and reared a family of four children, is deceased. Mary, now living at Fresno as Mrs. Smith, also brought up a good-sized family; and Katie is Mrs. Lane, of Oakland. The Sanfords originally settled in Massachusetts.

When William Murdock was fourteen years old, having finished his district school studies, he went to sea as a cabin-boy; and at the age of nineteen, with seventy-five men working under his direction, he built a ship, constructing it from the keel to the top rigging on the mast, and launched it in the ocean. Curiously, after that practical experience with the sea, though having long wanted to come to California, he waited until he could come on an emigrant train. The first trans-continental train crossed the wide stretch of hitherto untracked country in May, 1869. Mr. Murdock came in November of that year, and the trip took fourteen days, and was full of adventures. For example, at one time a great herd of buffalo was seen coming towards the track a little way ahead of the train, and the engineer stopped the train to allow the band to pass, the train having to wait for about an hour.

Mr. Murdock landed at Stockton in November, 1869, and came almost directly to Lodi, where, as a partner of Alexander Gordon, he loaded cars and split wood. He was an expert carpenter, and he helped build the hotel on the Copperopolis road, which had been projected because the owners, thinking that the railroad would soon be opened up to the mines, expected to do a good business. But the road did not pass that way and the hotel was finally burned to the ground. There were no railroads for a long time, for problems of construction balked the attempts to open up the country on an economical basis. The road from Stockton to Ione and Jackson passed through such forests of trees that the driver had to pick his way. Mr. Murdock worked at his trade for a while at Lodi, when that place had one blacksmith shop and a store building owned by Mr. Ivory. In Stockton the sidewalks were built on sticks, like stilts, so that on coming into the town one would not need to walk in the mud.

In his youth, Mr. Murdock was a member of the Christian Church; and upon his attending church here, he met W. C. Miller, who was both a great church worker and a man of wealth. Soon afterward, Mr Miller proposed that they form a partnership, and embark in the sheep business. Mr. Murdock had no money at that time, but Miller introduced him to his banker in Stockton, and left instructions for the bank to allow him to draw all he needed for the business, in which he was then a half-partner. He accordingly went into the country east of Lockeford, and ranged his sheep from a point about one mile east of the present location of Clements, on eastward into Calaveras County and as far south as Tulare County. This herd grew to contain several thousand head.

Since 1870, Mr. Murdock has called the country east of Lockeford his home. He took up a government claim of a quarter-section of land, and received the patent to the land with James A. Garfield's signature to it; and he still holds this quarter-section. Mr. Murdock also bought a half-section, and now, all in all, three-fourths of a section minus the forty-acre strip of land given to each of his daughters, on which they and their families reside today. The quarter-section of government land lay three miles to the east of his home.

At Sacramento, on November 5, 1870, Mr. Murdock was married to Miss Martha Dimock, who was born in the province of Nova Scotia, the daughter of Asa and Amy (Northover) Dimock, of English descent, who came to California and to Sacramento, bringing her when she was seventeen years old. He built a fine, two-story home on his ranch, in 1902, about one and a half miles south of Clements; but in 1917 it burned to the ground, a total loss, due to lack of insurance. He then built a new home, where he and his son Winfield and his wife live together today. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Murdock, five of whom are now living, and there are ten grandchildren. Arthur passed away in 1915; Carrie died in 1893; Katie lived to be only ten days old; Alberta has become Mrs. Pierson, and resides on forty acres of the old home place; Ethel is Mrs. Sain, and also lives on part of the old home ranch; Charles is in Stockton; Lena is Mrs. L. L. Brandt; and Winfield is at home. Alberta Pierson is the mother of Ross, Madaline, Stanley and John. Ethel Sain has a daughter, Lucile. Charles is the father of Ann Bell and Marcel. Lena Brandt's children are named Harold, Marietta, Eugene, and Louis. Well, and still enthusiastic enough to ride about his ranch and give orders as to important details, Mr. Murdock is essentially a home man. He takes a live interest in politics, and endeavors to support the best men and measures.

WINFIELD SCOTT HARSHNER.—A worthy pioneer family who came to California in the early '60s is represented by Winfield Scott Harshner, who resides on his well-improved ranch of eighty acres on the Harshner Road six miles west of Lodi. He was born on the old Harshner ranch three miles southwest of Woodbridge, Cal., May 8, 1880, a son of Andrew M. and Mary Ann (Garver) Harshner, both natives of Ohio. The father, Andrew M. Harshner, was born March 22, 1839, a son of Andrew and Mary (Murray) Harshner, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. Grandfather Harshner was a farmer by occupation and lived in Ohio until his death in 1889, at the age of eighty-six years, and Grandmother Harshner passed away in 1878, aged seventy years. There were eight children in the family. The father, Andrew M. Harshner, was reared on a farm and remained at home until he was twenty-one years old. In 1860 he was married to Miss Mary A. Garver, born December 22, 1840, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Garver, and four years later Mr. Harshner crossed the plains to California, where he found employment near Sacramento putting up hay by the month. In 1865, Mrs. Harshner and her daughter Laura E., came by way of Panama to join Mr. Harshner. In March, 1865, he went to San Francisco and then to San Joaquin County, where he rented land and farmed for two years. In 1867, he purchased 160 acres three miles southwest of Woodbridge, on which he made all the improvements, making it one of the best farms in the locality, residing there until his death, August 18, 1913, at the age of seventy-four. His wife survived him until July 19, 1916, passing away at the age of seventy-five. There were eight children in the family: Ellena, Charles A., Laura E., and Allen T., are deceased; Mary Emma, Mrs. C. D. Shaw on the old home place, Clara B., Mrs. Fred Sprott on the home place, Lillian E., Mrs. Joseph Maley of the Turner district place, and Winfield Scott, of this sketch. The father was a member of Woodbridge Grange No. 84 and politically was a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas.

Winfield Scott Harshner grew up on the farm, receiving practical experience along agricultural lines and his education was obtained at the Turner district school in the vicinity of the home ranch. He was married at Stockton in September, 1912, to Miss Katie Blohm, born at Rio Vista, Cal., a daughter of Charles and Minnie Blohm. Mrs. Harshner lived in San Francisco until 1906 when her parents removed to the Turner district of San Joaquin County, where the father engaged in farming. Mr. Harshner inherited eighty acres from his father's estate, fifty-five acres of which is in vineyard of Zinfandel and Tokay grapes; in 1912 he built a modern residence and other farm buildings; this ranch is also well irrigated from the Stockton-Mokelumne ditch. Mr. and Mrs. Harshner are the parents of two children: Evelyn Bernice and Ellen Dorothy. In politics Mr. Harshner is a Democrat and fraternally is affiliated with the Native Sons of the Golden West of Lodi.



W. S. Harshmer

WILLIAM H. RIECKS.—One of the most popular and efficient officers that San Joaquin County has ever had is William H. Riecks, county sheriff since June 5, 1911. A native son, he was born near Vernalis, on November 9, 1869, a son of William H. and Rebecca (Von Bremen) Riecks, both born and reared in Germany and early settlers of this county. The senior Riecks was one of the early pioneers and was engaged in ranch work all his active life. He located in the county before the Civil War, and from that time until his death in 1879 did his part as a public-spirited citizen to lay secure the foundation for the development of the county. Mrs. Riecks is still living, and resides upon the ranch she settled on in 1868, where she is surrounded by a wide circle of friends. By her marriage with Mr. Riecks she is the mother of three children: William H., of this review; Herman A., and Karl F. She married for a second husband, Thomas Ohm, by whom she had three children, Henry T., and Bertha and Tonia.

As a boy W. H. Riecks attended the public school in the district where he was born and at the same time helped with the ranch work; later he supplemented his primary schooling by a course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. His father's death, when the lad was but ten years old, threw a certain responsibility upon his young shoulders, and after his school days were over he took up grain and stock farming on the home ranch, continuing as his mother's right-hand man for many years, and at the same time winning a host of friends by his strict attention to the task he had in hand.

Mr. Riecks always took an active part in local politics, and became recognized as a leader in the West Side political arena for the Republican party. Upon the death of Sheriff Sibley in 1911, the board of supervisors sought the best man in the county to fill the vacancy and offered the position to Mr. Riecks; and so ably did he fill the responsible office that at the general election in 1914 he sought the nomination at the polls and won out at the primary over five opponents. He succeded himself in the office again in 1918, and likewise in 1922, after a hard-fought campaign; the voters were satisfied with results in the past and returned their favorite to the office. Mr. Riecks has a force of seventeen deputies, and with the growth of the population in the county the responsibilities of his office are increasing each year; but he has so systematized its routine that wonders are accomplished in the maintaining of law and order. The deputies under him are all capable and trustworthy men and are loyal to their chief, who never sends a man where he won't willingly lead. In maintaining law and order Sheriff Riecks shows no partiality, and has no favorites to protect; his aim is and has been to serve the whole people to the best of his ability, and such has been his success that his popularity is constantly growing.

The marriage of W. H. Riecks united him with Miss Sarah E. Prather, born in Missouri, but from infancy a resident of San Joaquin County. With her husband Mrs. Riecks takes an active interest in community work. Mr. Riecks is a Mason, belonging to the Lodge, Chapter, Scottish Rite Consistory in Stockton, and to Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Oakland. He is also a member of the Sciots, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters of America, the Woodmen of the World, Tracy Parlor, and Native Sons of the Golden West. Since attaining his majority Sheriff Riecks has always given his aid in all enterprises that had for their objective the upbuilding of San Joaquin County. His activity was especially noted as a member of the bond-selling committee during the World War.

JOSEPH D. PARKER.—A native son of the state, who has served his community for the past twenty years as constable, is Joseph D. Parker, who possesses in a large measure those qualities which have been the foundation of the upbuilding of the West, enterprise and determination, qualities which he no doubt inherited from his father, Thomas B. Parker, a pioneer settler of California.

Thomas B. Parker was a native of Kentucky and grew to young manhood in his native state, and there married Miss Margaret Givens, also born in that state. Their families moved to Missouri and the young couple came across the plains in the customary ox-teams in 1851, locating at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, where Joseph D. Parker was born on December 20, 1852, one of a family of nine children, four of whom are still living. Thomas B. Parker engaged in the livery business in Mokelumne Hill; then in 1860, he purchased a ranch of 240 acres above Lockeford, to which he moved his family. Later the family removed to Nevada, where the father died at the age of forty-two years, the mother surviving him until she was sixty-three years old. She married M. E. Bryant after Mr. Parker died.

Joseph D. Parker began his education in the Athearn school of the Lockeford district. Upon his removal to Nevada, he went into the Central Cortes mines and for the next twenty years was engaged in mine work of all kinds, and as he was mechanically inclined, took readily to construction work. Returning to Lockeford he engaged in carpenter work, and for many years has been active as a contractor and builder, erecting many of the business blocks and residences of Lockeford and vicinity. As constable of Lockeford, he has faithfully and creditably served for twenty years, and the community is indebted to him for his honesty of purpose in matters of law and order.

Mr. Parker's marriage occurred in Lockeford on November 20, 1895, and united him with Miss Minerva Hartley, a native of Arkansas, daughter of H. G. Hartley. Mrs. Parker came to California with her married sister in 1891. They are the parents of two sons. Ralph, while attending the Lodi high school, was awarded a trip to various parts of the United States as a reward for his excellent scholarship; later he was graduated from the University of California in the mining engineering department, and at the present time is in Ontario with the Cherry Hydraulic Mining Company. Ray, the other son, is attending the University of Nevada, pursuing a course in electrical engineering.

Forty-eight years ago, Mr. Parker became a member of the Esmeralda Odd Fellows Lodge of Nevada. Upon removal to Lockeford he was demitted to Progress Lodge No. 134; he has passed through all the chairs of the order and is now serving as secretary. He and his wife are active members of the Lockeford Rebekahs, and Mrs. Parker is the secretary of the organization. Mr. Parker was active in the Knights of Pythias at Battle Mountain, Nev., and has passed through all the chairs of that order many

times. In national politics he is a Democrat, but he does not allow narrow views of any kind to interfere with his support of every measure or movement likely to build up the community with which he is so vitally and so honorably associated.

EDWIN A. WILLIAMS.—A native son, proud of his connection with San Joaquin County, Edwin A. Williams was born on his father's ranch four miles from Lodi, October 8, 1878, a son of Edwin and Bessie (Martin) Williams, the former a native of Wales who came to California during the year 1869, soon afterwards settled down to the life of a rancher and here, on his Lodi ranch continued agricultural pursuits until his death. He was an early member of the Lodi Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Williams was born in England, and she is still living, the mother of five children: Reese, of Stockton; Mrs. B. Parmento, of San Francisco; Edwin A; Mrs. Margaret Thim; and Mrs. Lea Hussy.

Edwin A. Williams attended the district school in the vicinity of the home ranch, and when old enough began helping his father. Later he was employed on the George Ashley ranch. In 1898 he came to Stockton and entered the employ of the Holt Manufacturing Company, and began learning the trade of machinist; and later he was with Matteson & Williams. In 1900 Mr. Williams entered the employ of J. M. Kroyer, when he started the Samson Iron Works, and soon became superintendent of the plant. He remained in the employ of Mr. Kroyer until 1918, when the plant was sold to the General Motors Corporation, and Mr. Williams became manager of the retail division, having charge of the sales of trucks, tractors and agricultural implements, with headquarters in Stockton. When the sales department of the Star Motor Car was perfected, Mr. Williams severed his connection with the General Motors Corporation and became the local agent for the "Most Talked-of Car in America." His many years of contact with people in his home county has given him a wide acquaintance, and his business integrity and personality easily win friends.

The marriage of Mr. Williams united him with Miss Emma Lambert, born in Stockton, a daughter of Fred Lambert, an early settler in Stockton. In pioneer times he conducted a shoe store at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne County, later moving to Stockton, where he continued in business at the corner of Main and El Dorado streets. He was a natural-born musician and able to perform on almost any instrument, and he was leader of the Stockton band. He owned the property where now stands the City Bank, which he sold at a small figure and which is now one of the most desirable business sites in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one son, Errol, a student in the high school, who inherits his maternal grandfather's musical talent. Mr. Williams is a prominent Mason, holding membership in San Joaquin Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., Stockton Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M., Stockton Council, No. 10, Stockton Commandry, No. 8, K. T., and Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Oakland. He is also a member of the Eastern Star Chapter. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, Charity Lodge, No. 6, the Rebekahs, the Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, and Stockton Parlor, No. 7, N. S. G. W.

DAVID FACCINI.—Comfortably situated among those who have both merited and attained the good will of a wide circle of friends is David Faccini, now living at 427 South Harrison Street, Stockton, an honored pioneer Italian-American, and a member of the Exempt Firemen of that city. He was born at St. Terezo, on the Gulf of Spezia, near the historic city of Genoa, on December 8, 1850, and at the very early age of ten went to sea on the steamboat "Tuscano," and for twenty-five years he followed a sailor's life. Most of this time he served on large Italian vessels, and he not only has sailed the "seven seas" but he has coursed around Cape Horn three times, and has seen much of many countries, particularly in South America. While ashore in Peru, where he was employed by one of the best clubs for nine years, he competed in water-athletics, being a champion oarsman; and he is rather proud of the record of never having lost in such a contest.

Aboard the good ship "Garibaldi," on which he had visited practically every port on the Pacific Coast in North and South America, David Faccini arrived in San Francisco in 1881 from Peru, then he went North to the salmon fisheries on the Columbia River, near Astoria, where he remained for two years. Then he returned to California, coming down to Stockton in 1883 on the river boat Paris City, and that season put in with service on the freight boats in the Delta. For twelve years he worked in the Stockton Paper Mill as a fireman and then for eleven years for the Bowers Rubber Company in San Francisco.

In 1892 he bought a tract of land near Stockton, which he developed into a garden ranch; for the past fifteen years he has been a faithful and trusted employee of the municipality of Stockton in the department of streets and highways, and now lives in the quiet and comfort of his family circle, entertaining his friends with remarkable ability in the narration of his many and varied adventures while traveling over the globe before he reached California, but nowhere, at any time, did he find any place more attractive to him than Stockton, in which city, in 1888, he was married to Miss Clarinda Largomazino, a native of Calaveras County, where she was born in 1866. Her father was a '49er, and he came direct from Italy to the Golden State via Nicaragua.

Four children have blessed this fortunate union of Mr. and Mrs. Faccini. Frank is the eldest; Angelina married Don Hopper and died leaving one son, Don; Josephine married Fred Fritz and has two girls—Dorothy and Evelyn; David, Jr., first saw the light on October 8, 1895; he served in the late World War, responding patriotically to the call of his native country on February 26, 1917, enlisting as an aviator at Kelly Field and went overseas in the 32nd Aero Squadron; and during spirited action, when exposed to the deadliest fire, he received three wounds and has still a piece of shrapnel in his leg. He is a member of the Army and Navy Union, Hiram W. Johnson Garrison No. 33, and of Karl Ross Post No. 16, American Legion. By a former marriage Mr. Faccini has one daughter, Mrs. Emily Benz.

Mr. Faccini early joined the volunteer fire department, becoming a member of Weber Engine Company and is now a member of the Exempts; he then joined the Bersaglieri, an Italian society; then became a member of Concordia Grove No. 98, U. A. O. D., and also holds membership in the Beneficencia Puccini.



David Faccini

IRA CLARK BARRON.—From young manhood Ira Clark Barron was a resident of the Golden State, having arrived in California in 1863; and after locating near Lodi he was continuously identified with agricultural interests. Early in life he learned the value of industry and enterprise as the initial steps toward success, and he made these qualities his salient characteristics throughout a business career in which he worked steadily upward. He was born at Marengo, Ill., December 23, 1838, a son of Francis and Emily (Perry) Barron, natives of Canada and Vermont, respectively. Grandfather Barron was a commissioned officer of the English army, and during the Revolutionary War was sent to America in charge of English troops. Arriving on American soil, he became convinced that the Americans were fighting for a just cause; and recognizing the privations and sacrifices the American people were making for their liberty, he resolved that he would take no part in such a struggle. He went home to England, resigned his commission, married, and with his wife moved to Canada, where they reared their family. Grandfather Perry was a cousin of Commodore Perry, and was a native of Vermont. Francis Barron married Miss Emily Perry in New York State and engaged in farming there for a while, and then moved to Marengo, Ill. They were the parents of six children: Emily Minerva, Mrs. Dinsmore, deceased; Garret Albert, deceased; Ira Clark, deceased; Francis Edwin, a veteran of the Civil War, now deceased; George Decker, deceased; Harriet Julia, the only one living, who resides at Huntington Park, Cal.

Ira Clark Barron received his education in the grammar school in Marengo and early in youth learned practical lessons in agriculture. In 1863 he came via Panama to California and worked for wages on a ranch at Elk Grove, Cal., for one season, and then came to San Joaquin County. Here he worked on the Tredway ranch for a short time; then, in 1864, in partnership with his brother, he rented a half section of land on the Lower Sacramento road near Lodi, which they farmed to grain for three years. Afterwards they rented a quarter-section of land on the corner of Cherokee and Kettleman Lane roads, where they also raised grain. He then purchased a half-section of government land southeast of Lockeford, which he farmed until 1871. He sold out and moved to Ventura County near the present site of Oxnard, farmed for one year, and then moved to near Nordoff, Cal., where he farmed until 1881.

On October 26, 1870, Mr. Barron was married on the Freeman Mills ranch, west of Lodi, to Mrs. Mary L. (Mills) Peters, a native of Peru, Ill., daughter of Freeman and Minerva Mills. Mary Mills was a young girl of thirteen when her parents moved to California and settled in San Joaquin County. She first married James V. Peters, a native of Michigan, who came to California in 1858 and mined for a time, and then came to San Joaquin County and purchased a quarter-section of land on the Davis road in the Woodbridge section. Mr. and Mrs. Peters had two children: Mrs. Fronia May Dinsmore, a widow residing at Inglewood, and James Edward Peters, of Pomona, Cal. Mr. Peters died in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Barron had four children: Harriet Louise, widow of F. L. Coe of Los Angeles, Cal., who has one son, F. Llewellyn; Lillian Irene, Mrs. J. W. Dinsmore, who resides at Moorpark, Cal., and has one son, Glen; Flora M., Mrs. J. G. Blazer, who lives on the home place near Lodi; and Ira M., who married Miss Mable Williams, and resides on part of the home place, the father of two children, Elizabeth and Mary Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Barron had two grandchildren, who served during the late war. James Elwin Peters entered the army serving overseas for two years with the 42nd Division. Llewellyn Coe trained at Arcadia and Camp Kearney, and then went to France, where he became a motorcycle dispatch rider. He suffered severe injuries when thrown into a deep shell hole. Mr. Barron usually gave his support to the Republican candidates, but weighed well the qualifications of the candidate before casting his vote. From the age of ninteen he was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. A public-spirited citizen, he favored every movement calculated to improve his locality and advance the interests of the state. In 1881 Mr. Barron removed to Los Angeles County, purchased ten acres a mile and a half west of the University of Southern California, and there resided for twenty-five years, nearly seven of which he was employed by the city of Los Angeles. In November, 1907, he moved back to Lodi, and later bought eleven acres on the corner of Stockton and Vine streets, which is irrigated with a four-inch pump, driven by a ten horsepower motor. Upon locating in the vicinity, Mr. and Mrs. Barron settled on twenty-five acres on Sargent road, about a mile west of Lodi, which was an inheritance of Mrs. Barron from her mother's estate, and which she had set out to a vineyard prior to settling on the place. In 1921, Mr. Barron erected a modern bungalow on the ranch. Mrs. Barron died on February 16, 1923, and Mr. Barron passed away the 18th of that same month, and both were buried on February 20. On October 26, 1920, this pioneer couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home.

F. JOSEPH DIETRICH.—One of the leading real estate and insurance men of San Joaquin County is F. Joseph Dietrich, member of the firm of Dietrich & Leistner, located at No. 26 South San Joaquin street, Stockton. Mr. Dietrich is a native son of Stockton, born on November 7, 1875, a son of Theodore C. and Marguerita (Majer) Dietrich, the former born in Germany and the latter in France, but both now deceased.

Joe Dietrich, as he is known to his friends, was reared in Stockton and was graduated from the high school in 1893; he then spent one year at the Hopkins Art Institute in San Francisco, and soon after returned to Stockton. In 1895, Mr. Dietrich entered the county clerk's office as a deputy under Otto Grunsky; and during the six years he remained there he studied law, but did not take the examination to enter practice. When the newly organized Chamber of Commerce began to function, Mr. Dietrich was solicited to act as assistant secretary in 1902, and he served until January 1, 1903, when he formed a partnership with Otto Grunsky and embarked in the real estate business, with offices occupying all of a small building on North San Joaquin street, and began to build up a business under the name of Grunsky & Dietrich. There was also a firm doing a general real estate business under the name of Grunsky & Leistner; and when Otto Grunsky retired from the firm of Grunsky & Dietrich, the latter firm was merged under the name of Grunsky, Dietrich & Leistner, continuing thus until the death of the senior member, E. M. Grunsky, when Dietrich & Leistner bought his interest. They have since continued in business and

have grown to be among the leaders in their field in the county, specializing in subdivisions, a feature in which they are the pioneers. The firm also is interested in the development of country properties, particularly in the growing of English walnuts.

Mr. Dietrich was married on October 6, 1902, to Miss Henrietta Mann, the daughter of Stephen Mann, pioneer of this county. Of this union four children have been born: F. Joseph, Jr.; Stephen M.; Marguerita; and Henrietta. Mr. Dietrich is past president of Stockton Parlor, No. 7, N. S. G. W., and is a member of Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, and of the Yosemite Club, Chamber of Commerce, and Merchants & Manufacturers Association. For nearly twenty years he has been a member of the board of managers of the Stockton State Hospital, having been appointed by Governor Pardee and having served under the various governors ever since. He is keenly interested in the upbuilding of his county and is liberal with time and means in the support of all progressive measures.

JOHN HUTCHINS.—Not many among the highly honored pioneers of San Joaquin County could boast a more enviable record, or a more interesting history than John Hutchins, who breathed his last nearly one-quarter of a century ago, and went to his long rest secure in the annals of the town as one of its honored founders. He was born in Canada, and in 1853 for six months braved the danger of a trip across the great plains to California, and upon his arrival here set out for the mines in Placer County. With four associates, he bought the site of the present town of Lodi, and these five men in association founded the place. He also induced the Southern Pacific Railroad to build its line through the town, and then he laid out the town and sold lots. He himself bought seventy-seven acres running west from Sacramento Street up Lodi Avenue; and he also bought, for $11,500, 190 acres extending west for half a mile, and then north, between Lodi Avenue and Pine Street. He cleared the land of scrub and live-oak, and cutting up the wood of the trees, hauled it to Stockton for sale. As a farmer, he raised grain for many years; and later he planted one of the first commercial vineyards in the district. He also planted almonds and fruit. After a while John Hutchins found that he had more land than could be held by law, and so he disposed of a part of it, trading it off for a span of horses and a wagon.

At Stockton, Mr. Hutchins was married to Miss Anna Nevin, a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who had crossed the plains ten years later than he, and had then been able to make the journey in three months. Five children were born to them: Nellie M.; John, of Ripon; Edward; Mary, now Mrs. Jahant, and Catherine, now Mrs. Larson, of Lodi.

Edward Hutchins was born on his father's ranch, a part of which is now within the city limits of Lodi, on October 30, 1872. He attended the Lodi public schools, Woodbridge College, and St. Mary's College, at Oakland. As a young man, he worked on his father's ranch; and later he was in charge of the home farm. He has since divided a part of the property, some seventy-five acres, now within the city limits, and he has laid out the Hutchins Oak Street Addition, and Hutchins High School Addition, with such building restrictions as will insure the establishment and maintenance of a very select residential district, it being the largest and most important real estate project of its kind ever undertaken in the city of Lodi. A part of the home ranch is still in possession of the family, and there they have a vineyard of 110 acres.

At San Francisco in 1894, Edward Hutchins was married to Miss Ada L. Corbin, an attractive lady from West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins neglected no opportunity to further the interests of their community.

FRANCIS MARION BARNETT.—Popular among the most interesting pioneers now enjoying a retired life in California is Francis M. Barnett, of 914 West Poplar Street, Stockton, who was born near Camden, Benton County, Tenn. on May 31, 1840, the son of Bird B. and Martha (Walker) Barnett, the former a native of Tennessee, while the latter was a native of South Carolina. They were of the good old-fashioned type of Americans, being good citizens; good neighbors and good friends; having rested from their earthly labor they have left behind the man enviable record. They were the parents of eight children, six boys and two girls, of whom only two are living, Francis M., the subject of this sketch and F. Joseph, of Fresno. In July, 1849, Bird B. Barnett started across the great plains with an ox team, bringing with him his family, setting out from the Missouri River; he was frequently forced to stop for some time along the route, and so the trip was long and tedious, and they were obliged to winter in Salt Lake City. The next spring they started for California and on Independence Day of 1850 Mr. Barnett led his famiy into California, coming over the Carson Valley route to Placerville, then called Hangtown. Mr. Barnett opened a hotel nine miles from Coloma, and also used his oxen to haul supplies to the mines.

In the fall of 1851, Mr. Barnett removed to San Joaquin County, where he bought a place on the Calaveras River, and raised hay, which was taken to the mines to feed the stock, during 1851-52-53. During this time he built a residence and barns on the Copperopolis Road, three miles east of Stockton, now the old Marsh place, and lived there until 1855. From the Calaveras ranch they were routed out by Captain Weber, who had the Spanish grant, although Mr. Barnett had paid the former owner; he then moved to Mariposa County. From the latter year, however, he engaged in the stock business and raised cattle and sheep, continuing in that field after he had located in Mariposa County, where he also had a first-class dairy. He drove cattle up and down the valley, and over the mountains to Nevada, and became a large landowner and prominent cattleman of early days, holding title at one time to some 3000 acres of land in Fresno County.

Francis M. Barnett attended the Stockton public schools, and was associated with his father many years in the Valley. When twenty years of age, he became a cowboy and rode the range, making trips over the mountains, driving cattle to Nevada, sometimes crossing the desert eighty miles on a stretch, without water for the stock. He had many interesting experiences, including trouble with the Indians and outlaws.

In 1874, he started in business on his own account, buying a stock ranch of 4000 acres near Oakdale, in Stanislaus County, in the vicinity of Cooperstown. There he engaged in sheep-raising, and later took



F M Barnett

up the cattle industry. He still owns the ranch, which, however, he rents out for service to others, and to which he fondly reverts in memory, in the days of his comfortable retirement. He likes to look back, also, to the time when he attended the first public school, in Stockton, in 1851-52, and he has many other interesting recollections of pioneer days. In 1866 his father built a residence on Union and Channel streets and there the parents made their home for the remainer of their lives..

Mr. Barnett was married at Knights Ferry, May 10, 1881, to Miss Ada F. Parker, a native of Knights Ferry, the daughter of Dominicus Parker, a native of Maine who crossed the uncharted plains as early as the year '49, and thus became one of the Argonauts. He teamed to the mines, and later located in Knights Ferry, where he followed his trade of blacksmith. He died in 1882, survived by his devoted wife, who was Frances Babb before she was married and was also from Maine. They had five children, and two are now living, Ada, Mrs. F. M. Barnett and Mrs. Mary E. Allard, of Stockton. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnett, and three sons are now living. Hal A. is the junior member of the well-known real estate firm, Hodgkins & Barnett, of Stockton; Sidney B. is secretary of the Stockton Hardware & Implement Company, and Donald C. is purchasing agent of the Harris Manufacturing Company of Stockton. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have spent their summers at Pacific Grove, where they own a comfortable home. Mr. Barnett has been a member of the Odd Fellows for many years.

JOHN CHATTEN THOMPSON.—Very early in the colonization of America the Thompson family became established among the pioneers of the New World, the first of the name making settlement upon Virginia soil, where he gained notable prosperity. John Thompson, a native of the Old Dominion, grew to manhood on a stock farm, and at an early age acquired a thorough knowledge of the raising of stock. He was given a good education in private schools, and while living in the old home neighborhood he married Mary Adams Williams, a native of Virginia, where for some years they continued to make their home. They were the parents of four children, all of whom were born in Tazewell County, Va. John C., the subject of this reveiw, was the second son. Another son, Hon. Rees B., formerly a member of the legislature of California, died on July 3, 1908. A daughter, Mrs. Eliza Thompson Yerby, died in Los Angeles, and another daughter, Mrs. Sarah L. Thompson Wheeler, made her home at Milton, Calaveras County, Cal., but died in Oakland. Eventually they followed the tide that drifted over the mountains into Kentucky and Missouri, and for six years lived in northwestern Missouri. The discovery of gold called attention to the unknown riches of the Pacific Coast, and John Thompson determined to try his fortune in that country. Having made the necessary preparations and disposed of his possessions in Missouri, during 1852, he and his family crossed the plains and after a fatiguing and eventful journey, during which his wife died in the Big Meadows of the Humboldt Basin, now Nevada, he arrived at his destination.

Seeking a suitable location, John Thompson came to San Joaquin County and selected land near New Hope, where he acquired the title to 500 acres; and here he engaged in raising small grain, and also cattle and horses. After two years he returned to Missouri and married Mrs. Jane Hardesty. He crossed the plains a second time to his California home, bringing again a large drove of cattle. Being a man of tireless energy and wise foresight, he prospered in his undertakings and became one of the leading citizens of his county, where he rendered efficient service as a supervisor and in other ways identified himself with public affairs. Reared a Democrat, and always stanch in his allegiance to that party, he nevertheless favored the Union cause at the time of the Civil War and in 1861, upon being elected to the state legislature, entered the office with the understanding that his support would be given to the Union. During his service he never faltered in his allegiance to the Union, and as a member of various important committees he proved helpful to the welfare of the state and nation. He later was a Douglas Democrat, a believer in states rights, and when the Southern states seceded his sympathies were with them. In no matter, public or private, was his integrity ever questioned. His force of character left its impress upon the early history of the county, where he continued to reside many years. The latter part of his life he spent with his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Yerby, where he died in October, 1886, at the age of eighty-four.

John C. was born in Tazewell County, Va., in January, 1835, and in childhood gained a practical knowledge of the frontier through residence in Missouri, during the pioneer days of that state. It was his good fortune to be the son of an advocate of liberal education, a man who devoted himself to giving his children the best advantages possible to the period. Hence, it was his privilege to receive instruction from a private tutor and later he was a student in Grand River College, Grundy County, Mo. He left school to come to California in 1852, and thereafter devoted his time to work on the home ranch, where he soon gained a thorough knowledge of all kinds of stock. After attaining his majority he began to buy and sell horses and cattle, and prepared cattle for the home markets. In 1861, he formed a partnership with James. P. Folger, under the firm name of Thompson & Folger, which partnership was successfully continued until the death of Mr. Folger in 1885, after which the business was incorporated under the name of Thompson & Folger Company. From time to time the company made investments in land, until eventually it acquired holdings of about 3,000 acres, where stock of fine breeds were to be found, and good improvements in the way of buildings were made, with the various accessories which tend to the success of the rancher or lighten his labors. In addition to his stock interests he developed vineyards.

The marriage of Mr. Thompson took place at Ione, in 1863, and united him with Miss Caroline Rutledge, whose parents, John and Nancy (Fulton) Rutledge, migrated from Virginia to California at an early day and settled in San Joaquin County. They were the parents of four children: Edward R., deceased, at one time city attorney of Stockton, and a well-known member of the San Joaquin County bar; Mrs. Richard C. Minor, of Stockton; John H., president of the Stockton Iron Works, and manager of the Thompson & Folger Co., and the John C. Thompson Estate; and Mrs. Edward F. Haas, of San Francisco. Fraternally, Mr. Thompson was a Master Mason, identified with the Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, and was also a member of the Stockton Elks, No. 218. He was one of the founders and a trustee of the Woodbridge Col-

lege. A number of industries received the benefit of his cooperation and counsel in addition to the ranches with which his name was closely associated; he acted as a member of the state board of managers of the state hospital, held the office of director in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Stockton, and was vice-president and one of the founders of the Bank of Lodi, (now the Lodi National Bank); these various positions indicating his high standing as a man of ability and as a progressive citizen. He passed away on February 20, 1911.

MRS. MARGARET FORD.—An energetic, experienced and highly progressive American woman who has demonstrated her ability as a successful California agriculturist, is Mrs. Margaret Ford, whose maiden name was Margaret Ferguson. She was born on Fairchild Lane, about eight miles out of Stockton, on May 4, 1858, the daughter of William Ferguson, who had married Miss Mary Ray. Her father was a native of Ireland, and came from County Armagh in the province of Ulster, and her mother was a native of New York. They were married at Little Falls, N. Y., and came in the pioneer days, in 1854, to California, settling in San Joaquin County, on Fairchild Lane. Mr. Ferguson was a farmer, who for years leased ranches, but toward the latter part of his life bought a farm of ninety-nine acres on Fairchild Lane, which he continued to cultivate until his death. He passed away at the age of seventy-six, in 1904; and Mrs. Ferguson breathed her last in 1908, at the age of eighty-three. They had five children. Mary, the eldest, married H. A. Miller, a highly esteemed citizen of Clements; Margaret is the subject of our interesting story; James, whose life was valued by those who knew him, is deceased; Isabel has become Mrs. Wm. Hines, of Stockton; and Laura is Mrs. W. J. Herson, of the same city.

Margaret Ferguson attended the Greenwood school. On the 31st of May, 1874, she was married at Lockeford, in the old red-brick church, to Charles Ford, born in Ireland, but who came to the United States with his parents at the age of eight. The Fergusons and the Fords started for California about the same time, but Charles Ford's father died before he reached the Golden State. Mrs. Ford, Charles' mother, owned a fine ranch of 182½ acres on Fairchild Lane; and when our subject married, she and her husband moved onto the place. At the death of his mother, Charles Ford inherited the ranch, and on Mr. Ford's lamented demise, in 1905, she took charge, and now owns the entire acreage intact. The death of Mrs. Ford, Sr., occurred only six weeks previous to that of Charles Ford; hence the transfers of the estate were made in rapid succession. Mrs. Ford is a Republican, and exerts her best influence in the use of the franchise and in endorsing approved political movements, to favor such legislation as will assure the best interests of the community and state.

Five children and seven grandchildren have added to Mrs. Ford's earthly joys. Clara is Mrs. G. W. Gordon, and resides on the Jack Tone road. Mamie has become Mrs. Charles Farthing of Stockton. Thomas and William are at home, and make themselves invaluable there. Nettie is Mrs. James Atkins of Linden. Mrs. Gordon is the mother of four children—Blanche, Arthur, George and Robert, and Mrs. Farthing has one child, Charles Llewellyn. Mrs. Atkins had two daughters: Margaret Alice, now deceased, and Irma May.

THOMAS ROBERT BROWNE.—No man is better known to the implement trade of the West than Thomas Robert Browne, who has had broad experience in this line of business and represents the Cushman Motor Works of Lincoln, Nebr., in the states of California, Nevada and Arizona, maintaining his headquarters at Stockton, Cal. The Golden State claims him as one of its native sons, for his birth occurred at San Francisco, August 24, 1863. His father, Robert T. Browne, was one of the early pioneers of that city, to which he came in 1858 by way of Cape Horn, and the son was born in a house on the present site of the California market, in the heart of the business district.

In the public schools of San Francisco, Thomas R. Browne acquired his education and as a boy he entered the employ of the Baker & Hamilton Company of San Francisco, with whom he gained his first knowledge of the hardware and implement business. In the early days the farm implements were shipped to the firm in cases, being sent via Cape Horn, and after reaching their destination they were taken out and reassembled. This task was assigned to Mr. Browne, who thus became thoroughly familiar with the mechanism of mowing and threshing machines and in fact all kinds of farm implements, and this knowledge led to his being placed in charge of the implement and machinery department. For twenty-eight years he remained in the service of that house, being one of their most trusted and valued employes, and in August, 1907, he resigned his place and accepted the position of sales manager for the H. C. Shaw Company of Stockton and came hither. In 1912 he resigned and opened an office in Stockton as manufacturers' agent for various lines of farm machinery, in which connection he has been very successful. He acts as agent for the Cushman Motor Works of Lincoln, Nebr., and has established agencies at various points throughout California, Nevada and Arizona. He caters exclusively to the wholesale trade and handles the famous Cushman gas engine, making shipments to Alaska, Siam, India, the Hawaiian Islands and South America. One of its principal uses is in the grain and rice fields as an auxiliary engine on the self-binders and in the towns of Colusa, Willows and Biggs and other districts in Butte, Glenn and Colusa Counties more engines for binders have been sold than in any other equal area in the United States. The engine is well adapted for use in conjunction with hoists for mining and dredging purposes and in irrigated sections for pumping outfits. Through the untiring efforts of Mr. Browne the farmers in the Delta district were finally induced to use the elevating potato digger equipped with the Cushman auxiliary engine, for which there is now a large demand. He is also agent for a sprayer for trees and vines and likewise handles the Toro motor cultivator and mower. While connected with the firm of Baker & Hamilton he spent several years in their spare parts department and is considered the best informed man west of Chicago in that line.

In 1889, in San Francisco, occurred the marriage of Mr. Browne when he was united with Miss Mary E. Harrington, a native daughter, born in San Francisco, where she was reared and educated, a cultured woman who has been a splendid helpmate. Her parents were pioneers of San Francisco, having emigrated hither in the early days. Mr. and Mrs.



Thomas R. Browne.

Browne's union has been blessed by the birth of four children: Roberta; Thomas R., Jr., is with the Southern Pacific Railroad; Leo L. is assisting his father in business; Berenice is Mrs. C. Edward Tyner of Stockton. Mr. Browne was a member of California National Guard for three years, serving as first lieutenant of Company E, First Regiment.

Mr. Browne is a communicant of the Catholic Church and he is also connected with the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, and the Kiwanis Club, in which he is a director and is a member and director of the California Tractor and Implement Club. Through his membership in the Stockton Chamber of Commerce he does all in his power to promote the welfare and prosperity of this city and he is in all respects a public-spirited citizen.

JAMES PATRICK NOLAN.—An enterprising, progressive and highly successful vineyardist to whom much credit is due for his contribution to the advancement of husbandry in California, is James Patrick Nolan, living two miles to the northwest of Acampo, and widely and favorably known throughout San Joaquin County. He was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, on January 19, 1871, the son of Edward and Anna (Murray) Nolan, the former a shoemaker by trade, who had to work so hard for a living that our subject was denied the opportunity to attend school in Ireland. In 1885, however, he came out to the United States, for a larger schooling in the New World, and ever since he has made his own way. He migrated west to California, and came early to the vicinity of Acampo, where he has continued to make his home within a short distance from where he first worked. His father never came to America. His grandfather and grandmother were Michael and Bridget (Russell) Nolan; and there were two uncles and aunts, brothers and sisters of his father, who came out to the United States. One of these, James G. Nolan, reached California in 1858, and died near Acampo on October 28, 1903. Michael came to the United States and was last heard from in Pennsylvania. Mary married and became Mrs. Coleman, and she died at Santa Rosa about sixteen years ago. Annie also married, and as Mrs. Crowley lived at Terre Haute, Ind. An uncle, James G. Nolan, came to America and pushed on as far west as St. Louis. There he took charge of a band of cattle, to be driven to Fort Leavenworth, Kans. After that he drove four mules to Salt Lake City. In 1858 he came overland to California and settled at Cucamonga, in San Bernardino County, and there he built the first house occupied by a white man. After working only two months on this house, he started north with John Dunn as a co-partner and fellow-traveler. They reached French Camp, and there dissolved partnership; and when they divided their capital, each took a half of twenty-five dollars. Uncle James then came to Stockton and accepted a job at $25 per month tendered him by John Welch, and this job he kept for two years. In 1862 he purchased 160 acres about two miles northwest of Acampo, and this came to be known as the old Nolan Home Ranch. On November 2, 1862, James G. Nolan married Miss Kate Burns, who had come to America from Ireland in 1854, and had settled for a while in New York, finally reaching California on October 9, 1861. Mr. Nolan was a Democrat, but he cast his first vote, in 1864, for the illustrious Republican, A. Lincoln.

When James P. Nolan came to Acampo, he worked for three years for his uncle, in order to get a good start in farming, and then he rented a grain ranch of 500 acres two miles from his uncle's, where he followed agricultural pursuits for five years. He next bought forty acres of the old Nolan ranch, for which he was required to pay only seventy dollars an acre, and later he added another ten acres. Three years ago, Mr. Nolan refused $13,000 for the ranch. The entire ranch was open land when Mr. Nolan bought it, and since then he has set out all the vineyard and done all the improving himself; and he has just completed an attractive ranch-house at a cost of $9,000. The ranch now consists of fifty acres of bearing vineyard, twenty-eight acres in bearing Tokays and eight acres in two-year-old Tokays, five acres in Cornichons, and one and one-half acres in Zinfandel grapes. The balance will soon be developed to vineyard.

At Lodi, on September 16, 1894, Mr. Nolan was married to Mary Rebecca Phillipi, a native of Pennsylvania and the daughter of Isaac and Tilly Phillipi. Her father was a millwright, carpenter and farmer, and came to California when she was two years old. He settled in 1873 in Sacramento County, where he cultivated several hundred acres planted to grain. He then removed to Shasta County and farmed for a couple of years, and so it happened that Mrs. Nolan went to the Shasta County schools. The family then made a trip to Oregon and Washington, and returned later to San Joaquin County. Locating at Lodi, he lived there for about five years, associated with Mr. Van Gelder in the nursery business. In 1892, Mr. Phillipi moved to Acampo, and here Mrs. Nolan lived until her marriage. He attained his sixty-second year, survived by his devoted wife, who was seventy-one years old when she died Mr. Nolan's father, on the other hand, died in Ireland, and he was also sixty-two years old; and his mother also passed away in Ireland, leaving a family of six children, among whom Mr. Nolan was the fourth in the order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Phillipi had twelve children, and of these only three are now living: Mrs. Nolan; Bessie, who has become Mrs. C. W. Thompson of Acampo; and Carrie, who became the wife of Harry Engels of Lockeford. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nolan. Anna M. died in 1916. Maurice I. Nolan entered the United States service during the World War, on August 28, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis, where he was placed in Company L, 75th Infantry, 13th Division, and was made a corporal, and on February 1, 1919, he was honorably discharged from the Presidio at San Francisco, when he returned home and resumed the avocations of peace. James G. was married January 28, 1922, to Miss Nancy M. Baker, a graduate nurse from St. Joseph's Hospital, at Stockton. Carolyn is a graduate nurse from St. Joseph's Hospital at Stockton, and was married, February 4, 1923, to Mr. George L. Chapdelaine, a vineyardist at Lodi and Woodbridge. Frances lives at home. Mr. Nolan is a Democrat. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and is affiliated with the Lodi Lodge.

EDWIN S. VAN PELT.—A pioneer citizen of Stockton with many interesting memories of its earlier years, Edwin S. Van Pelt for thirty years conducted the thriving business of the River Express Company of Stockton, and his activities were closely linked with the days of Stockton's development from a small town to a prosperous, modern city. A native son, proud of his birth in the Golden State, Mr. Van Pelt was born at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, on July 2, 1858, his parents being John W. and Sarah Jane (Kilton) Van Pelt, both of good old Eastern stock, the father a native of Long Island, N. Y., and the mother of Grafton, N. H. The former who was of Holland Dutch descent, descended from the early Knickerbocker families of New York, came to California in the early days of the mining excitement, and passed away when Edwin S. was a small child; the mother was married again to E. B. Cogswell, and they removed to a ranch at Bellota, San Joaquin County, where Mr. Cogswell died; after which the mother resided with her only child, Edwin S., until her death.

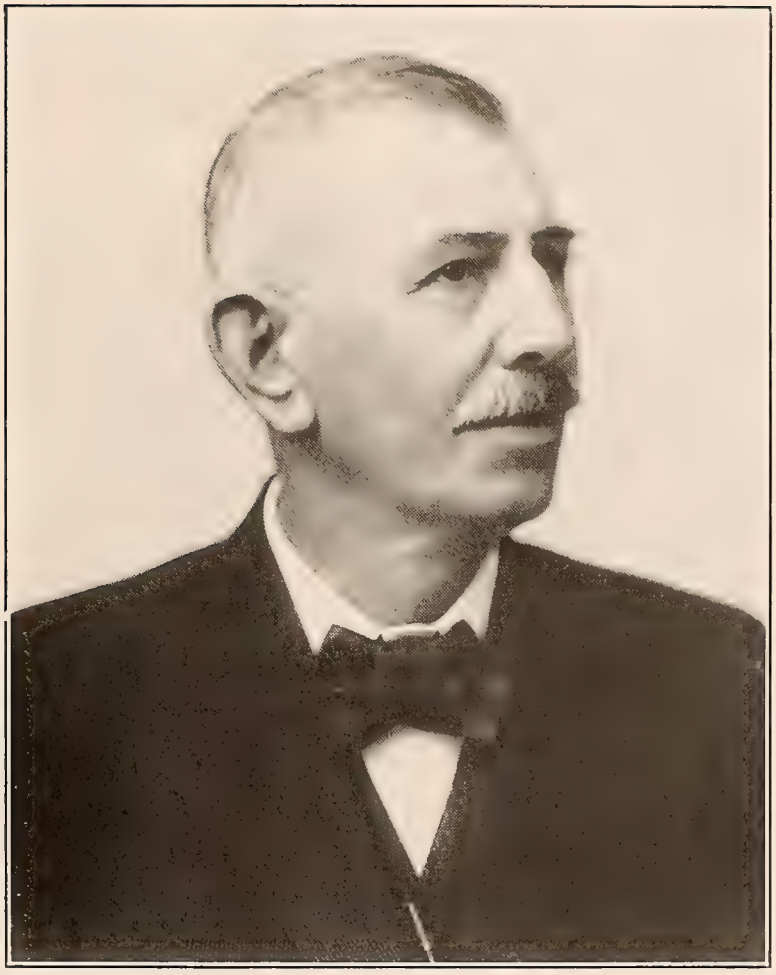
Mr. Van Pelt spent his boyhood days on this ranch, attending the neighborhood school, completing his education with a course at the Stockton Business College, and going back to the home ranch for a time. In 1886 he bought out the business of the River Express Company in Stockton, at that time only a small affair, one wagon being used to deliver freight in Stockton. Austin H. Kilton was his partner in those early days, but he later sold his interest to Mr. Van Pelt, who incorporated the business as the River Express Company, Inc. Mr. Van Pelt soon began the expansion of this pioneer business, handling freight on the steamers running from San Francisco to Stockton, up the Sacramento River to Sacramento, also to Napa and Vallejo. For some time he conducted an express line across the Bay to Berkeley and Alameda, taking freight at a very low rate, and in the early days did nearly all the express business between San Francisco and Stockton, and was the means of making the Wells Fargo Express Company reduce their rates, but even then the River Express Company held the business. This company was the pioneer in shipping furniture from Stockton to San Francisco without unloading, their wagons filled with household goods being driven onto the boat at Stockton and hauled to their destination in San Francisco. In Stockton five wagons were used in hauling and draying in connection with the express business, besides the equipment kept in the other cities. For this purpose they had offices in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Napa, Vallejo, Sacramento, Benicia and Antioch. They first began shipping parcels but the business grew rapidly and became so popular they enlarged it so they handled everything and made deliveries in all the cities. The people appreciated Mr. Van Pelt's service so his company had most of the express business at the points named. In this connection the Wells Fargo Company's contention was that the River Express Company could not pay losses but Mr. Van Pelt's company always paid the claims and when the steamer J. D. Peters was sunk in a collision in San Francisco Bay, November 2, 1898, although the California Navigation Company, owner of the steamer, was exempt by law, Mr. Van Pelt decided he wanted to pay the loss from the standpoint of equity and fairness and paid all the claims of his company, forty-five in number, amounting to about $2,600. For thirty years Mr. Van Pelt conducted the affairs of this company, building up a large, lucrative and successful business, and in April, 1916, he disposed of it, having accumulated a competency in the years of his activity in its affairs. For many years he was a stockholder in the Union Safe Deposit Bank and the Morris Plan Bank.

On the organization of the Security Building and Loan Association October 25, 1912, Mr. Van Pelt accepted the presidency, being well qualified for the position, and under his guidance it had a very rapid growth, conducted as it was along broad and liberal lines. However, wishing to retire from business, he resigned the presidency January 4, 1922.

Mr. Van Pelt is recognized as one of the best posted men in building loan matters in the state. He served as a director on the board of one of the other local building loan associations of Stockton for eighteen years and represented them several times as a delegate to the conventions of the California Building Loan League, a state organization. At the league's annual meeting held in Los Angeles in May, 1910, Mr. Van Pelt was elected president of the state organization. At that meeting he was honored by the league when Stockton was selected as the 1911 meeting place. While president of the state organization he succeeded in reorganizing it and was instrumental in creating more interest in league affairs by the associations throughout the state. In 1916 he was selected as the state league's representative to the annual convention of the United States League of Building Loan Associations held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and attended the convention. Mr. Van Pelt has always taken an active interest in building loan association matters and always attends the annual meetings of the state organization. By reason of the fact that he is a past president, he has a voice on the floor in all annual meetings of the state league.

In 1911 Mr. Van Pelt built the Van apartments on North American Street, a modern two-story apartment house, up-to-date in every particular and always filled. He also purchased the residence next to his apartment house and remodeled it into four modern apartments and this fine properties are bringing him a splendid income. He has also recently purchased a twenty-acre orchard near Oakdale which is in charge of his son, Percy E. Van Pelt.

Mr. Van Pelt's first marriage occurred in Stockton uniting him with Miss Minnie May Davenport, born at Linden, whose parents were pioneers of that section. She passed away leaving two children: Percy E., who served nineteen months in the U. S. Navy during the World War is now in charge of the Oakdale orchard, and Arthur C., of Colfax. His second marriage at San Jose united him with Mrs. Eunice (Stilson) Taylor, who was born at Corvallis, Ore., a daughter of Frelinghuysen Stilson, born in Delaware County, N. Y., an early settler of Corvallis. A college man, he was a prominent educator in Oregon and was superintendent of schools of Benton County and one of the founders of the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis, where he spent his last days. Mrs. Van Pelt's mother was Jessie Marian Thompson, a native of Yamhill County, Ore., a daughter of Arthur Henry Thompson, a native of New York, who crossed the plains in 1847 over the old Oregon Trail. He settled at Astoria when there were only three families in that place and served as justice of the



EDWIN S. VAN PELT

peace. He soon made his way to California, lured by the gold mines and was killed on Sutter Creek by the Indians. Mrs. Stilson also died in Oregon. Mrs. Van Pelt, the eldest of their five children, received her education in the public schools and at St. Helen's Hall, Portland. In Yakima, Wash., she was married to James G. Taylor, who was a prominent railroad man and became master mechanic of the Western Pacific Railroad at Stockton, a position he held until his death. Two children resulted from this union: Mrs. Grace Roles and Roy James.

Mr. Van Pelt is very prominent in fraternal life and is past grand of Stockton Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., and for ten years served as treasurer of Charter Oak Lodge, K. of P., and is also past chancellor. He has seen many changes in this locality and well recalls in the early days of Stockton when he drove his team along Main Street in the winter time and the mud would be splashed all over the sidewalks, a decidedly different picture than Stockton of today, with its miles of well-kept streets and beautiful homes.

JOSIAH McKINDLEY.—A decidedly representative man in the Acampo district, one who has faith in the future of this region, and of whose life work the district is proud, is Josiah McKindley, a native of Dent County, Mo., where he was born on August 1, 1852, the son of Alexander and Sarah (Shealor) McKindley. His father came to California in 1853, crossing the great plains in a prairie schooner drawn by an ox-team; he was a farmer and provided a comfortable farm-home for his family of five children. He died here in 1861; but his devoted wife lived to see her seventy-fifth year. When Mr. McKindley reached El Dorado County, he went at once into the mines, where he was moderately successful. Then he moved to the vicinity of Volcano, in Amador County, and after being there a short time, removed to the vicinity of Healdsburg in Sonoma County, where he took up government land. He was contested by an old Spanish-grant holder, however, and lost out on his title; and this dissipated the fruits of years. In 1863, Mrs. McKindley was married a second time to a Mr. Strickland, of Volcano, who was both an hydraulic and a placer miner.

Josiah McKindley attended the district school near Healdsburg, and when yet a lad, started out for himself. He worked at all kinds of hard labor to get ahead; he lumbered, logged in the forest, and worked in the mines in Amador County, mining at Sutter near Volcano. When he was twenty years old, he took up teaming by contract, and not only provisions and lumber but did a general freighting from Volcano and other points to the mines. Later, he removed to Elk Grove, Cal., and followed grain-farming; he leased land, and for fourteen years planted it to grain, and at times cultivated as many as 4,000 acres at once. Then he sold out his stock and his implements, and in 1900 bought 196 acres just southeast of Acampo station—a grain-farm in a very run-down condition when he purchased it—and he immediately started to improve it in every way. He built a fine house and barn and all the necessary outbuildings for a successful ranch, and began setting the land out as both a vineyard and an orchard. From time to time he sold off portions as he developed them, in small lots, until he had reduced the property to about 116 acres, the finest portion of the ranch, on which he had his residence. Of this land, he had forty acres in peaches, four in apricots, six in cherries, twelve in prunes, and thirty in a vineyard, while the remainder was either devoted to yards or was vacant.

In the summer of 1922 Mr. McKindley sold off 106 acres of his farm. This leaves him 10.51 acres upon which he built a beautiful country residence in 1922-1923, where he and his family are comfortably and happily domiciled.

The marriage of Josiah McKindley and Miss Emma A. Mattice took place at Volcano on March 30, 1875, the bride being a native of Illinois, who was brought to California about 1856, when she was a little child, by her parents, Simon and Agnes (Stockton) Mattice—the former a miner at Volcano; and they had seven children. Mr. and Mrs. McKindley have nine children. Flora, Mrs. J. W. Pritchard, of Acampo; Daisy is Mrs. Agnew, of Fresno; Elizabeth is Mrs. E. Adams of Acampo; Sarah, or Sadie, is Mrs. S. Smithson, of Acampo; Ernest Mahlan lives at Lodi; William A., a government agent, is also there; Hazel passed away in her fourteenth year; Rosabelle is Mrs. Holt, of Acampo; and Edith, who resides with Mr. and Mrs. McKindley, is now Mrs. Story.

Mr. McKindley was president and manager of the Acampo Fruit Growers Association; and since it was reorganized, he has been a director and a vice-president. The new organization is known as the Acampo Growers Association.

FRANK E. HOGAN AND GEORGE HOGAN.—Well known in San Joaquin County as successful ranchers of the Lodi section, Frank E. and George Hogan own and operate a 126-acre orchard and vineyard located on the corner of Hogan Lane and Cherokee Lane, two and a half miles south of Lodi. Both were born on the old Hogan ranch, settled by their father in 1875. Frank E. Hogan was born on August 11, 1879, a son of George and Elizabeth (Bennett) Hogan, the former a native of New York and the latter of Illinois. The father, George Hogan, was taken by his parents to Ohio, when he was a small child. There they remained for a number of years, going thence, to Illinois, where his father, Edward Hogan, passed away in 1876. George Hogan was reared on a farm until thirteen years old, when he started out for himself, working five years on a farm. He then started for California, in 1864, crossing the plains with a train of about forty families. The trip occupied about four months and was a very pleasant one, as they had no sickness and lost no stock. George Hogan spent about a year on the John Dodge ranch on the Calaveras River, and then purchased land on the Waterloo road. This he sold at the end of a year, and went on the upper Stockton road, where he rented land and farmed for one year. In 1875, he purchased 380 acres of land three and a half miles from Lodi and ten miles from Stockton on the Cherokee Lane road, which was devoted principally to the production of hay, grain and stock; he also set out a small vineyard for family use. His marriage occurred in Illinois in 1861 and united him with Miss Elizabeth Bennett; and they were the parents of twelve children. He was a member of the Lodi, I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 259, and also of the Lodi Grange, No. 92. George Hogan became a very prosperous farmer. He passed away on August 9, 1894, at the age of fifty-seven years; and the mother died June 2, 1899, aged fifty-nine years.

The two brothers, George and Frank E. Hogan, jointly own the home ranch which now contains 126 acres, 42 acres of which are in vineyard; the

balance is devoted to almonds, pears and plums, with sixteen acres in alfalfa and some grain land. There are two large walnut trees on the place that were set out by the father forty-six years ago and each season yield a large crop; Frank E. Hogan lives in the house built by his father many years ago.

The marriage of Frank E. Hogan occurred in Lodi on November 8, 1908, and united him with Miss Mina Williams, a native of Henry County, Mo., and the daughter of James Alvis and Anna (Godwin) Williams. She is the third in a family of five children: Clyde, of Los Banos; Mrs. Hogan; Harry, a mechanic at Lodi; Marie, residing in Lodi; and Charles, living at Los Banos. Mrs. Hogan received her education in the grammar schools of Missouri, and in 1906 came to California. Her father lived in Lodi until 1910, when he removed to Los Banos, where he resides at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan are the parents of twin girls, Eleanor Lucille and Leanor Louise. In politics he is a Republican and he is a member of the N. S. G. W.

TILLMAN B. LITTLETON.—Public spirited to an unusual degree, Tillman B. Littleton, the present commissioner of finance, revenue and public supplies of Stockton, has for many years taken an active part in civic affairs, contributing of his time and wide experience to the cause of good government. His father lost his life in the Civil War, and in 1873 the mother brought her family to California. She was a member of the historic old Cameron family of Tennessee, and was herself a native of that state. Her parents were members of one of the early parties that started across the plains in 1847, and they were both killed by the Mormons in the the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Tillman B. Littleton was born September 1, 1856, in Jackson County, Ark., and accompanied his mother to California in 1873, the family locating on a ranch on Waterloo Road. He finished his education in Stockton and attended the old Stockton Business College, where F. R. Clarke was one of his teachers. He then went to work on ranches, working for wages until he was able to go into ranching on his own account. He rented considerable land and was one of the successful wheat raisers, one year producing 6,000 sacks, which he hauled to the Sperry Flour Flour Mills, receiving one dollar a bushel for it. Later he purchased a grain ranch of 160 acres on Waterloo Road, where he made his home for some time. In 1897 he disposed of this place and since then he has made his home in Stockton, being closely identified with its affairs since that time.

At first, on coming to Stockton, Mr. Littleton bought and sold hay, and later, becoming more and more interested in civic affairs he has devoted the greater part of his time to public work. He was elected superintendent of streets and held this office for one term and then for two years served as harbor master. Next he entered the street and sewer contracting business, building miles of macadam and gravel streets in Stockton, and in one summer he built $24,000 worth of sewers for the city. Entering again into the commercial life of the city, Mr. Littleton bought out the Yolland Ice and Coal Company and for ten years conducted it with success, selling out when he was elected to his present office in 1918 for a term of four years. There were ten candidates for this office, but Mr. Littleton was elected at the primaries, receiving more votes than all the other candidates put together, a record to be justly proud of, and showing the high esteem in which he is held by his constituency through the splendid service he had rendered in other public posts.

Mr. Littleton's first marriage united him with Miss Katie Hayes, a native of Missouri, and one son, Roy J., now employed in the Central Bank at Oakland, was born to them. He is married and has two children, Frances and Gloria. Mrs. Littleton passed away in 1906 and Mr. Littleton was married a second time to Miss Kathryn Harvey, a native of California, and they have a daughter, Alice Loraine. In addition to his busy life as a public official, Mr. Littleton is prominent in lodge circles, being a member of the Elks, Foresters of America, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Truth Lodge of the Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Democrat.

LORENZ SEIFERT.—A trusted employee of the Wagner Leather Company who holds the unusual record of almost a half century's continuous service with this concern, is Lorenz Seifert, an esteemed citizen of San Joaquin County since the early days of 1870. Mr. Seifert is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born there April 1, 1851. His father, Bernhardt Seifert, was a fruit grower and a cloth manufacturer who married Barbara Krimm, Lorenz, being the second oldest of their nine children, only three of whom are living. Besides Lorenz there is Bernhardt, who lived in Germany and a sister, Mrs. Roth, who resides adjoining our subject. Reared in the farming district, where he received a good education in the local schools, the early years of his life were spent in various occupations—in the meat business, on farms and in a furnace factory, and traveling on the road for the latter.

In June, 1870, Mr. Seifert came to the United States and located at Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked in a brickyard until December before coming to California. For several years after arriving at Stockton he worked for the Pioneer Tannery, and in 1874 he entered the employ of the Wagner Leather Company. He learned all the branches of the tanning business and became skilled and proficient in the handling of leather, so that for close to half a century he has been one of the company's most capable and appreciated employees, still active in its business.

In Stockton, in December, 1877, Mr. Seifert was married to Miss Lena Fetters, born in Bavaria, and they reared a fine family of children, all upright, industrious citizens and assets to the communities where they reside. They are: Mrs. Lena Eldringham of Acampo has one child; Elizabeth, the wife of Walter Templeton of Stockton, is the mother of two children; Gussie, Mrs. Joseph Lynch of San Francisco; Dora is the wife of Henry Green, a contractor of Stockton, and they are the parents of two children: Mrs. Anna Ellis of Stockton, and one son, Christopher Seifert, is also with the Wagner Leather Company. Beloved by her family and many friends, Mrs. Seifert passed away in 1914. In the early years of his residence here Mr. Seifert was a member of the Turnverein, and he is now affiliated with the Druids. In religious circles he gives his support to the German Lutheran Church, contributing generously to its worthy causes. In 1876 he bought his lot at 1228 East Oak Street and built the comfortable residence, where he has resided ever since. He has built several other places which he has disposed of.



Lorenz Seifert

LOUIS GERLACH.—How unremitting, intelligent industry inevitably brings its own reward is well illustrated in the career of the late Louis Gerlach, pioneer cattleman of Stockton, who passed away at his home at 231 East Flora Street on June 6, 1921. He was one of Stockton's best known citizens and known throughout the West as one of the richest and most extensive operators in cattle and grazing lands in the country, his death bringing great sorrow to a large circle of friends in San Joaquin County and in Nevada, where his land holdings were very large. He was born in Prussia, Germany, April 25, 1836, and when only a young lad was apprenticed to learn the butcher's trade. Early in life he formed a determination to seek a land of greater opportunities and when seventeen years old left for America. He first settled in Philadelphia, Pa., and worked at his trade for two years; then removed to Stockton, arriving in 1855, and for five years worked in the pioneer butcher shop of Henry Hodgkin; then for six years he ran his own shop at the corner of Hunter and Weber avenues; then sold out and engaged in stock trading. He then entered into partnership with Jacob Wagner, the founder of the Wagner Meat Company, and was thus occupied for about twenty years. He retired from the retail business in 1898, selling out to his partner, and devoted himself exclusively to stockraising in Nevada. Mr. Gerlach owned thousands of acres of land in Nevada when the Western Pacific railroad was built and as the road traversed his lands their value was enhanced greatly. Previous to the coming of the railroad his cattle were driven 100 miles to Reno for shipment. With the completion of the railroad a station named Gerlach in his honor was established on his property and this shipping point became a prominent one. Mr. Gerlach employed a small army of men and to provide them will all the necessities and comforts he established a trading store there. Later the station became a division point from which railroad operations have since been directed. Until his health became impaired Mr. Gerlach directed his vast estate and its affairs personally, making frequent trips to Nevada for this purpose. He knew every foot of his holdings, arranged all details for the management of his business and was an executive of rare ability. He was held in affection by all the men employed by him and the suggestion of the humblest was given an attentive ear by the great operator, who had the faculty of winning the confidence and respect of his men. Mr. Gerlach was intensely loyal to a friend or faithful worker. Generous, big-hearted, loyal and true, much of his business was transacted without written contracts. His word was accepted and his gesture concluded deals as finally as written documents. At one time he owned 5,000 acres of grain and grazing land on the San Joaquin River; this he later sold. His largest holdings are 30,000 acres of grazing land in Washoe County, Nevada, and northern Modoc and Lassen counties, California. He has run as high as 12,000 head of cattle on this range. At the present time there are 15,000 head of sheep and 5,000 head of cattle on this large range, which he has owned since 1884. The present holdings in San Joaquin County are 1,500 acres on the Lower Sacramento Road, which is fine grazing land partly under irrigation. In partnership with a son-in-law, A. B. Lang, he owned 700 acres of grazing land on Cherokee Lane near Stockton. Showing the low price of land in Stockton in pioneer days, he purchased from Captain Weber 400 acres of land at $4 per acre, now a part of the residence portion of Stockton. Some four years ago, with his daughter Mrs. Baldwin, his son-in-law, A. B. Lang, and Mrs. Smith, he bought the Hale block at the corner of Main and San Joaquin streets; they later purchased the old Presbyterian Church adjoining the building on the south and an addition has been built to the block. He helped to organize two banks in Stockton, one being the First National, serving on the board of directors until his death, and was its vice-president. For nearly a half century Mr. Gerlach was one of the heaviest stockholders and a director of the Stockton Savings Bank, now the City Bank.

Political life did not appeal to him, but he was once persuaded to run for office of supervisor, serving from 1880 to 1884, then was elected county treasurer of San Joaquin County by an immense majority on the Democratic ticket in a strong Republican county, serving from 1884 to 1888.

Mr Gerlach was married in Stockton, September 18, 1862, to Miss Amelia P. Mersfelder, a native of Baltimore, Md., who survives him. She is the daughter of Louis and Amelia (Haupt) Mersfelder, who were born in Germany and came to Baltimore where they met and married. In 1853 they came to California via Panama, landing in San Francisco from the steamer John L. Stevens. They located in Stockton, where he opened the Eureka Bakery on Weber Avenue between Eldorado and Hunter. Later he bought property on Channel Street between Hunter and San Joaquin and moved his bakery there, continuing there until he sold out and retired. The bakery is still being operated under the same name, the Eureka Bakery.

The father died here at eighty-two years and his wife died five months before him, aged seventy-two years. Three of their children are living; besides Mrs. Gerlach there are Mrs. Louisa Liegenger of San Francisco, and Mrs. Laura Hahn of Stockton. Amelia Mersfelder as a child came with her parents via Panama and she attended the public schools in Stockton. The young couple first resided on Channel and Hunter streets for nine years, then moved into the present home at 231 East Flora Street. Their union was blessed with eight children: Emma is the wife of Herbert Baldwin of Stockton; Clara, Mrs. John Kearns of Oakland; Rose, the wife of L. E. Doan, died in Los Angeles; Nellie is the wife of T. V. Morris of San Francisco; Louis F. died at two years of age; Fred C., manager of the Gerlach Live Stock Company in Nevada; Laura F. passed away in 1908; Ethel is the wife of A. B. Lang of Stockton. Mr. Gerlach had four grandchildren: Harold Kearns, L. E. Doan Jr., Louis G. Baldwin and Dorothy B. Lang. Mr. Gerlach was eighty-five years old when he passed away. He was an expert fireman and was always a Democrat in national politics but independent in local matters. As early as 1895 he incorporated his holdings in Nevada as the Gerlach Livestock Company of which he was president until he died. This corporation is still held by the family and the business being managed by his son, Fred C. His widow is now the president and since his death she continues to occupy the old home surrounded by her children, who assist her in every way to manage the offices left by her husband.

WILLIAM A. SPOONER.—A career of more than ordinary interest and prosperity is that of William A. Spooner, among the most successful viticulturists of the Lodi section, whose expert knowledge of the grape industry has been of great benefit to the community. A native of San Joaquin County, he was born at Stockton, Cal., on January 10, 1878. His father, Alden Spooner, a native of Massachusetts, left his native state when seventeen years of age, with a party of friends who chartered a small whaling schooner sailing from New Bedford, Mass., in the fall of 1849. They sailed around the Horn to California and after landing in San Francisco, where they obtained additional supplies, sailed up the San Joaquin River and arrived at Weber Point, near Stockton, on July 4, 1850. He spent some time in the mines in Tuolumne County and later ran a general merchandise store there. Upon his return to Stockon, he went into partnership with Mr. Mix in the operation of a planing mill under the firm name of Spooner & Mix. Later he plied his trade of ship joiner with the California Navigation & Improvement Company, and also with the P. A. Buell Company, and became a very familiar figure on the water front for many years. He had married Miss Eliza S. Williams while residing in Stockton, and on September 17, 1894, they removed to Lodi, where they purchased a fruit ranch on Cherokee Lane, on the Mokelumne River. This he later sold to good advantage and moved onto the Williams ranch, where he passed away. He joined the Odd Fellows in San Francisco and was a charter member of Truth Lodge of Odd Fellows in Stockton. There are two children in his family: Clarence E., of Stockton, and William A., our subject. The mother is still living, making her home in Stockton.

As a boy, William A. Spooner attended the Weber and Freemont schools in Stockton, and later was graduated from the Lodi high school. After finishing school, he assisted his father on the ranch for a time, but in 1901 he entered the employ of Henderson Brothers, hardware dealers, as a clerk. In those days the business was small and he was the only clerk. In 1906, the business was incorporated, and three years later the corporation absorbed the Henderson interests and Mr. Spooner became the president of the company, where he remained for eleven years, during which time it became one of the largest hardware firms in the county, at the present time employing twenty men. On July 1, 1920, Mr. Spooner sold his interest and retired from the firm to devote his full time and attention to his realty interests. He is associated with Louis Sanguinetti and James G. Anderson in an eighty-seven-acre vineyard of Tokay and wine grapes, which requires a vast amount of care to bring the most satisfying results.

The marriage of Mr. Spooner united him with Miss Mary L. Anderson, a native Californian, a daughter of James A. and Mary L. (Hummer) Anderson, early settlers of the San Joaquin Valley. They are the parents of one child, William Anderson Spooner. Fraternally, he is past master of Lodi Lodge of Masons, No. 256, and a member of Stockton Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M., of the Stockton Elks, No. 218, and Lodi Parlor, No. 18, N. S. G. W. In July, 1922, Mr. Spooner was appointed a member of the city council to succeed C. A. Rich, and is chairman of the Public Utilities Committee.

THOMAS JEFFERSON GILL.—A native son of the great Golden state, who, by hard, intelligent work has won a place for himself in the business world, is Thomas Jefferson Gill, residing with his family in Stockton. He was born near Liberty, San Joaquin County, on his father's farm, February 17, 1862, a son of W. J. and Elizabeth (Coffer) Gill, the former a native of Lexington, Ky., and the latter of Illinois. His father, who was a minister of the Christian Church, crossed the plains with an ox-team in 1852. He purchased the old Jahant ranch of 160 acres near Liberty and engaged in stockraising; later he traded the ranch and moved to Inyo County and engaged in stockraising there until his death at Independence; the mother is also deceased. They were the parents of five children of whom three are now living: Thomas Jefferson, the subject of this review; Mrs. W. J. McCowan, of Portland, Ore.; H. D., of Lone Pine; George M., deceased, was Superior Judge of Inyo County; Lafayette, a prominent attorney of Riverside, is also deceased.

In 1885 Thomas Jefferson Gill returned to San Joaquin County where he has made his home ever since. His marriage, which occurred in Stockton, united him with Miss Lulu M. Harris, a native of Stockton, where her father was a pioneer blacksmith. Mr. and Mrs. Gill are the parents of one son, Claude M., an attorney. The latter was educated in Stockton, was graduated from the Stockton high school; later studied law and was admitted to practice in 1909; he is a member of the Masonic order. He is married and has one son, Melvin C., also born in Stockton, thus making three generations of the Gill family who were born in that city. Mr. Gill is a strong Republican, and co-operates in all movements for social uplift, as he shows his public-spiritedness in endeavoring to raise civic standards.

PLINY E. HOLT.—When the history of motorized artillery is written, Pliny E. Holt and the Stockton plant of The Holt Manufacturing company will be accredited with much of the success in modernizing the United States field and coast artillery. Pliny E. Holt was born in Loudon, Merrimack County, N. H. on August 27, 1872, a son of W. Harrison Holt, the eldest of the four brothers who were the founders of The Holt Manufacturing Company, the other brothers being Charles H., A. Frank, and Benjamin, sons of William R. Holt, who owned and operated a saw mill and lumber business in Merrimack County, N. H. W. Harrison and Charles H. Holt came to California in the late '60s. These two brothers saw the opportunity to bring hardwood lumber from the east and sell it at a profit, and in 1871 the Holt Brothers Company was established in San Francisco, conducting a wholesale business in hardwood lumber and wagon wheels. W. Harrison Holt returned to New England to handle the eastern end of the business. In 1873 a factory was built in Concord, N. H., for the manufacture of spokes, hubs, felloes, wheels, bodies and running gear, and in 1883 the Stockton factory was established for the assembling of the wheels. In the meantime W. Harrison Holt had removed to Tiffin, Ohio, to look after the lumber interests of the company, which were under his personal supervision until the early '80s, when he retired from active interest in the company and moved to Minnesota, where he resided until shortly before his death which occurred in Stockton in 1903.



Pliny E. Holt was ten years of age when his parents removed to Minnesota, and as a lad attended the public schools and when he had finished high school, entered the University of Minnesota, working his way through by conducting an electrical repair shop in the afternoons and attending his classes in the forenoons. On February 15, 1896, he became associated with The Holt Manufacturing company and from that date until 1906 he was connected with the company in various capacities, generally in the engineering department. During these ten years, he was closely associated with his uncle, Benjamin Holt, the president of the company and its inventive genius, and took a very active and important part in all the experimental and development work of the company, the "Caterpillar" Tractor being the principal product.

In 1905 Pliny E. Holt became the president of the Aurora Engine Company, which was later incorporated in The Holt Manufacturing Company, this company supplying the gas engines used in the Holt gas tractors. During the years of 1905-09 he was treasurer of the Houser-Haines Company of Stockton. In 1909 he went to Peoria, Ill., and established the Holt Caterpillar Company and purchased the Colean plant for the manufacture of the "Caterpillar" Tractor. During the year of 1913, a consolidation was brought about whereby The Holt Manufacturing Company absorbed the Holt Caterpillar Company of Peoria, Ill., the Houser-Haines Manufacturing Company of Stockton, the Daniel Best Manufacturing Company of San Leandro and the Aurora Engine Company of Stockton. Mr. Holt then returned to Stockton and was made vice-president and general manager of the company.

Early in the great war, Mr. Holt retired from the management of the company and decided to take a well-earned rest, but when the United States entered the war he went to Washington, D. C., to offer his services to the government in the emergency and remained there in charge of important work until after the armistice was signed.

England and France had already adopted the use of the "Caterpillar" Tractor for hauling their heavy artillery and supplies and this innovation in military equipment had proven so successful that the use of these tractors by our own army was determined upon as one of the very first steps in this country's preparation to participate in the conflict.

During the time Mr. Holt was in Washington, he not only supervised the design and building of the "Caterpillar"—ten ton—five ton—and two and one-half ton artillery tractors, but also made the preliminary study of the one-man tank, which was later built by the Ford company. He also supervised the work of preliminary design of the 150-ton tank and started work on the 1,500-ton tank, at the request of the Naval Consulting board, which work was finally completed in conjunction with the engineers of the Westinghouse company.

In his early connection with the Government work, Mr. Holt continued his connection with The Holt Manufacturing Company and his association with the work was in the nature of an offering of his personal services and those of the company for any disposition that might be of great value to the Government. Later, as Mr. Holt's mechanical and inventive genius came to be more fully recognized, it became desirable for him to sever his connection with the company for the remainder of the war and devote his entire time and energy to Government work. He was offered a commission, which, after considerable consideration, he declined, feeling that he could be of greater service in a civilian capacity. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, then appointed him to serve in a civilian capacity as chairman of the board organized to handle the production of the "Caterpillar" Artillery program. This appointment became effective July 3, 1918, and Mr. Holt immediately took up the work of developing the "Caterpillar" idea from that of a tractor used to haul artillery, to that of a self-contained unit, the gun being mounted directly on the tractor. The first of this kind was the "Caterpillar" Mark I—Gun Mount, which carried an eight-inch Howitzer, weighed 58,000 pounds and had a road speed of one to four miles per hour. The "Mark II" and "Mark III" were developed later. The "Mark IV" was a slight departure from the other models. The armistice was signed about the time the first four models were completed. The astounding success of these machines indicated that they would constitute the coming type of artillery.

Mr. Holt then returned to California to continue this work at the Stockton plant of The Holt Manufacturing Company, and the "Mark VII" was designed and built there during 1919. This mount carried a seventy-five millimeter gun and achieved a speed of eighteen miles per hour. Later this mount was equipped with a water-proofed motor, which enabled it to travel at a considerable depth under water, making it possible to cross rivers. The "Mark VI" was also completed early in 1921 and in test runs reached a speed of thirty-one miles per hour, a test run being made from Stockton to San Francisco and return which was successful. Firing tests of the Howitzer were successfully made at Fort Scott. It means much to Stockton to be the home of such an achievement and this city may well feel proud of Pliny E. Holt and the service he has given his country. As a result of his zeal and loyalty, America today is in a position, if occasion should demand, to launch a war program of artillery construction which no other nation in the world can match on short notice.

Mr. Holt is now in charge of all engineering work at the Holt plant, taking up the work of the late Benjamin Holt. He was the first president of the Good Roads Association of California and is a pioneer in the development of highways which have made California famous all over the world. During the years when he was first connected with The Holt Manufacturing Company in an executive capacity, he was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of Stockton.

Mr. Holt's marriage united him with Miss Florence Guernsey, a native of Stockton and a daughter of a San Joaquin County pioneer, and they are the parents of four children, Pliny Guernsey, Frank Harrison, Richard Eastman, and Harriet. Fraternally he belongs to the Morning Star Blue Lodge of Masons and all branches of Masonry, including Aahmes Temple of Oakland; is a member of the Stockton Elks, the Rotary Club, being one of the first members to join the local order; a member of the Stockton Golf & Country Club, the Yosemite Club and the Union League Club and Transportation Club of San Francisco.

EDWARD P. WILSON.—A prosperous and energetic farmer whose activities along agricultural and viticultural lines have brought him success is Edward P. Wilson, on the Waterloo road. His birth occurred in Madison, Wis., February 14, 1876, the third child in a family of thirteen children born to Robert Jacob and Mary (Conlin) Wilson, the former a native of Wisconsin and the latter of Massachusetts. Robert Wilson's parents settled in Wisconsin in early days and there Robert grew to manhood and took part in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars. He owned and conducted a wholesale grocery business in Madison for many years and passed away there at the age of seventy-four. The mother of our subject is still living. Edward P. Wilson received his education in the schools of his native city, then spent two years at the University of Wisconsin, where he pursued a mining engineering course. At twenty-three years of age he came West and engaged in mining engineering at Thunder Mountain, Idaho, and at various points in the northwest.

In Stockton, July 13, 1905, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Bertha L. Jones, a native of San Joaquin County, born five miles from Stockton on the Upper Sacramento Road, a daughter of Hiram M. and Lovina S. (Morton) Jones. Hiram M. Jones was born in White Hall, N. Y., and in the winter of 1849 crossed the plains with an ox team to California; subsequently he made fourteen trips to the East, bringing back stock each trip. He was engaged in mining and farming and also kept a store in the early days. For two years he lived in Prescott, Ariz., and he is known as one of the men who laid out the site of that mining town. Hiram M. Jones' first marriage occurred in Santa Clara County and four children were born of this marriage: Filmore and Fremont are twins and both live in San Joaquin County; Mary and Semore are deceased. Mr. Jones next moved to San Francisco, where he conducted a dairy business for some time, then about 1873 came to San Joaquin County and settled five miles northeast of Stockton, where he thereafter resided. The ranch on the Upper Sacramento Road was the home place and he also owned 480 acres at Escalon and a third ranch of 300 acres at Linden. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Jones was married the second time, and Mrs. Wilson is the only child of this marriage. Hiram M. Jones lived to be seventy-nine years old, dying June 26, 1905, and his wife died when seventy-six, February 14, 1917. Mrs. Wilson was educated in the Stockton grammar and the San Francisco Poly high school and at the death of her parents inherited the home place, where she now makes her home.

During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Wilson was a member of Company G, First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry in the Fifth Army Corps under General Shafter; later he was placed in the Seventh Army Corps under General FitzHugh Lee. During 1898-99 he was in the Cuban campaign, entering as a private and was advanced to second lieutenant. After the war, Mr. Wilson removed to Tonopah, Nev., where he became mining engineer for the Tonopah Mining Company; at that time this company owned the largest silver producing mine in the West. In 1913, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson removed to the ranch where they now reside, consisting of 120 acres of rich land, a portion of which is in vineyard and the balance is devoted to grain raising. A system of irrigation furnishes ample water for the entire 120 acres. Mr. Wilson served as assemblyman for two terms in Nye County, Nev., and he is fraternally connected with the B. P. O. Elks No. 1062 of Tonopah, Nev., and politically is a stanch Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of one son, Pliny Edward Wilson.

ELISHA HOLT FINE.—In a history of agricultural development of San Joaquin County mention should be made of Elisha Holt Fine, that worthy pioneer who began his farming activities in the county fifty years ago. His death on March 14, 1921, marked the passing of a progressive and influential citizen of the Linden district of the county. His career was crowned with a gratifying success which he had honorably won and his exemplary life could well be imitated by future generations. His birth occurred in Lafayette County, Mo., November 28, 1836, on his father's farm, where he was reared to young manhood. In April, 1853, the family started across the plains to California, driving a herd of cattle and five months later, in September, they arrived in San Jose with about eighty head, having lost a great many. They encountered considerable inconvenience crossing the plains on account of the scarcity of water, but reached their destination with no serious trouble with the Indians. The family settled at Mayfield, where they remained for a few years, then moved to Contra Costa County and located in Moraga Valley, where they acquired extensive grazing land and engaged in the stock business on a large scale; Mr. Fine for years ran his stock in San Luis Obispo and Tulare counties maintaining a large number of cattle. During the dry years of 1864-5 he suffered severe reverses, but with true, pioneer spirit he met and overcame them.

The marriage of Mr. Fine occurred in Tulare County, September 22, 1864, and united him with Miss Martha Ann Blair, also a native of Missouri, born January 9, 1847. At ten years of age she accompanied her parents across the plains to California, her father, Rev. Jonathan Blair, being a Presbyterian minister. They landed in Red Bluff, Cal., but their destination was the Sonoma Valley. Mr. Fine continued to reside in Moraga Valley until 1872, when he sold out and located on a ranch at Linden, where he reared his family of six daughters and one son. When Mr. Fine came to the ranch some of it was heavily timbered, which in time he cleared and in 1895 he planted orchards of prunes, peaches and apricots. The home ranch consists of 220 acres northeast of Linden and the improvements and developments which Mr. Fine accomplished on this ranch were indicative of his industry and thoroughness. He served as a trustee of the Linden school and was an honored member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. His family were members of the Methodist Church, South, of Linden. On March 12, 1920, the home was darkened by the passing of the wife and mother and on March 14, 1921, Mr. Fine passed away, sincerely mourned by the entire community where he had labored so faithfully for forty-nine years. After the parents' death the ranch was divided among the heirs, the portion with the family residence being now the property of Miss Lena



E. H. Fine



Martha Ann Fine

E. Fine and her thirty-three-acres, nearly all orchard, is among the choicest properties in this section of the county, and she is a worthy representative of this honored pioneer.

IRA W. LADD.—Passing away in his seventy-ninth year, Ira W. Ladd left behind him a record of success and great worth and esteem among all with whom he had had relations of a business or personal character, and it is safe to say that few of the California pioneers passed their careers in greater usefulness to home and community than did Mr. Ladd. He came to California seventy years ago, when a lad of about fifteen years, but sturdy and independent, and from the first showed his ability to paddle his own canoe He came to California with his brother, the late George S. Ladd, in 1852, coming via Panama from Vermont, his native home and the abode of his ancestors for some generations back. His father, Seneca Ladd, had come from Vermont to California in 1850, but had returned to old home state in the same year that his sons ventured out to seek their fortunes in the Golden West. Seneca Ladd remained in Vermont until his death, in 1868. His wife was Parmelia Esterbrook, and they were both natives of the Green Mountain state.

Ira W. Ladd was born in Caledonia County, Vt., February 26, 1837. He was deprived of his mother's tender care when he was nine years old, and all conditions worked together to push him out of the home nest at an early age, thus he became very self reliant. He lived in his native state receiving a good education and when he was fifteen years old, he joined his brother on the ever memorable voyage to the Western Coast. For several years after arriving in this state he was engaged in various lines of employment. In 1856 he came to Stockton, and for some years thereafter was engaged principally in freighting from that point to the Southern mines. During the '70s he located on the ranch now owned by his daughter, Lillie I. Ladd, where with the exception of a few years spent in Stockton he resided and centered his activity until his death in 1916. The home ranch comprises 368 acres of land under an excellent state of cultivation, and he also owned 800 acres in Solano County as well as land in Fresno and Merced counties.

He was married on March 7, 1858, to Miss Emily J. Southerland of Stockton, a daughter of Jacob Southerland, deceased, a well-known pioneer of San Joaquin County. Mrs. Ladd accompanied her parents across the plains to California in 1852, coming by the old southern route. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ladd; Lillie I. is the owner of the Ladd homestead near Stockton; Addie A., Mrs. W. C. Salmon, deceased, survived by two sons, Ira T. residing at Coalinga, and William L. who is manager on the Ladd homestead, having made his home with his aunt, Miss Lillie Ladd, since his mother's death when he was three years of age; Fred G. is married and has two children and they reside at Coalinga; Emily J., Mrs. Walter Vincent, has three children and they reside in Stockton; Ira G. is deceased. Mrs. Ladd passed away on May 21, 1908, at the age of sixty-seven, while Mr. Ladd survived her until he was seventy-nine years old, passing away on March 8, 1916, at his beautiful ranch home southeast of Stockton. Mr. Ladd served as a trustee of the neighboring Weber school district for many years, and always took an active part in the educational affairs of his locality. He was a Republican in politics and fraternally was affiliated with Stockton Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., and was well known through his section of the state. He was a member of the San Joaquin Society of California Pioneers and Mrs. Ladd was one of the charter members of the auxiliary of the same society. Since her father's death Miss Lillie I. Ladd has successfully handled the extensive interests left by her beloved parent and is worthily perpetuating the Ladd name in the locality where he was so long an honored citizen. She has a fully equipped wireless station at her residence on the homestead, demonstrating that she is far ahead of many in seeing the value of modern science in business as well as pleasure.

HARVEY E. VICKROY.—Widely known as one of the most experienced and progressive of building contractors in San Joaquin County, Harvey E. Vickroy, of 1122 North Commerce Street, Stockton, never wants for advance commissions to keep him and his force of expert workmen busy. He was born on a farm in Warren County, Iowa, on November 20, 1875, and reared and educated at Chariton, in the Hawkeye State. He learned his trade of a carpenter under Benjamin Frazer, and at that occupation worked in Omaha, Neb., for a year and a half. Arriving at Oakland, on October 1, 1906, he built a number of fine homes there, and also two apartment houses for A. V. Faight, now of Stockton, and on August 4, 1909, removed to the latter city, where he has since followed his line of work. He first worked for Dockendorff, the contractor, and as foreman had charge of the construction of the Congregational Church on Park Street, and also of the second addition to the Moline Plow Building.

In 1910 Mr. Vickroy entered business on his own account, and soon was called upon to put up a four-flat apartment house in San Jose. He next erected both the Arlington Hotel and the Coffee Club building in Stockton, and then he formed a partnership with A. J. McPhee, under the firm name of McPhee & Vickroy, and as partners they built the Griffith Block, the Carlton Block, and the McCoy Block, at the corner of Market and Stanislaus streets. They also constructed a block at East and Main Streets, the Salvation Army Building on South San Joaquin Street, an eight-flat building at the corner of California and Park streets, two residences in Willow Street, and still other apartment houses. Then Messrs. Vickroy & McPhee dissolved partnership, and our subject operated alone. He erected the Stockwell three-story brick block, and a number of houses for himself, which he built to sell. In 1920 he formed with E. L. Morrison another partnership, under the firm name of Morrison & Vickroy, and they erected the four-story brick block known as the White Hotel, a two-story brick block in El Dorado Street, at the junction with California, while one of their best specimens of work in construction was the new Odd Fellows Building, completed in the fall of 1921. This is located on South Hunter Street, and is one of the best buildings in the city. The firm have also built residences in Tuxedo Park and the Sperry Addition, and a four-flat building near the Sampson Iron Works. Mr. Vickroy has also operated in the Delta district. He built the Waukeen Hotel at Manteca, the best building in that city, and in the same progressive town erected several houses and a business block for Ed Powers. On

August 1, 1922, the firm became Vickroy and De Atley, composed of our subject and O. C. De Atley, the latter being an expert builder of concrete buildings. This firm has at present under construction the building of J. C. Renny on Sutter and Miner streets which will be occupied as the new Buick Garage. They are also building the large three-story brick at South California and Lafayette streets for the Italian-American Realty Company and several other structures, business and residences. They employ from fifteen to forty men.

At Leon, Iowa, in 1905, Mr. Vickroy and Miss Caroline L. Smith, a native of Iowa, were married; and nine children add to their comfortable home.

OTTO M. VOGELSANG.—A worthy citizen of Stockton, who has a record of continuous service with one firm of thirty-eight years, is Otto M. Vogelsang, the owner and proprietor of the James T. Mills Hardware Company, 30 East Main Street. He was born in Petersburg, Calaveras County, Cal., on December 12, 1864. He received his education in the country schools and his first job was herding sheep for three months for Fred Beal. In 1882 he went to Stockton and was employed with James T. Mills, and there he learned the tinsmith and plumbers' trade; later he became the foreman of all outside work. Upon the death of Mr. Mills in 1900 he assumed the management of the business. Mr. Mills' daughter, Miss M. Alice Mills, succeeded to the business and when she passed away in 1920 she willed the entire stock and fixtures of the hardware store, free of debt, and $3,000 in cash to Mr. Vogelsang, a fitting tribute for his faithful and efficient years of service to her father and herself. Miss Mills was graduated from the Stockton high school in 1871, this being the first graduating class from that institution.

James T. Mills was a native of Hartford, Conn. When he was a young boy he ran away from home and went to sea; he sailed around the Horn to California in 1849 and in 1850 settled in Stockton and opened a plumbing and hardware store, the first of its kind in Stockton. He was a fine mechanic and worked on many of the first buildings to be erected in Stockton; among them the Catholic Church, the First Presbyterian Church, the First Methodist Church, and the first court house erected in Stockton. He was active in civic affairs, serving on the city council, the city board of education; was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department and Exempt Firemen's Association; he was a charter member of Charity Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was an active member of the Congregational Church, and a strong temperance advocate, and was beloved by all who knew him.

The marriage of Mr. Vogelsang united him with Miss Nancy Gertrude Wyatt, a native of Stockton, Cal., whose parents were pioneers of that section. They are the parents of two sons. Harold A. is secretary to the chief of police of Stockton. During the World War he was sent to France and became machine-gun and bayonet instructor and during his service of eighteen months drilled 40,000 men; he was one of five who went from San Joaquin County to serve as instructors during the war. Ralph Leslie, formerly treasurer of the Yosemite Theater, is now a stage carpenter. He served the last two months of the war in the motor truck division at Tacoma, Wash. While the greater portion of his time is consumed by his business, Mr. Vogelsang can be counted upon to support all public-spirited movements for the good of the community.

CHARLES A. BACON.—Besides having the honor of being a native son of San Joaquin County, Charles A. Bacon is also the only son of a pioneer family who came to this State in 1863, and was born on the Bacon ranch, three miles from Lockeford on July 25, 1868. His father was Eugene Charles Bacon, a native of New York, and a son of Samuel C and Finetta Bacon, natives of Connecticut and New York State respectively. Samuel C. died in 1861 and Finetta Bacon died in 1852. In 1854 Eugene Charles Bacon left home and traveled through many western and southern states, following engineering on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers for a period of nine years. He arrived in San Francisco in 1863, but after four months went to Virginia City, Nev., where he was employed by the Gould & Curry Company for three years, then removed to San Joaquin County, Cal., settled on the ranch that became known as the Bacon Ranch and followed ranching and stock-raising until his death in 1913, aged seventy-seven.

In 1867, Mr. Bacon was married to Miss Ellen Vincent, daughter of Capt. Ashmit B. Vincent, who came to California as master of a sailing vessel, around Cape Horn in 1850. Upon his arrival here he spent two years in the mines, then went to Mokelumne Hill and was engaged in gardening until 1855 when he removed to San Joaquin County where he bought a squatter's claim to 160 acres of land from Merchant and Moore. This he cleared and farmed until his death in November, 1870. He had made arrangements to have Mrs. Vincent join him in California with their two daughters, Ellen and Cora, who came in 1853 on a clipper ship around the Horn. Mrs. Vincent died on January 23, 1861. Mrs. Eugene Charles Bacon is still living on the home place near Lockeford and at eighty years of age is hale and hearty and is surrounded by a host of friends who enjoy her tales of pioneer conditions in the Golden State. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon had two children, Charles A. and Ethel, who with their mother reside on the home place.

Charles A. Bacon received his education at the Harmony Grove school and after his school days were over worked on the ranch and at the same time has followed the machinist's trade, as well as learning the plumbing and sheet metal trades. From 1900 until 1912 he conducted a shop in Lockeford, during which time he perfected an acetylene gas machine which he manufactured and sold. After moving his shop to the ranch he has devoted part of his time to managing the home estate and doing expert repair work on all kinds of machinery, his equipment being adequate to handle almost any kind of a job. For more than fifteen years he has engaged in well boring, specializing in deep water wells for irrigation purposes. On the ranch they maintain a dairy of twenty cows and raise grain and stock; twenty acres of the ranch is in alfalfa. Mr. Bacon is a member and past grand of Progressive Lodge No. 134, I. O. O. F., at Lockeford, a member of the Lodi Encampment, and past chancellor of the Lockeford Knights of Pythias. Politically he is a Republican and is counted among the progressive men of the Lockeford section of his native county.



MR. AND MRS. EUGENE C. BACON

ASA MOUNTJOY CLARK.—One of the most progressive and able business men of Stockton is Asa Mountjoy Clark, the efficient manager of that well known institution, Clark's Sanitorium. He was born in Stockton on May 20, 1890, a son of Fred Pope and Edith (Cross) Clark. His father, Dr. Fred Pope Clark, is also a native of Stockton, born August 25, 1865, and is the son of Dr. Asa Clark, the founder of Clark's Sanitorium in 1871; after attendance at high school he entered Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1887. For the following two years he was engaged in practice in Angels Camp, Calaveras County, and then came to Stockton, where he has remained ever since. In 1889 Dr. Clark was married to Miss Edith Cross, a daughter of Dr. L. E. Cross, of Stockton, and they have two children, Asa, the subject of this sketch, and Lester, the secretary of Clark's Sanitorium. Dr. Clark is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Elks, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a stanch Republican.

Located in the center of a health appearing and inviting park, just at the edge of the city of Stockton, amid surroundings where nature combines with professional care to restore normal conditions to people suffering from mental ailments, Clark's Sanatorium presents many interesting features. The main buildings are surrounded by a park of stately trees, well-kept lawns and flower beds, while the atmosphere is restful. It is an institution especially adapted for those suffering from overwork and business worries that affect the mind and body, many coming here from other sections because of the inviting conditions, care and treatment. The main building is a large, roomy, two-story structure, comfortable and homey in furnishing and appointments.

At the institution everything is electrical, the equipment in each instance being the most modern. Electrical cabinets, massage, baths, showers and sprays, with electric attachments; X-ray massage, electrotherapeutic appliances, and other innovations are always ready for use. Hydro-therapeutic treatment is another feature here. In this department neutral and cooling sheet packs, fan baths, Hammam baths, sprays and showers, cold towel rubs, mitten, ice and alcohol rubs, are specialties.

The sanatorium is conducted under the personal management of Asa M. and Lester L. Clark, sons of Dr. Fred P. Clark, owner of the institution. The medical department is under the able supervision of Dr. Fred P. Clark of the State Hospital, who has an able medical staff specially trained in nerve disorders. Dr. Clark consults and advises with the doctors regarding special cases as occasion arises. There has recently been established a Clark's Sanatorium service in the principal interior cities of the state. In cases coming to the attention of the local physician if local treatment can be administered it is so done, but if institutional treatment is advised the case is then sent to their Sanatorium at Stockton. This new feature has been found very satisfactory, particularly when patients return to their homes they may have follow up treatment under the direction of the institution by experienced physicians.

In 1912, Asa M. Clark, helped to organize Battery C, California Field Artillery, and was sent to the Mexican border; later when the Mexican trouble arose he became attached to Battery B Sixth Regulars for border duty, Intelligence Service. Mr. Clark was married in June, 1916, to Miss Myrtle Stevens of Stockton and they have one child, Asa M., Jr. In fraternal life Mr. Clark is affiliated with San Joaquin Lodge 19 F. & A. M., is also a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason; locally he is a member of the Anteros and Rotary Clubs of Stockton, and of the American Legion.

Leslie L. Clark is a graduate of Stanford University class of '16; he served in the 32nd Field Artillery in the World War, being stationed principally at Camp Zachariah Taylor, Kentucky, being discharged November 16, 1918, and since his return is giving his undivided attention to the success of Clark's Sanatorium. He was married in Stockton in 1920 to Miss Genevieve Wyllie, a native of Calaveras County, and they have one child, Eleanor.

Dr. Asa Clark in the early days at Placerville had a large practice throughout the Sierra region, travelling through the mountains riding horseback with his saddle bags. Clark's Fork of the Stanislaus river was named for him. He did not hesitate to give medical aid to the Indians with his usual success and in their appreciation they named him "The Medicine Man."

Dr. Clark was a man of strong physique and great energy, an inveterate worker and was never idle. In the period of his life he saw great progress in science, not only in medicine, for he was in New York City and saw the first administration of chloroform, but in mechanical inventions, as he remarked: "I saw the first locomotive, first bicycle, first automobile and have lived to see the aeroplane a reality." —few men live to such an age. This interesting pioneer and philanthropist passed to the great beyond at his home in Stockton, January 20, 1912, almost eighty-eight years of age.

ARCHIBALD WEST CRARY, M. D.—Among the recent acquisitions to the medical fraternity of Stockton is Dr. Archibald West Crary, a successful practitioner and specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He is a native of Boone County, Iowa, and was born on April 18, 1876, and began his education in the public schools of Boone. In 1897 he began his education in the public schools of Boone. In 1897 he was graduated from Cornell College with a B. S. degree; then he entered the Iowa State University at Iowa City and in 1906 was graduated with the degree of M. D. and one year later received his master of science degree from the same institution. Before his graduation he became assistant instructor and after graduation became a member of the medical faculty of the university. Returning to the city of his birth he practiced his profession for fifteen years and while there joined the Masons, Elks No. 73 and Knights of Pythias. He enlisted in the Spanish-American War and was a member of the 52nd Iowa Volunteers and after the war became active in the Iowa State National Guards, serving as first lieutenant. Removing to Stockton in 1919, Dr. Crary has enjoyed a constantly growing practice in his chosen profession.

The marriage of Dr. Crary united him with Miss Ida May Johnson, a native of Iowa, and they are the parents of two children, Ruth and Jean Ellen. Recently he has purchased a residence on Yosemite Terrace, one of the new and fashionable sections of the city. Dr. Crary is an ardent booster for Stockton and the San Joaquin County and believes in the con-

tinued growth of the city he has selected for his permanent residence. He is the popular president of the Iowa Club of Northern California, which now has 450 members. He is also a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans of Stockton and of the Sciots. Throughout his professional career his labors have been characterized by continued advance along scientific lines, and he has made for himself an honored name as a member of his profession.

GEORGE PRESZLER.—Among the well-known and prosperous viticulturists of San Joaquin Valley is George Preszler, the owner of a valuable vineyard of eighty-seven acres about four miles east of Lodi, undoubtedly one of the finest and most profitable vineyards in the county. He was born in South Russia not far from Odessa, on October 4, 1868, a son of George Adam Preszler. He has no recollection of his parents, as his mother and father both died from the cholera within two weeks of one another when he was four years old.

He is the youngest of five children: John and Daniel still reside in Russia; Mrs. Katie Finck of Tripp, S. D.; Eva is Mrs. George Mettler of Lodi; and George, our subject. When he was seven years old he accompanied his sister Katie to America and settled in Hutchinson County, Dakota Terirtory, where he remained until he was fifteen years old; then he worked for his brother-in-law, George Mettler, for six years until he was of age, then started out for himself.

Most of Mr. Preszler's education was obtained in the "school of hard knocks," for he was fifteen years old when the first Government school was established in South Dakota. With the thrift and industry of his forbears, Mr. Preszler had saved sufficient money with which to purchase a half-section of land in Hutchinson County, S. D., which he farmed to grain for eleven years when he sold out and set his face toward the Golden State, arriving on February 15, 1901, and coming direct to San Joaquin County he purchased his present ranch of 154 acres.

In Hutchinson County, S. D., on December 12, 1889, Mr. Preszler was married to Miss Margareta Schnaidt, also a native of South Russia, a daughter of John and Katherine Schnaidt. John Schnaidt was a farmer and Mrs. Preszler was three years old when she was brought from Russia to South Dakota, where her father homesteaded land. They are the parents of eight children: Edward is a vineyardist near Lodi; Emma is Mrs. Kirschenmann of Victor; William resides at Victor, Cal.; Henry is on the home place; Alena; Ida; Martha; and Lenhardt. When Mr. Preszler purchased his ranch it was a stubble field and all the improvements on the ranch have been made by him, including his fine residence and vineyard. Of the original acreage, he gave his son Edward forty acres; William thirty-seven acres; to his daughter Emma, now Mrs. Kirschenmann, he gave a ten-acre vineyard; and his son Henry a forty-acres piece, Mr. Preszler retaining the remainder, which is considered among the finest vineyards in the state. In national politics Mr. Preszler is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Reformed Church. He has served as a member of the Victor school board. He is a good example of what hard work, saving and enterprise can do when persistently followed, for he is rated as one of the wealthy vineyardists of the Lodi country.

ALOIS GAUL.—A representative California rancher whose enterprise is born of a progressive spirit and ambition, and whose foresight is the result of profitable experience, is Alois Gaul, the Delta farmer, who resides upon the old Captain Frewert homestead, nine miles southwest of Stockton on Upper Roberts Island. He was born in Bavaria on January 3, 1861, and when twenty years of age left home for America, and after an adventurous voyage of sixteen days, reached New York in 1881 and there he spent a year with relatives.

In 1882 he arrived in California, and for ten years he remained in San Francisco, for eight years being with the late John Wieland. Then he bought a forty-acre tract of land in Placer County, and having cleared it of brush, etc., he set out an orchard and a vineyard. This property so increased in value that by the time it was in bearing he was able to sell it at a good profit, enabling him, in 1900, to remove to the Delta district in San Joaquin County, where he took up his residence at the old home of Captain Frewert, a pioneer of this county. At San Francisco he received his citizenship in 1887 and soon identified himself with the Republican party, but in local matters he casts partisanship to the winds and goes in for the best man and the best measures.

At Stockton, January 14, 1897, Mr. Gaul was married to Miss Bertha A. Frewert, a daughter of the highly honored Captain Frewert already referred to, and a gifted lady who was born on the Frewert place, Roberts Island. Three children were born to this fortunate union. Herman is a Delta rancher closely associated with his parents in business affairs; Emma has become the wife of Peter Claussen, and the mother of two children, Marjorie and Bobbie; and Vera is a student in Stockton high school. Mrs. Gaul has served for two years as an efficient and popular member of the board of trustees of the Garden school district.

Since coming to San Joaquin County, Mr. Gaul has made an enviable reputation as a farmer and stock breeder, for sheep raising in the Delta has proven very profitable and so has been the raising of shorthorn Durham cattle, horses and mules, and registered Friesian-Holstein dairy cattle. His livestock has been shipped into the range and cattle country of New Mexico, Arizona and throughout California. He owns an imported Percheron stallion, and was the proud possesor of a purebred Belgian horse. Fortunately for him, the transportation facilities hereabouts could hardly be improved upon, both by trucks and by river boats, and in 1906 he constructed a warehouse with 1,000-ton capacity of hay on the levee landing by his farm, and there the river boats can tie up for the loading and unloading of produce.

Mr. Gaul had a younger brother, K. G. Gaul, a prominent stockman of the Salinas Valley, but he passed away in 1919. His sisters, Mrs. Erhardt and Mrs. Julia Kilian, both reside in Brooklyn, N. Y. Two other members of the family—a sister, Mrs. Teresa Rupert of Minneapolis, and an elder brother Henry, have long since closed their eyes to the scenes of this world. Mr. Gaul has three Delta farms. The home ranch embraces 266 acres; then there is a stock-raising ranch of 92 acres in the old Shippee tract on French Camp Road, and there are some 334 acres near Old River on Upper Roberts Island also belonging to him. He is widely known as an authority on livestock and he has served for many years as a



A. Gaul



Bertha Gaul

trustee of Reclamation District No. 544 and for the past eleven years has been chairman of the board of trustees. In this connection it may be well to note that during the past nine years the affairs of this district have been so efficiently conducted that it has been necessary on only two or three occasions to levy assessments, and in both cases these assessments were not over twenty-five cents per acre. In fact, this remarkable administration of the levees in this district, and the solution of the many problems concerning their upkeep have attracted attention from other reclamation districts—clearly an emphatic compliment to Mr. Gaul and those associated with him in this work.

JOHN H. SOUTHWELL.—For many years a resident of Lathrop, where he was a leader in the town's activities, John H. Southwell has become thoroughly identified with the spirit and undertakings of the city of Stockton, since taking up his residence here. Mr. Southwell is a native of Utah, born at Christman, in the mining district, July 23, 1882, and when twelve years old came with his parents to Lathrop, Cal., where he continued his education in the public schools. His first venture into business life was as a clerk in the general store of B. F. Eastman, and on leaving Lathrop he took a position at Oakland as yard clerk with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Coming back to Lathrop, Mr. Southwell became assistant agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company, and then went on the road as a messenger for the company, later becoming the agent at Lathrop, and then assistant agent at Santa Cruz. Returning again to his old home town of Lathrop, he purchased an interest in the store where he had worked as a boy, at this time being conducted by S. W. Reynolds, and with D. T. Sutton as a partner the firm of Southwell and Sutton was established and a splendid business built up. This partnership continued for eleven years, when Mr. Southwell disposed of his interest at a profitable figure in 1918. While a resident of Lathrop, he became a man of affairs there and took an active part in all civic developments. At the age of eighteen he was one of the founders of the local lodge of the Modern Woodmen and it was due to his endeavor that the funds were raised to erect the new hall of that order, which is a decided credit to the town. For eight years he served as justice of the peace of Castoria township, this township including the thriving city of Manteca. Shortly after the State Bank was started, Mr. Southwell became a stockholder and director, serving until January 1, 1922, as a member of the board of this thriving institution, which is now the First National Bank of Manteca. While in business in Lathrop Mr. Southwell had an exciting encounter with a negro burglar who had entered his store. The battle lasted half an hour, a fusillade of shots being fired, one of them passing through Mr. Southwell's coat. The burglar was captured and is now serving his sentence in a California prison.

On coming to Stockton in February, 1918, Mr. Southwell bought an interest in the San Joaquin Auto Company, the proprietor being A. E. Hunter, and the name was then changed to the Southwell-Hunter Auto Company. They are distributors for the Chandler and Cleveland cars for San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Amador, Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, and he is also a member of the firm of the Clarke-Southwell-Hunter Company at Modesto, in charge of Fred H. Clarke. Both the Chandler and Cleveland are aristocrats in motordom, distinctive in design and with reputations for dependability of service that have made them exceedingly popular throughout the San Joaquin Valley. With their large territory, the firm has built up a splendid business, due both to the high-grade cars they represent and the initiative and capability that characterize both partners.

In January, 1905, Mr. Southwell was married to Miss Estella Sutton, a native daughter of Stockton, and they are the parents of two children, Laverne and Lucile. Mr. Southwell is very prominent in the fraternal life of Stockton and takes an active interest in all public affairs, contributing generously to every progressive cause. He belongs to the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, belonging to Aahmes Temple of Oakland, a member of Stockton Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., the Elks, Sciots, Knights of Pythias, the D. O. K. K., and a charter member of the Stockton Lions.

HENRY ESHBACH.—In the great army of Argonauts there came across the plains two brothers, Frank Robert and Joseph Robert, pioneers of 1848 on the Pacific coast and intimate friends of the illustrious Captain Weber. For a time they tried their luck in the mines, but indifferent success caused them to turn their attention to industrial pursuits. Starting the first dairy in Stockton they met with steady success, and for years continued to conduct a prosperous business. Upon finally retiring they removed to San Francisco and there died when advanced in years. During the early growth of their business they became impressed with the possibilities of the state and accordingly sent money for traveling expenses hither to Henry and Magdalena (Robert) Eshbach, a brother-in-law and sister.

Thus it happened that the Eshbach family in 1857 boarded a vessel at New Orleans bound for the Isthmus of Panama and from there proceeded to San Francisco, whence they came to Stockton. Henry Eshbach was a native of Switzerland and in early life had immigrated to the United States, settling in New Orleans, La., where he followed the trade of a carpenter. There he met and married Magdalena Robert, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine and in childhood had come to the United States. It was not the privilege of Henry Eshbach to attend school regularly in boyhood, hence his education was not what he wished. However, he was a natural mechanic and also a proficient carpenter, and after coming to Stockton he followed carpentering until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty years. His wife met with an accidental death in 1878. During the Civil War, he served as a member of the 3rd California Regiment Volunteer Infantry from 1862 to 1865 and on the way east his regiment was detailed to suppress an Indian uprising in Utah. He was a member of the Stockton Volunteer Fire Department, San Joaquin Company No. 3. They were the parents of two sons, Henry, the subject of this sketch, and Frank, both residents of Stockton.

In the city of New Orleans, La., Henry Eshbach was born on August 25, 1850, and there he spent his first seven years, when he took passage on a ship in 1857 and came via the Isthmus to California, landing from the steamer Golden Gate in April, 1857. He

attended the old Franklin school, still standing on South Center Street, and in the same class with him was Caroline Deitsch, a pioneer's daughter, whom he married in 1875, and by whom he has two daughters; Amy E. is the wife of Frank E. Murphy, an attorney of Stockton, and Carrie L. is the wife of S. E. Berkley of Stockton and they have two children, Caroline and Eugenia.

Upon leaving school Mr. Eshbach worked at the printer's trade. For nine years he was foreman of the job department of the Independent, and has in his possession a copy of the paper dated November 2, 1869. He also ran a job printing office on Eldorado Street between Main and Weber with Charles L. Hamilton as a partner, and started the Stockton Record, which was then known as the Commercial Record. Eventually he sold out to a partner and after an association of eighteen years with the printing business he turned his attention to other lines and is now living retired from business cares and responsibilities. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department Weber Company No. 1 and is now a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and for four years was chief engineer of the Stockton fire department. A Democrat in politics, he served as a member of the city council from 1881 to 1884; he also served as a member of the police and fire commission for two years. Fraternally he is connected with the Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., which he joined over fifty years ago, on February 28, 1872, and is a member of the relief committee of that order; Stockton Lodge Elks; Knights of Pythias; and Ancient Order of United Druids. He is also a member of Fidelity Lodge. Mrs. Eshbach is now deceased. Their two daughters are members of San Joaquin Parlor No. 5, N. D. G. W., and also of Lebanon Rebekah Lodge.

ISAAC H. ROBINSON.—Honored and respected in every class of society, Isaac H. Robinson has been closely identified with the public life of Stockton for over a quarter of a century, and his name is inscribed high on the roll of its foremost citizens. He was born on a California ranch near Santa Rosa, October 17, 1856, and until the age of sixteen attended the district school in the neighborhood of his home and during spare hours helped his father on the home place. The practical ranching experience enabled him to obtain employment on other ranches in northern California and ten years of his early manhood was thus spent. During February, 1883, he arrived in Stockton and found work in the planing mill of P. A. Buell, being thus occupied until he entered the Stockton police department as patrolman, remaining in that position for two years; then for two years he served as chief of police of Stockton. He was then selected as deputy sheriff and served four years under Tom Cunningham. Following this he was elected to the position of city clerk of Stockton which he capably filled for five and a half years. For the past twenty years he has been in the office of the county treasurer and tax collector and is now serving as chief deputy in that office with entire satisfaction to the general public. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and has taken an active part in local and state politics. His fraternal memberships are with the Native Sons of the Golden West, Truth Lodge, I. O. O. F., having passed through all the chairs of the latter organization, and he has passed through all branches of Masonry up to and including the thirty-second degree, and belongs to Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Oakland.

The marriage of Mr. Robinson united him with Miss Henrietta Fortune, a native of San Francisco, and they have one daughter, Mrs. C. H. Bouch of Los Angeles, who is the mother of three sons. Mrs. Robinson is well known in the community and has gained the warm regard which is ever given in recognition of sterling worth.

FRANK W. BECKMAN.—Among California's native sons of whom she is justly proud is numbered the late Frank W. Beckman, a prominent and worthy representative of an early family of San Joaquin County. He was born on his father's ranch near Lodi on July 29, 1875. His father, Henry H. Beckman, was born in Bremen, Prussia, on March 13, 1834, and was reared on a farm in his native land until he was fourteen when he started for the United States in 1848. Five years later he crossed the plains to California with an ox-team and settled in Elkhorn township, San Joaquin County, where, with his brothers, he farmed grain until 1859, when a division was made of the property and from that time on he farmed alone, having as much as 1,000 acres in grain at one time and he became very well-to-do. He married Miss Margaret Toni, a native of Switzerland. He was a charter member of Woodbridge Lodge No. 131, F. & A. M.

Frank W. began his education in the schools of his district and later was graduated from the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, and supplemented this with a year at Stanford University. After finishing his education he went to work on his father's ranch, but soon an opportunity presented itself and he became one of the founders of the grocery firm of Beckman & Thompson, operated for years under the firm name of Beckman, Welch & Thompson Company; this is not only a pioneer firm of Lodi, but is the largest in that line.

As a progressive citizen, Frank Beckman was public spirited and was ready to assist any worthy project that he thought would help to build up his community; he served as a member of the Lodi library board; was a stockholder in the Lodi National Bank and in the First National Bank. In his fraternal relations he was active in Masonic circles and held membership in Woodbridge Lodge No. 131, F. & A. M., of which he was a past master, belonged to Stockton Chapter, R. A. M., and to Stockton Commandery, K. T., and to Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco. He was also past patron of Woodbridge Chapter No. 118, O. E. S.; belonged to Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and to the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Beckman's marriage on November 30, 1899, united him with Miss Addine Le Moin, a native of California born in Amador County November 30, 1880, the daughter of George W. Le Moin, mentioned on another page of this history. Three children were born of this union: Margaret is Mrs. J. E. Devine and the mother of a son, Dalton, and they reside in Lodi; Le Moin F. and Addine Winifred are students in the Lodi high school. Mr. Beckman passed away May 23, 1907, mourned by his family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Since the death of Mr. Beckman, Mrs. Beckman has carried on the various projects that he had started and is interested in the First National Bank, the Lodi National Bank



Frank W. Beckman

and the Lodi Investment Company. In 1922 she completed one of the most modern of homes on West Pine Street, Lodi, where she lives with her family. She takes an active interest in and is a member of the Woman's Club of Lodi and Lodi Chapter No. 151 O. E. S.

WALTER T. RUTHERFORD.—A worthy citizen of San Joaquin County, with whose agricultural and other interests he has been identified for a great many years, is Walter T. Rutherford who, for the last four years has been in charge of the field work of the Lodi branch of the Earl Fruit Company in San Joaquin County. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 25, 1867, a son of John and Mary (Bowie) Rutherford, both natives of Scotland, and where the father was superintendent of a large estate until his death at the age of forty-eight years, the mother living to be eighty-two years old. There were eight children in the family, seven of whom are living: Isabelle, Annie, Archie, Walter T., our subject, John, William, Angus gave his life for his country during the World War, and Mary.

Walter T. received his education in the schools of his native country and when twenty years of age came to New York, where he became a landscape gardener in the city parks of Buffalo and New York for three years. In 1889 he left New York for the West, traveling through New Mexico and Arizona and reaching California he settled in Sacramento, where he followed farming and the breaking of raw tule land; some for Arthur Thornton at New Hope and for the Eppenger Company on Ryer Island; he also worked on Grand Isle and Staten Island. He broke tule land on Ryer Island when the levees were constructed by Chinese with wheelbarrows.

The marriage of Mr. Rutherford, November 28, 1906, at Sacramento, united him with Miss Jeannette A. Chase, born at San Andreas, Cal., a daughter of Charles Lowe and Addie Jane (Hatch) Chase, and is one of a family of eight children: Rule L.; Jennie, Mrs. M. J. Burke, resides in Sacramento; Mrs. Elizabeth Morf resides in Sacramento; Mrs. Florence A. Blodgett resides in Lodi; Charles Victor is at Mare Island; Daniel P. resides in Sacramento; Mrs. Jeannette A. Rutherford; Wilbur Richard is a printer residing in Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Rutherford's parents were natives of the same town in Maine and descendants of old Colonial stock. Mrs. Rutherford's maternal grandfather, Mark Hatch, came to California in 1849 during the gold excitement and engaged in mining near Jenny Lind, and there built the first house. Mrs. Rutherford's maternal grandmother died in Maine and as the grandfather was already in California, the children were obliged to come to California to be with their father, so in 1862 Addie Hatch, Mrs. Rutherford's mother, brought five brothers and sisters to California via the Isthmus route to the home in Jenny Lind which the father had prepared; Mark Hatch also planted the first peach orchard at Jenny Lind.

Charles Lowe Chase came to California via the Isthmus route in 1852 and settled first at San Jose, then to the mines of Calaveras and El Dorado counties; he cast his first vote in 1856 at Murphys, Calaveras County; later he engaged in the lumber business at Willow Creek and was known as the champion shingle splitter; he also owned mines at Chee-Chee Flat, called the Mountain Ranch, and here the mother taught one of the first schools of the district. He passed away in 1905 at the age of seventy-two and the mother was sixty-three years old when she died in 1906. Mrs. Rutherford was educated in the grammar schools of Lodi and Stockton, then entered the Stockton high school from which she was graduated; then entered the University of California, graduating in 1903. She specialized in natural science. After graduating from the University of California, she taught school for two years in the Alpine district of San Joaquin County, one year at New Hope and one year in the Stockton schools; she was then obliged to make a trip to Maine to settle her father's estate and soon after her return was married to Mr. Rutherford.

Soon after their marriage they removed to New Hope where they purchased 100 acres in what is known as the Pocket of the Mokelumne River and on this ranch Mr. Rutherford conducted a dairy for six years; leveled the ground for gravity irrigation and built a comfortable bungalow. When the Western Pacific Railroad was built through his section of the county, he did the grading work for the tracks through Thornton. Two years ago, Mr. Rutherford sold his ranch and purchased a home at 201 North Church Street, Lodi, where he and his wife now reside. Mr. Rutherford was a school trustee of the Ray school district and is a member of Franklin Lodge at Cortland, Cal., and also a member of Lodi Chapter, O. E. S., of which Mrs. Rutherford is matron. Mrs. Rutherford has been a member of the Eastern Star for twenty-four years; she is also a member of the Lodi Woman's Club and the N. D. G. W., of Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford are both ardent Republicans and members of the Congregational Church of Lodi.

SAMUEL R. ARTHUR.—The name of Samuel R. Arthur is closely connected with the history of the medical profession of California and more especially with Lodi, having practiced for twenty-two years in the city. He is a native of California, having been born in Stockton on April 14, 1874 ,a son of Richard and Anna (Alles) Arthur, both natives of England. His father made his first trip to the United States in the late '50s and located in Indiana; he then returnd to England for a time and when he returned to the United States in the early '60s he located in California, going direct to the mines; but later settled in Stockton where he engaged in teaming and contracting. There were four children in the family, three of whom are now living. Dr. Edgar A. Arthur residing in Stockton; Mrs. E. M. Tremper; Ethel, who was a teacher in the Stockton high school is deceased, and Samuel R. Arthur, the subject of this sketch. Both parents are now deceased.

Samuel R. Arthur attended the public schools of Stockton and upon leaving the Stockton high school he pursued a special scientific course in a private school, after which he entered the University of California and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1899 with the degree of M. D. He then became an interne in the San Joaquin County Hospital and in 1900 located in Lodi, forming a partnership with Dr. Hull, the association continuing until 1905 when Dr. Hull removed to Stockton. Eminently successful in his chosen profession, Dr. Arthur has also been active in land development, having planted a thirty-acre vineyard east of Acampo, which he

sold at the end of four years. At the present time he is the owner of two fine ranches in the Escalon district consisting of 117 acres, on which he maintains a fine herd of Holstein dairy cows, besides raising Poland China hogs. His ranches are planted to alfalfa and vineyard, on which he raises very fine grapes which are one of the most profitable crops of the San Joaquin Valley He has brought his ranches to a high state of cultivation. He makes his home in Woodbridge and is a member of the school board of that district.

Dr. Arthur's marriage united him with Miss Lillian Freeman, a native of Kansas, but reared and educated in California and they are the parents of two children, Samuel R., Jr., and Grace Wynette. In his fraternal association, Dr. Arthur is past master of the Woodbridge lodge of No. 131, F. & A. M., a member of the Stockton Knights Templar and of the Stockton Elks. He is past noble grand of the Woodbridge Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Knights of Pythias of Woodbridge, and is a member of the State and County Medical societies and of Lodi Parlor N. S. G. W.

OSCAR W. ECKSTROM.—Five years ago Oscar W. Eckstrom became actively identified with farming pursuits in San Joaquin County, when he purchased twenty acres at the corner of Schutte Lane and Waterloo Road, where he set out a new orchard and by his steady industry and perseverance he has made his way to a front rank among his fellow-citizens in the Linden section of the county. He was born near Saratoga, Cal., August 15, 1885, a son of John J. and Minnie (Roos) Eckstrom, both natives of Sweden. John J. Eckstrom served three years in the army of his country prior to coming to America in 1876, locating in Gladstone, Ill. Eight years later, in 1884, he removed to California, locating near Santa Clara, where he engaged in fruit raising. In 1896 he located at Linden, Cal., where he was employed by D. W. Miller. He had purchased twenty acres, which he devoted to general farming and orchard. In 1917 he sold the same and removed to Palo Alto, where he is now living retired. Oscar W., the second oldest of their three children, received his education in the public schools and while still a young boy began to do ranch work for neighboring farmers. In 1912 he went to Siskiyou County and engaged in mining, later engaged in the same occupation in Shasta County and spent about five years there, being fairly rewarded for his work.

In 1913 at Stockton, Mr. Eckstrom was married to Miss Isadora Whitcomb, a native of Vermont, a daughter of Charles M. Whitcomb, who removed to Linden, Cal, in 1910. Mr. Whitcomb passed away a year afterward, survived by his widow, who makes her home on the twenty-acre home place left her by her husband. Mr. Eckstrom cares for his own twenty acres and also that of Mrs. Whitcomb, the products of these ranches being peaches, almonds, apricots, prunes and plums, besides considerable hay and grain. Mr. Eckstrom uses a tractor for the cultivation of his land and irirgation water is supplied by a fifteen-horsepower motor. Locally he is identified with the California Prune and Apricot Association, California Peach Growers, California Canning Association, and the California Almond Growers. Fraternally he is a past grand of Scio Lodge No. 102, I. O. O. F., of Linden, and with his wife is active in Opal Rebekah Lodge in Linden. He is a well-known and popular citizen, and in many ways has performed a useful part in the life of his community.

JOHN A. COLEY.—A very representative citizen of Stockton is John A. Coley, who was born on a farm in Scott County, Va., on August 31, 1872, and when a young man of about eighteen, arrived in Stockton on October 15, 1889, since which time he has been one of the most enthusiastic and effective "boosters" in the Golden State. He was first employed near Sonora, in Tuolumne County, at cutting wood, and then he followed various occupations. On May 1, 1891, he went to Oakdale, in Stanislaus County, and worked on a ranch; and having saved his money, he was able to begin farming for himself. Later he bought 320 acres east of Escalon, which he farmed to grain; he rented land, and farmed as many as 3,000 acres of the Jones ranch; he made money, and he erected buildings in Escalon, of which town he can be truly called "the father," for he founded that now thriving village at the southern end of San Joaquin County. He built the first store building and had the postoffice and the telephone established there. He was one of the promoters of the Tidewater Southern Railroad, and served as its vice-president, working hard to secure the right of way for the road, and to sell stock in the enterprise. By unwearying labor, he secured the right of way from Stockton to the river, although in some cases he was obliged to buy the land needed by the company. When the Santa Fe Railroad built through Escalon he erected a grain warehouse there, and later another one, and one also at Avena; and on selling out to G. W. McNear of San Francisco, he became the latter's manager and bought grain for him for seven years. Then he bought back the warehouse and conducted the business for himself.

He next formed a partnership with J. L. Craig, to operate in the real estate field, under the firm name of Coley & Craig; and they subdivided the tract of land at Escalon, described in the interesting Craig sketch given on another page of this work. At one time the Coley & Craig company owned over 4,000 acres of land there, and later they operated in Stockton, erecting business houses and private residences. On his own account, Mr. Coley built a number of first-class homes in Stockton, in one case putting twelve in the northwestern part of Stockton, and after the fire at Escalon, three years ago, he also erected business blocks there, some of which he still owns. He has large real estate holdings, besides those in Stockton, in Oakland and San Francisco, and he has been one of the leading factors in the upbuilding of southern San Joaquin County, thereby becoming notable as a self-made man who has met with exceptional success. He has written fire insurance for the past twenty years, and he still has customers who, having taken out their insurance with him at the start, have remained his good patrons ever since. Mr. Coley belongs to the Oakdale Blue Lodge of Masons, No. 275, and to Lodge No. 218 of the Stockton Elks. He has one son, Cyril L. Coley, who is associated with him in business.



J. H. Coley

EMERY E. TREMAIN.—An experienced, wide-awake mechanic whose workshop is much sought by the users of auto-trucks, truck-bodies, etc., desiring first-class service, is Emery E. Tremain, the wood-worker and blacksmith of 640 East Market Street, Stockton. He is the agent for the G. M. C. motor truck and the Swinehart truck tire, nor could the successful manufacturers of these products well find a more capable representative. He was born near the Allegheny River, in Allegheny County, Pa., on February 16, 1872, and reared at Wichita, Kan. In 1891, with a boy friend as a companion, he started West, expecting to settle in the state of Washington; but they landed in Stockton with just five dollars as their combined capital. Emery secured work on John Williams' ranch, and later he accepted employment with the Ed Clowes ranch; then he went to the Smith ranch, where he was foreman for three years. All in all, he put in eleven years on ranches, and in those early days used to work on a thirty-two-horse grain harvester.

In 1901 he started to learn the blacksmith's trade with L. F. Salbach, but when he had finished, at the end of three years, he opened a small shop for himself at the corner of Stanislaus and East Market streets. He had saved $650, but it was necessary to assume a debt of $1,465 for machinery and tools in order to equip even a modest work-shop in the way he believed it ought to be done. In one year, however, he had earned enough to enable him to clear off all indebtedness. In 1907 he bought a lot on East Market Street, the site of his present building, paying $2,500 for the same, but he was obliged to borrow $1,500 in order to close the deal; but again luck, or better still, the rewards of foresight and industry were with him, for in another year he had made money enough to wipe out that new indebtedness and to take care of the purchase. In 1911 he erected a two-story building of cement and brick on his lot, at a cost of $7,500, borrowing half of the money in order to build; but now his property is free of debt.

In February, 1915, Mr. Tremain took on the agency of the G. M. C. motor truck, and so successful has he proved himself in presenting the claims of this superior outfit that he has readily made important sales to the leading establishments in Stockton, among them being the Sunset Lumber Company, the Stockton Transfer Company, the San Joaquin Oil Burner Company, the Stockton, Littlefield and Horan Furniture companies, the Stockton Soda Works, the Goodale Transfer Company, the Hatch Lumber Company, etc.

Mr. Tremain, among other ventures, pioneered an automobile stage company from Stockton to the Yosemite Valley, by way of Big Oak Flats, securing a franchise and putting on a twelve-passenger coach, and from the beginning the undertaking "boosted" Stockton, although it was not until the second year that it paid expenses. Then, at a fair profit, Mr. Tremain sold the line to Bob Young, having previously opened an office in San Francisco for the stage route. Mr. Tremain, who has always been one of the most enthusiastic and loyal boosters for Stockton, has himself invested in a vineyard of ten acres in the Victor Tract near the city. In earlier days he was a member of the Terminal City Wheelman's Club, and took part in many road races across the country, and quite naturally for one who has come to be so actively engaged in motoring he has worked hard, wherever the opportunity presented itself, to forward the cause of better roads. Mr. Tremain has leased his ground floor, blacksmith and wood-working departments to Messrs. Bidwell and McKinnon, who will conduct that branch, while he gives his time to the truck and tire business.

In 1901, at Stockton, Mr. Tremain was married to Miss Susan C. Pope, a native of Stockton, and a member of one of the well-known pioneer families of this section, her mother having crossed the great plains to California many years ago. One son, Virgil E. Tremain, has blessed this fortunate union. Mr. Tremain is a member of the San Joaquin Auto Trades Association, and of the State and National Auto Trades societies, and for more than twenty years he has been a popular member of the Red Men.

DUDLEY I. WALTZ.—The great cattle-barons of California have always occupied an heroic position in the intensely interesting history of the Golden State, exponents of that courage, foresight, optimism and progressive enterprise which have marked the leaders of the Pacific commonwealth as among the most progressive of all highly successful Americans; and it is natural, therefore, that such men of large affairs as Dudley I Waltz, the stockman, should be accorded an enviable eminence among men of wide influence, and should preeminently enjoy the esteem and confidence of their fellows. Mr. Waltz was born in Monroe County, Mo., May 3, 1861, first seeing the light on a comfortable home farm; but in 1877, when only sixteen years of age, he came out to California, in company with a boy friend. His first employment was on a farm at Wheatland, where he pitched hay for $1.25 per day, and after working as a farm hand for some three years, he bought 320 acres of land in Sutter County which he farmed to wheat and barley. At the end of two years, he sold this ranch at a profit, and he then bought 800 acres of land in Placer County, which he farmed for another two years, and then sold at a profit. He next bought a small band of sheep, this being his start in handling sheep and cattle, and from that time on he has steadily advanced, until now he is one of the largest sheep-owners in California, having about 30,000 head.

In 1896, he bought of General Bidwell, of Chico, some 7,000 head of sheep, and leased all of Bidwell's pasture land up to the time of his death. The same year, he bought 10,000 sheep from the Joe Cone estate at Red Bluff. In 1898, he bought from Tom Haw, a Chinaman, some 10,000 head, at Dillon, Mont., and the next year he opened a butcher shop on Second Street, Chico, which he operated for a couple of years. In 1900 he bought a train load of cattle in Old Mexico; and this was the first load of cattle that crossed the quarantine line into the state. They were unloaded at Bakersfield, where they were disinfected and examined by a state veterinary. For two years he conducted a ranch in Merced County, removing to Stockton in 1902. Now thousands of his sheep and cattle range on a thousand hills in California, and his holdings include the Stanford Ranch of 9000 acres in Tehama and Butte counties, once a part of the famous Leland Stanford estate, known as the Vina ranch. He also owns 9000 acres of land in Merced County, and leases 20,000 more in Mariposa and Merced counties; and he leases 50,000 acres of land in Butte and Tehama counties,

directing the whole with the assistance of his two sons, Edward P. and Arthur W. Waltz, who are associated with him in his livestock enterprises. Mr. Waltz is a member of the advisory board of the Imperial Cattle Loan Company of Los Angeles, and he is ex-president of the San Joaquin County Cattle Men's Association. He helped to organize, and is the president of the Central California Wool Growers' Association, and is also director of the State Wool Growers Association; and in 1911, he helped to organize the California State Life Insurance Company of Sacramento, and is official appraiser and director of the same, and in 1922 was elected its vice-president. This company has been very successful, and has made the best showing of any company in the United States in the past ten years.

When Mr. Waltz married September 2, 1889, at Auburn, Cal., he chose for his bride Miss Martha H. Brock, a native of Sutter County; and their union has been blessed with the birth of five children: Edward P., who married Miss Dorothy Boone of Red Bluff, is associated with our subject and his brother, Arthur B., in the sheep and cattle business, under the firm name of D. I. Waltz & Sons with principal offices at Stockton; Arthur B. was in the Aviation service and put in eighteen months overseas; Dorothy is the wife of Ralph Jeanelle of Stockton, and Minnie and Grace are the youngest in the faminy. San Joaquin County is justly proud of such an eminently progressive captain of industry as Mr. Waltz, one of the greatest patrons of husbandry in the Golden State.

ARTHUR F. ROBERTS.—A business man of marked ability, who has been with the Hobbs-Parsons Company of Stockton, wholesale distributors of produce, for the past twenty-one years, is Arthur F. Roberts, the capable manager of that organization. Born on a farm in the Mohawk Valley near Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., on July 28, 1870, he received his education in the district schools, the Rome Academy and the Albany Business College in Albany, N. Y. Remaining at home until he was twenty-three years of age, in 1893 he came to Fresno County, Cal., and went to work in a raisin vineyard at thirty dollars per month; at the end of one year he formed a partnership in the retail fruit and produce business; later engaged in the wholesale fruit and produce business and was the originator of the system of packing figs with steam treatment. He was thus occupied until 1900 when he entered the employ of the Hobbs-Parsons Company as a buyer. He traveled over the large potato growing states of the West, principally Oregon, Idaho and Minnesota, passing two seasons in Minnesota where he established relations with the large potato growers, and this business connection still continues.

The marriage of Mr. Roberts united him with Miss Clara Belle Hamilton, a native of Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, Cal., and they are the parents of three children: Edward Hamilton, Thomas Arthur, and Harriet Anne. He has taken an active interest in the Y. M. C. A. and for several years was a member of the board of directors and at present is a member of the finance board. In 1920 he was chairman of the boys' work committee. At one time he was a member of the executive council of the Boy Scouts. During the World War he was captain of all drives covering a territory eight miles north of Stockton and near the close of the war served as a member of the county exemption board. He is a member of the Stockton Golf and Country Club; an ex-member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a past president of the Stockton Rotary Club. In 1921 he was elected a director in the Stockton Savings and Loan Bank. In May, 1922, he was elected a member of the committee of freeholders, fifteen in number, which drafted a new charter for the city of Stockton, providing for the manager form of government. In his religious affiliations he is president of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church, of which the family are members.

JOHN EDMUND MORAN.—A native son of California who was identified in a practical and successful manner with agricultural pursuits all his active career, was the late John Edmund Moran. He was born on his father's ranch near Bethany, Cal., November 13, 1873, a son of William and Hannah Moran, both of them natives of Ireland, the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living; they are now residents of Oakland, the father being ninety years old. He came to San Joaquin County in the early '60s, where he followed farming and sheep raising on the West Side for many years.

John Edmund Moran received his education in the Tracy schools and meantime helped his father on the home place; when he grew older he engaged in farming on his own account and for twenty years was a prominent and successful grain farmer in the Delta district of San Joaquin County. His holdings on Union Island, a part of the old Williams properties, consisted of over 1,000 acres; he also leased land in the Bixler tract for many years. In partnership with Harry Martin, he operated about 500 acres in the Clifton Court tract in Contra Costa County. He was also in partnership with his brother, E. A. Moran for five years and the latter, with Mr. Moran's son Sherid, will continue the farming operations. Mr. Moran was always loyal to the county of his birth and was active in all affairs of the development of the West Side, and took an active part in the establishment of the irrigation district for the development of the Delta lands of the county.

The marriage of Mr. Moran occurred at the home of the bride in San Joaquin County and united him with Miss Caroline A. Pagel, also born in San Joaquin County, a boyhood friend. She is the daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Kraus) Pagel, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Alsace Lorraine. There were five children in the family, three of whom are living: Mrs. Moran, Fred and A. J. Pagel, who are ranching in the county. The father was an early settler on the West Side of the county where he took up Government land and farmed until his death. The mother, too, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Moran were the parents of four children: Sherid, Helen T. and George E.; Edward, the eldest child, died aged ten months. Mr. Moran passed away April 20, 1922, mourned by his devoted family and a host of friends. Fraternally he was a member of the Odd Fellows, Tracy Parlor, N. S. G. W., and Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E. For many years he served as a school trustee in his district. He was a thorough and practical agriculturist, and his sterling characteristics and honorable business methods won for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he had business or social relations.



John E Mosau

LOUIS M. HAIGHT, M. D.—Few names of modern California are more distinguished among the native sons and daughters than that of Haight, so worthily represented in Stockton by Dr. L. M. Haight. A native son, he was born in Alameda on October 7, 1868, the son of the Hon. Henry Huntly and Anna E. (Bissell) Haight, the former a native of Rochester, N. Y., and the latter born in St. Louis, to whom, in time, three children were born—L. M., of this review; Miss Janet C. Haight, a favorite in social circles in Oakland, and Henry Huntly Haight, who passed away in 1919.

Henry H. Haight, Sr., came out to San Francisco as a pioneer in 1850, and being an attorney by profession, he had no difficulty in successfully establishing himself in practice in the Bay City. Nominated on the Democratic ticket, he ran for governor of California; and in 1867 he was elected to that high office. He made a famous governor, for it was during his term that he signed the charter of the University of California, and that great institution, of such vital importance to the people of the Golden State, was started. For the first two years of its existence, the University encountered many trying difficulties; and it was then that Governor Haight and a relative contributed funds to keep it going. Governor Haight was prominent in banking circles in San Francisco, and held a directorship in various financial institutions. He was also a large landowner on the east side of the Bay, and his country home in Alameda, occupying twenty-two acres, was one of the show places of the district. The Haight school in Alameda was named in his honor, as was Haight Street in San Francisco. He died in 1878.

L. M. Haight attended the school named in honor of his father in Alameda, then went East to New Haven, Conn., where he attended the Hopkins Grammar School for three years. He then matriculated at Sheffield Scientific School, a branch of Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the Ph. B. degree. In 1892 he returned to California and at Stockton bought an interest in Holden's Drug Store. During this time he took a post-graduate course in pharmacy at the University of California, and in 1897 was graduated in pharmacy, and then he sold out his interest in the drug company.

In 1898 Mr. Haight entered the Cooper Medical College, from which he was duly graduated in 1903 with the degree of M. D.; and for the next two years he was in the City and County Hospital at San Francisco. He also practiced medicine in that city for two years, and in 1908 he returned to Stockton, and ever since has been practicing here. He is a member of the National and State Medical associations and of the San Joaquin County Medical Society. Dr. Haight belongs to Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M.; Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; Stockton Commandery No. 8 K. T.; Stockton Pyramid No. 5, of Sciots; and to Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks; Pohono Tribe of Red Men; and of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.

In 1900 Dr. L. M. Haight was united in marriage with Miss Minnie A. Schuler, a native of Stockton and the daughter of Michael and Marie Barbara (Strohmeier) Schuler, pioneers of Stockton. Both were born in Germany, the former in 1828, and his wife, in 1838, and he came to Stockton in 1852, married here on October 27, 1860, followed freighting to the Southern mines from Stockton and took part in the early activities in the building up of this city. He died on November 20, 1905, and Mrs. Schuler passed away in 1901. They had eight children born to them and all are living. Of the union of Dr. Haight and his wife three sons have been born: Louis Cameron is a student in the medical department of the University of California; Herbert Schuler is attending the Stockton high school, as is the youngest, Henry Huntley, named for his grandfather.

M. S. HEWITT.—An enterprising rancher who resides on a portion of the ranch where he was born is M. S. Hewitt. His ranch of 183 acres lies about fifteen miles east of the city of Stockton and is a portion of his father's ranch of 1080 acres, which was farmed to grain for many years. A native son of San Joaquin County, M. S. Hewitt was born September 18, 1892, the eldest son of William Thomas and Mary Jane (Herron) Hewitt, both now deceased. William Thomas Hewitt was born in Steubenville, Ohio, and was five years old when his father, Samuel Hewitt, left Ohio for California in 1852, crossing the plains with ox teams. Grandfather Samuel Hewitt settled on land near Farmington, where he became an extensive grain farmer. William Thomas Hewitt, the father of our subject, was born January 23, 1847, and from his youth up was engaged in farming and came to own a homestead ranch of 1080 acres on which he erected a fine residence of nine rooms at a cost of $4000, and a barn costing half that amount. He removed to 1219 North Hunter Street, Stockton, Cal. in 1906, where he resided until he passed away in January, 1908, after which his widow continued to reside in Stockton until her death June 2, 1920.

Three children were born to this pioneer couple, of whom Marion Samuel, our subject, is the eldest. He began his education in the district school in the neighborhood of his home and supplemented it with an engineering course at the Agricultural College located at Corvallis, Ore., from which he was graduated in 1915 with the degree of B. S. The following year, 1916, he located in Modesto, where he was employed as cashier of the Grange Company. On October 2, 1917, Mr. Hewitt enlisted in the 143rd Field Artillery, receiving the rank of corporal, and went to France with a replacement battalion and after his arrival in France served in Battery C., Seventh Field Artillery; he went through three major offensives and served nine months with the occupation army at Coblenz, Germany. On September 27, 1919, he received his honorable discharge and immediately returned to Stockton and has since taken a very active interest in farming pursuits. He handles the subdivision of the home ranch in a very capable manner and his present fine home place of 183 acres is a portion of the homestead which was settled by his grandfather, Samuel Hewitt, in the early '50s.

On May 30, 1922, Mr. Hewitt was married to Miss Marguerite Menchen, a graduate of the Lux School at San Francisco, a daughter of George and Anna Menchen, residents of Petaluma. Mr. Hewitt is a member of the American Legion and the local Farm Bureau. In politics he is a Republican and his public spirited interest has been manifested in all affairs concerning the welfare of his county and community

GEORGE FALKENBOROUGH SMITH.—Prominent among the sturdy, progressive and prosperous pioneers whose fruitful lives were spent in intimate association with the growth and development of California, especially with the expansion of the northern section of the state, was George Falkenborough Smith, less familiarly known, perhaps, by that name to his fellow-pioneers of early days than by the name Fortenberry Smith, as he was generally called throughout the great Central Valley, where he was always popular and esteemed as an experienced and very successful "Gringo" cattle raiser. While best known in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, his dealings extended through the state to the south as far as the Mexican border; and having always maintained amicable relations, through his honest and generous methods, with the native Spanish and Mexicans, he was welcomed wherever he rode by the cattle raisers.

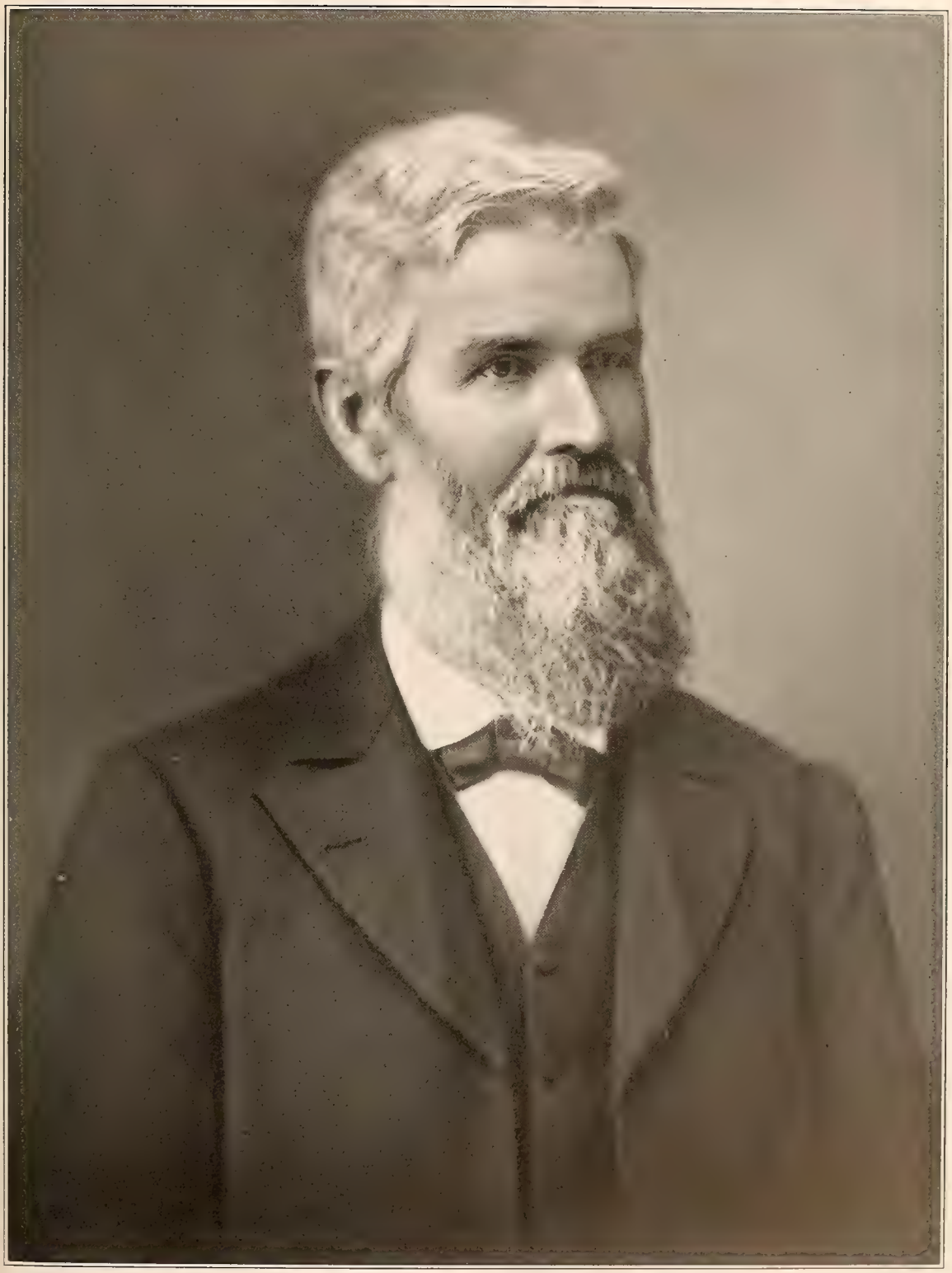
His branch of the Smith family went back to Virginian ancestry in the person of Grandfather Isaac Smith, a Revolutionary soldier. His son, Robert Smith, was born on June 2, 1771, and in time migrated to Kentucky, where he met and married Lydia Ann Hardin McMahon, a member of two other Virginia families, the McMahons coming from Frederick County and the Hardins from Fauquier County, in that state. The first Hardin emigrant was a French Huguenot, while his wife was Lydia Waters, of English birth. John McMahon, and Rosannah Hardin, born in 1760, went to Kentucky when Lydia (who was born on May 9, 1784) was three years old, joining the expedition headed by Rosannah's brother, Col. John Hardin. He had already been there and had located lands, and about 1786 or 1787 he took his family and certain relatives back to Washington County. The sons of Martin Hardin, the great-grandfather, who lived and died in Fauquier County, lived some years at George's Creek, Monongahela, Pa.; and from there they floated down the river into the Ohio River, to Kentucky.

George F. Smith was born on September 13, 1822, in Crawford County, Ind., and from infancy profited by the English, Irish and Huguenot traits inherited from his excellent parents, who had moved into Crawford County because they considered the river lands unhealthful. They had ten children; but one boy died in infancy, and their only girl Rose passed away when she was nineteen years old and just budding into attractive womanhood. George was born about the time she breathed her last. Having a large family and no daughters, Mrs. Smith trained her sons to household duties, assigning four to help their father in the field, and retaining four to assist her in the home. Two of the latter did the cooking and general housework, and two—Ben and George—busied themselves with the spinning and weaving. George was the spinner, and inordinately vain over his ability in that line; he would spin his stint, and then help Ben with his weaving, and after that they were free to play. He would also challenge all the girls of the neighborhood to a contest of skill, but the girls never ventured to accept his challenge, and hence he regarded himself as the champion spinner of the neighborhood. Robert Smith, who had long been a cripple through a fall from a horse, died when George was sixteen, and as soon as they were old enough the boys went back to the Ohio River, several settling in Meade County, Ky., where they lived and died. Thus it happened that George, our subject, attended the schools of that county, and with his brothers spent much time on the Ohio. In their locality, flat-boating was quite an enterprise; and so they built boats, and loaded them with their crops, or perhaps with lime, and floated down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to whatever market they desired. New Orleans, of course, was the great goal as a marketing-place, and George Smith made a number of trips there and back by the big river steamers before he embarked on his most adventurous journey and came out to California.

In the famous year of the Argonauts, 1849, George F. Smith crossed the then little-traversed plains and arrived in Sacramento on Independence Day. His party, which was composed entirely of young and hardy men, all had fine mule teams, and they adopted the method of overtaking an ox-train and traveling with it, while their mules rested. Then they would push on more rapidly and overtake the next ox-train. There was danger, of course, from the Indians; but they were successful in slipping through, probably because of their method was unusual and unexpected. It was George Smith's intention to try his luck at mining; but after casting in his lot at the so-called "Southern" mines, he met with little or no success, and when other opportunities beckoned he answered their appeal. Later in life, he often said it would have been a financial misfortune had he met with even moderate success, and so been diverted or retarded from his destined way.

Leaving the mines, he first went to Stockton, where he established a livery stable in partnership with a man named Van Dyke; but although they were well rewarded, he sold out his interest in the spring of 1851, just before a fire swept the city and destroyed the stables. He already had begun to negotiate with one of the old Spanish families for the purchase of its holdings, consisting of a ranch on the west side of the Tuolumne, near its junction with the San Joaquin River in what is now Stanislaus County; and he immediately proceeded to secure United States title to this land. With the land, he acquired the "harp brand" and its accompanying ear-marks, the "swallow-fork" and the "under-slope," and this purchase conveyed to him, wherever found, "all cattle or horses bearing one or both of said marks, being marks of identification, or calves following cows, or colts following mares, bearing the same." He immediately planted an orchard, and his place was known far and wide for its fruit, and people came comparatively long distances to partake of his hospitality and to eat of his fruit, his vegetables and his luscious melons, for the cattlemen kept open house to all comers.

On May 9, 1854, Mr. Smith was married at Sonora, in Tuolumne County, to Miss Jane Bell, a native of Rutherford County, N. C., where she was born on March 7, 1827, a daughter of John and Margaret (Neel) Bell, both North Carolinans of Scotch origin, and descendants of good old American Revolutionary stock. She had come to California two years before, by way of the Nicaragua route, and had braved frontier life with true pioneer spirit. John Bell was born in Lincoln County, N. C., on March 4, 1787, and Margaret Neel was born in Cabarrus County, in the same state, on September 29, 1796. Both of Jane Bell's grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers. Thomas Bell, her father's father, was born in Rathfriland, County Cork, Ireland, on February 2, 1745; but his



Geo F Smith

father, William Bell, came over to Ireland from Dundee, Scotland, early in 1700 to escape the persecution of "Bloody Mary," for they were followers of the Scotch Stuarts, though Presbyterians in religion. Thomas Bell came out to America in 1765, enlisted for service in the Revolution during the second year, and served with credit during the remainder of the war. He married Rachel Ewart, who was born in 1759 and was related to old North Carolina families, her father having been Robert Ewart, born in 1725, who served at the Battle of King's Mountain, and was a member of the Committee of Safety from the Salisbury district in 1775, and her mother, Margaret Adams, a daughter of William Adams. Jane Bell's maternal grandfather, John Neel, was born in North Carolina. His father was James Neel, a Revolutionary soldier, and his mother was Margaret McEwen. The Neels and the McEwens both lived in western North Carolina in early Indian days, and there had thrilling experiences; but the family of John Neel's wife, Sarah Gayley, had moved to North Carolina from Pennsylvania.

Soon after Jane Bell's birth, her parents moved to Tennessee, then decidedly a frontier country, and no place for a family of children, away from the school advantages of a thickly settled, established community. Then, too, the farm of John Bell, sold in Rutherford County, N. C., later yielded much gold, being in the far-famed gold-fields of the Tar-pitch State. The Bells lived in Tennessee until 1841, when they removed to Metropolis, Ill. There they remained until they came to California in 1852, with the exception of a brief period when they were in Smithland, Ky., where John Bell died on July 12, 1844. Margaret Bell, the mother, passed away in Metropolis, on March 17, 1849, and both parents are buried there.

Two of Jane Bell's brothers, Andrew and Thomas Bell, had come out to California in 1848, and later Andrew came back for his family. The party consisted of Jane Bell, James Bell and his wife, and a married sister, Rachel Robertson, and her husband (a doctor) and her stepson. Andrew Bell had had such a hard trip overland to California that he wished to take his family by the way of the Nicaragua route, and be spared equal hardships; but they also had a very hard trip. The embarked at New Orleans on the steamer "Pampero," but encountered a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico, and the steamer, which had been rebuilt and made longer, broke in twain and they were in great good fortune to be able to get back to New Orleans. On their second trip, they were fairly comfortable while traveling on the Atlantic; but when they reached the Pacific, only one boat met the two steamers, bound respectively from New York and New Orleans, and the New York passengers got aboard the Pacific steamer first. The Bell family, although holding first-class passenger tickets, only had a portion of the deck assigned to them, until two gentlemen gave up their cabin to Jane Bell, who had been stricken with the Panama fever, and to her sister-in-law, who was also sick. Both came near death; and later, on their arrival in Sonora, where their brothers were located, they contracted smallpox, their brother Thomas already having taken that disease and so communicating it to them.

The Bell brothers were millwrights and carpenters. They built the first Sonora court house, and later James Bell erected a flour-mill near Sonora, and was a prominent business man of the county, closely associated with the history of that locality and also prominent in Masonic affairs. He lived there until his death, in 1896. Andrew Neel Bell and Thomas Ewart Bell were interested in the first quartz mills erected in California, but on account of the quality of the ore and the crude milling methods, the venture proved a failure. Twenty years later, with improved machinery and methods, the mine became one of the greatest producers of gold in the mother lode. Later, Thomas and Andrew Bell went to Inyo County and became prominent in the history of that section. Andrew Bell built the first flour-mill established there; and this is still in existence, one of the oldest and most interesting landmarks.

George F. Smith took his bride on horseback across the California plains, brilliant with the wild-flowers which made it look like a gorgeous carpet, to his home cattle-ranch at the fork of the Tuolumne and Stanislaus Rivers. There three of his children were born, Richard Russell, Thomas George, and Henry Clay, the last-named passing away there also. He built a new home upon the place; but shortly after it was completed, he sold the place to an Englishman named John Davis, and in November, 1860, moved his family to Stockton, where Thomas George died of diphtheria, on January 13, 1861. He made several trips back to Kentucky, to visit his brothers and friends, the first in 1869, when he took his family and stayed six months, the second trip in 1871 or 1872, and the third in 1883, when he took his daughter Bell with him.

In the sixties Mr. Smith became associated in business with the late Jefferson G. James of San Francisco and Fresno counties; and although their cattle and ranges were never amalgamated, in almost all speculations they were partners, and there are now surviving a few properties from this old partnership of Smith & James. The two men were close friends, and the strong bonds of friendship held intact after Mr. Smith decided to retire from active participation in business. In his operations in more active days, he had employed mostly Mexican herders and had learned enough Spanish for all business purposes; and he had in other respects matched up with the natives. The Mexicans, for example, were wonderful riders, and George Smith became quite expert as a horseman, and could pick up a handkerchief from the ground as he rode by at full speed.

Mr. Smith bought a block of land in Stockton, and in the fall of 1861 the family home at 347 East Poplar Street, which is now the property of his daughter, Miss Nellie Alice Smith, was ready for occupancy. After selling his ranches in Stanislaus County, he purchased the Fish slough range of 8,000 acres, and moved his horses and cattle there, while Mrs. Smith made a visit to her brother, James Bell, near Sonora. Her brother, Thomas Bell, was taking her to Stockton to their new home when they were caught at Knights Ferry by the flood and had many exciting experiences. She was the guest of the Edwards family for six weeks, and saw the Two Mile Bar Bridge (a toll-bridge built and operated by her brother, Thomas Bell) go down the Stanislaus River. She also saw the Knights Ferry Bridge go off. The present bridge at Knights Ferry was also long operated as a toll-bridge, in which all the Bell brothers held large interests. During the disastrous flood, Mr. and Mrs. Smith had no knowledge of each other's welfare, and Mr. Smith did not succeed in reaching Stockton until two weeks after his wife had arrived. They then moved into their home, where they lived until her death in 1910, except for a few years when she

lived on her ranch near Stockton. Her two youngest children were born in the Stockton home, and there their youngest boy, Willie, died. The eldest daughter, Bell, was born in Jackson, Amador County, and was one of the three children who have lived to maturity. Richard Russell Smith has been married twice; his present wife was Miss Hetty Corlett, a native of Iowa, who was reared in San Francisco. By this marriage there were two children, but both are dead, the boy at birth, and the little girl, Kathryn Bell, who was a remarkable child, just before her fourth birthday. His first marriage was with Miss Etta Russell, a native of Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, and there were three children by this marriage: George Russell, Ebell, and Elta. George has been married twice, the second time to Miss Sue Waldie of Antioch, Cal., by whom he has had two children, Richard Russell, 2nd, and Jane Bell, who is named for her great-grandmother. Ebell Smith married Henry Addison Barnett, the son of a pioneer family known to the Smiths from earliest days. There is one child, Francis Marion, who is so named for his paternal grandfather. Elta Smith married Arthur H. MacFarland, of Los Angeles, who is a member of a prominent family of that place. Emma Bell, George F. Smith's oldest daughter, married Otto Grunsky, of Stockton, and they had three children, Otto, Jr., Charles and George. The year 1899 brought sad misfortune to the Smith family, for Death took away three members of the devoted circle. First, Bell Smith Grunsky died, on March 15th; then Etta Russell Smith, Richard's wife, died on May 26; and little George Grunsky, Bell's son, passed away on the 2nd of December.

Otto and Charles, Bell Grunsky's sons, both went overseas in the great World War, but Otto alone saw actual fighting. He went in the ranks of the 91st Division, was under Col. Henry C. Jewett of the 316th Engineers, Company C, Captain Collins' command, and was a sergeant when the war closed. He was in three major engagements, St. Mihiel, the Argonne, and Lys-Scheldt, in Belgium, and he went over the top as an infantryman in the Argonne, besides doing engineer service. He served along the battle front, and his company was in action when the armistice was signed; yet he came out without injury, although his comrades fell at his side. Charles volunteered as soon as the United States went into the war, took the training at the Officers' Training Camp, won the rank of first lieutenant, and was assigned to the 5th Engineer Train at Fort Funston, Texas, where for a long time he was the only officer. He took the train overland to Corpus Christi, Texas, and while waiting to be sent overseas he qualified for the regular army, and became captain of Company B, 5th Engineers, 7th Division. He arrived in France on August 12, 1918, and was regimental supply captain part of the time there. He went to an officers' bridge-building school, and while there his company was sent to the front. He had just rejoined them when the armistice was signed. He was very popular with his company, each member declaring that he never failed to mete out absolute justice. Charles was married on July 11, 1922, to Gertrude Jessup Dixon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Jessup of San Francisco. Mrs. Jessup was Marietta Cowie of Sonora, Tuolumne County, and her parents were early friends of the James Bell family there. Richard Russell Smith lives retired at Berkeley, and Miss Nellie Alice Smith resides at the old Smith home-place at 347 East Poplar Street, Stockton, an old Stockton landmark, where Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barnett reside with her.

In the late sixties, Mr. Smith sold his lands and cattle in Fresno County, retaining, however, the "brand and ear-marks" as his property; and for five or six years thereafter he gave much of his time, in the capacity of a director, to the affairs of the Bank of Stockton, the largest organization of that character in San Joaquin County. In the early seventies, Captain Kidd, the president and manager of the bank, moved his residence to San Francisco and gave all of his attention to the management of his interests in that city. For a time a manager was employed to take over his duties in the Bank of Stockton; but as this proved unsatisfactory to the directors, they determined if possible to have one of their members assume the duties. The choice centered upon Mr. Smith; but after considerable hesitancy he refused the offer as he feared that after all the years he had lived in the freedom of the "open," such confinement would prove irksome to him. In 1872 and 1873, he purchased 3,000 acres of land four miles northwest from Stockton, the greater part of which was swamp or tule land, and the leveeing, ditching, draining and breaking of which kept him very busy for a number of years. The first levees were built by Chinese coolie labor, 260 of the Orientals being employed at one time. Levees so constructed having proven unsatisfactory, Mr. Smith constructed an endless chain dredger, known as "The Ajax," one of the pioneer dredging machines of the San Joaquin and Sacramento delta regions. After disposing of his ranges and cattle interests, he intended to retire; but he found he could not endure the inactivity. His family regret that he did not take the opening offered him by the Stockton Savings Bank, but he bought instead the 3,000 acres referred to, on the lower Sacramento Road. He had a hard and expensive training, when he changed occupations, for he said he never knew what hard work was until he became involved in farming. Reclaiming swamp and overflow lands was a new enterprise, and even to this day people are ruined financially trying to accomplish it. He sank a lot of money in this farm; and worse than that, he lost his health when a tenant shot him in the back. His death at the comparatively early age of sixty-seven was probably due to the bullet, which was never removed, and to an accident some years later when he was thrown from a cart at his Los Banos sheep ranch and kicked by the horse. He had been a strong, robust man, but he never fully recovered from these two injuries.

In personal appearance, George F. Smith was six feet one inch tall, broad and muscular, and weighed about 190 pounds, with not an ounce of fat on his frame. He was a man to whom all children felt a strong attraction, and he made it his boast that no child had ever refused to come to him from its mother. In politics he was a Democrat, but invariably voted for any Republican whom he regarded as more capable or honest. For a time, he was a member of the San Joaquin Society of Pioneers. Owing to the meager educational facilities in Kentucky early in the nineteenth century, Mr. Smith always felt that he had been deprived of the early education to which all American youths are entitled. He was therefore much interested in the public schools, and served for a number of years on the Board of Education of Stockton. He was at the time of his death a member of San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. A. & A. M., Stockton, Chap-

ter No. 28, R. A. M., and Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T. His son, Richard Russell Smith, is also a member of all three.

After Mr. Smith's demise, the following resolutions were sent the family of the deceased:

To the Officers and Members of

Stockton Commandery, No. 8, K. T.

Your Committee, appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of our late Sir Knight George F. Smith, beg leave to submit the following:

Sir Knight George F. Smith was a member in good standing in San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. A. M.; Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M; and Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T., and his death has caused a vacancy in our ranks.

Now that he has gone, we are more conscious of his good character, a model of punctuality in all his dealings, sincere and earnest in all he did, thoughtful in all he said, cautious, cool, energetic and candid. He has left behind him an honored name, more valuable than the fortune which crowned his career with success.

In order, therefore, to perpetuate the recollection of his virtues, as a member and Sir Knight of this Commandery, be it

Resolved, That the loss sustained is deeply felt by the members of this Commandery; that his virtues and demeanor are worthy of imitation; that we mourn his death as an irreparable loss to his family, to the community, and to the members of this Commandery; that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy hereof sent to his bereaved widow and children, with the sympathy of his fellow-members.

(Signed)

James W. Smith, Fred M. West, and A. Leitch.

DELAVAN M. BURGE.—An energetic, foreseeing, eminently practical and very successful rancher is Delavan M. Burge, a native of Iowa, where he was born near Cedar Rapids, in Lynn County, on December 28, 1856. His father, a native of Virginia, was Simeon S. Burge, and he married Miss Elizabeth Archer, a native of Ohio. They both went to Iowa, where they married. In 1862 these sturdy pioneers crossed the plains, during which they and their companions had no less than three encounters with the Indians, and in one encounter, the train had to halt and corral at noon, when shots were exchanged. The Indians succeeded in stampeding the fleeing cattle, consisting of about eighty head of domestic stock, but luckily, while two persons were wounded, none were killed. In 1864, Mr. Burge went back to Iowa to bring his parents, Minor and Elizabeth Burge, to California. They died here and are buried at Woodbridge.

Upon arriving in California, Simeon Burge first settled four miles west of Woodbridge, where he purchased a quarter-section of land, later adding a second quarter section to it in the same vicinity. The pioneer and his wife had seven children: John O., who is now deceased; Delavan M.; Estella, who has become Mrs. Williams, of San Francisco; Simon, also deceased and buried at Woodbridge; Maude, who is Mrs. Oppenheimer; Ella, Mrs. Charles Searle, and Archer.

Delavan began his education at the Turner district school, but in 1871, the family moved to Stockton, for Mr. Burge had been elected county recorder, an office he filled with signal ability for two years, when he resigned. He then helped to organize the Grangers Union, and became secretary and manager; and this helpful enterprise he thus headed from 1874 to 1880. He then became general manager for the D. M. Osborn Company, and went to Portland, Ore., for five years; but in 1885 he returned to Stockton and conducted a hardware business. He bought out Bailey Badgeley, and from 1885 to 1890, had a business at the corner of Main and California streets. Mr. Burge then became a partner in the Burge-Donahoo Company of San Francisco, jobbers of farming implements, for several years; but from San Francisco he removed to Merced and engaged in grain-buying. He died at Point Richmond, when past seventy-five years of age, and was buried in the rural cemetery of Stockton. Mrs. Burge died in April, 1906.

Delavan Burge struck out for himself when very young, and at Stockton on May 20, 1880, he was married to Miss Mary A. Harelson, a daughter of Edmund and Mary Ann (Oliver) Harelson; her father was a native of Kentucky, who had moved into Wisconsin, in frontier days, and then on to California across the plains, arriving in 1850. He mined for a short time, recovered his health, then returned to Wisconsin, but did not remain very long until he again came to California. Mrs. Harelson was a native of Alabama, and settled on the ranch near Stockton, and her father had also moved to Wisconsin in pioneer days, braving the rigors of frontier life. They were also married in Wisconsin. Edmund Harelson had located about six miles northeast of Stockton, on Fairchild Lane, and was joined here by his wife and children; then they purchased 482 acres from a Mr. Hitchcock. The Harelsons had six children: Durrett O., now of San Francisco; Almeda, Mrs. C. C. Castle of Stockton; Elizabeth became Mrs. John Salmon; Edmund died at the age of sixteen; Mary Ann is Mrs. Burge; Nevada is Mrs. O. R. Smith of Lindsay. The father died at the age of sixty, while the mother lived to be eighty-three. In Lancaster Co., Wis., Mr. Harelson had been county treasurer.

In 1881, Delavan Burge bought 57½ acres of the old Harelson place and Mrs. Burge inherited 57½ acres from her father; they moved onto it and he planted it to grain until he started to intensify his farming. In 1889 he set out sixteen acres to grapes; now he has thirty-five acres of bearing vineyard. He also has four acres of almonds, five acres of walnuts, and four acres of cherries, the place being well irrigated. He has put all the improvements on the place, and has a finely-equipped ranch for high-grade and abundant production. At the death of her mother Mrs. Burge inherited forty more acres of the estate.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burge. Noel S. is superintendent of the Libby Canal Ranch, a graduate of Stockton high and of Stanford University in the field of civil engineering, having been a member of the class of '07; Hazel, the wife of Prentice Burtis, the manager of Hale Bros., of Sacramento, is a graduate of Stockton high school and Smith College in Massachusetts. Noel married Miss Ruth Maddox, of Visalia, and they have three children—Delavan, Noel S., Jr., and Barbara Ann; and Mrs. Burtis has a son, Prentice Townsend Burtis, and a daughter, Mary Prudence. Delavan M. Burge is a Republican in politics; and he is a member of Truth Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Stockton.

ABRAHAM PARSONS HENNING.—A most worthy and highly esteemed pioneer who always endeavored to live up to the Golden Rule, and who will be sure, therefore, of the honor usually accorded by posterity to those whom the world cherishes for helping to make life of value to the living, was Abraham Parsons Henning, to be thought of by all who knew him, not as having died, but rather as having continued elsewhere a career of marked usefulness. Born in Saline County, Mo, on November 1, 1846, he was the son of John Pinnell and Mary Katherine (Vanmeter) Henning. She was born in Westmoreland County, Va., near the home of General George Washington; and her father's family was related, through its branch of the Fairfax family, to the first President of our land. Mary Katherine's relatives on her mother's side were most honorable descendants of the "Honorable Parsons," who was well-known for his ability, integrity, wealth and generosity. Mary Katherine was only a child when her father, Abraham Vanmeter, who had married Elizabeth Parsons, sold their old Virginia home and started across the dense forest-land of the West to make their next home in Missouri. He stopped near Miami, Mo., on the river, and purchased several hundreds of acres of government land. There he established a home-place, since added to so that it has come to embrace several thousand acres, which as late as the nineties was still known as the old Vanmeter home. The youngest son of Abraham Vanmeter, named Able James Vanmeter, together with his wife, Annie, resided on the place during the nineties, and she is still there.

On June 16, 1840, Miss Mary Katherine Vanmeter, was married to John Pinnell Henning, who came out to California for the first time in 1849. Later, he returned to Missouri, and in 1854, the family came across the great plains, Mrs. Henning, during the long, hazardous journey, driving her own team. The oldest son, Irving Pinnell, was then twelve years of age; the next, Addison David, was ten years old; while the youngest son, Abraham Parsons, the subject of this sketch, was only seven, somewhat tender ages, which did not, however deter these sturdy boys from riding horseback the long, tiresome journey, over 3,000 miles, at the same time driving cattle, and standing guard during the night, like men, on the watch against a possible ravaging onslaught of the prowling Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, precautions not in vain, for only a few days after the departure of the family from the fort, the Indians killed many of the soldiers in cold-blooded murder. The Indians at this time were becoming desperate over the apparent destruction of their game, and in revenge were accustomed to make the most cowardly and unprovoked assaults on the immigrants. On Bear River, the men in advance of the Henning train killed an Indian and captured twenty ponies in an encounter with the red men. Mrs. Henning was a very cool and careful driver, and never had an accident, even in crossing the roughest mountain rivers, although along the River Platte and among the Black Hills the storms raged almost daily, and once, during a hard thunderstorm, the lightning killed an ox.

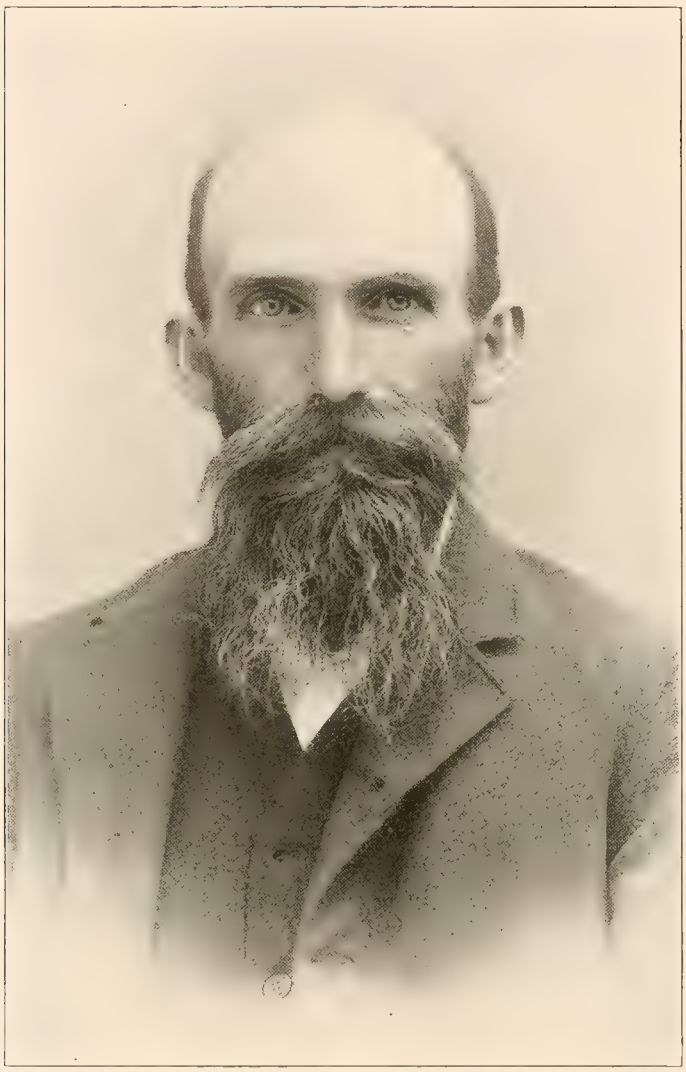
After what could be called a fortunate and in many ways a pleasant journey of five months, all the party reached San Jose safely and camped on the Collins ranch at the Eastern foothills of the Santa Clara Valley—the ranch then owned by Mr. Collins, the hat manufacturer of San Francisco. Soon after, Mr. Henning purchased a farm of 160 acres from a Mr. Johnson, and there the family made their home. There, also, Mary Elizabeth was born, who later married a Mr. Hall and resided in a lovely home on the Monterey road, near San Jose. The other daughter, Sarah Frances, who married Mr. De Rome and settled at Menlo Park, was born on the farm near Edenvale, to which John P. Henning later moved. Two sons, John Thomas Henning and Herbert Vanmeter Henning died when only a few years old. Addison Henning passed away in 1892, on the 5th of April, at the Henning home at San Miguel, one month after the father died; and both J. P. and his son Addison were buried near the home. This home-place remained in the estate of the heirs of J. P. Henning for quite a while after his death.

J. P. Henning was engaged in farming and stock-raising in the Santa Clara Valley until 1859, when he bought out Buffalo Jones, above Los Gatos, and undertook the running of sawmills together with stock-raising. He laid out Lexington, and named it after his home in Missouri, where he and his brother Alpha W. resided and owned a furniture factory. In 1861, J. P. Henning bought 250 acres of land west of Edenvale, on the old Monterey road, and set out a large family orchard, one of the first to be planted in that vicinity. He also made valuable improvements while preparing a genuine homestead; but in after years he bought other titles and paid full value in gold coin three different times, each to a different claimant, for the same piece of land, and finally was ruthlessly driven from his home by so-called officers of the law.

Under the necessity of beginning life all over again, Mr. Henning removed to Lompoc, in Santa Barbara County, in 1874, to the New Temperance Colony, of which he was an active trustee, and his eldest son a highly esteemed secretary, from 1875 to 1880. In the latter year, the oldest son, Irving Pinnell Henning, married Miss Ella Brown; and after their marriage, they removed to San Jose. He was for many years connected with the Cogswell Polytechnic College, and later with the California School of Mechanical Arts, of San Francisco, founded by James Lick. The youngest son, Abraham Parsons, the subject of this sketch, married Miss Sarah Ryder.

After a number of years, John Pinnell Henning, with his wife and youngest daughter, Fannie, moved near Cayucos, in San Luis Obispo County; and here Fannie married Alfred De Rome, a skillful artisan at the forge. Following the marriage of the youngest of the family, the parents sold their home and took up a government homestead, twelve miles east of Paso Robles; but Mr. Henning soon sold this, and bought instead a forty-acre tract of highly improved land, two and one-half miles to the south of San Miguel Mission on the Southern Pacific Railway and main county highway, bordering the Salinas River. There J. P. Henning died, and the mother made her home on this ranch with her daughter until her death.

Abraham Parsons Henning was married near Salinas, Cal., on May 20, 1873, to Miss Sarah Ryder, born in San Francisco, the daughter of William Charles and Rachel Marie (Kerr) Ryder, both natives of Boston. William Ryder made the journey to California in 1854 with his wife, and after settling in the Gateway of the West, conducted the old Reddington Drug Store in that city for many years. Later, in partnership with his brother he bought a farm near San Mateo, some 200 acres in all, and for a few years made his home at this place. In 1872



A. P. Hunsicker



Sarah E. Henning.

he moved to the vicinity of Salinas and engaged in the raising of grain at that place and it was here that Sarah Ryder married Abraham Parsons Henning. Sarah was the eldest of eight children, the others being as follows: William Charles, now deceased; Rachael Marie, who is Mrs. Bardin and lives at Salinas; Eliza Jane, Mrs. Gruwell, who lives at San Miguel; John, deceased; Henry; Harriet, now Mrs. Machado, of Monterey; and Mrs. Florence Smart, also deceased. William Ryder died at the age of seventy-eight, and his wife when seventy-four.

After their wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Henning resided in San Jose for some fifteen years, and then removed to Cottonwood, in Shasta County, where their children were reared and educated. They were blessed with ten children: John A. is in Lodi; Irving L. is of Woodland; Wilbur S. lives at Lodi; Frank A. is in Lodi; Allen D. is in Dorris, Cal.; Henry H. is at Lodi; Marion D. is at Gervais, Ore.; Mabel Frances died in 1892; two years later, George Parsons passed away; and Florence L. is at home in Clements with her mother.

In 1911, Mr. Henning moved with his family to San Joaquin County, and in November bought a ranch of fifty acres about one mile to the east of Clements, on the state highway. This was open land but Mr. Henning's enthusiastic application to the industry involved enabled him to develop this ranch as he had developed orchards and vineyards in Fresno, Santa Clara, and Shasta counties. He set out thirty-five acres to an orchard, planting plums and walnuts. The orchard is irrigated by a private pumping plant on the ranch. The remaining fifteen acres are ordinary farming land. Here Mr. Henning built a commodious home, and here he died, on December 27, 1920. He left a widow and eight living children, and two sisters and a brother—Mary E. Hall of Los Gatos, Fannie De Rome, and Irving P. Henning of San Jose—the rest of the family having already preceded him to the Great Beyond. Mr. Henning was a Republican. He endeavored to be liberal and fair in all things, and supported whatever made for the public welfare and community progress.

JAMES P. HARKINS.—An efficient and popular railroad official is James P. Harkins, the wide-awake and affable agent of the Western Pacific Railroad handling both their growing freight and passenger interests at Stockton, in which city he was born on November 29, 1877. His father, Captain John Harkins, is still esteemed as one of the most agreeable of Irish gentlemen settling in America, while his mother, who was Miss Mary Ann McCarthy before her marriage, is equally the center of a circle of devoted friends, who admire in her those traits for which the daughters of Erin have long been noted.

James Harkins was educated at St. Mary's College, Stockton, in the thorough manner for which that institution is famous, and then he began a three-year experience as messenger boy in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and during his service there, he learned telegraphy, becoming telegraph operator for the Alameda & San Joaquin Railroad, a busy line running from Stockton to the coal mines at Tesla. When the Western Pacific Railroad started construction in 1905, they took over this coal line, and Mr. Harkins became an operator along the line of construction. In 1909, the Western Pacific Railroad commenced regular operations in their important service to the public, and Mr. Harkins was made cashier in the local office under the management of J. H. Mettler, the agent. Four years later, in January, he was promoted to be chief clerk, and, having continued to give the best of satisfaction as his experience was widened and he became more interested in and devoted to railroad work, in March, 1919, he was made freight and passenger agent at Stockton—in which capacity he succeeds so well that the company is able to render the maximum of service with the lowest cost and the least possible friction to the public.

At Stockton, in 1914, Mr. Harkins was married to Miss Catherine McLaughlin, the daughter of a pioneer family of Stockton; and their fortunate union has been blessed with three children, William T., Ivan James, and Jacquelin M. Mr. Harkins belongs to Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., to Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and he is a very active and popular worker in the K. of C. and the Young Men's Institute.

RICHARD W. BONNEY.—A native son of California who is prominently connected with various military organizations is Richard W. Bonney, who was born in Stockton, August 5, 1871, the son of John A. and Ann Elizabeth (Yelland) Bonney, natives of Eastport, Maine, and Cornwall, England, respectively. John A. Bonney crossed the plains to California by way of the Salt Lake route in 1854 and upon his arrival he followed mining, built quartz mills, etc., until 1867, making his headquarters in Reno and Carson City, Nev. During 1867 he entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad as foreman of the bridge-building department and was engaged in building stations, tanks, bridges at various points on the line. He lived in Stockton until 1872, when he moved to Merced and was in charge of the pumping plant at that station for the Central Pacific. Later he returned to the vicinity of Stockton and tried his luck in running a ranch near the fair grounds, but this was not to his liking and during the interim was employed by the paper mill. Then he moved into town and took up the trades of millwright and carpenter, doing a great deal of work for the Sperry Flour Company and for the old Shippee Harvester Works. Mr. Bonney, in October, 1870, had married at Stockton, Miss Ann Elizabeth Yelland and six children were born to them: Richard W., was the oldest; Ida Scott, is now the widow of James M. Wright and lives in Pacific Grove; Ethelind M., is a teacher in the Stockton schools; Orpha O., died in infancy; Mabel Y., the next in order of birth, died at eighteen months; Ruth Allen is now Mrs. H. E. Lewis, also of Pacific Grove. The wife and mother died in 1920, while Mr. Bonney died on October 4, 1914. The last twenty-three years of his life were spent at Pacific Grove, where he was a member of the local Grand Army Post. He was in Nevada during the Civil War and joined Company E, First Nevada Cavalry, and spent one year fighting the Indians. He was a member of Rawlins Post, G. A. R., later being transferred to the Pacific Grove Post.

Richard W. Bonney attended the Nightingale district school and after moving to Stockton, the Jefferson school and finished with a business course at the Stockton Business College. When he was fifteen he worked in a tannery, later at the blacksmithing trade, then began at the printing business, which he followed for a quarter of a century, excepting the time he was in military service. He first

worked for B. H. Berdine, then in 1890 started with the Stockton Mail, continuing there as a printing pressman until 1914. For short periods of time he worked on the Monterey Cypress and the Pacific Grove Review. On November 1, 1913, he took the civil service examination and in 1914 became an employe of the postal department in Stockton, later became a letter carrier, and is now in the parcel post department in the local postoffice. When the members of the board of freeholders were elected to frame the present operating charter of Stockton, Mr. Bonney was one of those elected.

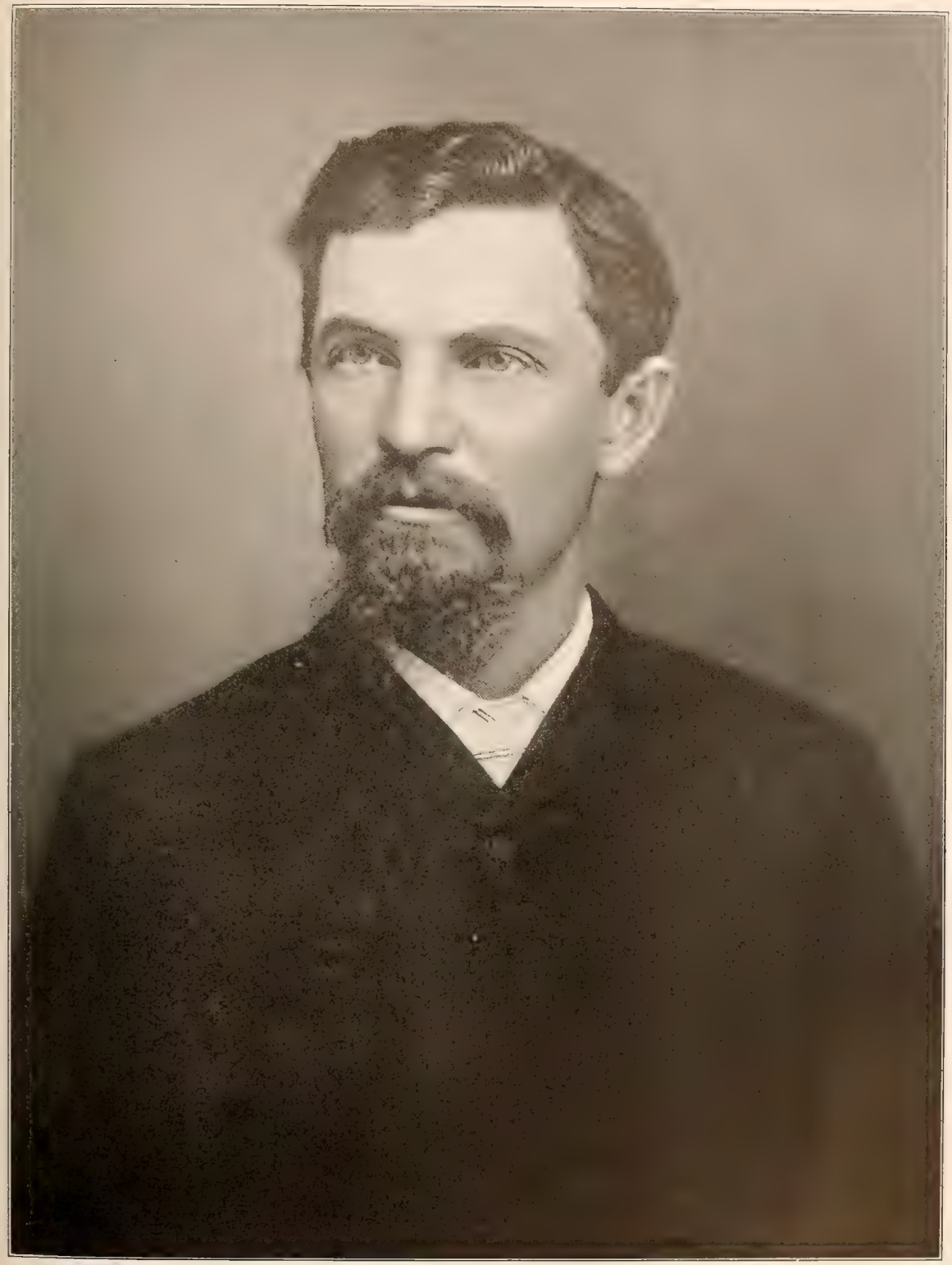
The marriage of Mr. Bonney, on June 27, 1900, at Stockton, united him with Miss Katherine Desmond, born near Lawrence, Mass., a daughter of Michael and Bridget Desmond, both natives of Ireland. In 1892, Miss Desmond came to California to join a brother and two aunts. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bonney: Mary V., Loyola C., Richard W., Jr., and Christina D., who died at the age of twenty-one months.

Mr. Bonney has an interesting record as a soldier which began when he entered Company A, Sixth Infantry, Third Brigade, N. G. C. on June 8, 1891, and saw service for twenty-four days during July, 1894, at the time of the A. R. U. strike; in 1895 he was promoted to be a corporal, then became sergeant in 1898, just before the Maine was blown up. When war was declared against Spain, Company A, enlisted in the volunteer service. Mr. Bonney went to San Francisco with his company, where they completed their muster into the United States Volunteer Service. The captains of each company were instructed to appoint their own non-commissioned officers and Mr. Bonney was appointed company quartermaster sergeant and was stationed at Alcatraz until September, 1898, then transferred to Fort Point and served until he was mustered out of service of the United States on December 15, 1898. He was given orders to report back to the N. G. C. on May 25, 1899, at which time he was given a company discharge for promotion and became regimental quartermaster sergeant for the Sixth Regiment, N. G. C. on June 10, 1901. In 1905 he reenlisted in Company A, N. G. C., was appointed Company Q. M. S., during that enlistment Company A was called for duty in San Francisco at the time of the fire in 1906, and Mr. Bonney was on duty 30 days. After a record of ten years of service, he was given a certificate of discharge and a decoration. Mr. Bonney was one of the organizers and mustering officers of Commodore Stockton Camp, No. 281, Spanish-American War Veterans on August 29, 1902. On January 4, 1904, it was rechartered as Commodore Stockton Camp, No. 4, Department of California, United Spanish War Veterans; when organized there were seventeen charter members and now there are fifty-four, Mr. Bonney being adjutant. When Weber Auxiliary No. 38 was organized Mrs. Bonney was made the first president. On November 13, 1917, Hiram W. Johnson Garrison No. 33, Army and Navy Union of U. S. A., was organized with twenty charter members, Mr. Bonney again being mustering-in officer. He is commander of Gen. Thos. E. Ketcham Camp No. 11, Div. of Calif. & Pacific of Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.; member of Court Stockton No. 56. F. & A; Stockton Printing Pressman's Union No. 132 of which he is past president, and honorary member of Luneta Post No. 52 V. of F. W. of U. S. A. In politics he is a Republican.

ROBERT BOYCE.—An honored pioneer citizen of San Joaquin County, who contributed generously to the county's development during a residence of fifty-five years, Robert Boyce was born in a rural district of Richland County, Ohio, on July 6, 1847, the son of Jonathan and Nancy (Jump) Boyce, natives respectively of England and West Virginia. When a young man, Jonathan Boyce came out to America and westward to Ohio, with his parents, where they settled in Richland County, and he followed agricultural pursuits. In the year 1859 he crossed the great plains with his family, making the long and tedious journey to California in an ox-team train, and on his arrival in San Joaquin County, he located at Woodbridge. A true type of the wide-awake and progressive California pioneer, he saw the value of the virginal land spreading out before him, and set to work to clear and improve some of it; and because he understood the possibilities of the soil, and was, all in all, a good farmer, he succeeded in raising fine crops, and prospered, and steadily added to his holdings,—a circumstance of double import, for others witnessed his success and were stimulated to follow his example. Mr. Boyce and his devoted wife passed away at the old farm homestead, esteemed and honored by all who knew them.

Robert Boyce, the fourth of their six children, spent his early boyhood on the Boyce farm in Ohio, but in 1859, when he was twelve years old, he accompanied his parents across the continent to Woodbridge, in San Joaquin County. There he attended the public schools and completed his schooling. He remained on his father's ranch until he was twenty-four, and then, in 1871, he purchased the adjoining 160 acres. He farmed this tract to grain, and through the best of care and most scientific cultivation, he coaxed from the soil the highest yield. In 1882, he purchased another tract of 160 acres opposite his home-place; and after farming to grain for many years, he concluded to try viticulture. He therefore experimented, in 1890, by planting thirty-three acres to a vineyard, and the effort proved so successful in every way that in 1900 he set out sixty acres more. He was an early shipper of grapes, and built a house on his ranch especially for packing his products; and continuing to give unwearied attention to the problems of cultivation, he brought the properties into full bearing. In 1910, he removed to Lodi, where he erected a comfortable home from which he superintended his ranch; but he was not destined long to enjoy these domestic comforts, passing away on March 17, 1914. For many years a member of the Knights of Pythias, he was affiliated with the Woodbridge lodge; and he not only enjoyed an enviable popularity among his fraternal associates, but he occupied a high place in the esteem of the comumnity, in which he had lived and labored for so many years, and in whose welfare he had always felt the keenest interest.

On March 3, 1872, Robert Boyce was married near Lodi to Miss Lorah K. Turner, a native of Plaquemine, near Baton Rouge, La., and the daughter of Frank and Victorine (Robicheaud) Turner—the former a native of Missouri, descended from an old and long-honored South Carolina family, and the latter a native of Louisiana, gracefully representing an old family there of most interesting French descent. Mr. Turner crossed the great plains to California in 1852, and for four years mined in Placerville, when he returned East for his wife and two children, whom he brought out to the Coast in 1856, by way of the Isth-



Robert Boyce

mus of Panama. At Woodbridge he located on 160 acres, which he in many ways improved. Mrs Turner passed away in California, but her devoted husband spent his last days in Louisiana. He was for many years a trustee of the Turner School district, and was decidedly a strong, friendly advocate of popular education; and was also a member of the Masonic Lodge, in highest standing. Mr. and Mrs. Boyce were blessed with two children: Lorah, the wife of Chas. McConnell, passed away, in 1911, leaving three children; Martha D., is the wife of Major Walter E. Garrison, and they have two daughters.

Since her lamented husband's death, Mrs. Boyce has continued to make her home at 303 West Elm street, Lodi, and to take an active part in community work, being a member of the Lodi Woman's Club, and maintaining a very live interest in civic and social affairs. While not a member of any church, she is nevertheless a true Christian in spirit and in deed, and believes in doing all the good she can, especially in matters of unostentatious charity. She still retains the large ranch lands left her by her husband, and in 1919 she had an additional eighty acres of the old home ranch planted to Tokay grapes. Mrs. Boyce has been privileged to witness the most wonderful transformations effected in California during her long residence and she can recount many interesting stories of early days. She well remembers, for example, her trip to the Golden Gate from New Orleans, by way of Aspinwall, and then across the Isthmus to Panama, when they took passage on the steamer Golden Gate, and landed in San Francisco in January, 1856. San Joaquin County was then unsettled, Texas cattle roamed wild everywhere, and settlers were few and far between. But each year showed a steady influx, and thanks to the path-breaking labors of such pioneers as Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, the forests were felled, the land cleared, and the desert was made to blossom as the rose.

WM. E. FERGUSSON.—A veteran of the Civil War, Wm. E. Fergusson was born in Glengary County, Ontario, August 2, 1848, a son of Rev. Wm. E. and Jane (Mason) Fergusson, natives of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The father was a graduate of St. Andrews University with the degree of M. A. and was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church. Coming to Ontario he preached for many years until he accepted the position of inspector of schools for Dundas County until he retired. He and his wife died in Ontario.

Of their ten children William E. is the fifth oldest and was educated in the public school at Winchester. Living close to the U. S. line, his patriotism was stirred and when sixteen years of age he left his books and made his way across the line to enlist in Company K., 193rd New York Volunteer Infantry, March, 1865, was sent into the Shenandoah Valley where he served nearly a year, being mustered out at Harper's Ferry in the spring of 1866 and was honorably discharged in Albany, N. Y. He returned to his studies and then taught school in Ontario until 1870, when he came to Nevada and taught school in Reese River until he began mining, in which he met with fair success. In 1884 he came to Shasta County, Cal., where he followed farming.

In 1872 Mr. Fergusson made a trip back to Ontario and was married to Miss Elsie Neveu, a native of that province. She died in Shasta County in 1893 leaving six children. Foresta presides over her father's home; W. P. Fergusson, Kenneth T. Fergusson, D. D. S.; Franklin Fergusson, Mrs. Elsie Proctor and Wilbur, all of Stockton. For a time Mr. Fergusson was in the employ of a lumber company. Later he became manager of a store and was assistant postmaster for several years. Several of his children having located in Stockton he also came hither and for three years he engaged in the grocery business, since which time he has lived retired. In Shasta County he was a member of the school board. He was made a Mason in St. Johns Lodge in Ontario and is now a member of Morning Star Lodge No. 68 F. & A. M. and also a member of Rawlins Post No. 23 G. A. R. serving as adjutant for the last six years and is also a past commander of the Post. He is a trustee in the United Brethren Church and politically he is a stanch Republican.

JOHN D. GRUWELL.—For more than twenty-five years John D. Gruwell resided on his ranch property four miles east of Farmington, were he became one of the best and most representative agriculturists in the county, and on his ranch of 720 acres, which was his home and center of operations from 1871 to 1900, he enjoyed a degree of prosperity which ranked him among the most enterprising men of his class in San Joaquin County. He was born in Quincy, Ill., June 9, 1830, a son of Robert and Millicent (Daves) Gruwell. The parents, natives of Ohio, moved to Indiana in an early day, and thence to Illinois in 1828; and there Robert Gruwell became the owner of 160 acres of land, and remained a resident there until 1833, when he moved to Lee County, Iowa. On May 3, 1849, with his wife and eleven children, he started for California. All these children were born in Illinois and Iowa; the eldest child died in 1852 at the sink of the Humbolt River, while crossing the plains. With them across the plains a brother, Jacob Gruwell, came with his family.

At Salt Lake City some Mormon acquaintances told them that it was impossible to go through to California by the northern route, as the grass was all burnt off. They wintered at Fort Utah, a distance of sixty miles from Salt Lake City, found work, and there met a man named Page, whom their father had brought from Iowa, and this man, in company with a cousin, went to the council house and there heard the Mormons talk of murdering Jacob and Robert Gruwell, charging that they had been parties to the expulsion of the Mormons from Nauvoo, Ill., and other localities in Iowa. The young men returned to camp and reported the danger, so the Gruwell brothers started for California at once, by a circuitous route, leaving their families, who secured a Mexican guide and in three days started on the southern route for this state, their train being the first that ever passed over General John C. Freemont's southern trail. After many hardships, privations and also loss of cattle, etc., their progress became very slow, and soon their diet was confined to beef cattle, who had become too poor and weak to bear the yoke. It was seen that the women and children would all perish from hunger, so John D. Gruwell and his older brother, in company with four others, left the train at a distance of 300 miles for the nearest settlement, the Cucamonga ranch. They had been informed by their Mexican guide that the distance was only sixty miles, and they took with them only four days' rations; when their provisions gave out they lost all hope. They toiled on, however, four

days and three nights longer, without a drop of water or a morsel of food to eat except prickly pears. At Los Vegas Springs they found a poor colt which had been left by General Fremont's pack train and this they were not long in butchering and devouring. The next meal was a coyote, on the Mojave desert, and after that only a few acorns until they reached the settlement. They returned to their party with six mules packed with provisions and twelve head of beef cattle, and arriving at the train in time to save their lives. They reached the Cucamonga ranch, September 23, 1849. Robert Gruwell and his brother after eluding their enemies, who were unaware that they had received any notice of the secret plot, came on by the way of Marysville, Sacramento, Stockton, Los Angeles, and met their families 150 miles out from the settlement, and they completed the journey safely together. The father and family remained at Cucamonga ranch until spring and then moved up into El Dorado County, near Coloma, and engaged in mining there until late in 1851. The parents and their younger children then removed into Santa Clara County, where the father had bought land. In June, 1852, with his eldest son, Noah N., he went East via Panama, where Noah N. was ill seventeen days with the fever, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. As soon as he was able to travel he completed the journey, assisting his father in buying some cattle. He married Sirena Cox, and the next spring started for California with a herd of cattle. He arrived at the sink of the Humbolt, but relapsed and suddenly died. In 1857 Robert Gruwell sold out and moved to Lake County, buying land and entering into agricultural pursuits and stock raising. In 1861 he moved back to Santa Clara County, where in the same year the mother died, aged fifty-four years. In 1883 he died, aged seventy-six years.

John D. Gruwell went to work on his own account in 1849, mining. In 1851 he made his first purchase of land, adjoining Santa Clara, and consisting of thirty acres. Selling this, he bought, in partnership with his brother, Labin H., 160 acres three miles further south, which they farmed until 1857. Then selling out, they moved to Lake County, taking up Government land and following stock raising and farming there until 1869. In 1869 John D. Gruwell moved in to San Joaquin County and conducted a hotel at Peters, during the construction of the Copperopolis and Milton railroad. In 1871 he bought a squatter's right to 160 acres of land, which he preempted, and on which he resided until about 1900, four miles east of Farmington; later he increased the extent of his land to 720 acres. Soon after settling on this ranch he commenced raising wheat; at that time it was the most easterly point of the wheat-growing section of the valley. He erected a good two-story residence, with all necessary out-buildings and here he reared his family.

On June 19, 1854, in Santa Clara, Mr. Gruwell was married to Miss Evelyn Fine, born in Fayette County, Mo., May 22, 1836, and they were the parents of six children, two of whom are now living, Robert C. and Oscar. Mrs. Gruwell passed away in June, 1906, Mr. Gruwell surviving until August, 1911, aged eighty-one.

JOHN B. CORY.—The story of the progress and success of John B. Cory, a native Californian whose interests in the San Joaquin Valley are of such nature as to make him one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county, is interesting and illuminating, showing what may be done by steady application, industry and well-directed activity. A native of Santa Clara County, he was born in San Jose, Cal., on February 20, 1854, a son of Benjamin Cory, a pioneer physician of San Jose. His father was a native of Ohio, who came to California at an early day and established a practice in San Jose.

John B. Cory was reared and educated in Santa Clara County, his public school education being supplemented by a course in the College of the Pacific. After finishing school he tried stockraising for a time; then, in 1882, he removed to Vacaville, Solano County, and began his career as a fruit grower, in which line of business he has been very successful. During the fall of 1887, in company with his brother-in-law, Frank H. Buck, he came to San Joaquin County and purchased 400 acres of the Langford tract near Acampo, a part of the ranch of the late Senator Langford. At that time most of the San Joaquin Valley was devoted to the raising of grain; but when Mr. Cory and his partner acquired the land they set it to fruit trees, planting peach, plum, prune and apricot. Later they purchased 350 acres more of the same ranch, making a total of 750 acres, and the property became known as the Buck & Cory ranch. Thus Mr. Cory is the pioneer fruit grower in the Lodi district, for they set out the first commercial orchards here, and when their orchards came into bearing, showing a large yield of most excellent fruit, it was demonstrated that their judgment had been correct. They incorporated the Frank H. Buck Company, fruit shippers, which became one of the large fruit companies of the state. Mr. Cory became manager for their local business in this section. Upon the death of Mr. Buck in 1918, the Buck and Cory ranch was divided, the home place of Mr. Cory containing 240 acres, which has been so highly improved that it is one of the show places of the valley. An attractive and commodious residence has been erected with beautifully laid-out grounds and tropical gardens; and a complete system of irrigation has been installed with three pumping plants, which furnish an abundance of water for all purposes. Mr. Cory's ranch is a fine demonstration of what can be accomplished in the way of beautifying and improving property in the San Joaquin Valley.

In 1905, in conjunction with a number of influential citizens of Lodi, Mr. Cory organized the First National Bank; and he was its first president, serving in that responsible position until he disposed of his interest in January of 1922, when he was one of the organizers of the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was elected president, a position for which his years of experience so well qualified him. Mr. Cory is also a director in the Lodi Investment Company, among the notable buildings which they have erected being the Lodi Hotel and the Lodi Theater Building. He is also a stockholder in the City Improvement Company that built the modern business buildings on the corner of School and Oak streets.

The marriage of Mr. Cory in Vacaville, in 1884, united him with Miss Nellie Buck, a native of New York. Her father, L. W. Buck, was one of the leading fruit growers of California, and was promi-



John A. Logan

nently known all over the state as a highly intelligent and progressive citizen. He served as state senator from his district. Mrs. Cory was reared in Vacaville, and completed her education at the College of the Pacific. Fraternally, Mr. Cory is a member of Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M., of which he is past master. He is also a member of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; of Stockton Council, R. & S. M.; Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T., of which he is a past commander; Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in San Francisco; and the Order of Eastern Star. He belongs to the Yosemite Club and Country Club in Stockton, and the Mokelumne Club and Rotary Club in Lodi. Mrs. Cory is also prominent in civic and social affairs, being a member and past matron of Woodbridge Chapter No. 118, O. E. S., of which Mr. and Mrs. Cory were charter members, and served as the first matron and patron. Mrs. Cory is also a member of the Lodi Woman's Club and the Philomathean Club of Stockton, having served two terms as vice-president of the latter. Mr. and Mrs. Cory have traveled extensively, and recently returned from a trip around the world. Mr. Cory's prominence as a progressive citizen has been won by strict application to business, backed by ability and intelligence, and Lodi is proud to count him among her most worthy and valuable citizens.

ALTHA C. CUSTER.—A prosperous viticulturist of the San Joaquin Valley, Altha C. Custer is now living retired from active business care at his comfortable home at 214 West Oak Street, Lodi. An Ohioan by birth, having been born in Highland County, March 5, 1852, a son of Samuel and Anna Custer, both natives of Pennsylvania. There were four children in the family, our subject being the oldest, and he and a sister Orpha residing in Oklahoma are the only two living; Melvin and Alvina are deceased. In 1873 the family removed to Iowa where they spent a couple of years and in the spring of 1875 moved to Gentry County, Mo., where the father purchased a ranch. The mother was only thirty-two years old when she died, the father surviving her until he was sixty-five years old.

Altha C. Custer remained at home with his parents until his marriage, on March 24, 1880, when he was united with Miss Eunice Johns, a native of Madison County, Iowa, a daughter of A. B. and Ann (Smith) Johns, both parents natives of Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Custer is the fourth in a family of eight children: Eliza, John, deceased, Nancy, deceased, Eunice, Mrs. Custer, James H., Mary Elizabeth, Carl, and Joseph, deceased. Mrs. Custer was seven years of age when her parents removed to Andrew County Mo., where the father became a well-to-do farmer. After his marriage, Mr. Custer leased 220 acres of land, which he farmed for six years when he removed to Rea, Mo., where he became employed with the Great Western Railroad on construction and maintenance work; this position covering a period of six years. In 1897 the family came to California and settled at Covina, where he worked at various kinds of employment for seven years, four years of which was spent in the orange and lemon industry in the Covina district. In 1904 Mr. Custer removed to Berkeley, Cal., and worked at the carpenter's trade for three years, then moved to Lodi, where he bought a twenty-acre ranch northwest of Victor. This ranch was a bearing vineyard and Mr. Custer improved it with a pumping plant and a good house where he and his family resided for thirteen years, when he sold his place and purchased his present comfortable home in Lodi. To Mr. and Mrs. Custer were born three children: Rolla Johns, the second oldest, has been efficiently and successfully connected with educational work of San Joaquin County for the past eleven years. Joseph died in Missouri when two and one-half years old, and Bernice died in Covina, California, when seven years old. Mr. Custer is a Democrat in politics, and has the respect and good will of all who know him.

GEORGE HARPER.—Now the pioneer custom tailor in Stockton, having been in business longer than any man in his line in the city, George Harper can look back on an interesting career in the world of sport, having a national reputation in the baseball arena for many years, both on the Pacific Coast and in the big leagues. Mr. Harper was born near Milwaukee, Wis., August 17, 1865, where he was reared and educated, learning the painter's trade when quite young. The life of outdoor sport made a strong appeal to him, however, and he entered the great American game in 1886 as a pitcher for the Milwaukee team of the Northwestern League. In 1887 he was pitcher for Omaha in the Western League, coming to California in 1888 with the Oakland team in the old California State League, but on August 19 of that year was acquired by the Stockton team as pitcher to take the place of Eddie Lorigan, winning the championship that season.

Mr. Harper, after the ball season was over that year, was engaged by H. J. Cochran, the manager of the steamboat line and a well-known river man of the early days, to take charge of the painting of the steamer J. D. Peters, just being built, and he completed the job that winter. He pitched for Stockton again in 1889, then for Sacramento in 1890, San Jose in 1891-92, Stockton again in 1893, and then for six years pitched ball for the big leagues, playing with the Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Rochester, New York teams. Returning to Stockton in 1900, Mr. Harper became president and manager and part owner of the Stockton team, and during that year he also opened up his tailor shop, which he has conducted ever since. He still retained his interest in baseball affairs, however, and in 1914, the year four teams of the Pacific Coast League maintained a farm to develop young players, Mr. Harper was the manager of the Stockton Club, owned and financed by Eddie Maier, who also owned the Vernon team of the Coast League.

In February, 1889, Mr. Harper was married to Miss Clara May Campbell, daughter of C. A. Campbell, former city clerk of Stockton. One daughter, Leslie, was born of this marriage. She is now Mrs. Clyde Jenkins and the mother of one son, Clyde Jenkins. Mrs. Harper died in 1893. Mr. Harper's second marriage, in 1898, united him with Miss Rosalie Stuppacher, the daughter of one of Stockton's old-time tailors, who for years was cutter for Lewis & Johnson; they reside in the home purchased some years ago by Mr. Harper at 734 West Poplar Street. Capable and progressive, he has built up a splendid business and stands high in Stockton's commercial circles and in the Odd Fellows, having joined Stockton Lodge, October 25, 1889; he is also a member of the Eagles.

ANDREW WOLF.—To depict in their entirety the salient events in the life of Andrew Wolf, would be to portray the progress of California during the period that has elapsed since its American occupancy, and such portrayal would fortunately familiarize the younger generation of readers with many of the thrilling adventures experienced by the men known in history as the pioneers of '49. To this class belonged Mr. Wolf, who in the flush of young manhood made the memorable journey across the plains to the unknown region lying beside the sunset sea. Travelers of the present day, crossing the continent in the splendidly equipped limiteds, cannot realize the dangers and hardships incident to that trip taken under the conditions existing sixty years ago. To that journey as made by Mr. Wolf there was added to the dangers from attacks by Indians and starvation through being lost on the desert the even greater danger of cholera whose victims fell by the wayside, where their bones met the eyes of the traveler to add terror to his dreams by night.

The life which this narrative depicts began in Bath Township, Greene County, Ohio, May 26, 1821, in the farm-house of John W. and Mary (Hawker) Wolf. During the era antedating the Revolution the Wolf family became established in America, its first representative in this country being a pioneer of Pennsylvania. There John W. Wolf was born in 1791, and from there in 1792 he was taken by his parents to Greene County, Ohio, the family settling on what was then known as the Western frontier. The first recollections of the boy were associated with visits from friendly Indians and with hunts for wild animals, the securing of game being the means of furnishing the family larder with meat. During 1812 his father died of the plague, and later he bought from the other heirs their interest in the old homestead, where he engaged in farm pursuits. During the War of 1812 he volunteered in the American Army and served at the front until the surrender of General Hull, when he was honorably discharged.

The first wife of John W. Wolf was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, November 17, 1800, and died March 5, 1837. Eight children were born of that union, namely: Israel, born in 1819, died at the age of fourteen years; Andrew, whose name introduces this sketch; Catherine, born in 1822; Susannah, born in 1826, and who died in Indiana; George W., born in 1828, a pioneer of California, where he died in 1861 at the age of thirty-three years; Mary A., born in 1831; Malinda, born in 1833, and who died in Dayton, Ohio; and Louise, born in 1835, now the wife of Putnam Visher, living in Stockton. The second wife of John Wolf, whom he married February 25, 1838, was born in Ohio in 1808 and bore the maiden name of Rebecca Swadner. Her death occurred in 1899, at the age of ninety-one years. Of her six children the two eldest, Elizabeth, born in 1838, and William B., born in 1840, are deceased. Benjamin, born in December, 1843, is a resident of Bryan, Ohio. Martha A., born in 1845, makes her home in Dayton, Ohio, where also reside John M., born in 1849, and Charles E., born in 1852.

Shortly after the death of his mother Andrew Wolf started out to seek his own livelihood in the world and at first clerked in a store in Dayton, Ohio, owned by an uncle, William Van Cleaf. Two years later he embarked in business with J. R. Coblentz, and continued there until October of 1847, when he severed the partnership and went to Iowa to visit an uncle, Abram Morgan, of David County. This uncle met him at Burlington, Iowa; but before proceeding with him he paid a visit to an old friend at Bloomington, now called Muscatine, Iowa, and later went to his uncle's home. Through this friend he secured a position with Greene & Stone, general merchants and pork packers of Muscatine, with whom he continued from November 1, 1847, to March 1, 1848. On leaving their employ it was his intention to return to Ohio. However, he was interviewed by Alexander Oglebie, the merchant who had sold the first yard of calico in Muscatine. Having planned to reenter business, Mr. Oglebie asked Mr. Wolf what he planned to do and was told that he intended to return East as soon as he could get across the river. The next inquiry was as to the terms on which he would enter the employ of Mr. Oglebie. Replying, "My price would be so high that you would not want me," he named the terms, not thinking they would be accepted, but at once Mr. Oglebie closed the bargain. At first Mr. Wolf thought he would offer $100 to be released from the bargain, but he decided it would be best to fulfil his part of the contract and accordingly took charge of opening up the mercantile business of Oglebie & St. John, whose stock of goods had been purchased in St. Louis.

Meanwhile the tales of the discovery of gold in California proved so alluring that the young clerk determined to try his luck in the West, and at once he began to make his plans for the trip. The outfit for the overland journey, consisting of four pairs of steers, one yoke of cows and a mule, was carefully selected by a friend who knew the requirements of stock for such a trip. Among the party were S. C. Hastings, Dr. Owles, James Baker and a Mr. Smith. Two friends of Mr. Wolf, William Scott, an experienced cook, and Isaac Heath, a teamster, were asked to accompany him, but as they had no money Mr. Wolf agreed to pay their expenses, they to reimburse him as soon as they had earned the means in California. Mr. Heath stated that he would drive every step of the road to California and upon his arrival there would pay back one-third, besides giving Mr. Wolf the outfit. In the party there were thirty-six persons, three to each team, and Mr. Scott cooked and washed for their party of three, besides doing duty as guard.

Leaving Iowa, April 5, 1849, the party proceeded to St. Joseph, Mo. There they found the regular ferry would not cross the river for six weeks with their outfit, as each party had to wait their turn. Thereupon they proceeded to make a special ferry, at which they worked from the 11th to the 13th of May. On the launching of the boat their twelve wagons were ferried across free of cost in return for their work, while if they had waited for the regular ferry it would have cost them $300 to get their teams across the river. Meanwhile hundreds of emigrants were dying of the cholera, and during the night of the 14th one of their party died of the dread disease. This was the only one they lost, although three others were very ill for a time. With them was a doctor who never lost a case of cholera if notified in time, and through his instrumentality many emigrants were saved, for he always responded to appeals for aid from other parties than his own. An abundance of meat for the party was secured through the killing of wild animals, and Mr. Wolf had a record for killing more antelope than any other man in the train. In selecting a route the expedition adhered to the road surveyed by Gen. John C. Fremont for the govern-



Anson Wolf

ment, and traveled to the Sink of the Humboldt over the hard road and the sand. Well-equipped with water and hay as per instructions, they arrived at the sand strip about three o'clock in the afternoon, intending to travel the twenty-five miles of its length during the cool of the night, and by so doing they avoided disastrous consequences; but all along the trail they met wagons with emigrants who had disobeyed orders and were begging for assistance, as their stock had become worn out with hard driving in the heat of the day. By taking every precaution they got safely through to California, but for two weeks they were never free from the sight of cholera victims. A saving of sixty miles was effected through continuing the journey via Fort Laramie and the Sublette Cut-off, and they entered California at Truckee. They camped and slept in the cabin that had been occupied by the ill-fated Donner party, and from there traveled across the Sierra Nevada Mountains and entered Hangtown, now Placerville, where the company disbanded. Mr. Wolf, with his two friends, Heath and Scott, and some members of an Illinois train, found a place to put their stock for recruiting it, and then proceeded to the mines.

A German who belonged to the company soon found gold that he could pick up with his hands, and claims were at once staked out by all. In three days Mr. Wolf cleaned up $1,500 worth of gold, but on the fourth day he was blinded by poison oak so that further work was impossible. Hiring a driver at ten dollars per day, he took his team to Sacramento, meanwhile suffering untold agonies all the way. It was his good fortune to meet an emigrant train in which a woman had some sugar of lead, which she gave him, besides rendering every assistance in her power. Without her timely aid he would probably have perished on the road, but the help came in time and after recruiting for seven days in Sacramento he was able to proceed to San Francisco. October 15, 1849, he arrived in Stockton, and from that time to the day of his death he was inseparably associated with the development of this part of the state. Until 1851 he engaged in freighting between Stockton and the southern mines. Later he built a livery stable on Main Street, and in time this business increased until he owned 200 feet on Main Street, 130 feet on California, 150 on Market and 100 on Sutter Street. The Wolf stables became known throughout the entire state and remained in the same location until 1906 although after 1865 he leased the business to other parties. As early as 1860 he became interested in farming, and in 1865 he moved his family to his ranch on the Mariposa road, eight miles from town, where he owned 800 acres of land. For this he paid two dollars and fifty cents per acre after buying out some squatters who had settled on the tract. With characteristic generosity he donated land to the railroad and for the opening up of highways, which lessened his ranch to 750 acres. The land is fertile, and still ranks among the finest properties of the kind in the entire valley. After 1875 Mr. Wolf resided in Stockton, and with the exception of twenty years he conducted the ranch himself. In 1886 he replaced the cottage built in 1852 by a modern structure.

On August 17, 1852, Mr. Wolf was married to Amanda Dwelly, a native of Maine. When she was a small child she lost her father, and later her mother married again. In 1850 she came to California with her mother and stepfather and settled in Stockton. Of her marriage four children were born. Laura, who married W. T. Smith, died at Elko, Nev., March 27, 1880, leaving an only daughter, now the wife of State Senator Charles Henderson, and the mother of two sons. Franklin resides in Alameda; he married Laura Usher, by whom he has a daughter, Lita, and a son, Andrew. George L., who was born May 26, 1858, resides in Stockton and conducts a real estate business. Delia became the wife of Dr. J. J. Meigs and is residing in Stockton; they have one son, John Gerald.

While making the management of his ranch his main activity during the years of his prime, Mr. Wolf found many other enterprises to engage his attention, as might be expected of a man possessing such great energy, varied resourcefulness, and fine qualities of mind. Many enterprises that afterward became important owed their origin to his foresight and progressive spirit. He built the first track and sheds for the Fair Association, with which he was identified as treasurer during its existence. On the organization of the Stockton Grange he was chosen the first master. As president of the Grangers' Union in Stockton he erected for them a building now occupied by Hudson & King, and also had charge of their warehouse, where an immense volume of business was transacted for a number of years. Eventually he resigned his office as president and disposed of his interests in the enterprise, thereafter living retired. In the organization of the San Joaquin County Pioneers' Society he was a prime factor, and for one term officiated as its president. On September 3, 1845, he joined Buckeye Lodge, No. 47, at Dayton, Ohio, and later became a member of Charity Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., in which he had passed all the chairs. In addition he was associated with the Parker Encampment. At the time of his demise, in July, 1912, aged ninety-one years, he was the oldest Odd Fellow in San Joaquin County, and so far as known, also in the entire state. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church. At the inception of the Stockton Savings & Loan Society Bank he became one of its stockholders, and remained until his death a member of its board of directors, in which body the value of his sagacious counsel and optimistic spirit was appreciated, as a member of the finance committee. Mr. Wolf was always active in mind and body, thoroughly posted concerning matters of current importance as well as the happenings of pioneer days, and was a delightful companion for those progressive spirits who study conditions of the past and present, thereby to gain an intelligent outlook on the future. No one had greater faith in the future of Stockton than he and none were more ready to advance local projects by contributions of time, money and by sagacious advice founded upon the experiences of many busy years. To an unusual degree he was honored by the people of his home town, and in its annals his name will ever occupy a prominent place.

FRANK B. BRIARE.—For almost forty years Frank B. Briare has been a resident of Stockton and has in many ways been identified with the best interests of his locality. For twenty-three years he has been actively and prominently identified with the police department of Stockton and was one of the most efficient officers the city ever had. He was born at Martinez, Cal., June 14, 1862, the eldest son of his family. At ten years of age he began to make his own living working on the Fitzgerald

ranch, receiving for his services one dollar per week and board and room; his next job was selling newspapers in Martinez for four dollars per week; later he and George McMahon secured a job as school janitor at thirteen dollars per month; he also worked in the warehouses of Martinez and Brentwood. In 1883, in company with Eugene Marshall and Robert Hanna, he arrived in Stockton, the three of them having $30.30 between them. Mr. Briare secured work in the Crown Flour Mills, owned by J. M. Welch, packing flour. In 1884 he was appointed guard at San Quentin state prison and later became captain of the first watch; in 1889 he was transferred to Folsom prison and was lieutenant of the guard for seven and a half years. On June 23, 1893, he was in charge of the life termers, when the big break at the prison occured. The convicts at work at the stone quarry on the banks of the American River had secured a number of rifles and at three o'clock in the afternoon the fight began. Mr. Briare was overpowered in the fight which lasted forty-five minutes, when four convicts were killed and three wounded, among the wounded being the outlaw Sontag. No one escaped. In 1897 Mr. Briare returned to Stockton and was employed by the California Transportation Company until 1899, when he was appointed on the Stockton police force and one year later received the appointment of captain of police, serving two years in that position. In 1902 he was appointed chief of police for a short period; then was patrolman until 1907 when he was appointed chief of police and served for ten years in that capacity. In 1921 Mr. Briare was pensioned and he is now living retired from active business. He was identified with every murder case in the city, including the celebrated case of Le Doux and the Minotti case, the Chamber and Jack Briscoe murders, the W. A. Door case, Houlon case and many others in this state as well as capturing many criminals wanted in other states. Since he retired from the police force he is a successful private detective.

The marriage of Mr. Briare occurred at Stockton on January 8, 1890, and united him with Miss Annie Elizabeth Collins, a native of Stockton and to them have been born eight children, all living: Mary Elizabeth, now Sister Mary Nazareth of the Dominican Sisters at Sacred Heart Convent, San Francisco; Frank Daniel is proprietor of the Stockton Carriage Works; he enlisted in the Navy during the World War; John Joseph is clerk in the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's office at San Francisco and is taking a law course at St. Ignatius College; George Stephens is with the Standard Oil Company and during the war was in the U. S. Navy; Bernadette is a graduate from St. Agnes college; she lives at home, and presides over her father's household; Clarence is with the Sterling Iron Works; he was a marine during the recent war; Ambrose A. is a student in the St. Agnes high school; and Anne Elizabeth also is attending St. Agnes school. Mrs. Briare passed away January 30, 1919, while her sons were serving their country. Fraternally Mr. Briare is a member of the Stockton Elks, Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W., the Knights of Columbus and in politics he is a Democrat and has taken an active and influential part in winning success for his party.

OLIVER H. ECCLESTON.—A native-born Californian who has continuously remained amid scenes made familiar by association, is Oliver H. Eccleston, a worthy representative of that pioneer family. He was born in Stockton on January 4, 1872, the son of Ransom and Sarah E. (Samsel) Eccleston. The father, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, was a young man of about twenty-four years when the wave of excitement passed over his home locality and without loss of time he made preparation for the journey across the plains, arriving in California during the month of November, 1849. He engaged in mining a short time, then took a trip to the Sandwich Islands, and upon his return to California in the spring of 1850 he located near San Andreas, Calaveras County, where he first became interested in the hotel business, and in addition was the proprietor of a general store; then in 1866 he came to Stockton and thereafter made this city his permanent home, following the hotel business. He was married in San Andreas to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Samsel on August 22, 1854, and of the children born to their marriage, two are living, as follows: Mrs. W. C. Matteson, of Stockton, and Oliver H., our subject. The father passed away in Stockton November 15, 1907, and the mother died in Stockton on July 26, 1922, aged eighty-four.

Oliver H. Eccleston began his education in the public schools of Stockton and completed it with a business course in the Stockton Business College. At the age of twelve years he delivered and sold papers on the streets of Stockton and three years later, when he was fifteen years old, he became an apprentice to learn the printer's trade with the Stockton Independent. He worked nights on this paper as printer's devil for a period of six months during which time he continued to go to school in the afternoons. However, night work not appealing to him, he obtained position as pressman with Everett Ruggles, who after a short time started an evening paper, called The Republican, afterwards acquired by the Stockton Daily Record. His printing experience extended over a period of three years, during which time he continued to take special courses of study at the Stockton Business College and completed their teacher's preparatory course with an idea of studying medicine. However, business vocation called him and after working at various callings from blacksmith's helper with the H. C. Shaw Company and Matteson-Williamson Manufacturing Company, foundry helper with the Stockton Iron Works, warehouseman with the Standard Oil Company, laundry driver with the Troy Laundry and as clerk and bookkeeper with the Houser and Haines Manufacturing Company, he settled down permanently with the Holt Manufacturing Company as bookkeeper in their accounting department. His previous shop experiences gave him a practical insight into the requirements and workings of factory accounts which combined with a methodical mind and natural accounting skill soon advanced him to the position of chief accountant and office manager of The Holt Manufacturing Company. For a number of years he has held the position of assistant secretary and auditor of this company and during the war rendered valuable service in taking care of the systems of the rapidly expanding departments and business accounting. During the war he also acted as auditor and director of accounts of the San Joaquin County War Committee and rendered accurate account of all subscriptions of the various Liberty Loan drives and



O. H. Eccleston

Red Cross campaigns amounting to several millions of dollars. During these drives he supervised the tabulating and personal records of over 60,000 names of residents and citizens of San Joaquin County and Stockton. Mr. Benjamin Holt, president of The Holt Manufacturing Company, employed him as his confidential secretary and Mr. Eccleston accompanied him on his many business trips to Eastern cities, Canada and the Northwest and also to the eastern plant of The Holt Manufacturing Company, at Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Eccleston has been the secretary and treasurer of the Benjamin Holt Corporation since its inception in 1915, this corporation holding all the property of Benjamin Holt. The confidence of Mr. Holt in his secretary was shown at the time of his death when he named him as one of the executors of his will and one of the trustees of a fund set aside for old and faithful employees. The total length of service of Mr. Eccleston with the Holt interests has extended over a period of thirty years.

Mr. Eccleston's marriage united him with Miss Kathrine Power, a native of Ireland, born in County Waterford, but reared in Stockton, a daughter of Dr. John Power, the pioneer veterinary surgeon of Stockton, and they are the parents of three children: Ruth Marie, William Power and Jack Oliver. Mr. Eccleston is prominent in fraternal affairs, being a member of Stockton Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., and Parker Encampment No. 3. During his term of service in lodge work, he was past district deputy grand master of District No. 7, I. O. O. F., and was also a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. and past president of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W. In his younger days, Mr. Eccleston was a member of the National Guard of California, Company A, serving his term of three years as private and corporal. As an American citizen he has always been among those who stood for law and order and for a Government by the people and for the people.

MRS. ELIZA J. GORDON.—A resident of California since 1868, Mrs. Eliza J. Gordon was born in Indiana, November 18, 1835. Her father, Josiah Anderson, a native of Kentucky, removed to Indiana where he was a farmer. Later he located near Burlington, Iowa, residing on a farm there until 1849, when he became a pioneer of California, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He had married Lucinda Westfall, a native of Ohio who died in California, aged sixty-five years, leaving their ten children, three of whom are now living, namely: Eliza J., our subject, Newton and J. O. all of Stockton. Eliza J. grew up in Iowa and there attended the public schools. She was married in 1851 to Aaron Gordon who was born in Springfield, Ohio, August 21, 1830, a brickmason by trade. Removing to Iowa in an early day he was married there and followed his trade until the Civil War when he enlisted in Company A, 83rd Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving throughout the war. He received an honorable discharge, after which he continued at his trade in Iowa until 1869, when he brought his family to California, coming via the Panama route and soon selected Stockton as his location. Here he engaged in contracting and building. Many of the important buildings of those early days are to his credit. He built his residence at 1452 South Hunter Street where he resided until he died August 10, 1909. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon were blessed with ten children, four of whom are living: Virgil, Mrs. Imogene Parker, Elmer E., and Mrs. Algena Loos, of Stockton. Mrs. Gordon continues to reside at her old home surrounded by her family and many friends who appreciate her for her merit and worth.

ROBERT C. GRUWELL.—A native son of California, whose father and grandfather crossed the plains with ox teams in 1849 and became prominent grain ranchers east of Farmington, is Robert C. Gruwell. The family is one of the best known and highly esteemed in Central California, and has been intimately associated with the extensive farming interests of the state for over half a century. Mr. Gruwell's father was John D. Gruwell, well known in San Joaquin County as a man of character and ability. He came to California from his native state of Illinois in 1849 and engaged in mining on his own account; in 1851 he made his first purchase of land in Santa Clara County and later moved to Upper Lake, Lake County, Cal., and in 1869 moved to the east side of San Joaquin County, settling east of Farmington. The mother of Robert C. Gruwell was Evelyn (Fine) Gruwell, born in Missouri in 1836; her parents well-to-do farmers who died early in life during a yellow fever epidemic. John Fine cared for the little orphan girl, gave her a good home and she accompanied him and his wife to California in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Gruwell were the parents of six children, of whom only two survive, Oscar, a merchant residing in Oakland and Robert C. of this sketch. Mrs. Gruwell passed way in June, 1906, at the family home in Oakland, followed by her husband in August, 1911, at the age of eighty-one.

Robert C. Gruwell was born near Upper Lake, Lake County, Cal., July 19, 1862. The family at that time resided on a Government homestead, where the father engaged in farming and stockraising until 1869, when the family removed to San Joaquin County. Robert C. attended the Everett and Home Union schools and early learned the details of farming through assisting his father with his grain and stockraising enterprises.

In 1891 Mr. Gruwell was married to Miss Birdie Drais, a daughter of Edward M. Drais, deceased pioneer and capitalist of the Farmington district of San Joaquin County. Mrs. Gruwell was born at the family home, known as Rock Creek ranch, on June 20, 1865, and received her education in the Home Union and Cottage schools. In 1897 Mr. and Mrs. Gruwell moved to their present home place twelve miles east of Stockton on the Copperopolis Road and here they reared their three sons: John Edward, Robert M., and Lyle M. Mr. Gruwell owns 540 acres of fine grain land in two ranches, 420 acres on Little John Creek, and 120 acres in the home ranch two miles west of Peters. Of recent years Mr. Gruwell has been assisted by his sons, each one having a share in the Gruwell ranch. Mr. Gruwell serves as the president of the board of trustees of the Everett school and has been a big factor in securing the fine new building which was completed in 1921, replacing the one built in 1865. Mr. Gruwell is a Democrat in politics and his sons are members

of the N. S. G. W. at Stockton. He is an advocate of good roads and the famliy is one of prominence in this community where they have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

LEWIS E. GRIMSLEY.—Coming to Stockton in 1872, Lewis E. Grimsley has since been closely allied with the development of the San Joaquin Valley and he is widely and favorably known to the ranchers of this part of the state, owing to his long connection with grain-threshing activities. He was born on a farm in Morgan County, Ill., July 14, 1853, and when twelve years of age accompanied his parents on their removal to Vernon County, Mo. For four generations members of the family have engaged in blacksmithing, the father and grandfather having devoted their energies to that line of activity, while Mr. Grimsley and his son have also followed the trade, of which the subject of this review acquired a thorough knowledge under the guidance of his father while the family were residing in Missouri.

In the fall of 1872 Lewis E. Grimsley and his brother John came to California on one of the early emigrant trains, consisting of freight and passenger cars. Along the way they saw the remains of prairie schooners which had been burned by the Indians and they were three weeks in making the trip, arriving in Stockton on October 10th. Shortly afterward the brother died and Mr. Grimsley succeeded in obtaining employment on a ranch near Waterloo owned by Judge Hill. For thirty-nine years he had charge of grain-threshing outfits and worked all over the San Joaquin Valley, threshing many thousands sacks of grain. In 1900 he became connected with the Holt Manufacturing Company, which sent him out with one of their steam threshing machines, operating on ranches situated on Tulare Lake and on Kern Lake. One season he was sent to the Eureka Flat section, near Walla Walla, Wash., and he also threshed grain for Charles Moreing, on the Jones tract. He did the plumbing work on the first caterpillar tractor built by Benjamin Holt for the Holt Manufacturing Company and for the past twelve years has had charge of their plumbing department, and is regarded as one of their most competent and trusted employes.

Mr. Grimsley was married to Miss Minnie Klinger, who was born in San Joaquin County. Her father, George Klinger, was a native of Germany and in pioneer times he crossed the plains to California, becoming the first harness and saddle-maker in Stockton, while later he followed ranching and also conducted a saddle shop at Linden. For many years he served as a school trustee in the Linden district and he was a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Grimsley have become the parents of four children: Henry is the owner of a blacksmithshop at Linden; L. F., is the distributor of the C. L. Best line of tractors whose place of business is on South Aurora Street, Stockton, and his biography appears elsewhere in this work; William was connected with the Holt Manufacturing Company for twenty-two years but is now associated with his brother L. F.; Maud, the only daughter is at home. Mr. Grimsley has watched with deep interest the development and upbuilding of Stockton, in which he has borne his full share, and as one of the pioneers of the San Joaquin Valley he has the esteem of a large circle of friends.

ROBERT FRANKLIN GREEN.—A venerable pioneer of San Joaquin County is found in Robert Franklin Green, who has been a continuous resident of the county for fifty-nine years, his father having settled on the ranch where our subject now resides. He was born in Allen County, Kan., on August 9, 1861, a son of Jasper W. and Sarah E. (Carlisle) Green, born respectively in Alabama and Missouri. Grandfather Jesse Green was a Methodist minister. In 1860, with his wife and some of his children, he crossed the plains to California and located on a farm three and one-half miles northeast of what is now Lodi. On a part of this ranch the town of Victor is now located. Rev. Jesse Green was a pioneer minister in the San Joaquin Valley, who with true religious zeal did much to establish early churches and raise the standard of morals in those early days. He passed away at the age of eighty-four years. Jasper W. Green removed from Alabama to Arkansas and engaged in the mercantile business. The war coming on, his business was ruined and he moved to Kansas, where he carried on farming. In 1864 he brought his family to California, making the journey across the plains in a prairie schooner drawn by oxen, and taking six months on the way to a day. On arriving at his father Jesse Green's place in San Joaquin County, he purchased 160 acres near by and engaged in grain farming until the time of his death in 1887 aged fifty-seven years. The mother survived until she was sixty-two years old. They were the parents of four children: Mrs. Mary Snyder, of Oakland; Robert Franklin, the subject of this review; Newton, deceased; and Mrs. Lochie Ellis, of Lodi.

Frank Green, as he is familiarly called by his many friends, made the overland journey with his parents when he was in his third year, so that his first recollections are of San Joaquin County. Here he was reared on the farm, enjoying the great out-of-doors, and thus grew to be a very large and athletic man; and he still retains the vigor and strength with which nature so liberally endowed him. He received a good education at the Alpine school, and at the same time made himself useful as his father's right-hand man. After his father's death he continued to run the home place, and in addition purchased 400 acres near by, which afterward became known as the Green Colony, and which he later subdivided and sold in small acreages. Mr. Green received fifty acres as his share of his father's estate, of which he planted thirty-five acres in vineyard and fifteen acres in alfalfa. His irrigating system consists of a five-inch pump driven by a fifteen-horsepower motor.

During his long residence in San Joaquin County Mr. Green has become widely known, and his many excellent traits of character have gained him the friendship and warm regard of many with whom he has come in contact. In national politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Lodi Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which he is a Past Grand and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of the Harmony Encampment of Odd Fellows; of Ridgely Canton, Stockton; and of Lodi Rebekah Lodge. He is interested in the growth and development of this county and is an original stockholder in the National Products' Association of Lodi.



R. E. Green

During Mr. Green's long residence in the county he has witnessed the marvelous growth and development of not only the Victor section but all of the county. Though very young in years when arriving in the county he remembers helping his father clear the land of brush and heavy timber; and when he reached young manhood he took advantage of the natural resources the section afforded and has met with gratifying success.

FREDERICK W. BUTTRICK.—A prominent factor in the development of the northwest section of Stockton has been Frederick W. Buttrick, who was born near Lathrop, in San Joaquin County, on February 26, 1872, the son of William H. and Retta (Tyner) Buttrick, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Missouri. Mr. Buttrick, as a pioneer, crossed the great plains in an ox-team with Captain Moss, and having done so well with his first venture, he and the captain made four trips across the continent, on one of the journeys driving some 800 head of horses, which they sold to Brigham Young at Salt Lake City. Later still these two men owned large tracts of land, which they farmed to grain and where they raised cattle on land for which they paid only $2.50 an acre, the low price being due to its swampy character; and since this land has been drained and reclaimed, the value has advanced to $1200 per acre. Mr. Buttrick also farmed all of Staten Island, comprising some 10,000 acres for J. B. Haggin; he was active in politics, and became paymaster of the California National Guard; and he died in 1905, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

Frederick W. Buttrick was sent to the Stockton schools, and he was graduated, after pursuing the excellent courses of the high school at Stockton, with the class of '90. He then entered the employ of the Stockton Savings Bank, now the City Bank, where he remained nineteen years; and as assistant cashier he resigned to enter the real estate field in 1911. In partnership with Charles Ray, he organized the Tuxedo Land Company, which brought 800 acres northwest of Stockton on the San Joaquin River; and having laid out fifty acres as a subdivision under the name of the Tuxedo Park Company, they sold $460,000 worth of lots in twenty-two months, the Tuxedo Golf and Country Club taking a part of the 800 acres. About $15,000 was spent in advertising the property, and sixteen salesmen and eight autos were used in the selling campaign. What the company did for the investors may be realized from the fact that lots which sold six years ago for $400 are selling today for $1,200, for the property is now built up, and contains some of the best homes in the city.

Since selling off that fine property, Mr. Buttrick has devoted his time to the development of small acreage for suburban homes. These were put on the market as the Stockton River Farms No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, in each of which there were forty acres. These are ideal garden farms, and about 100 acres have been subdivided into lots of from two and one-half to five-acre places, in which pumping plants have been established. Some fifty-two families have been located on these properties in the past two years, and there are now over 500 lot owners there. Mr. Buttrick has himself erected a beautiful suburban residence on one of the seven-acre places, having a pear orchard; and viewing his operations and successes as a whole, it is evident that he has become one of the important developers of the district.

At Merced, in 1918, Mr. Buttrick was married to Miss Gena Metvedt, a native of Wisconsin, a gifted lady who has added to Mr. Buttrick's popularity. He belongs to Lodge No. 218 of the Elks, and also the Yosemite Club.

EDWARD DUNNE.—A worthy, highly-esteemed pioneer of San Joaquin County who was always of particular interest as a relative of John Redmond, the famous Irish Nationalist, was the late Edward Dunne, a native of Ireland, where he was born in County Wexford on March 30, 1853. He came to the United States when he was still a boy, and for a time made his home in Baltimore; then, pushing out to the great West, he reached San Francisco in 1877. Soon after reaching that city he entered the firm of the Nolan Shoe Company, relatives of his, and there mastered the shoe trade, applying himself assiduously because of his expectation of establishing himself in business some day. In 1884 he came to Stockton to open a store for that manufacturing concern in the Masonic Building. A few months later he bought the business and moved to a better location on Main Street where he became particularly well known to the public. Mr. Dunne constructed the first cross-walk on Main Street, which ran from his store across the street to the Yosemite Hotel and for many years all street cars stopped at that crossing, making it especially agreeable in wet weather. He it was who inaugurated the lighting of the store fronts in the city also. Some years after he had opened his store Mr. Dunne bought out the store in Fresno formerly owned by the Nolan Company, but sold it later on and devoted his entire time to the Stockton store. He was a master of every detail in his line of activity, and was always studying, in the minutest detail, the needs of his customers, often anticipating their wants. The result was that once a customer of Mr. Dunne, the patron seldom or never left him. Another result was that Mr. Dunne, full of local pride, never neglected any opportunity to build up the commercial interests of the community as a whole, not merely considering his own advancement, but standing ready to do his neighbor and his competitors a good turn if he could.

In 1883, at San Francisco, Mr. Dunne was married to Miss Alice Gibney, also a native of Ireland; and they had twelve children, all of whom were born in Stockton. Frank, Joseph, William, Leo and Edward Dunne are the sons in Stockton, while Vincent and Ray are law students at the University of California; Mary, Helen and Dorothy Dunne are in Stockton; Theresa, Mrs. Alden White, lives in Berkeley; and Loretta, Mrs. Joseph White, resides in Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Dunne was both a loyal member of the Catholic Church and a very loyal citizen of the United States, especially devoted to Stockton. He was a charter member of the Yosemite Club and of the Young Men's Institute. Francis, Joseph, Leo and W. H. Dunne were associated with him in business; Joseph was in France for two years in the World War, Leo also served, as a member of the navy, almost as long in foreign waters; and Ray was in officers' training camp fitting himself for active duty when the armistice was signed. Mr. Dunne died on November 23, 1919, and will be sadly missed; for, honorable, upright and faithful in his family relations and religious duties, he was a true man, and one who left as a heritage to his children the record of an unblemished character.

JOHN M. BLODGETT, D. D. S.—The opportunities offered by California to men of determination, energy, and perseverance find a fitting illustration in the life of John M. Blodgett, D. D. S., who arrived in California with his parents at the age of five years and for the past thirty-one years has been prominently identified with the professional and business life of his county and the state, having been an active member of the State Board of Dental Examiners since 1909. He was born near Mt. Sterling, Brown County, Ill., on December 5, 1865. His father, Joseph H. Blodgett, was born in Indiana and crossed the plains to California with an ox-team in 1857, but returned East via the Isthmus of Panama and located at Lancaster, Schuyler County, Mo. In Scotland County, Mo., on October 27, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Ellen Chambers, a native of Richmond County, Ohio. Afterwards the family moved to Mt. Sterling, Ill., where their son, John M. Blodgett, was born. Later they again moved to Lancaster, Schuyler County, Mo., and resided there until the year 1870, when the family left Missouri for California on one of the early continental passenger trains. Arriving in Sacramento, they proceeded by steamer up the river to Red Bluff and from there overland to Millville, Shasta County, where the father engaged in farming and stockraising. However, Joseph H. Blodgett and his wife spent their last days in Lodi. Their union was blessed with six children, five of whom grew up. Martha M. is Mrs. C. C. Garner, of Lodi. Wm. O. Blodgett was formerly a teacher, until he was elected county clerk of Shasta County, where he served acceptably for many years. He is now deputy county clerk, and is one of the best-known men in the county. His home is in Redding. Dr. John M. Blodgett is the subject of our interesting review. Dr. Thomas D. Blodgett was a prominent physician and surgeon in Tulare until his passing away, November 10, 1919. Walter S. Blodgett is a farmer and vineyardist at Acampo..

John M. Blodgett attended the public schools of Shasta County, and after completing his studies there entered Pierce Christian College at College City. His courses here were supplemented by attendance at the San Jose State Normal School. He then spent one year teaching school in Lake View, Ore. Having become interested in dentistry, he entered the office of Dr. A. D. Gleaves in Redding, and under his preceptorship studied diligently for a year. In the fall of 1888 he entered the dental department of the University of California, taking the regular course, and was duly graduated with the class of 1892, with the degree of D. D. S.

Dr. Blodgett located in Madera and opened an office, but remained there for only a very short time. On May 29, 1892, he located in Lodi and purchased the only dental office then in this city, and he has continued in the practice of his profession here ever since, a period of more than thirty-one years. Although he is a very busy man in his profession, Dr. Blodgett finds time to engage in viticulture, in which he is intensely interested. In partnership with Charles M. Ferdun he owns the Ferdun and Blodgett vineyard of thirty acres, near Lodi. He also owns a half interest in the Friedberger and Blodgett Building, centrally located on the corner of Sacramento and Pine streets, one of the largest and most modern office buildings in the city of Lodi. He is also interested in and a director of the Lodi National Bank. When the city of Lodi was incorporated, in 1906, Dr. Blodgett was elected a member of the board of trustees, on which he served for seven and a half years to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, his efforts being to have a clean and sanitary city and to place it on a sound financial basis. On December 4, 1909, Dr. Blodgett was appointed a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners by Governor James N. Gillett; and he was reappointed by him, and then by Governor Hiram Johnson, and again by Governor Stephens, having served continuously since 1909, and as president of the board in 1912 and again in 1922. Thus he is well and favorably known throughout the whole state, and wields a wide influence in his profession. He is a member of the American Dental Association, and has always been an active member of the State Dental Association, serving as its president in 1920, the year of its Golden Jubilee Celebration in San Francisco, it being the fiftieth anniversary of the association. He also has the distinction of being a life member of the above association. He was one of the organizers of the Central California District Dental Society, and since 1915 has been a member of the executive council of the California State Dental Association. He is president of the People's Building Company, that owns a business block in Lodi, and is a member of the Lodi Business Men's Association and the Associated Growers of Lodi, as well as of the Rotary Club and the Mokelumne Club of Lodi, in which he has served as a director and as president.

In his fraternal relations Dr. Blodgett is very popular and prominent. He was made a Mason in Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., April 5, 1895, and in 1899 served as Master of the lodge; and since the beginning of the present century he has been treasurer of the lodge. He has been an important factor in the building up of the lodge, there having been only twenty members when he joined, while now there are 275. He is a member of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; Stockton Council, R. & S. M.; and Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T.; and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, his membership being in the Stockton Consistory. He is also a life member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and a charter member of the Eastern Star, being a past patron of Lodi Chapter. Dr. Blodgett is a director of the Masonic Temple Association of Lodi, which contemplates the erection of a suitable Masonic Temple. He is past chancellor of Lodi Lodge No. 41, K. of P., and a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, being the oldest in membership from Lodi. During his career at the University of California Dr. Blodgett was a charter member of Zeta Chapter, Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity, in which he takes much pleasure and pride, being a life member of the Supreme Chapter.

The marriage of Dr. Blodgett occurred in Lodi, June 3, 1903, when he was united with Miss Florence Adele Chase, a native of California, born in Calaveras County, a daughter of pioneer parents. Their union has been blessed with four children: Lois A., Grace W., Eleanor E., and John M., Jr. Mrs. Blodgett is a charter member and past matron of Lodi Chapter No. 150, Order of Eastern Star, is president of the Delphine Club, and a member of the Woman's Club of Lodi. Politically, Dr. Blodgett gives his support to the Republican party, and as a member of the state and county central committees upholds



John M. Blodgett.

the principles of his party; and in all matters that tend to build up the community and advance the public welfare he is found lending a helping hand. His entire life has been actuated by high principles and honorable motives, and his efforts in behalf of the community have been far-reaching. As a professional man, business man, and viticulturist, he is among the most successful in the county. He is decidedly a man of great energy, and has accomplished much in his profession as well as in the development of the great natural resources of this famous valley.

CAPTAIN JOHN HARKINS.—San Joaquin County may boast of many intrepid pioneers such as Captain John Harkins, the early commander of river craft, whose work of developing the resources of the country justly entitles him to lasting record and the esteem and good will of all who come after them. John Harkins was born in Ireland in 1838, and when only fourteen years of age came on to America. He attended school at Dedham, Mass., and at the age of nineteen, commenced to follow the sea on sailing vessels. He was thus exceptionally well equipped to leave the more civilized East and try his fortune in the half-primeval, unsettled West.

In 1859, impressed with the greater prospects in California, Mr. Harris crossed the Isthmus of Panama, made his way to San Francisco, traveled inland to Stockton, and for a time worked on a ranch east of that town, owned by William Overhiser. In 1860, however, he followed his natural bent and took up homesteading on the river; and from that time until he retired, 1910, he was one of the most familiar figues on inland California waters, and was particularly well-known in the Delta district. He held the record, in fact, for the longest term of river-boat service in the Delta district boasted by any man, and he was also about as long in river service as any other man living at that time in the Golden State.

He first worked as a deck-hand upon the steamer "Christiana," which made a few trips each spring, when the water was high, from Stockton to Fresno Landing, near Fresno, towing a barge loaded with grain and freight, and taking from two to three weeks to make the trip. Later, he and his brother Daniel owned a steamer of their own, and made trips to San Francisco and Sacramento. For a time, John Harkins retired from the river-work and engaged in the wholesale and retail handling of wood in Stockton, maintaining an office in a small building at the corner of California and Sonora streets. This was about thirty-four years ago, and that old office structure now stands in Captain Harkins' back-yard, a relic of pioneer days. The wood sold was cut in the mountains, and hauled to Stockton. Mr. Harkins also did teaming and general hauling in earlier days, and was kept so busy that he operated as many as eight teams.

Resuming activity on the river, for which he was so well qualified, Captain Harkins was for many years pilot and captain on freight and passenger boats between Stockton and San Francisco. He was with the old Independent Line owned by T. C. Walker, and later he was pilot on the steamer "T. C. Walker" of the California Navigation and Improvement Company. Today, in his well-earned retirement, he enjoys the pleasant associations of membership in the Master Pilots Association of San Francisco.

At Stockton, on June 3, 1872, Captain Harkins was married to Miss Mary Ann McCarthy, a native of Ireland, by whom he had eight children, five of whom are still living. James P. Harkins, is the well-known railroad man whose story is given in detail elsewhere in this volume; and his brothers are Harry and Ed. A. Harkins. One daughter, Francisca, is Sister Superior of St. Agnes Academy, Stockton; and the other daughter, Alice Frances, has become Mrs. A. J. Higgins, of Vallejo.

JOE GALL.—There are few men living in San Joaquin County who are better known than Joe Gall, member of the firm Joe Gall & Son, Auctioneers of Stockton. He has been especially known in sporting circles and for many years was the announcer in the roped arena. Mr. Gall was born in Stockton on November 23, 1871, the son of Alexander and Margaret (Stewart) Gall, both of whom were born in Scotland. In 1850 the father arrived in San Francisco, having made the voyage in a sailing vessel from the shore of his native land. Two years later he became a resident of Stockton, where he soon entered into business as a baker. He had learned the trade in his own country and when he started in Stockton it was in a shop on El Dorado, between Main Street and Weber Avenue, and his was the first bakery in Stockton. He carried on the business for many years and during the time took an active part in the development of the interests that subsequently made the city what it represents today. When he retired from the bakery business he was appointed superintendent of streets; also had charge of the dredging of the channel; and he served as a member of the city council, discharging the duties that devolved upon him in the most capable and painstaking manner. He was firmly impressed with the future of Stockton and made investments in local realty. He owned the property and erected the building at the corner of Main and Sutter streets, where now stands the Stockton Drug Company's store. In the early days Mr. Gall was a member of the Scottish Society—since discontinued—and he was also connected with the Caledonian Club. He died in 1894, the father of seven children, four of whom are now living: Alexander C., Charles G. and Joe of Stockton, and Mrs. J. F. Petzinger of San Francisco.

Joe Gall was educated in the public schools of Stockton and after reaching manhood was engaged in the real estate business with his brother, John D. for a number of years. Later he was in the cigar business. He next took up auctioneering and has been following that calling ever since with ever increasing success, being one of the best known men in that line in this part of the state. It is to his credit to have conducted some of the largest farm sales ever put through in California; and for four years was federal auctioneer for the State of California, holding sales in the custom house in San Francisco. There are few ranchers and stockraisers in the San Joaquin Valley who are not acquainted with Joe Gall. In recent years he has had associated with him his son, Joe C. Gall, and like his father, is well and favorably known as one of the most successful auctioneers of the state. The present office of the firm of Joe Gall & Son is at 222 North El Dorado Street, Stockton.

Mr. Gall is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, whose well-directed projects for the develop-

ing of the community receive his hearty support. He has always taken a pride in the advancement of Stockton and as a Republican, was elected a member of the city council from the first ward serving for a period of seven years. During one campaign he failed to receive the nomination on the Republican ticket and the next day was chosen as the candidate on the Democratic ticket for councilman and won out over the Republican candidate. This is undoubtedly the only case if its kind in the state. Mr. Gall is a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks.

In his younger days Joe Gall was well known among the "fight fans" as the announcer in the ring of the fighters and he has the distinction of having introduced such notables as James Jeffries, Bob Fitzsimmons, James J. Corbett, Sam McVey, John L. Sullivan, Jake Kilrain and others before local audiences. Also in the earlier period he was noted as a comedian and humorist, taking part in fraternal and other amateur theatricals, and has a well-filled scrap book which tells an interesting story of his earlier activities. He has now retired from the ring and the mantle has fallen on the shoulders of his capable son and partner.

The marriage of Joe Gall in 1892 united him with Miss Annie Benson, born in Stockton, and the daughter of Captain Benjamin Benson, a pioneer steamboat captain, being master of the T. C. Walker. Four children have blessed this union: Joe C.; Theresa, Mrs. P. Tindall; Benjamin M., and Floyd. Mr. Gall is well known as a man of integrity, enterprise and reliability in all business transactions and has always found time to cooperate with every movement seeking the improvement of Stockton.

FRANK A. MEYER.—Born in Calaveras County, Cal., Frank A. Meyer first saw the light on October 21, 1887, the son of John and Mary (Fisher) Meyer, the former now deceased, having been a native of Switzerland, the latter still living, being a native of California. John Meyer came out to California in 1856, and having settled in Calaveras County he followed mining and agriculture. Twelve children were born to this worthy pioneer couple, and ten of this number are now living. Frank A. Meyer attended the local schools in Calaveras County, and in time he took a normal course in the Western School of Commerce in Stockton. On his return to Calaveras County, he taught school for a year and a half; and then he took a business course in a Stockton business college; after that he entered the employ of the Stockton Savings and Loan Bank as bookkeeper, where he remained for four and one-half years. He then entered the Commercial & Savings Bank of Stockton as teller, and after a while was made assistant cashier, and finally cashier.

In 1921 he resigned his position in the bank, and on October 5 he was appointed secretary of Lodge No. 218 of the Elks, his selection being the natural expression of esteem and confidence on the part of a legion of friends. He is also a member of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M.; Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F.; and the Pohono Tribe of Red Men.

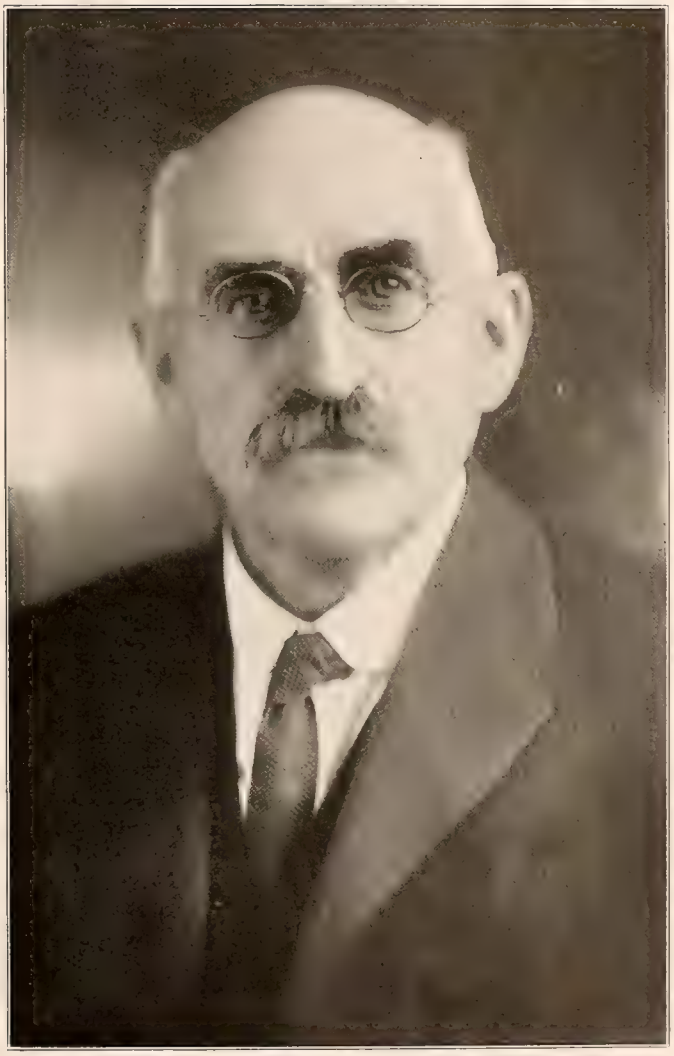
The marriage of Mr. Meyer united him with Miss Oleta Dennis, a native of Calaveras County, and they have one daughter, Jane Alice. Mr. Meyer commands the respect of his fellowmen by his sterling worth and is an honored California son.

ROBERT J. STANLEY.—An esteemed pioneer of San Joaquin County is Robert J. Stanley, known as one of the most successful and enterprising grain farmers and stock raisers of the county and he makes his home on a ranch twelve miles east of Stockton on the Sonora Road, consisting of 865 acres, and recently he has purchased 309 acres of wheat land, a portion of the Griffin estate. He was born on March 28, 1848, in Essex County, Vt., a son of John C. and Jane (Beattie) Stanley, natives of New Hampshire and Vermont respectively, who were farmers in Essex County, Vermont, where they resided until they passed away. Their family comprised five children: William J., a farmer in Franconia, N. H.; Margaret, Mrs. Brown, passed on in Coos County, N. H.; Jennie, who for many years was a teacher, resides in Lancaster, N. H.; Mrs. Harriet Carpenter, deceased, and Robert J., the subject of this review. John C. Stanley was a farmer all his life in Vermont and lived to be seventy-seven and his wife died at the age of seventy-six in 1887.

Robert J. Stanley attended the public school in Lancaster, N. H., and also Lancaster Academy, and after completing his school work entered the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad as fireman, where he remained for four years, then returned to his home and farmed for two years. At twenty-seven years of age he entered the contract lumber business at Strafford, N. H., and also at Brunswick, Vt., which engaged his attention for the next six years, when he started for the Pacific Coast. In 1879 he arrived in Stockton and was greeted by his old boyhood friends, D. A. and Fred Guernsey and John Moore. Mr. Stanley found employment on the grain farms and spent two years driving the big teams in the grain fields, then began on his own account and for forty-one years he has farmed east of Stockton on the Sonora Road.

In Stockton on February 3, 1881, Mr. Stanley was married to Mrs. Lucretia (Dowling) Matteson, a native of Lima, Ohio. Her father, Dr. John Dowling, was a pioneer physician in California and he also engaged in farming his ranch, being located east of Stockton, which was also the headquarters for his freighting outfit. He practiced medicine from his home on the ranch until his demise, 1875. Mrs. Stanley was educated at Oberlin College, where she was graduated. She taught school in Ohio and then as a member of the American Missionary Association. As Mrs. Matteson she went to Africa as a missionary, spending two years on the Dark Continent. On her return she located near Wichita, Kans., until 1875, when she came to California to take possession of her father's estate, and it was here she met and married Mr. Stanley. She passed away in 1904. By her first marriage she had two sons, Arthur E. and John J. Matteson, the former living in this county. By her union with Mr. Stanley there was one son, Albert James, a graduate of York's Business School. He spent some years in the Kansas oil fields, but since 1911 has been associated with his father in ranching. He married Miss Edna Rossen and has one child, Ruth Ethel, attending the University of California. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Native Sons.

Mr. Stanley has been a very successful farmer; twenty-four years ago he leased the present ranch of 865 acres from J. H. Hough. He also owns 309



R. J. Stanley

acres adjoining, purchased from the Griffin ranch, devoting his operations to raising wheat and barley. At times he has farmed as much as 2500 acres, the land yielding from eight to twenty-five sacks of wheat to the acre and from fourteen to thirty sacks of barley. Mr. Stanley has also engaged in raising fine mules and horses and at the present has sixty-five head of choice stock. Installing a pumping plant in 1910 Mr. Stanley seeded ten acres to alfalfa, from which he has cut six crops during the year. Mr. Stanley has always used the most modern machinery in harvesting his grain and was one of the first to own and operate a Holt combined harvester in this section. The machine shop in which John Holt and Dave Young, now both deceased, manufactured their first harvester in 1876 is still standing on Mr. Stanley's ranch. The first harvester was known as the Centennial and fourteen machines were manufactured. In politics Mr. Stanley is a Republican and fraternally has been a Mason since 1872.

JOHN D. GALL.—A native son of Stockton, Cal., John D. Gall was actively identified with business activities of this thriving city from young manhood and was a prominent factor in its upbuilding and development along substantial and enduring lines. He was born in this city July 11, 1855, a son of Alexander and Margaret (Stewart) Gall, both natives of Scotland. In 1850 the father left his native land in a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco, and in 1852 settled in Stockton. He owned an operated the first bakery in Stockton for many years, then retired when he was appointed superintendent of streets and also had charge of the work of dredging the channel; he was also a member of the city council and was a promoter of every measure and movement calculated to advance the prosperity and growth of this city. He became the owner of valuable city property. He passed away in 1874 and of his children, four are now living: Alexander C., Charles G, and Joe M., all residents of Stockton, and Mrs. J. F. Petzinger, of San Francisco.

John D. Gall obtained his education in the public schools of Stockton and St. Mary's College in San Francisco and assisted his father in the bakery until he was old enough to engage in business for himself. He first ran a liquor store with Frank P. Madden on East Weber Avenue near Eldorado Street; later he sold out to his partner and ran the same kind of business in San Francisco for a number of years; then he went into partnership with Edward Burns and they were the first to develop the northern section of Stockton, by platting the North Stockton addition. They opened up the North Addition which is now built up with beautiful residences. Besides this, Mr. Gall erected a number of houses in the southern part of Stockton; he purchased the Quinn property and erected residences on same. When Turlock, Stanislaus County, was a small town, he located there for a time and erected a two-story business block and also built the first electric light plant and the first building for the Commerical Telephone Company.

On April 30, 1882, Mr. Gall was married to Miss Hattie Hannan, also a native of Stockton, one of a family of four children born to John and Catherine (Conley) Hannan, both natives of Ireland and both now deceased. John Hannan was a '49er and mined at Sonora, Tuolumne County. He died in 1862 and subsequently Mrs. Hannan was married to J. W. Maher. She lived to be eighty-eight years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Gall were the parents of one son, John. Mr. Gall passed away April 21, 1915. He took a prominent part in the political life of Stockton and was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department in early days, serving as chief during 1882 and 1883; later he was chief of police of Stockton. Fraternally he belonged to the Native Sons of the Golden West. Since Mr. Gall's death, his son John has erected a modern two-story business block at a cost of $40,000 on the corner of East Main and Aurora streets; this was the first modern block to be erected in this section for a number of years. When Mr. Gall passed away, Stockton lost one of her most loyal citizens and he never lacked for enthusiasm when any measure or movement was proposed for the advancement and prosperity of his beloved city of Stockton.

ARTHUR C. BOEHMER, M. D.—A thorough understanding of the theory and practice of medicine and surgery has brought Dr. Arthur C. Boehmer most gratifying success and the citizens of Lodi have shown their appreciation of his five years of work among them, for he occupies a high position in the esteem and confidence of the people of the city and environs. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in La Crosse on October 30, 1890, but when a small lad removed with his parents to Tomah, Wis., where he was reared and attended the public schools. He entered the University of Illinois and was graduated with the class of 1913 with the degree of M. D. and was the youngest student to graduate from that institution up to that date. He was popular in the Greek fraternity, Phi Rho Sigma, and was interested in all college activities. After his graduation he became an interne in the West Side Hospital in Chicago where he remained for two years, gaining knowledge and experience; he then became the house physician of this hospital, remaining in that position for one year; he then became associated with the famous surgeon, Arthur Nathan Claggett, and the year's close association with this noted surgeon gave him an experience that could not have been acquired otherwise. He then became professor in the Chicago College of Medicine and also in the Illinois Post Graduate School where he remained until his removal to Lodi in 1917, where he has been successfully practicing his profession. He has been very active in the affairs of the County and State Medical societies and through his efforts and influence has aided materially in making the city and county a more desirable place in which to live.

The marriage of Dr. Boehmer united him with Miss Florence L. Schubert, a native of Illinois. In his fraternal affiliations, Dr. Boehmer is a member of Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., and of the Royal Arch and Council of Stockton, and the Ben Ali Temple of Sacramento. At the present time he is the examining physician of the Eagles lodge of Lodi. In local affairs he is a member of the Lodi Business Men's Association and the Mokelumne Club. He has always been most actively interested in everything pertaining to the progress both of Lodi and San Joaquin County and maintains a most progressive stand on all questions relative to the prosperity and development of his particular locality. He has recently erected one of the most artistic and attractive residences in Lodi where he and his esteemed wife entertain their many friends and acquaintances.

JOHN M. POSEY.—Not many Californians, perhaps, can boast with modest pride of a family tree so interesting as that of John M. Posey, the well-known San Joaquin County realtor, which links him and his near-of-kin to the truly good and equally truly great. Himself a native son, he was born on September 27, 1863, in the northern part of the San Joaquin Valley, on the ranch of his father, Jeremiah Posey, a pioneer of the Lodi district and a native of Alabama. He had previously married Miss Eliza Lucas, a native of Georgia and a member of the family of the distinguished Robert Lucas, twice Governor of the Buckeye State; and after their marriage they had removed to Texas, and from the Lone Star State had crossed the plains together to California. Upon their arrival on the Coast, Mr. Posey traded a span of mules for 150 acres of land along the river in the northern section of San Joaquin County, and this he farmed to grain, and many are the good stories coming down through him about those settler days. There were no fences then in that part of the county, and cattle roamed at will; and the Indians came down from the mountains to help harvest the crops. The grain was hauled to Carson City and Virginia City, Nev., over toll roads, the tolls being $125 for the round trip, which required two weeks to make. Elks, too, were plentiful, and John Posey well remembers seeing a couple of them, one day, when he was a little child playing on the Dodge place. From all accounts, no better parents ever lived than these worthy pioneers who rounded out their useful, self-sacrificing lives with honor and success not accorded to everyone, and left behind, as a precious legacy to their descendants and also to society generally, and the patriotic American proud of his country's founders, the glory of an untarnished name. Three children still live to represent the family: Margaret has become Mrs. Aldrich and resides at Lodi; near her is Agnes, better known as Mrs. Foster; while the one surviving son is the subject of this review.

Left an orphan when a mere baby, John M. Posey was reared on a neighboring farm, where he went to work when old enough to be serviceable as a husky farm-hand, but attaining his twenty-first year, he started out to make his own way in the world. He went to Oregon and settled in the Rogue River country, and there, for four years, he farmed 160 acres. Returning to the San Joaquin Valley, he purchased another 160 acres near Lodi, known as the Dunbar ranch, which he proceeded both to cultivate and to make his home; and this he sold in 1914, after he had first raised grain there, and then planted an orchard and vines.

Since then Mr. Posey has bought, developed and sold numerous ranches throughout the San Joaquin Valley, his comprehensive knowledge of California agricultural conditions enabling him to judge with unusual intelligence and clearness, and to be the safest kind of a mentor to others as well desiring to entrust their important interest to his unbiased decision and unimpeachable integrity. His present real estate holdings consist of about 235 acres lying to the west of Lodi, 100 acres of which are in bearing vines; and he has a tract of eighty acres near Lafayette which is highly improved. In 1914 Mr. Posey established a real estate business, by means of which he devotes his time and energies largely to the buying and selling of extensive ranch properties, and he has become a most potent and welcome factor in both the development and the upbuilding of Lodi and the immediate vicinity.

Mr. Posey's marriage on April 5, 1890, and at Medford, Ore., united him with Miss Lena Stimson, a native of the good old state of Maine, and seven children, all natives of San Joaquin County, have been born to them. Charles is a partner with his father in the J. M. Posey Land Company; Nellie has become Mrs. Fore and resides at Lafayette; Stella is Mrs. McKenzie, and lives near Acampo; Donna is also married, having become the wife of Raymond Northrop, and resides near Mrs. Fore; J. Everett is operating one of his father's ranches; Margaret and Jennie are in school. Mr. Posey is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, affiliated with Lodi Parlor, and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Posey passed away in 1907, leaving behind a blessed memory.

The association of our subject, through his mother and her forbears, with the famous Robert Lucas, is naturally a matter of great satisfaction to Mr. Posey and his patriotic family, as it will always be a matter of real interest to the student of California history and the scribe delving into the annals of San Joaquin County; for the history of the Lucas family in America is a story of pioneer settlements and frontier life, a tale of Indian wars and boundary disputes, a story with chapters generations long, with ever the same pioneer background and ever the same pursuit of the border-line of civilization from England in the Cromwellian days to the middle of the American Continent two centuries later. In England, the Lucas family had been Quaker; and when the tide of westward civilization set toward American shores there crossed the Atlantic one Robert Lucas, who arrived in 1679, and took part in the founding of William Penn's colony. Bucks County, Pennsylvania, was his habitat; and here generations sprang forth to carry on the great work he had begun. Here Edward Lucas, the grandfather of Governor Robert Lucas, already referred to as related to John E. Posey's mother, was born, reared and married to Mary Darke, a descendant of one of Cromwell's soldiers; and in their home in Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 10,000 acres which Edward Lucas bought from Lord Fairfax. William Lucas, father of Robert, was born about 1743. As he grew into manhood, he met and married, at Shepherdstown, Miss Susannah Barnes, likewise of Jefferson County; and it was Joseph Barnes, her brother, who a few years later, according to local tradition, successfully propelled against the current of the Potomac River a steamboat of his own invention, long before Fulton's "Clermont" had ploughed the waters of the Hudson. Having cast off his Quaker proclivities, William enlisted in dead earnest for three years of service in the American Revolution; and it is still told in the family how at the muster of Captain William Lucas' company later, when off on frontier duty, a proclamation by Governor Thomas Jefferson of Virginia was read, warning all who had sworn allegiance to England to leave the country.

It was in these eventful times and stirring environments that Robert Lucas was born on April 1, 1781, destined to make his way, in 1800, to Ohio, under the influence of the restless spirit manifest at the close of the Revolutionary War, which impelled men from older regions to push out as settlers into untrodden territory. In Ohio, he rose to the rank of Major-General of Militia. When the War of 1812



John M. Posey.



Lena M Stimson Posey

broke out and again involved his country in a dispute with a foreign power, calling for additional or renewed display of patriotism, Robert Lucas was commissioned captain in the 19th U. S. Infantry, on March 14, 1812, and on the 20th of February of the following year he was made lieutenant-colonel; but on June 30, feeling a more imperative call for his services at home, he resigned his enviable commission and served as brigadier-general of the Ohio State Militia in defense of the frontier, continuing that arduous and responsible duty from July 25 until September 19, subject to untold privation and exhausting fatigue, and exposed hourly to every conceivable kind of danger. In 1814 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature, and in 1832 he presided over the Democratic National Convention that nominated Andrew Jackson for a second term.

General Lucas served twice as Governor of Ohio, first from 1832 to 1836, first taking the oath of office on December 7, 1832, and then, when his first record was well known to the people, he was the first Territorial Governor of Iowa, filling that difficult role at the outset of the new commonwealth, from 1838 to 1841. He was an active Freemason, a man of strong impulses, but of strict integrity.

This distinguished relative of the Poseys cannot fail to interest Californians, and especially so because of the Golden State's relation to the two commonwealths he once ruled. He was a typical Western man, as his biographer, John C. Parish, has declared, and believed in the development of the West and its resources. Throughout his career in Ohio his efforts to establish roads and perfect a great canal system for that state were particularly marked. In Iowa the legitimate successor of the canal—the railroad—claimed his interest. In 1850, when even Californians were awakening, despite their paramount interest in gold, or perhaps because of it, to the necessity of better means of transportation to the West, enthusiasm over railroads toward the West ran high in Iowa, and Robert Lucas actively participated in the conventions. Thus in his last days we find him—always a pioneer—exerting his best energies toward the development of three great pioneer movements: education, temperance, and railway communication. But his life brought many disappointments. With all the intensity of his spirit he had cherished longings and ambitions which in the nature of things could not be fulfilled. He had been privileged to sow the seed; it was given to others to reap the harvest. His years had been many and his services great. He had seen a great state rise from the wilderness north of the Ohio River, and had given it a third of a century of his own life's work. He had guided the beginnings of the promising Territory of Iowa, and helped it to gain admission as a new State of the Union.

Hardly less interesting from a human standpoint was the companion of his arduous days. On March 7, 1816, Robert Lucas married Miss Friendly Ashley Sumner, and shortly after he and his bride moved to Pike County, and settled in the town of Piketon, which, for over a score of years, was to be his home. Ninety years have passed by; and yet the little village of Piketon, with the hills on one side and the Scioto River on the other, has not grown a great deal. The present postmaster is a grandson of Robert's brother, Joseph Lucas; and there still tread the gravel paths of Piketon, men and women who remember the tall, straight figure and stern face of the Governor, and the delicious currant pies of his wife, Friendly. When Mr. and Mrs. Lucas first made this place their home, he was thirty-five years of age, and lived in a house that still stands on the main street of the town. Later, when his brother-in-law and political rival was elected to the State Senate, and for two years he could devote his time and attention strictly to his private affairs, he built himself a house which was among the finest in all Southern Ohio. To this old-time mansion, years have brought somewhat of change; but it still stands on the Jackson Road two miles east of Piketon. It was a large, two-story brick house with a hall in the center and sitting-room and parlor opening on each side of the hall. Each room, upstairs and down, was provided with a fireplace. Over the front door was placed a stone, in which were cut the following words: "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." Below the word Liberty appeared a five-pointed star; while below the motto were carved name and date: "R. Lucas, 1824." Located on a farm of 437 acres, surrounded with large trees and with sweet briar and eglantine growing in profusion about the place, and over the walls, it was indeed a home of wonderful attractiveness. The grove about the house was the distinctive feature of the farm; and so, in honor of his wife, Robert Lucas named his new home "Friendly Grove." Here the Lucas family lived for fifteen years, and here Lucas and his hospitable wife entertained in great state. Political friends came to discuss weighty matters of public concern, and to laugh at the quick-witted sallies of Mrs. Lucas. Methodist circuit riders stopped here in their unending round of pioneer preaching, finding spiritual improvement and incidentally nourishing their gaunt frames upon the ample and delectable meals outspread by their hostess. Mrs. Lucas had an ever-ready tongue, an unquenchable fund of spirits and vigor, and a widespread reputation as a cook; and she was a general favorite, particularly with those to whom these and her many other virtuous qualities appealed. One of her pastimes was horseback riding; indeed, it was a common sight to see her galloping over the rough country roads of early Ohio on her coal-black horse "Nig," or, with a big basket swung from the pommel of her saddle, riding over the stretch of hills that lay between Friendly Grove and Piketon on her way to do the shopping for the family.

The home which Governor Lucas had built south of Iowa City in 1844 was the home of his last days. Because of the plum trees before the house, he called it Plum Grove; and here in the midst of his family, he quietly rested from his long life's work. He awaited the approach of death with calmness, day after day entering on the margins of old newspapers or on the backs of old documents expressions of his hope of immortality and final salvation, interweaving an undying evidence of his affection for his family. On the last day of the year 1852 he recorded a hymn full of hope and cheer in the pages of the journal he had kept in the War of 1812. Five weeks later, February 7, 1853, Robert Lucas died at Plum Grove, and on the following day he was buried in the cemetery at Iowa City. Friendly A. Lucas outlived her husband more than twenty years.

GEORGE L. DICKENSON.—It is safe to say that there has been no person in Stockton who more continuously extolled its possibilities as a manufacturing center and distributing point, with its three transcontinental railroads and its ocean shipping, than George L. Dickenson, the conservative, yet enterprising leader in business affairs and public-spirited citizen. A native of Missouri, he was born in Jackson County, September 13, 1857, the son of Charles W. and Elizabeth (Meador) Dickenson, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The Dickenson name has been associated with California since 1846, when Gallant Duncan Dickenson, a cousin of George L., became identified with the West. He was born in Virginia in 1806, and was left an orphan at an early age and reared by an uncle. In 1822 he went to Rutherford County Tenn., and there was married to Isabella McCreary in 1828; in 1834 they moved to Jackson County, Mo., and lived there until 1846, when with his wife and six children, G. D. Dickenson left Independence and crossed the plains as a captain of a train of 500 emigrants. Arriving in California the family spent the first winter near San Jose, but in 1847 removed to Monterey County and lived there for the next eighteen months. While residing there, Mr. Dickenson built the first brick kiln and erected the first brick house in the state. During the year 1848, while prospecting for gold, he discovered the gulch which bears his name, and in April of 1849, he located in Stockton. When he had passed through here in 1846 there was neither a wooden nor a brick building in the place. Here Mr. Dickenson built the first hotel, constructed of lumber that was brought around the Horn and costing him one dollar a foot. This hotel accomodated 100 guests and was operated by him for a short time; later it was leased to Roach & Morgan for a rental of $18,000 a year. The building was destroyed by fire about two years later. G. D. Dickenson was elected alcalde of Stockton and served till California was admitted as a state. It was here that his daughter Margaret was married to A. G. Lawrey on October 29, 1849. She was the first American girl wedded in this city. In 1851 the family settled in Stanislaus County, where he established Dickenson's Ferry; and this continued to be their home until his death, October 25, 1870.

George L. Dickenson was educated in the public schools of his native county and in Baker University at Baldwin, Kans. For a number of years he was connected with railroad interests in the Middle West. He was in the auditing and freight department of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf Railroad at Kansas City, Mo.; then with the Atchison & Nebraska at Atchison, Kans.; and then with the Indiana, Bloomington & Western at Indianapolis, Ind. In 1890 he came to California and the following year settled in Stockton, where he became associated with the Holt Manufacturing Company, retaining his connection with this concern until 1913, when he resigned to give his attention to his own interests that had accumulated with the passing of the years. During the years he was with the company he became the first secretary after its incorporation in 1892; in 1910 he became secretary and treasurer of the Peoria, Ill., branch of the Holt Manufacturing Company; and then for three years had charge of the Holt interests in the Eastern and Middle states, as well as much of their foreign trade. He became recognized as one of the best informed authorities on harvesters, traction engines and equipment. In 1901 the Matteson & Williamson Manufacturing Company was purchased by Mr. Dickenson and George H. Cowie. It was operated by them two years. In 1903 the business of this concern was merged with The Holt Manufacturing Company, and in 1905 The Georges Company was organized and succeeded to the realty holdings of the Matteson & Williamson Manufacturing Company.

In 1919 The Georges Company Building was erected at the corner of Aurora and Market streets. This structure was conceived by Mr. Dickenson as a home for industrial interests, it being in the heart of the industrial district of the city. The building is two stories high, with the entire ground floor arranged to house tractor concerns and affiliated institutions that help make that branch of trade so important. It is well-appointed throughout and occupies about a quarter of a block. The second floor is devoted to business offices, each provided with conveniences that add comfort to the occupants.

In passing, it is well to mention the fact that the Matteson & Williamson Manufacturing Company, which began business in 1852, was one of the oldest concerns in the state, and with it were connected men at different times that are now prominent in industries of their own. Among these we mention: G. H. Harris, superintendent, now president of the Harris Manufacturing Company; O. H. Eccleston, secretary, now holding the same position with the Holt Company; E. H. Noack, who began his apprenticeship as a foundryman and is now president of the Monarch Foundry Company; J. M. Kroyer, formerly foreman in the machine shop, now president of the Kroyer Motor Company. When the company's business was merged with the Holt concern it had existed over half a century.

The marriage of Mr. Dickenson on February 15, 1910, united him with Miss Erma Wagner, born in Ventura County. They had a son, Richard W. Dickenson, born November 12, 1910, who is shaping an individuality that will place him in high position when reaching mature years. Upon the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Dickenson was elected a director; and he was always active in its affairs. He was also a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and belonged to the Yosemite Club and the Golf and Country Club.

Mr. Dickenson was always found among the leaders in all movements that make for a greater Stockton, was ever on the alert to "boost" his favored city, and worked consistently to show industrial leaders of the whole country the splendid possibilities of this city as a manufacturing and distributing center, where raw materials, labor and water and rail transportation combine to create the location they are seeking. He was a persistent worker and advocate of Stockton and San Joaquin County, and never neglected an opportunity to place before the public the features that are offered by Stockton for jobbing, manufacturing, packing, canning and distributing. He is the father of Tractor Row, which extends from Weber Avenue, to South Street on Aurora Street. It is this constant endeavor that does much to bring substantial results and new institutions to Stockton, and for these efforts the people of this county owe much to the unselfish devotion of Mr. Dickenson. He died January 12, 1923.



G. H. Dickenson

ORRIN C. WILSON.—Among the highly esteemed residents of Stockton was the late Orrin C. Wilson, the proprietor of the well-known broom factory at Stockton. A native son, he was born in the house at Stockton in which he lived at the time of his death on June 8, 1873, the son of John Wilson, a native of St. Johnsbury, near Danville, Vt., who was a farmer and came out to California by way of the Nicaragua Route in 1852. He reached Stockton in time, and for a while teamed to the mines in Calaveras County, using bull-teams to haul the freight. Later, he followed sheep-shearing, and then he had a dairy in Stockton and delivered milk, leasing land from Captain Weber, and farming where Oak Park now is. In 1864 he bought the block in Stockton bounded by Pilgrim, Ophir, Channel streets and Miner Avenue, paying only $450 for the same, and later he sold the half of it for the price paid for the whole. He also owned one-fourth of another block on Miner Avenue. He built eight houses on his property, erecting in 1869 the Wilson home-place. In partnership with Jacob and Hiram Fisher, John Wilson, who had married Miss Mary C. Fisher, a native of Missouri, April 7, 1863, also engaged in house-moving in earlier days, using stalwart oxen. He died March 27, 1899, full of years and honor as an exemplary citizen of the finest Yankee type, and his good wife passed away in 1909. They were the parents of two children, both sons, one of whom died at the age of five. John Wilson was a prominent member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Wilson was the daughter of Hiram Fisher, who crossed the great plains in 1852 and became the owner of the Fisher Addition at Stockton. Mrs. John Wilson cooked the first meal in the first home which stood in Modesto, and that first house was a small frame structure moved from San Joaquin City to Modesto by her father, with the aid of ox-teams. She was an active worker in the Central Methodist Church.

Orrin C. Wilson attended the public schools in Stockton, and then learned the trade of a carpenter, and was the leading building contractor of Oakdale, in Stanislaus County, for a number of years, where he helped greatly to build up the town, erecting many of the finest residences there, and also business blocks. There he became a member of Oakdale Camp No. 331 of the Woodmen of the World. At the age of thirty-one he became totally blind, and then he came back to Stockton and opened a cigar store on North Sutter Street, which he conducted for ten years. Selling out in 1916, he attended the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind in Oakland, a large institution devoted to the manufacture of brooms, and there learned, and learned well, the broom-making trade.

Returning to Stockton, Mr. Wilson opened his own broom factory in 1918, and in this venture he was very successful from the first. He was an expert at the trade, and he worked every day in his factory. He manufactured on an average 2,500 brooms yearly, and he originally grew the broom-corn on his ranch of 160 acres near Stockton, which he sold in February, 1920. All the large manufacturing plants in Stockton were patrons of their factory.

At San Francisco, on October 29, 1895, Mr. Wilson was married to Miss Birdie G. Mosher, a native of San Joaquin County; and their union was made happier in the birth of one daughter, Lillie Mary, a native of Stockton, who is now the wife of Thomas R. Carroll. Miss Mosher was the daughter of Charles Henry and Mary (Jones) Mosher; he was a native of Oswego, N. Y., and crossed the great plains to California in 1854, with the old-time ox-team, and farmed in Cherokee Lane, near Stockton. He served in the Civil War and became a veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic; he was killed, while working on the first combined harvester built in San Joaquin County. Grandfather Jones first crossed the continent with an ox-train in '48; and afterwards he made no less than eleven trips, on several of which he faced all the dangers and privations of the journey while slowly crawling over the plains behind teams of oxen. Mr. and Mrs. Mosher had four children: Arthur H., Lillie May, Archie Courtland and Birdie G., who became Mrs. Wilson. Mr. Wilson died very suddenly in Stockton on August 10, 1921. Mrs. Wilson continues the manufacturing business, having added up-to-date equipment to bring the establishment to a high standard, and during the first year under her management she put out more than 10,000 brooms and now, besides supplying the various manufacturers she has the wholesalers' trade and sells direct, at wholesale, to the retail dealers in town.

MICHAEL P. SHAUGHNESSY.—A leading light in the legal fraternity of San Joaquin County, and prominent in its public life as city attorney of Stockton, Michael P. Shaughnessy also has an enviable record for patriotic service, both in the Spanish-American War and in the recent European conflict. Mr. Shaughnessy is a native of Minnesota and was born in Sibley County on December 1, 1875. His early education was attained in the public schools of Minneapolis, and he then entered the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, where he graduated in 1895. Continuing his studies there, he took a post-graduate course in law, which he completed in 1897.

Returning to Minnesota, Mr. Shaughnessy was admitted to the bar at St. Paul in 1897, and he soon began the practice of law in Minneapolis, continuing there with marked success for several years. In 1902 he removed to Asotin, Wash., and while a resident there he was appointed district attorney of Asotin County, serving with distinction for two terms. Coming from there to Stockton, Cal., Mr. Shaughnessy opened a law office here on September 9, 1915, soon taking his place among the leaders of the bar, practicing alone until October 1, 1919, when he formed a partnership with Warren H. Atherton, now city justice of Stockton, as Shaughnessy & Atherton. The following year, on January 1, 1920, he was appointed city attorney, and this important office he has filled most capably.

Soon after his graduation, Mr. Shaughnessy enlisted in the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry in May, 1898, for service in the Spanish War. His regiment was sent to the Philippines, where he served under General Lawton, taking part in fifteen engagements and passing through many hardships in that long campaign. Returning to the United States, he received his honorable discharge in October, 1899, having spent eighteen months with the U. S. forces. Shortly after the entrance of this country in the World War, Mr. Shaughnessy became a member of the Exemption Board of San Joaquin County, where for twenty-one months he gave faithful and efficient service, his long military training making him a most valuable member of this body.

At Spokane, Wash., Mr. Shaughnessy was united in marriage with Miss Edna M. Ridgway, like himself a

native of Minnesota, and the daughter of William A. and Effie C. (Close) Ridgeway. Mr. Shaughnessy is prominent in the Knights of Columbus, and keeps up his military associations by membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars and honorary membership in the American Legion. He also belongs to Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., of Stockton.

MRS. BARBARA J. SOLLINGER.—A representative of one of the early pioneer families of San Joaquin County is Mrs. Barbara J. Sollinger, in whose life are evidences of the sterling traits of character which command respect and confidence in every land and clime. Because of the fact that she has resided in the county for the past sixty years, and has been a loyal and helpful citizen and trustworthy friend, she is indeed worthy of representation in this volume devoted to the representative men and women, past and present, of California. She was born in Linn County, Iowa, on her father's farm, February 20, 1854, a daughter of Richard and Mary A. (Durbin) Woods, natives of West Virginia and Virginia, respectively. Richard Woods was born in 1822 in Marshall County, W. Va., where his parents, George and Achsa (Birch) Woods, natives of Virginia, were farmers. In 1855 the family moved to Linn County, Iowa, settling upon land obtained from the government, and resided there until the father's death in 1863 at the age of seventy years. Richard, who was brought up to farm life, went to Iowa in 1853, two years before his parents emigrated there, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1862, when he came overland with ox teams to California, arriving here at the end of a six months' journey. In 1851 he had married Miss Mary A. Durbin, born in Virginia and a daughter of William B. Durbin. On the way across the plains they were attacked by Indians, at the place known as the City of Rocks, north of Salt Lake; and although Mr. Woods and another member of the party were wounded, the forty whites put the hundred Indians to flight. On arriving here, Mr. Woods purchased a squatter's right to land located about five miles west of Woodbridge in Elkhorn Township, and was one of the first to settle in this part of the county. He had wild land, upon which it was necessary to make all the improvement; and the high state of cultivation and productivity to which Mr. Woods brought the land attest the good judgment, energy and economy of the owner. This worthy pioneer couple were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Barbara J. Sollinger, the subject of our interesting review; Adeline, Mrs. James R. Perrott, deceased; George A., now in Alaska; William A., living in Lodi; Achsa B., Mrs. Hughes, also of Lodi; Carrie L., Mrs. L. J. Lucas, of Woodbridge; Charles R., deceased; James A., residing at Walnut Grove, and Melvin, with the Holt Manufacturing Company in Stockton. Richard Woods lived to be ninety years old, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-three years.

Barbara J. Woods began her education in the district school in the vicinity of her home in Iowa; and when the family settled in San Joaquin County, she continued her schooling at the Turner district school She remained at home with her parents until her marriage in October, 1867, which united her with James Alexander Sollinger, a native of Crawford County, Ohio, born in 1842, a son of James H. and Mary (Kimmel) Sollinger. Mr. Sollinger was educated in the schools of Bucyrus, Ohio, when he prepared for teaching, which he began at the age of eighteen. He taught school in Ohio for two years, and when twenty years of age came to California, riding on horseback and assisting in driving a herd of horses across the plains, in 1862. After his arrival in California he taught school first in Stanislaus County, and then in San Joaquin County, and from 1882 to 1886 he served as superintendent of schools of San Joaquin County. As an educator he met with much success, and is well-remembered and highly esteemed for his intellect and scholarly attainments. He was also deputy county treasurer for some years, and served as a school trustee in his district, for he was always a friend to the cause of education. Mr. and Mrs. Sollinger engaged in viticulture, purchasing twenty acres near Woodbridge which they set to vineyard of Tokay, Black Prince, and Emperor grapes, today full-bearing, a valuable income property with a comfortable residence, where Mrs. Sollinger makes her home and where she and her granddaughter, Mrs. Beatrice Welsh, dispense in their liberal and kind-hearted way the good old-time California hospitality.

Mr. and Mrs. Sollinger were the parents of one daughter, Mary Ann, who became the wife of Dr. Willis Spencer Snedigar, born near Oakdale and a member of a pioneer family of Stanislaus County. Both Dr. and Mrs. Snediger are now deceased. They had one daughter, Beatrice, now Mrs. Clark G. Welsh, with whom Mrs. Sollinger, our subject, makes her home. Mrs. Sollinger has five great-grandchildren: Kenneth S., Donald J., Bonnie Jean, Enid Lavern and Willis Clark. Mr. Sollinger passed away on March 15, 1918. He was a man of excellent public spirit, and one who lent his efforts to many undertakings for the general welfare of his locality.

JULIUS J. GAEDTKE.—One of the few venerable and honored pioneers of California who yet enjoy life and its blessings in the state with which they so early cast their lot in the days of gold, is Julius J. Gaedtke, who has passed the age of fourscore. He was born in Koenigsburg, Prussia, March 23, 1838, and was brought up in the Lutheran Church and educated in the schools of his native land. His father was Johan Gaedtke, a carpenter who married Louise Klos, both natives of Koenigsburg, and they were the parents of six children of whom our subject is the fourth. Julius J. Gaedtke served an apprenticeship of four years in Germany and learned the trade of coppersmith becoming an expert in making ornamental flowers of tin, these being used for wedding and table decorations. When twenty-eight years old, then he sailed from Hamburg and landed at Castle Garden in February, 1886. He worked at his trade of tinsmith in New York City and vicinity for one year, then in 1867 he removed to California coming via Panama and arrived in San Francisco in February of that year, where he plied his trade for two years when he removed to Stockton. He brought his tools for making tin ornaments with him into Stockton and made many kinds of decorations in the early days here and he was the only man in the state as far as it is known, to do this work.

Mr. Gaedtke then returned to his native land for a visit, remaining for eleven months, during which time on August 22, 1870, at Hamburg, he was married to Miss Maria Kuhlbrun, and they immediately



James A. Sollinger



Barbara Sollinger

sailed for America and settled in Stockton, where Mr. Gaedtke resumed his trade and has worked for different firms in Stockton doing tinsmithing and work on pumps, pipes, windmills, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Gaedtke became the parents of three children: Otto is engaged as a clerk in a cigar store in Stockton; Julius is chief clerk of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and Lottie died at the age of forty-five. Mrs. Gaedtke passed away in 1919. Mr. Gaedtke is a naturalized American citizen and fraternally he is a member of the Druids. At the age of eighty-four years he still takes a keen delight in living and doing. He has been an eye witness of the wonderous development of San Joaquin County and his mind is stored with many interesting reminiscences of the early days.

WILLIAM F. GARVEY.—Among the well known citizens of San Joaquin County is William F. Garvey, a representative agriculturist who has served as deputy constable of Oneil township. He owns a residence at 2602 East Main Street and engages in general farming on a tract of land in East Stockton. He was born August 12, 1859 at Peoria, Ill., the eldest son of Miles Garvey, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, who was eighteen years old when he came to America. He was a skilled machinist and soon found employment on the Illinois Central Railroad, where he attracted the attention of Captain Moss, a railroad contractor and builder at Peoria, who was also the owner of the Moss & Bradley Distillery and a prominent business man of Peoria. In 1861 Miles Garvey drove a team across the plains to California for Captain Moss, arriving in Stockton in August of the same year. He spent five years as a prospector in the Southern mines, then returned East, arriving in Peoria late in 1866. The following spring he moved his family to Omaha, Neb., and there conducted an express and transfer business for five years; then in 1871 the family removed to St. Paul, Kans., where Mr. Garvey engaged in farming until 1876. In 1879 Miles Garvey brought his family to California, arriving in Stockton on April 25 of that year; for two years he farmed the Moss ranch two miles south of Stockton and then moved to the Lathrop section of the county, where he and his sons farmed 1500 acres to grain and were unusually successful in this undertaking. Miles Garvey was a Democrat in politics, a kind friend and loving father. He passed away in Stockton in 1897, his wife surviving him one year, passing away at the Waverley Station ranch near Bellota in 1898, aged eighty-four.

On October 7, 1884, William F. Garvey was married to Miss Clara Moriarty, of St. Paul, Kans., and eight children have been born to this worthy couple: Margaret, died when eight years old; Clara is the wife of L. D. Witherspoon of San Francisco; William, Jr., is employed by G. Lindauer of San Francisco; John L. is traveling salesman for the Moline Plow Company and lives at Sacramento; Irene died when seven years old; Edward, an automobile machinist, resides at Stockton; he was overseas in the late war, in the aviation service; Elodie married Joseph Bruhl and resides in Stockton; Generose is the wife of Hubert Rond of Lodi, Cal. Sixteen years ago Mr. Garvey bought a tract of land in East Stockton, where he owns his residence and seven lots at the present time and engages in general farming. Mr. Garvey was, for many years a watchman for the Harris Harvester Company and Richmond-Chase Packing Company and at the same time was a deputy constable. In politics, Mr. Garvey votes with the Democratic party and for the past twenty has been affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America.

HENRY P. GREEN.—A thoroughly wide-awake experienced contractor whose ambition, never lost sight of, to render only dependable service, has led his many patrons never to lose sight of him, is Henry P. Green, the junior memebr of the enterprising firm of Daniels & Green, of 705 Yosemite Street, Commercial and Savings Bank Building, Stockton. He was born at Volcano, Cal., April 29, 1881, a son of John Green, a native of Ireland, who came to California in early days by way of Cape Horn, and was a miner in Amador County. When six months old, Henry was brought by his parents to Stockton, and at St. Mary's College, in this city, he was educated.

Growing up, our subject learned the carpenter's trade with Thomas D. Lewis, and some twelve years ago he formed a partnership with Wesley Daniels, under the firm name of Daniels and Green. They organized to do general contracting, and in this field they have been extremely successful. They have specialized in heavy construction work, and hence it has fallen to their lot to put up some of the finest structures in Stockton. These include an office building for the California Navigation & Improvement Company, the remodeled Washington and Johnson schools, the North, Weber and Hazelton schools, the Lincoln and Taft hotels, the two-story brick block for the City Development Company, the remodeled interior of the Commercial and Savings Bank, and the City Bank. They also built the annex to the Smith & Lang Block, the Botto and Brassesco Block, the Marshall Building, and Oneto and Campodonico block, the Flannigan block, the St. Agnes Convent, the Stockton Dry Goods Company's Block, the Pacific State Telegraph and Telephone Building, the Meyers Meat Market Block, and the fine residence for F. J. Viebrock.

At Stockton, in the year 1903, Mr. Green was married to Miss Dora Siefert, a member of a well-known pioneer family of Stockton; and they have two children, Vera and Dorothy. Mr. Green is a member of the Stockton Elks, No. 218, the Knights of Columbus, Stockton Court No. 5, Y. M. I., and Parlor No. 7 of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

W. E. FITZ GERALD.—A veteran of the Civil War, W. E. Fitz Gerald was born in Clinton, N. Y., February 5, 1840, where he received a good education in the Clinton public schools, then removing to Rutland, Vt., he went to work in the marble quaries until the breaking out of the Civil War, At the first top of the drive Mr. Fitz Gerald volunteered his services to his country, enlisting April, 1861, in Company H, 1st Vermont Cavalry, being mustered in for three months and was sent south with his command, taking part in the battle of Big Bethel. On the expiration of three months he was mustered out and returned to Vermont. He immediately reenlisted in the same company and registered for three years and served until after the close of the war. He was honorably discharged October, 1865, having taken part in many engagements, among them, Gettysburg, Antietam and many others, serving under Custer

and Kilpatrick. Mr. Fitz Gerald was fortunately never wounded and served actively all the time.

On his return to Rutland, Vt., he became stationary engineer in the marble quarries, continuing for a period of two and a half years and then removed to the great West, when he helped on the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad on the Central Pacific and was present at the driving of the Golden Spike at Promontory Point in 1869. Next we find him in Texas, cattle ranching in Brown County; then for ten years in the hotel business at Brownwood. He then went to Colorado, engaging in mining at Boulder. At the time of the opening of Oklahoma he made his way thither and took a homestead of 160 acres, which he improved and farmed for eight years. In 1913 he disposed of his holdings there and coming to California, he settled in Humboldt County, but in 1915 he removed to Stockton where he is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Fitz Gerald was married in Texas to Miss Rhoda Taylor who was born in Mississippi and they have had four children, three of whom are living: Ella, Mrs. Rechland of Grass Valley; Mrs. Josephine Rudesen of Stockton and Elizabeth, who makes her home with her parents. Mr. Fitz Gerald is a Republican and a member of Rawlins Post, G. A. R.

HENRY BRACK.—For a long period of successful activity Henry Brack has been intimately associated with the material growth of Stockton. Unostentatious in manner, broad in information, liberal in views and his means, he adds to these advantages the fact that he is a native-born son of the state and throughout all his life has been intensely interested in its progress.

The founder of the family in California was Jacob Brack, a pioneer of 1849 and a native of Switzerland, born in 1825. His marriage in 1854 united him with Miss Lena Meyer, a native of Germany, who came to California in 1852.

Born in Stockton, Cal., on March 4, 1857, Henry Brack attended the district schools, later supplementing this with a course in the California Military Academy in Oakland and Heald's Business College in San Francisco. He then became associated with his father on the ranch and in later years became its manager, and under his wise supervision the large holdings of his father continued to prosper. For many years he industriously labored in building up his cattle business and he deserves the reputation of being among the most able stockraisers in the great state of California.

After the death of his father in 1912, the ranch was divided and he sold his interest and removed to Stockton, where he has since made his home. His marriage on June 11, 1884, united him with Miss Lena Wagner, a daughter of Jacob Wagner, born at Baden-on-the-Rhine in 1830, a pioneer of the Golden State, and they were the parents of one daughter, Emma D., who passed on in February, 1911, at the age of twenty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Brack have been liberal contributors to charities throughout the county.

WILLIS SPENCER SNEDIGAR, M. D.—A native son who became very efficient and prominent in his profession was the late Willis Spencer Snedigar, who was born near Oakdale, Stanislaus County, on November 4, 1867. He was a son of Thomas Fielding Snedigar, who came to California when a young man, crossing the plains with Thomas and Lucinda Richardson, the latter being Mr. Snedigar's aunt. He resided with them until he started for himself, when he was married to Miss California Dodson. For a time he followed teaming and freighting, and as soon as he had means purchased land and also began farming. Acquiring more land, he quit teaming and bent all his energy to ranching in which he was very successful, becoming a large landowner and a successful financier. He was very liberal and enterprising, being known for his progress and kindheartedness. He and his wife passed away at their home, a highly esteemed pioneer couple.

Willis Spencer Snedigar, the oldest of their family, was educated in the public schools in his district and at Woodbridge College. Having chosen the profession of medicine, he entered Cooper Medical College, where he pursued the regular course and was duly graduated with the degree of M. D. First locating at Newman, he practiced there for a short time; but desiring a larger field he soon located in Stockton, where he became very successful as a practicing physician and surgeon, continuing in his profession actively until his death, June 10, 1910. He was a member of the County, State, and American Medical Associations, and a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.

Dr. Snedigar was married at Woodbridge in 1890 to Miss Mary Ann Sollinger, a native daughter, born March 17, 1869, a daughter of J. A. and Barbara J. Sollinger, whose biography appears on another page in this history. Mary Ann was their only child, and was reared on the ranch at Woodbridge. After completing the public school she entered Woodbridge College, where she was graduated. Dr. and Mrs. Snedigar purchased a ranch adjoining the Sollinger place, which was improved to vineyard and is now the property of their daughter Beatrice, Mrs. C. G. Welch. Mrs. Snedigar was a woman of pleasing personality, her affability endearing her to all who knew her, and at her passing, August 26, 1914, she was mourned by her family and a wide circle of friends. She was a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. Dr. and Mrs. Snedigar were members of the United Brethren Church, and contributed liberally to its benevolences.

CLARK GARRETT WELSH.—Succeeding well in life's affairs, Clark Garrett Welsh has become one of the well-known ranchers of San Joaquin County, where he has devoted himself to the agricultural and viticultural industries. He is the son of Garrett and Emma (Stuck) Welsh, and was born in Sioux City, Iowa, October 25, 1882. Garrett Welsh was a farmer and later moved to Mitchell, S. D., where he bought a section of land and raised grain, remaining there until 1904, when he came to California and bought an eighty-acre ranch on the Mokelumne River, sixty acres of which was in vineyard and the balance bottom land. The family resided on this ranch until 1909, when it was sold and the parents removed to Oakland, Cal., where they now reside. There were two sons, Clark Garrett and Raymond N.



Willis S. Snediger M.D.



Mamie S. Snediger.

The early mental training of Clark Garrett Welsh began in the grammar schools near Mitchell, S. D., and after his parents moved to San Joaquin County he attended the grammar school at Woodbridge and the Stockton high school. After his school days were over, he was employed in San Francisco until his marriage, which occured in Stockton, May 20, 1915, and united him with Miss Beatrice Snedigar, a daughter of Dr. Willis Spencer and Mary Ann (Sollinger) Snedigar. In 1852 Grandfather Thomas F. Snedigar crossed the plains to California and settled in Stanislaus County, where he engaged in farming and stockraising, becoming a large landowner. The biography of Dr. Willis S. Snedigar appears on another page in this history. Beatrice Welsh was born in Stockton. She was reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, and presides gracefully over their home. Their union has been blessed with five children: Kenneth S., Donald James, Bonnie Jean, Enid Laverne, and Wlilis Clark. Mrs. Welsh inherited a 32-acre full-bearing vineyard from her mother, on which Mr. and Mrs. Welsh make their home. They not only operate their own place but also Grandmother Sollinger's vineyard of twenty acres adjoining, and they are meeting with deserved success. In politics, Mr. Welsh is a Republican. He is devotedly attached to San Joaquin County and deeply interested in its welfare and progress, and has found no place more attractive than the one he has chosen for his home.

JOSEPH M. CORSON.—A well-known citizen of the Lodi vicinity is Joseph M. Corson, who has had his permanent home in California since 1876. He resides with his family on his well-improved ranch of forty-five acres, five and a half miles southwest of Lodi in the Henderson school district. A New Englander by birth, having been born in Somerset County, Maine, October 19, 1859, he is a son of Lysander and Susan C. (Morrison) Corson, both parents being born and reared in Maine. Great-great-grandfather Morrison was a soldier in the War of 1812. Lysander Corson was a farmer in New England and reared a family of seven children: Charles; May, Mrs. F. R. Clarke, resides in Stockton; Joseph M. is the subject of this sketch; Augustus resides in Lodi; Addie, Mrs. Edding Holt, resides in Maine; Belle, Mrs. Ulysses Holt, also resides in Maine; Henry Lysander is an attorney in San Francisco. The mother passed away in Maine in 1881.

Joseph M. attended grammar school in Somerset County and finished with a year's business course after coming to Stockton. He was fifteen years of age when he began to work for himself, working two years in a sawmill, then for a year in the timber of Moosehead Lake, Maine. In 1876 he came to California where he worked on farms, then rented a farm near Linden containing 400 acres and for eighteen years he engaged in grain and stock raising to good advantage; he then removed to a ranch seven miles northwest of Lodi on the Walnut Grove Road and bought a forty-acre ranch, twenty acres of which was in vineyard and the balance used for grain. Here he farmed for seven years, when he sold it and went to the Naglee ranch northwest of Tracy and there farmed 1,000 acres to grain. He then moved to Lodi and made that his home for a time; then purchased a twenty-two acre vineyard in the Christian Colony which he held for two years and then sold and with the proceeds purchased his present ranch of forty-five acres, twenty acres of which is in vineyard; alfalfa is raised on the balance, the ranch being irrigated by a pumping plant.

The marriage of Mr. Corson occurred on October 29, 1887, in Stockton and united him with Miss Mary A. Loveland, born on her father's ranch in San Joaquin County, a daughter of D. H. and Rachel L. (McClanahan) Loveland. Her father crossed the plains to California with an ox-train in 1852, the journey consuming six months. He worked for a time in a warehouse in San Francisco and in 1854 came to the San Joaquin County where he purchased two ranches, one of 160 acres and the other of 320 acres, four miles east of Waterloo; this he farmed to grain. The mother came to California from Wisconsin a few years later and their marriage occurred in San Joaquin County and they were the parents of four children: Mrs. Corson; Willard, deceased; Mrs. Edna Benjamin; and Leta, deceased. The father lived to be seventy-four years old and the mother was forty-two when she passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Corson are the parents of one son, Cullen D. In politics Mr. Corson is not restricted by any party lines, but votes for the candidate he considers best fitted for the office. Fraternally he is a member and past master of the Valley Lodge of Masons at Linden and both he and Mrs. Corson are members of the Woodbridge Eastern Star Chapter. Mr. Corson has served as a school trustee of the Henderson district and was a deputy county assessor under Cy Moreing for the Thornton and Lafayette districts.

WILLIAM CORELL.—For the past fifty years William Corell has been a resident of San Joaquin County and has been an eyewitness and an active participant in the development and prosperity of his locality. The ranch of 200 acres, which he purchased in 1875 was in timber and underbrush; this he cleared and first farmed to grain and it is now in beautiful orchards and vineyards. He was born in Tazewell County, Va., November 5, 1839, a son of Joshua and Jane (Wynn) Corell. The father was born in 1794 and when he grew to manhood was an owner of a plantation in Virginia. There were ten children in the family, Mary Ann, Andrew Jackson, Josiah Wynn, Rebecca, John Wynn, Reese B., William, James Oscar, David Campbell, and Samuel Joshua. William, the subject of this sketch, and James Oscar are the two survivors of this large family. The father passed away in 1873.

William Corell received a public school education in his native county and grew to young manhood on his father's plantation. On March 11, 1869, in Tazewell County, he was married to Miss Emily Thompson, a native of the same county, a daughter of James and Visa (Harison) Thompson, both natives of Virginia, descendants of an old family of Virginia pioneers. Two daughters, Helen and Mary, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Corell before they left Virginia, the other three of the five children were born in San Joaquin County, James, W. O. and Harvey. In 1872 the family removed from Virginia to California and first settled at Kiles Corner, southeast of New Hope, where he farmed for three years on 160 acres; then he purchased 200 acres of raw land two miles north of Lockeford on the Elliott Road. Gradually the timber was removed and the ranch planted to grain and later was developed to

orchards and vineyards. This 200 acre ranch has been equally divided among his five children. Thirteen years ago Mr. Corell moved to Lodi where he resides at 414 Forest Avenue. His son, W. O., was born at New Hope February 4, 1876, and attended the Brunswick district school north of Lockeford and has always been identified with his father in farming pursuits. Mr. Corell became a Mason in Tazewell County, Va., and is now a member of the Woodbridge Lodge; also a member of the Eastern Star and his two daughters are both past worthy matrons of the Eastern Star Lodge at Woodbridge. As the greater portion of his life has been spent in San Joaquin County, he is widely known among its citizens and is held in high regard.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSEN.—For the past thirty-nine years William H. Johnsen has made his home in the San Joaquin Valley near Tracy, and he has been a valued factor in promoting the development and progress of this district. He was born in Holstein on October 6, 1853, his parents being William A. and Catherine (Voss) Johnsen. The father died in Germany in 1914, eighty-nine years old; the mother passed away in 1892, sixty-nine years old.

On his mother's side Mr. Johnsen is related to the famous Voss family and his second cousin, Mr. Voss, of the firm of Bloom & Voss, famous shipbuilders of Hamburg, was at one time head architect of Holland's navy and was doubtless the greatest ship architect of his time. Another cousin was John Voss, world traveler and lecturer, who passed away in February, 1922, while on a visit at Mr. Johnsen's home and was buried at Tracy.

In the land of his nativity, William H. Johnsen was reared and his education was acquired in the public schools there. In his twentieth year he entered the German army, spending eight months in the service of the carpenter's department. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade and he became a good workman in that line. In 1874 he sailed for America, shipping as a seaman on the American vessel Franklin, at Hamburg. From there he went to Cardiff, England, where he subsequently sailed as a ship's carpenter and seaman on the ship "Gem," and by way of Havana he made his way to New Orleans. For the next three years he was engaged on cotton vessels, sailing from New Orleans to European ports. Leaving England in the latter part of February, 1877, aboard the sailing vessel Samaria, where he served as ship's carpenter, he doubled Cape Horn and reached San Francisco July 31, 1877, and since that time he has lived in California. He made his first visit to the West Side of San Joaquin County in May, 1878, but continued to sail during the winter months, working as a carpenter in San Joaquin County in the summer time; he was the only carpenter in the Jefferson and New Jerusalem districts for several years. He now owns eighty acres of land under a good state of cultivation and his farm is well developed, constituting a valuable property.

The marriage of Mr. Johnsen occurred on April 27, 1883, and united him with Mrs. Jeanette Scott, the widow of Mungo Scott, of San Joaquin County, and a native of Nova Scotia. By this marriage there were two daughters, Annette M. is now Mrs. Frank Nicolaysen, and Marguerite C. is the wife of Lloyd Gerry of San Francisco. For many years Mr. Johnsen served as a trustee of the Jefferson school district and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He belongs to Summer Lodge No. 177, I. O. O. F., of Tracy and also has membership with the Tracy Encampment. He is now living retired at his ranch home near Tracy, after a busy and useful life.

PETER JOHN SMITH.—Among the many benevolent organizations of Stockton, the Board of Exempt Firemen of which Peter J. Smith has been president for more than twenty years, is doing an outstanding work. Mr. Smith became a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of Stockton in May, 1879, and at all times since has been active in its affairs. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., January 13, 1855, a son of John Adams and Magdalena (Andres) Smith, natives of Ohio and Pennslyvania, respectively. His ancestors on both the paternal and maternal sides were political exiles from Alsace-Lorraine, France and they figured prominently in the early days of our Republic. Two sons were born of this union, Peter J., the subject of this sketch, and Frank Harmon, superintendent of the Flint & Marquette Railroad, Milwaukee, Wis. John A. Smith was a member of the 26th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and served three years; at the close of his three years' service he was wounded and returned home and after his recovery engaged in the tanning business at Milwaukee for many years. The parents of our subject lived to be eighty-six and eighty-five years old, respectively.

Peter J. Smith began his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and recalls vividly the assassination of President Lincoln and the closing of the schools on that account; he also attended the Spencerian College in Milwaukee. His dreams of living in the Golden State were realized in May, 1876, when he arrived in San Francisco, where he met his uncle Peter Andres, superintendent for the Simpson Lumber Company; he found employment with the same company and was soon made assistant superintendent; later he was sent to Tuolumne where he established a lumber yard for his employers.

Mr. Smith's first marriage occured in Stockton in 1879, and united him with Miss Mary McNamara, a native of Iowa, and two children were born to them: John Adams, civil engineer and railroad surveyor, and Andrew, of the firm of Pope & Smith, undertakers of Stockton. Mrs. Smith died on September 26, 1910, and in 1915 Mr. Smith married Miss Anna Yettner, who was born in Kansas, but reared in Stockton. For many years Mr. Smith was connected with the Stockton Lumber Company and the Buell Lumber Company; he is now living retired at his comfortable residence, built in 1880 at 1104 South Center Street. Mr. Smith has always been active in the affairs of the Republican party and has served many times on the county and state central committee; for the past forty-six years he has been identified with the Knights of Pythias Lodge and is a past chancellor; he served as deputy sheriff under Walter Sibley for many years. He is a member of the South Stockton Improvement Club and has taken a very prominent part in the activities of this organization and from its workings the agitation for the new city charter came into being. His activities as president of the Board of Exempt Firemen have been productive of much good to the community where he is held in high esteem by all who know him.



Peter J. Smith

GUISEPPE BATTILANA.—An influential citizen of San Joaquin County is Guiseppe Battilana, who by ceaseless toil and endeavor, has attained a marked success in business affairs, has gained the respect and confidence of men, and is recognized as one of the representative citizens of Stockton, where he has resided for the past thirty-two years. He was born on a farm in the Genoa district of Italy, November 11, 1863, his father being a farmer and also a storekeeper in a small town in Italy. Guiseppe helped his father on the farm and in the store until he was twenty-seven years of age, then started for America and came direct to Stockton, Cal., arriving with very little money in his pocket; however, he soon found work in a grocery store owned by August Gianelli, located on the corner of Center and South Streets, and after four years of clerking, he and D. Gianelli, a brother of August Gianelli, purchased the business, and the firm became known as Gianelli & Battilana and they conducted the store for five years, when Mr. Battilana sold his interest and with the proceeds bought lots at the corner of South and San Joaquin streets, where he built a store building and carried on a grocery business for eight years; he then erected two business blocks at the corner of Church and San Joaquin streets and conducted a grocery store for four years. Success attended every venture, for he was persevering and industrious and was optimistic for the future of Stockton, so invested his savings in real estate. About twelve years ago he entered the real estate and insurance business, paying particular attention to the insurance end of the business and he has built up a very profitable clientele. Mr. Battilana has bought and sold houses and lots in Stockton and is the owner of considerable valuable real estate in the city. He is a prominent member of the Italian colony of Stockton and has beeen an influential factor in the upbuilding of the city.

Mr. Battilana's marriage united him with Miss Lottie Gianelli, a daughter of G. Gianelli, an early resident of Stockton, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Battilana are the parents of eight children, five of whom are now living; Zelda, is the wife of Beverly Castle; Marsel married Inez Scalati and they have one daughter; Eugene, Beatrice and Joy. Mr. Battilana is a member of the Stockton Italian Club.

JAMES A. ALLEN.—For the past thirteen years James A. Allen has been closely identified with the building interests of Stockton, and is one of the progressive and enterprising men of that city. He was born near Springfield, Mo., on July 13, 1882. His father was a building contractor and when James was fourteen years old he began to learn the carpenter trade with his father and followed his trade in the East until 1905 when he came to California. His first work was on the Spreckels Sugar Factory at Visalia; he next worked on a sawmill at Milwood Basin in the mountains of Fresno County. In 1906 he went to San Francisco shortly after the fire, where he worked for a contractor and later ran a shop where he made office fixtures and helped materially in rebuilding the stricken city. In 1909 he came to Stockton and first worked for Chappell, the contractor, on the interior finish of the Wonder Store, Denton's residence and the new concrete building at the State Farm; then he entered the employ of Chirhart & Nystad, building contractors, and with them worked on the new buildings for the Stockton high school. In 1912 he started in for himself as building contractor, making a specialty of fine homes in which line he has built up a fine reputation. He has erected residences for Frank Murray, Frank Warner, Arthur Salz; he has also done some fine work on interior finish and fronts of stores. He erected a $20,000 home for George Moore at Lodi, a $9,000 home on the Theissen ranch near Thornton and the Percy Hodgkin ranch home. He recently designed and completed the Gall block at the corner of Main and Aurora streets at a cost of $45,000, one of Stockton's new, modern structures. He has also constructed and sold eight houses.

Mrs. Allen's maiden name was Miss Mary Lipp, a native of Indiana, and she is the parent of a daughter, by her former marriage, Lena Belle. Mr. Allen is a member of the Stockton Builders' Exchange and fraternally is a Knight of Pythias of uniform rank, the Pythian Sisters and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Allen has recently sold his beautiful home in Tuxedo Park, and is now planning a new residence.

THOMAS F. BAXTER.—Stockton owes much of its world-celebrity to the Holt Manufacturing Company, whose efficient, popular manager is Thomas F. Baxter, the president. He was born at Brookline, Mass., on November 1, 1869, and there attended the grammar and high schools. At the age of seventeen he secured a position with a banking firm in Boston, and after three years there, he became, when twenty years of age, treasurer of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad. Three years in railroading satisfied his ambition for that field, and then he entered the Boston and New York banking firm of Messrs. Bond & Goodwin. From the start there, he was successful, both in inspiring his superiors with confidence in him, and in satisfying the patrons of the house with whom he dealt; and it is not surprising to find that in 1900 he was made a partner in the concern, and two years later he became senior partner. The banking house is one of the largest in the East, with many branches and connections elsewhere, including some on the Pacific Coast; and Mr. Baxter could hardly have had a better introduction to his present line of enterprise.

In 1913, then, with the prestige of a successful banker, Mr. Baxter came out to Stockton, as general manager of the Holt Manufacturing Company, and on the death of Benjamin Holt in 1921, he was made president of this now widely-known company. In January, 1920, he retired from active participation in banking, two years after he became a citizen of Stockton. He is still a director of the banking firm of Bond, Goodwin & Tucker, Inc., at San Francisco, with Pacific Coast branches, being chairman of the board, and he is also a director of the Stockton Savings and Loan Bank. He is vice-president of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, and was active in all liberty bond drives; he is still especially interested in the Boy Scout movement, and donated Camp Baxter to the Boy Scouts for summer vacation purposes.

Mr. Baxter was married at Boston, in 1899, to Miss Mabel Smith, a native of Boston, by whom he has had two sons and one daughter, Thomas F., Philip N., and Ruth Baxter. Mr. Baxter belongs to the following clubs: Brookline Country Club, the Braeburn

Country Club, the Minneapolis Club, the Peoria Country Club, the Pacific Union Club, the Burlingame Country Club, the Yosemite Club of Stockton, the Stockton Golf Club, the Stockton Country Club, the Stockton Progressive Business Club, the Brookline Elks and the Boston Press Club; is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, holding membership in Aahmes Temple, Oakland. He has recently been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN NICHOLAS SOUTHREY.—An old settler who is also a veteran of the Civil War is John N. Southrey, who was born in London, England, a son of William and Frances (Floyd) Southrey, natives of Aylesbury, England, who migrated to Quebec, where William Southrey was a letter press printer. Later they came on to St. Louis, Mo., afterwards locating in Philadelphia, Pa., and he followed his trade until the Civil War, 1861, when he enlisted in the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, serving for about two years, when he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. He and his wife spent their last days in Stockton in the home of our subject.

John Nicholas was the third oldest of eleven children and was reared in London until sixteen years of age, having the advantages of excellent public schools. In 1852 he came to Quebec, where he learned the carpenter's trade. Later he followed that trade in St. Louis and then in Philadelphia. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry as bugler of his company. He was a musician and played both piano and violin. He was wounded in the battle of Williamsburg and was captured by the rebels at that battle and sent to Libby Prison in 1862, and thirty days later was paroled and he returned home. He remained at home, and having never been exchanged could not go back into the army, for he would not break his parole. He was finally discharged in Philadelphia, working at his trade until 1868, when he came to Stockton, engaging in contracting and building.

Mr. Southrey was married in Stockton, August 6, 1871, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Hammond, born on the Waterloo Road near Stockton, a daughter of Alden and Elizabeth (Gorham) Hammond, born in Newport, R. I., and Nantucket, respectively. In 1849 Mr. Hammond came to California and here he prospered. He resided on his ranch until his death, January 4, 1923, eighty-eight years old, his wife having passed away August 6, 1910. Mrs. Southrey is the oldest of their family of five children, four of whom are living.

Mr. and Mrs. Southrey resided in Stockton until 1874, when he purchased his present place on the Linden Road, about one-fourth mile out of Stockton. This place he has improved with a vineyard and cherry orchard. He has been a close student of fruit growing and is well posted in horticulture, serving for many years as president of the county board of horticulture, performing that duty ably and well, without a cent of remuneration until it was placed on a salary. He has been greatly interested in the cause of education and served acceptably as trustee of Fair Oaks school district many years. Mr. and Mrs. Southrey have been blessed with two children: Mary Ellen is Mrs. Durand of Searchlight, Nev.; Florence died at the age of thirty-six years on November 29, 1921, a sad blow to the family. Mr. Southrey is a member of Morning Star Lodge of Masons, and while in Philadelphia was a member of the Odd Fellows. He is a member of Rawlins Post No. 23, G. A. R. Politically he has always been an ardent Republican.

JOHN BOYCE.—A man of splendid attainments, who made a success of ranching, was the late John Boyce, a native of Ohio, born in Richland County, March 14, 1844. His father, Jonathan Boyce, came from England to Ohio, where he was married. Afterwards the family removed to Keokuk, Iowa. In 1859 they crossed the plains to California, and Jonathan Boyce became a prominent and extensive landowner and farmer near Woodbridge, San Joaquin County.

John Boyce, the eldest of the family of children, attended the public school in Ohio until fifteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents across the plains to California; and here he attended the local school at Woodbridge. He assisted his father on the farm, and then engaged in farming for himself. Later he purchased 320 acres from his father and began the improvements which in time made his ranch one of the show places in the county. He planted vineyards and orchards, converting it from a stubble field into a valuable fruit farm. He also owned a 120-acre farm at Escalon.

Mr. Boyce was married in Stockton, May 17, 1899, being united with Mrs. Emma (Soverign) Freeman, who was born in Kane County, Ill., a daughter of Joshua Soverign. Her father was born in Simcoe, Canada, of American parents, October 7, 1833, and when twelve years of age came to Illinois. He learned the carriage and wagon maker's trade in Plato, Ill. He married Miss Elizabeth Collins, a native of Utica, N. Y. and in 1860 crossed the plains with his wife and three children in a train of twenty-seven wagons drawn by horses, the leader of the train being Captain Clark. Arriving in California, Mr. Soverign had a wagon shop in Eldorado County and later one at Knights Landing; but after six years there he located in Woodland, where he ran the pioneer carriage and wagon shop and made his residence on Court and Fourth streets. There were five children in the family: Emma, Mrs. Boyce; Isabelle, Mrs. J. H. Martin of Fresno; Arthur, who died in Madison, Cal., in 1922; Seth, living in San Francisco, and Charles, in Sacramento. Joshua Soverign died in 1906, his widow surviving him until December 30, 1918, passing away at the age of eighty-one.

Emma Soverign was five years of age when she crossed the plains with her parents and well remembered the incidents of the trip, the fear of the Indians and the interesting occurences and sights along the way. She was reared and educated in Yolo County. In Las Vegas, N. M., occurred her first marriage when she became the wife of John Freeman, in 1879. He was born near Mansfield, Ohio, came to California in an early day, and was a farmer near Red Bluff, Tehama County. He was stricken and died suddenly in 1896. They had six children: Charles, Mrs. Grace Gum, Mrs. Lillian Arthur, Mrs. Myrtle Turner, Ray and Mrs. Gladys Kastel, all residing in San Joaquin County.

John Boyce passed away June 26, 1913, mourned by his family and friends. He was a great reader and loved books and magazines. He had a fine library of books on all topics, but books of travel and history were his hobby and he had the issues of the Wide



JOHN BOYCE



MRS. EMMA BOYCE

World Magazine from the first copy. He was a member of Duroc Lodge No. 50, K. P., and Jefferson Lodge No. 98, Odd Fellows, in Woodbridge in both of which he was very popular. Since his death, Mrs. Boyce makes her home in Lodi, surrounded by her children and many friends, who appreciate her many kindnesses and hospitality.

WILLIAM C. COLBERG.—For a number of years having been closely identified with the business interests of the city, William C. Colberg is a man of keen discrimination and judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the Colberg Motor Boats, of which he is the head, a large degree of success. The safe policy which he inaugurated in his business career has secured to the company a patronage which makes the volume of trade transacted of considerable magnitude. He was born in New York City, January 25, 1871, a son of Charles and Katherine (Menke) Colberg, both natives of Germany. The father brought his family to California in 1875 and located in San Francisco, where he worked at his trade of cabinetmaker until 1881, when he removed to Stockton and was employed by the Houser Harvester Company, their plant being located where the Roberts & Clark Planing Mill on South Center Street now stands; later he removed to Los Angeles and again engaged in his trade. There were five children in the family: William C., Kate, Martha, Charles and Henry J. Both parents are now deceased.

William C. Colberg received his education in the schools of Stockton and when the family removed to Los Angeles he learned the cabinetmaker's trade under his father. Returning to Stockton, he secured employment with the Houser-Haines Harvester Company and while in their employ in 1898, ran his first boat to the Delta district. When he first began the transportation business N. P. Anderson was associated with Mr. Colberg in his enterprise and their first boat was a small craft that carried supplies to Bouldin Island. As the business grew, new boats were added until the company now operate and own twenty motor boats on the river. This well handled organization not only operate some of the finest launches in use in the Delta country, but own and operate an extensive, modern shipyard, where they have built boats of all descriptions and keep their own fleet in the finest of seagoing condition, ready for all emergencies, their yards covering several acres. During the past two years the Colberg Boat Works have been exceptionally busy. Orders for boats have been numerous, much new machinery has been added to the various departments, new lathes installed, and several additional boats built for the Colberg fleet, among them the Holland, a beautiful craft, sixty-four feet long, with a speed of fifteen miles, for passenger and freight service. The Colberg Boat Works have also turned out splendid boats for private interests. Among these are the John, a 110 foot twin screw freighter, the Herbert, a powerful towboat, built for the Zuckerman Merchants Transportation Company. Boats were constructed also for the Stockton Growers' Exchange, produce buyers, doing a big Delta business; the Atlantic Produce Company of Stockton and San Francisco: the I. Akaba Company, wholesalers of Stockton, and others. Mr. Colberg is in the near future contemplating the construction of a large excursion boat and several large freighters. During the recent war activities the Colberg yards did contract and emergency work for the Government. Much work is being done for the state in the way of repairs and building of water crafts. The Colberg Motor Boats operate a fleet of powerful passenger and express-freight boats and the patronage extends into all sections of the river country in and out of Stockton, general offices being established and maintained with warehouse and shipping facilities in the heart of the business section of Stockton. Regular schedules are maintained and the highest system of efficiency provided patrons of the organization. The Colberg idea throughout all departments is modern efficiency—a service of the highest class. That this objective has been attained and is maintained is best attested by the growing popularity of the Colberg boats.

The business is owned by William C. Colberg and Henry J. Colberg, the latter having been in partnership with his brother since 1912. After his graduation from the Stanford University he was employed by the Westinghouse Company in the East and later was engineer in the building of the Standard Oil Company's pipe line in California. In his fraternal affiliations he is a Mason and William C. Colberg is a member of the Stockton Lodge of Elks.

The marriage of William C. Colberg united him with Miss Rosamond Gower, a native of Fresno, Cal. Her grandfather, Sewell Gower, was a pioneer of San Joaquin County. Mr. Colberg is ever alert to opportunity, knows the entire Delta country through years of intimate personal connections, keeps pace with the demands of the people and is ever responsive to the call of modern service. His friends know him as a man of genuine worth, and entertain for him a high regard.

LUTHER J. DUBOIS.—Well and popularly known in the business circles of Stockton is the senior partner in the Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works of 111 East Weber Avenue, Stockton. He has practically grown up in the business, his father's family before him conducting the same kind of a business in France. Ten years ago he located in Stockton and became an employee of the Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works and is now sole owner of the establishment. During the ten years that he has been in business in Stockton he has been a public-spirited citizen, working for the welfare of his community. He was born in Belgium, February 4, 1889, and was a babe in arms when his parents came to America and they located in New Jersey, where he grew up and where he received his education. When a young man he removed to Independence, Kans., where he engaged in the dry cleaning business and in order to give better service to his patrons obtained data of his father's family in France, who were engaged in the same line of work, on the effective French system of cleaning and dyeing. On arriving in Stockton ten years ago he found work with the Parisian Dry Cleaners, which was established about twelve years ago by Glen Berup and B. B. Berup and J. D. Ellsworth with a capital of $300 and their first location was in a small building on North California Street with a downtown office at the present location. Eight years ago Mr. Dubois and Mr. Ellsworth purchased the interests of the Berup brothers and three years ago Mr. Dubois became sole owner of the concern and within that time the business has doubled in volume. Recently a modern

cleaning and dyeing plant has been constructed on Lower Sacramento Road and Adams Street, fully equipped with the most modern machinery at a cost of $35,000, and it is among the most modern plants on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Dubois has his brother, William M., associated with him in the business as an equal partner. They are members of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners.

The marriage of Mr. Dubois united him with Miss Aila S. Bowles, born in Livermore, Cal.; they have two sons, William and Robert, and the family reside in a beautiful residence in Tuxedo Park. Mr. Dubois belongs to the Morning Star Blue Lodge of Masons, the Eastern Star, the Ben Ali Shrine in Sacramento, the Shrine Patrol in Stockton and the Stockton Lions Club.

JOHN W. DOCKENDORFF.—Numbered among the prominent and successful real estate operators of Stockton is John W. Dockendorff, who stands today as one of the foremost representatives of his line of business. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born at Newcastle on September 6, 1876, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Reed) Dockendorff, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father, Robert Dockendorff, was a contractor and builder and John W. learned the trade under his father, working with him in Pennsylvania, Illinois, eastern Kansas and Indiana. When John W. was nineteen years old his father passed away and for the following two years worked at his trade with other contractors and then located in St. Louis, where he engaged in contracting and building, constructing residences and business blocks; later he settled in Garnett, Kans., and there took a course in architecture which enabled him to branch out into larger construction work and his operations covered several counties throughout Kansas, where he erected court houses, bridges, etc. He erected the waterworks plant at Girard and for a short time worked in Chicago; then he again returned to St. Louis for a time. In the spring of 1906 he located in Stockton and continued his building operations, erecting the Wilkes, Pearson-Kuntzen block on Weber Avenue, two annexes to the Moline Plow Company's block, the Flint building, the First Congregational Church at the corner of Hunter and Park streets, one of the finest church buildings in Stockton; the E. B. Stowe Creamery on Weber Avenue and a number of fine residences. In 1912 he entered the real estate business as an independent operator, dealing in farm lands and city property. Mr. Dockendorff has witnessed many radical changes in the prosperity and development of Stockton since the time when the Stockton Iron Works were located on California Street between Main Street and Weber Avenue, a coal yard stood on the present site of the Elks' building and the Weber Home addition and the Sherup addition were grain fields.

The marriage of Mr. Dockendorff occurred in St. Louis, July, 1897, and united him with Miss Ida Hanson and they are the parents of three daughters, Mildred, Mrs. G. Reed; Bertha and Gertrude. He is a member of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, the San Joaquin County Real Estate Dealers' Association and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of his community and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and co-operation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country.

LOUIS RUDOLPH BRANDT.—An industrious progressive and prosperous rancher is Louis R. Brandt, a native of Schaumburg-Lippe, Westphalia, Germany, where he was born on August 22, 1846, the son of Frederick and Phillipina (Schwertberger) Brandt—the former a schoolmaster, who taught for nearly forty years in the excellent schools of his native land. The worthy couple had thirteen children, among whom Louis was the eighth in order of birth. Those older than he were: Edward, Bertha, Henry, Otto, Charles, William and Herman; and those younger were: Julius, August, Matilda, Anna and Frederick.

Louis Brandt attended the grammar schools in his native country, and then served a three-year apprenticeship at the cabinet-making trade, after which he worked as a skilled journeyman at Burkeburg. Afterwards he worked in Berlin for eighteen months, and then in Paris for the same length of time. In 1867 he came to Indianapolis, Ind., where he remained from August to December of that year, and then he removed to Washington County, Texas, intending to settle and continue at his trade. There was so little demand for cabinet work, however, that he took up carpentering instead.

In 1868 Mr. Brandt rode across the plains on horseback, with thirty comrades, by way of Fort Scott, Fort Davis and El Paso, bringing 2500 head of cattle, most of which they sold in El Paso. They then divided and Mr. Brandt and others came on to California. Arriving in San Diego, Mr. Brandt spent just one month in helping to erect the first house built in what was called New San Diego. After that he journeyed north to San Francisco for a visit to his brother Charles, near French Camp, on the San Joaquin River, with whom he formed a partnership for shipping fruit and vegetables, an enterprise in which they continued for seven years. Then Louis Brandt bought a grain ranch of 640 acres, near Clements, in 1877, which he managed for twenty years and then sold. He next bought the ranch of 480 acres he at present owns, two miles to the northwest of Clements, where he engages in dairying. He has eighteen acres of alfalfa and plenty of grain land, and thirty head of milch-cows; and all the improvements on the place he himself has made during the past two decades.

On November 13, 1875, Mr. Brandt was married at Stockton to Miss Anna Bowman, born near the foot of Mt. Diablo, Contra Costa County, Cal., the daughter of John and Jennie Bowman. Her father was a sailor on a schooner plying along the Pacific coast. He came via Panama to California in very early days from Emden, Hanover, Germany. After continuing in coastwise traffic for years, he took up agricultural pursuits near Farmington, in San Joaquin County, and later cultivated land on Roberts Island. Nine children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brandt, and they also have thirteen grandchildren. Their oldest daughter, Jennie, is Mrs. G. J. Christy, of Clements, and the mother of two children, Carroll and Darrell; Phillipina is dead; Anna is Mrs. H. J. Corell, of Acampo and has six children—Mildred Anita, Naomi Brandt, Calvin Harvey, Florence Madeline, Louis William, and Helen Jane; Matilda is deceased; Rudolph, who assists operating the home farm is married to Miss Dora Wilson and has one child, Shirley Rudolph; Louis Jr., also a rancher near Clements, married Lena Murdock, and they have four children—Harold, Marrietta, Eugene and Louis; Emma lives at home; Bernice is the wife of Jacob Wilson, an orchardist of Wheatland; and George Al-



L. L. Bennett



Anna Brandt



Oscar L. Pope

1912, was Miss Alma White, a native of Stockton, the daughter of William White, pioneer Southern Pacific engineer, who saw service in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Pope have one son, Robert W.

JOHN H. CLANCY.—A well-known citizen and representative orchardist of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County is John H. Clancy, who has worked his way steadily upward from a humble financial position to one of affluence, and the visible proof of his life of industry in his farm of eighty acres, highly improved with modern equipment. A New Yorker by birth, born at Florence, April 21, 1852, he is a son of Daniel and Mary (Falvey) Clancy, the former a native of County Cork, Ireland, and the latter of Newfoundland. There were eleven children in the family; John H., Mary, Hannah, Thomas A., Rena, William, Ella, Emma, Norbert, Almira and James. In 1861 the family removed to California and settled at San Pablo. The father was accidently killed when he was fifty-eight years old, but the mother lived to be seventy-two years old. On account of being the eldest of a large family, John H. Clancy was called upon to do manual work at an early age. He received a grammar school education, which was later supplemented by a commercial course, graduating from the Pacific Business College at San Francisco at the age of twenty. In 1875 he went to Santa Clara County and found work on a ranch near Menlo Park, where he remained for two years; then went to Santa Barbara County where he was the superintendent of the 2,000-acre ranch of Ellwood Cooper, for the next nine years. In 1888 he removed to Acampo and superintended the ranch of A. T. Hatch for a year and a half. His next move was to San Juan Capistrano where he superintended the ranch of John L. Truslow for one year; then he was induced to return to Acampo and assumed the superintendency of the 800-acre ranch of the Buck-Cory Company, devoted to orchard and vineyard, remaining with this company until 1913.

On April 21, 1886 at Goleta, Cal., Mr. Clancy was married to Miss Fannie M. Towne, a native of Petaluma, Cal., a daughter of Edward and Fannie Towne. Edward Towne was an early settler of California and engaged in farming for a livelihood. When Mrs. Clancy was six years old her parents removed to Santa Barbara and there she received her education. Mr. and Mrs. Clancy have seven sons; Ellwood, Roy, Cecil, Ellmore, Maurice, Dewey and Hull. In 1905 Mr. Clancy purchased twenty acres of land in Christian Colony adjoining the Buck ranch and the following year he added ten acres to his original holdings, and from time to time purchased more land until he now owns eighty acres, all of which is devoted to an orchard of prunes, peaches and almonds. Mr. Clancy served as constable of Acampo for ten consecutive years and was also justice of the peace for four years. Mr. Clancy supports the men and measures of the Republican party and fraternally is a member of Channel City Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Santa Barbara; also Harmony Encampment of Lodi, and Canton Ridgley of Stockton No. 131, F. & A. M. and Woodbridge Eastern Star chapter. Mrs. Clancy is a prominent member and past noble grand of the Rebekahs and past president of the Rebekah Assembly of California and also a member of the Eastern Star of Woodbridge. Recently she was the honored guest at the regular meeting of the Rainbow Past Noble Grands Association, at which time Mrs. Clancy was presented with an appropriate token of the esteem of the members of the association. She related many interesting reminiscences of her experiences gathered visiting Rebekah lodges throughout the state and also imparted many helpful ideas for the future work of the association.

CHARLES CODY.—As one of the early settlers in the now prosperous and thriving section of San Joaquin County in the vicinity of Bellota, Charles Cody well recalls the transformation which has been brought about in the intervening years, for when he first came to make his home here in 1869, grain fields stretched away on every side, which have been replaced by orchards and vineyards. Mr. Cody has not been an idle witness of the improvements, but he himself has been an active factor in bringing them about, and today is classed among the most enterprising and prosperous ranchers and poultrymen in his locality. He was born at Placerville, Cal. October 18, 1855, the eldest son of Patrick Henry and Caroline (Scott) Cody, natives of New York and Missouri, respectively. Patrick Henry Cody was apprenticed as a shoemaker at the time of the Mexican War in 1846 when he ran away to serve with General Scott until the close of the war. In 1852 the four Cody brothers left St. Louis, Mo., with ox teams to cross the plains to California. They settled at Hangtown where they spent a few months prospecting, then James and Charles Cody returned to Missouri, Thomas and Patrick Henry remaining in California.

In 1852 Patrick Henry Cody was married to Miss Caroline Scott who had accompanied her sister, Mrs. Thomas Cody, across the plains to California. Mr. Cody then removed to Carson Creek, near Clarksville, Cal., where he engaged in the stock business and became a prominent citizen of El Dorado County; he also shipped milk and dairy products to Carson City and Virginia City, Nev.; he also freighted over the mountains, much of the time driving the teams himself, until 1869. Patrick Henry and his wife were the parents of three sons and two daughters: Charles the subject of this sketch; Lillian became Mrs. T. J. Baldwin and they had three daughters and one son; Latham H. married and had one daughter and one son; James I. married and had one son, and Mary E. became Mrs. B. N. Smallfield and they have one son. In 1869 Mr. Cody located at Bellota, a station on the Calaveras River Road and here he followed farming. He passed away in 1905, his wife surviving him until 1908.

Charles Cody received his education in the district school near his home and at an early age shared the duties of the home ranch and for twenty-five years was identified with his father in the grain and stock business at Bellota. On September 11, 1904, he was married to Miss Mary Sarah Fanning, born at Bellota. They are the parents of three children, Carvell Scott, deceased in infancy; Henry, and Charles C. Mr. Cody, with his brother, conducted a store at Bellota for two years and was also assistant postmaster; later he was superintendent of the Linden Creamery for two years. Four years ago he entered the poultry business on his Bellota ranch, where he has erected a modern plant, with a capacity of 1,000 hens and he is formulating plans for ex-

tensive additions. He has served on the election board of Bellota for many years and is in close touch with every citizen who takes an active part in the affairs of public interest.

GARIBALDI BROS.—Four years ago Frank, John and Joseph Garibaldi purchased the grocery stock of Mignacio & Peirano on East Street and Waterloo Road and have since added hardware and notions. By their strict attention to business and courteous treatment of their customers, they have steadily increased their trade until they have all they can attend to properly They are the sons of Henry and Cynthia (Cuneo) Garibaldi, both natives of Amador County, Cal., both the paternal and maternal grandparents being pioneers of the Golden State. Henry Garibaldi owned a large ranch in Amador County and he passed away there in 1921; the mother is still living. Five children were born to them: Joseph was born in 1888, Frank in 1897, and John on November 22, 1900, and there are two daughters, Jennie and Henrietta. The children attended the Milligan district school adjacent to their ranch home in Amador County and the Jackson high school. The Garibaldi brothers still own 360 acres of grain and truck gardening land and some range land of the old home place in Amador County.

Frank Garibaldi entered the service of his country during the World War in September, 1918, and was sent to Reno, Nev., where he was placed in the engineering school of the University of Nevada. Both Frank and his brother are unmarried. Joseph Garibaldi was married in Jackson to Miss Pearl Tanner and they are the parents of four children, Ethel, Hazel, Pearl and Ruth.

HOBART J. COUPER.—The progressive spirit and thorough understanding which Hobart J. Couper has displayed in connection with the development of his orchard and vineyard is bringing him most gratifying success. He was born in the rural district of Northfield, Minn., on July 24, 1867 and when but a small child was taken by his parents to Faribault County, Minn., where they settled near Blue Earth, where he grew to manhood and followed stockraising and farming for eight years. In 1897 he came to California and located in Lodi; his parents followed him in the fall of that year and spent their last years in Lodi. Mr. Couper purchased twenty acres of the Woodruff ranch in the Lafayette district west of Lodi; four acres were in young Tokay vineyard and he immediately planted twelve acres to orchard and vines (making sixteen acres under cultivation); on the remaining four acres he built his residence and other buildings and resided there until 1920, when he sold out and removed into the city of Lodi where he has an attractive residence on West Elm Street. Believing in the future prosperity of the Lafayette district, he purchased forty acres which he planted to Tokay grapes in 1901; he added ten acres in 1908, which he planted to peaches and an additional purchase of fifty acres in 1913, thirty of which he planted to Tokays and the remainder to alfalfa. All of his real estate holdings are in section eight and nine of the Lafayette district, adjacent to the city of Lodi. His development work has all been constructive and has added greatly to the progress and prosperity of the county and state.

Mr. Couper's marriage united him with Miss Anna B. Stokes, a native of Minnesota and they have had four children in their family: Henry E., their oldest son, passed away in Lodi at the age of twenty-one; Lillian, Sidney and Charles. Mr. Couper is an active member of the San Joaquin County Table Grape Growers' Association and served on its board of directors soon after its organization. He was one of the organizers of the Lodi Episcopal Church and assisted in the erection of the building and at the present time is the warden of the church.

JOHN C. TAISEN—Prominent among the successful business men of Stockton is John C. Taisen, who, with his brother, Walter H. Taisen, conducts the Taisen Dyeing and Cleaning Works at 422 North Aurora Street. They are sons of John P. and Margaret (Eisenhauer) Taisen, the former a native of Denmark and the latter of Peoria, Ill. Grandfather Adam Eisenhauer crossed the plains to California in 1860, bringing his family; he was a merchant, and was also in the express business in San Francisco, continuing in business until his death. His daughter Margaret even as a child displayed unusual capability, and when crossing the plains with her parents from Peoria, Ill., she drove a team most of the way, doing her share bravely each day to make their journey a success. Arriving in California, they stopped a short time in Sonoma but soon located in San Francisco where Margaret completed her education in the public schools and there she met and married Captain John P. Taisen, a union that proved a very happy one. She has a remarkable memory and it is indeed interesting to hear her relate the incidents of their trip across the plains as well as their early experiences in California. She now makes her home in Stockton with her children, who tenderly care for her.

Captain Taisen was a picturesque figure in early California history, especially in and around San Francisco Bay and the Stockton district. He sailed around Cape Horn into San Francisco Bay from his native land in the early '60s and became personally acquainted with prominent California pioneers in San Francisco who made history in the development of that city and in the building of railroads. Captain Taisen had followed the sea as a young man and when he arrived at San Francisco he continued in this line. He ran a fleet of scows, schooners and barges up the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Mokelumne rivers loaded with freight. These barges were run up the slough in Stockton, back of where now stands the plant of the Wagner Leather Company. There was a drawbridge over El Dorado Street in those days through which the barges passed to the unloading place. He also ran sloops and sailboats up the Mokelumne River and the station of Taisen was named for him Captain Taisen was widely known among the seafaring men of the Bay cities and river districts and owned several racing yachts which took part in regattas on San Francisco Bay. His sons have in their possession an American flag he won with his yacht Dorenda in a race on San Francisco Bay, July 4, 1876. He was a member of the Master Mariner Society of San Francisco, and of the Druids, of San Francisco, organized in 1871, and also belonged to California Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., the first lodge of this order organized in the state, September 9, 1849, and helped build the Odd Fellows Building at Woodbridge.



John C. Taisey

The oldest son of the family, John C. Taisen, was born in San Francisco January 9, 1874, and there he received a good education in the public schools. Entering the employ of the Thomas Dye Works and serving an apprenticeship, he learned the trade of dyer very thoroughly so that he is today one of the leaders in that line in the state. His brother, Walter H. Taisen, had established a dyeing and cleaning works in Stockton and in November, 1904, he joined him and has since had charge of the plant and its operations, while his brother takes care of the business management. He is a director of the California Master Dyers and Cleaners Association, of which his brother is also a member, and they also are members of the National Master Dyers and Cleaners Association.

Mrs. Taisen, who was Miss Alta Little before her marriage, was born at Altaville, a daughter of Harry Little and a granddaughter of George Klinger, a pioneer of '49 who was one of the early ranchers at Linden, where he was also engaged in making saddles and harness, the first American saddles in California being made by him, his shop at that time being in Sacramento. By a former marriage Mr. Taisen has two daughters, Mrs. Mabel Cruze of San Francisco and Mrs. Margaret Zumwalt, of Portland, Ore. Mr. Taisen is a director of the Olympic baths and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Loyal Order of Moose, Woodmen of the World. He is deeply interested in civic movements and takes pride in the progress of his adopted city. He served efficiently as park commissioner, taking a decided stand for permanent improvements.

DAN W. BIRD.—An enthusiastic advocate of the superior possibilities of Lodi and San Joaquin County, and a man whose opinions carry weight in development circles is Dan W. Bird of Lodi. He was born in Whitley County, Ky., January 21, 1855, and when he was fifteen his parents moved to Greene County, Mo., where the father engaged in farming and where Dan W. lived until he was eighteen. He received an education sufficient to enable him to obtain a certificate to teach and for ten years he followed pedagogical pursuits in the schools of Missouri. During his residence in that state he was a county school commissioner in Dade County; later he turned his attention to commercial pursuits and became a traveling salesman for a hardware concern, finally engaging in that business at Lockwood for fifteen years. His next venture was in the drygoods business at Greenfield, the county seat of Dade County. Three years later he came West and in 1901 located in Aberdeen, Wash., remaining one year, then spent 1902 in Portland, Ore., and the following year came to California and located at Lodi, where he found very satisfactory business connections as a bookkeeper and salesman for the Northern Hardware Company.

In 1904 Mr. Bird became associated with John Bewley in the real estate business and later engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business independently under the firm name of Dan W. Bird & Company and with the passing of the years he has been very successful. He has been a witness of many changes in this section of the county; vineyards that sold in 1903 for $300 per acre now easily bring $2,000 per acre; grain land sold for $100 to $150 per acre. When he landed here Lodi had no depot, no paved streets, nor cement walks; now there are twenty miles of walks and sixteen miles of macadamized streets within the corporate limits.

Well satisfied with the general conditions in Lodi, Mr. Bird erected a modern and costly home in the city and is content to spend his remaining years in the valley he has helped to develop. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding his membership at Lockwood, Mo. Active, progressive and successful, Mr. Bird has been a most energetic worker in the county and brought to bear in all his dealings those principles of honesty and integrity that are the real fundamentals of success.

THOMAS F. SCALLY.—A familiar figure on the streets of Stockton and among the business men of that thriving city is Thomas F. Scally, more familiarly known as Tom Scally, the genial proprietor of Scally's hardware store, located at 28 North California Street. A native son of the Golden State, he was born in Stockton on December 3, 1877, a son of Patrick and Mary Josephine (Dennis) Scally, who were both natives of Ireland. His father was an early settler of Stockton, locating here in 1876, and for seven years was with Miller's Warehouse Company, then for twenty-three years was the foreman of the Farmers' Union and Milling Company. At the present time he is the proprietor of the Santa Fe Hotel located on East Taylor Street. The mother has passed away.

Thomas F. Scally began his education in the Jackson school, later entering the Brothers' College. While a young man he was determined to learn the hardware business and entered the employ of Steiney & Ladd, and remained with them for one year; then he entered the employ of the Ruhl Stove and Hardware Company. During 1904 he became a partner of William C. Schuler and Fred Tschierschky in the hardware business, being located at 526 East Main Street. In 1913 our subject sold his interest and started into business for himself where he is now located and his business has grown to successful proportions.

From 1901 to 1913, Mr. Scally made a name for himself as a pitcher in semi-professional baseball in the San Joaquin Valley; he pitched for the Stockton Athletics; also for clubs in Modesto, Livermore, Oakdale and Elk Grove. His team won the pennant in the Valley League in 1902. His marriage united him with Miss Josephine M. Hild, a native of Arcata, Humboldt County, Cal., and they are the parents of one daughter, Josephine. He is a member of the Elks, the Eagles, the Red Men, Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. I. He has always entered enthusiastically into the civic life of the community and is ever ready to put his shoulder to the wheel to help its progress and prosperity.

JOHN M. PERRY.—A worthy representative of a pioneer family is found in John M. Perry, and his prominence in financial circles and civic affairs have placed him in the front rank of the most substantial and dependable of Stockton's citizens. He was born in Stockton, San Joaquin County, December 14, 1872, a son of George and Susannah (Nightingale) Perry, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. George Perry came to California as early as 1852 across the plains in an ox-team train and engaged in hauling supplies to the mines with Stockton as headquarters; later he engaged in the real estate and insurance business and served his community as constable in those early pioneer days. Fraternally he belonged to the Red Men of Stockton.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Perry: Sarah Elizabeth and George Edward are deceased; John M., our subject, is the third oldest; Frank died at four years of age; Walter A. and Mrs. Stella Washington also reside in Stockton. George Perry died in 1881, his widow surviving him until 1906.

John M. attended the grammar and high schools of Stockton and while a young lad of twelve years he began working before and after school and vacations for William P. Miller, a carriage manufacturer, assisting in the office until he completed school, and then he entered the employ of the Monarch Publishing Company as bookkeeper and clerk, where he remained for four years. In 1894 he was employed by the Union Transportation Company, who were operating daily steamers between Stockton and San Francisco, as assistant to the president, and two years later was elected secretary of the company. During the time of his service with this company, there was a rate war on between the rival steamboat companies, and passengers were carried to San Francisco for ten cents and freight rates were correspondingly low. Mr. Perry worked early and late, his service covering a period of eight years; years of hard, conscientious work.

In 1903 he formed a partnership with G. S. Melone, under the firm name of Melone & Perry, in a grain and warehouse business. As early as 1900 Mr. Perry became interested in farming in the San Joaquin Delta and since that time has been instrumental in the first cultivation of many thousands of acres of virgin soil. He has been extensively engaged in raising beans, onions, potatoes, asparagus and other vegetables, as well as grain, at times cultivating as many as 3,500 acres in a season. This extensive farming is accomplished not only on his own land, but on leased properties. He is also interested in viticulture and as early as 1906 he purchased a tract of raw land near Woodbridge, which he planted to vineyard and almonds, which he operated and had the pleasure of seeing develop into one of the finest vineyards in this section. In 1918 he disposed of this property. Mr. Perry's close connection with the agricultural interests of the county has enabled him to become an authority on land valuations, soil productiveness, irrigation problems, as well as the marketing of the farm products. He is a member of the San Joaquin Farm Bureau; and since 1911 has been a director of the State Board of Agriculture, and during the years of 1915-16-17 served as president of that body, which made him an ex-officio member of the Board of Regents of the University of California. In 1907, Mr. Perry was elected a director of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and two years later was elected its president and served two terms. This was the time of the bond issue for the improvement of the country roads, when many miles of paved roads were built in the county. He was the first president of the City Planning Commission, serving efficiently until his resignation in the summer of 1921.

The marriage of Mr. Perry, in Stockton, united him with Miss Jennie E. Hogan, a native of Lodi, a daughter of George Hogan, an early settler and farmer of the county. Mr. Perry is connected with a number of the fraternal orders of Stockton, among them being San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M.; Stockton Chapter No. 29, R. A. M.; Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T.; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and of the Sciots; he is a past noble grand of Stockton Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F.; past president of the Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W. He is a member of three social orders, the Yosemite Club, the Stockton Golf and Country Club and the Olympic Club of San Francisco. He is a director in the Sacramento-San Joaquin chain of banks and a member of the advisory board of the Stockton branch of same, and he was formerly vice-president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank and one of the founders and president of the Morris Plan Bank since its organization. During the late war he was a member of the advisory board under Ralph P. Merritt, food administrator for California; was on the executive committee for all Liberty Loan drives in the county and was county director of War Savings Stamps all through the war, and a member of the State Council of Defense. He is a Republican.

WALTER H. TAISEN.—Belonging to the third generation of California pioneers, Walter H. Taisen of the firm of Taisen Bros., proprietors of the Taisen Dyeing & Cleaning Works, can well take pride in his birth as a native son. He was born at San Francisco March 4, 1876, the son of Capt. John P. and Margaret (Eisenhauer) Taisen, his father being a well-known figure in shipping circles around the Bay in early days, while his maternal grandfather, Adam Eisenhauer, brought his family across the plains in 1860, a detailed sketch of these worthy pioneers being given in the sketch of John C. Taisen on another page of this history.

After completing the course at the grammar schools in San Francisco, Walter H. Taisen entered the employ of the Truman, Hooker Company, agricultural implement dealers, working his way up in the advertising and sales department; later he was with the picture frame establishment of Schussler Bros. for a time, then having a desire for outdoor life he made his way to Nevada and rode the range as a cowboy for two years, enjoying the experience greatly. On returning to San Francisco he was with the Thomas Dye Works when his brother, John C. Taisen, was the dyer. Next he became salesman for the Franklin Watch Company and opened an office for them in Stockton in January, 1904. Becoming acquainted with the city, he decided it would be an excellent place to engage in business on his own account. He purchased the National Renovatory and in June took over the management. He soon determined to enlarge the business so his brother, John C. Taisen, joined him in November of that year and the Taisen Dyeing and Cleaning Works came into being. However, wishing to see more of the West, he disposed of his interest to his brother in 1911 and made a trip into Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia, and then went to Alaska, where he pioneered on the government-owned railroad, following merchandising for a year at Anchorage. Returning to Stockton in 1916, he repurchased his half interest in the cleaning works from his brother and has since given his time to the outside and business department, while his brother has charge of the plant. The brothers are stockholders in the Samson Tire Corporation and were the first firm in Stockton to use an auto delivery wagon, now almost universal in the conduct of modern business. They now use two automobiles on



Walter H. Caisse

their deliveries and sometimes have to press into service their private cars.

Mrs. Walter H. Taisen was Miss Myrtle Little, born at Ione, and she is a sister of Mrs. John C. Taisen. Fraternally Mr. Taisen is a member of the Moose, the Red Men and Foresters of America. The brothers have built up a splendid business through the superior work and their territory is not confined to Stockton but extends to different parts of the state. Public spirited and progressive, they can always be counted upon to aid every worthy cause.

MELBOURNE E. ANGIER.—A splendid example of what an industrious, enterprising and optimistic man may accomplish, with the cooperation of his gifted wife, is afforded in the sterling lives and substantial accomplishments of Mr. and Mrs. Melbourne E. Angier, whose handsome homeplace, about four miles southeast of Lodi, is one of the famous showplaces of the San Joaquin Valley. Mr. Angier was born at Troy, Orleans County, Vt., on March 1, 1863, the son of Silas and Alvira (Conner) Angier, both natives of Connecticut; and he grew up with one brother, Oscar, and a sister, Alberta. Up to his thirteenth year, he attended school six months in the year, and after that three months a year, until he was seventeen, living at home on his father's farm of 100 acres in Vermont.

In March, 1884, he left home for far-off California, but first went on to British Columbia, where he worked in a saw-mill for a season. He then came to San Francisco, and from there he went into the foothills, where he chopped wood, for firing the locomotives on the Placerville branch. He then drove a scraper team on Andros Island, and in February, 1885, he started working for C. W. Norton on his ranch adjoining the place he now owns. He labored there until 1890, and then rented forty acres of land from Judge Norton—the tract being vineyard, which he helped set out in 1888 and was one of the first commercial vineyards of this locality.

The first ranch Mr. Angier bought was comprised of twenty acres, in the Live Oaks school district of San Joaquin County, open land, which he commenced to improve. He added to his holdings from time to time, until now he owns about 530 acres of the finest land in San Joaquin County. This includes 140 acres between Manteca and Ripon, in which he has a valuable equity. That is one of the finest vineyards for bearing Tokay grapes, and is amply supplied with water from the South San Joaquin Irrigation district ditch. The balance, 390 acres is in the Live Oak section, 280 acres still unimproved open land. He has 160 acres planted to shipping plums of different varieties, forty acres in Alicante Bouchet. He has on his home ranch two pumping plants, and he cultivates his ranch with both tractor and horsepower. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Lodi, and belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery at Stockton, the Ben Ali Temple at San Francisco, Sacramento, and Stockton Lodge of Elks. In national politics he is a Republican.

At Lodi, on August 8, 1901, Mr. Angier was married to Miss Antoinette Hale, a native of St. John's, Clinton County, Mich.; and the daughter of John R. and Dora (Miles) Hale. When she was eight and one-half years old, her father migrated to California with his family, and settled at Lodi, and he became an extensive fruit grower, located three miles southeast of Lockeford, where he lived for about three years. There she attended the Lockeford school; but her father moved to Lodi and went into the fruit trade, and so she attended the Salem school, and rounded out her studies at the Stockton Business College. Her father lived to be ninety years old, and her mother attained the fine age of seventy, and they both died in Lodi. She was one of a family of three children, and she also had a half-brother and a half or step-sister, as follows: John R. Hale, Bessie, (who died at the age of five,) and Frank Orland and his sister, Emma. Six children have blessed this happy union: Harold, taking an agricultural course at U. C. in Berkeley, Addine, Ellsworth, Newell, Antoniette and Lemoise. Mr. Angier very willingly accords to his able and devoted wife much of the credit for their common success and progress, by which they have become among the most useful, influential and representative people in the Valley; for in the course of their ranch-development, there were times when his wife had to cook for as many as fifty farmhands, and that, too, while they were living in a small home. Prior to her marriage, Mrs. Angier was a gifted woman in dramatic expression, and for years conducted a class in that difficult subject. It is pleasant to learn, therefore, that this hard-working and very deserving couple, who so long bore the burden and the heat of the day, erected at a cost of some $30,000, one of the very finest country residences in all the San Joaquin Valley, and which is furnished with the delicate taste for which Mrs. Angier has long been known.

JOHN PERROTT.—San Joaquin County has been very fortunate in the character and ability of the men who have assumed to guide her financial institutions, prominent among whom may be rated John Perrott. He was born near Woodbridge, on the home ranch, in 1858, the son of John and Ann (Greives) Perrott, the former a native of England, and the latter of Massachusetts, and so grew up under the best of California conditions. As a pioneer of the sturdiest type, his father crossed the great plains with ox teams in the famous Argonaut year of 1849, and mined in Calaveras County. He returned East and then came back to California in 1853, locating on a ranch near Woodbridge, where he followed farming. Six children are still living to honor this worthy couple, James R., John, Isabel, Frank, Fred and Emma Perrott.

John Perrott attended the district school as well as the Woodbridge Academy, and after that he took up farming on the home ranch. In 1889, he entered public life, when he became a deputy county assessor with headquarters at the Court House. Later he served under Del Keagle in the County Auditor's office, and his next public work was as assistant to County Treasurer Nate Nevin. Later he returned to the assessor's office, and following this service he became connected with the office of auditor and recorder under the former combined office, and after that he became the chief deputy auditor when the office of auditor was made separate and distinct from the recorder's office. On resigning his chief deputyship to accept the position vacated by W. H. Lorenz, cashier of the First National Bank of Lodi, the Stockton Record of Stockton said: "Few men, if any, in San Joaquin County are better known than Mr. Perrott, who has been in public life at intervals since 1889, for throughout his public service he has been a painstaking, conscientious public ser-

vant, kindly and courteous, ever willing to be of assistance to anyone having business with his office, and a host of friends throughout San Joaquin County will wish him every success and happiness in his new field, and will congratulate the institution which has secured his services."

At San Francisco, in 1900, Mr. Perrott was married to Miss Clara Duff, a native of California, and a talented, charming lady who also has her wide circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Perrott own a ranch of eighty acres two and one-half miles west of Lodi, which he has developed into a fine vineyard, having fifty acres of producing vines. Mr. Perrott belongs to Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., and to the Royal Arch, No. 28, of Stockton.

CARL W. OSER.—Forty-five years' association with one firm is the record of Carl W. Oser and one in which he can take just pride, and now as superintendent of the shipping and grading department of the Wagner Leather Company, he occupies a position among its most trusted and faithful employees. Since the pioneer days of '49, the name of Oser has been well represented in Stockton through our subject and his father, Alois Oser. The latter was born in Baden, Germany, of a family of high rank in that duchy. At the time of the gold excitement in California he was residing in Missouri, having come to the United States several years previous to this, and with one companion he started out to cross the plains on foot in 1849. They finally reached the coast, but at the cost of untold hardships and privations. While going over Truckee Pass, in the Sierra Nevadas, their food gave out and they were obliged to subsist on such foodstuffs as had been discarded by others who were westward bound.

When they reached Stockton, Mr. Oser was much broken in health, but as soon as he had regained his strength he carried out his plans to go to the mines. He went to Nevada County and mined at Grass Valley and Red Dog for a time, but as his hopes of fortune were not fulfilled, he returned to Stockton. He had thoroughly mastered the jeweler's trade before he left his native land and in 1858 he opened a jewelry store at Stockton under the name of Schmidt and Oser, their store being located on the Levee between Center and El Dorado streets. In 1869 Mr. Oser passed away, leaving a wife and five children. Before her marriage Mrs. Oser was Johanna Meunter, the daughter of a pioneer, Wm. Muenter, who came via Cape Horn in 1849, his wife and children following the same route in 1850; on their arrival they found that the father was dead; he was a victim of the cholera, and was buried on the present site of the City Hall on Market Street, San Francisco.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Oser reared her family of five children in the little home left her standing on Fremont between Hunter and El Dorado, giving them the best education she could in the local school. She now makes her home with our subject and at eighty-two years of age is hale and hearty and well posted on the early days. The second oldest of family, Carl W. Oser, was born February 17, 1862, in Stockton, and attended the local public schools. Meantime, from a boy he worked at odd times assisting his mother, and at the age of fifteen he became associated with the Wagner Leather Company, learning all the branches of the business. In 1890 he was made foreman of the tannery and now he is superintendent of the shipping and grading department. His well-merited promotions from time to time are a substantial acknowledgement of the esteem in which he is held by the heads of the company and his long retention is in itself a high recommendation of his faithful services.

On March 1, 1892, Mr. Oser was married to Miss Emma Stoetzer, and one daughter, Lois, was born to this marriage. Mrs. Oser's father, Henry E. Stoetzer, was born near Stuttgart, Germany, February 12, 1830, the son of Casper Stoetzer, a manufacturer, who followed his son to the United States and died here. Henry E. Stoetzer was interested in railroad work for some time before coming to California in 1860, by way of the Horn. Going directly to Calaveras County he was successfully engaged in mining at Copperopolis for two years, when, in 1862, he returned to Germany and was there married to Miss Bernardine Buehner, in Steinbach-Hallenberg. With his bride Mr. Stoetzer returned to the United States via Panama, but instead of resuming mining, he opened up a restaurant in Copperopolis, the first to be established there. In 1865 Mr. Stoetzer came to Stockton and continued in the same business under the name of the Copperopolis Restaurant, at the corner of Main and Sutter streets, and this was successful from the start. In 1867, however, a fire destroyed the building and Mr. Stoetzer then opened the St. Charles Hotel. In 1870 he purchased another hotel at San Joaquin and Weber streets, first known as the Fairplay, afterwards changed to the San Joaquin Hotel. On this site, in 1909, his two daughters erected a three-story building for stores and offices, greatly improving the property. In his various undertakings Mr. Stoetzer accumulated a competency which enabled him to live retired for twenty years before his death, which occurred June 6, 1900, his wife surviving him until October 30, 1907. They were the parents of four children: Louis F., in Washington, D. C.; Antone E., deceased; Mrs. Emma Oser and Mrs. Lena Berg.

Mr. Oser has many interesting memories of the early days of Stockton, as he has seen it grow from a small town to a beautiful, prosperous city, and he can well remember shooting ducks on Banner Island, opposite Stockton. He was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department for many years, has occupied all the chairs of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and of the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Elks. Mr. Oser has always taken an active interest in public affairs and from 1884 to 1886 was constable of Stockton. In 1911 he was elected to the city council of Stockton, the only Republican on the council, receiving the majority of votes in the second ward over a very strong opponent. He served for two and a half years, up to the time the city adopted its new charter providing for a commission form of government. He was the instigator and carried through the measure to build steel sheds on the wharf to take place of the old wooden ones. This did away with having a fire boat and in the end was a means of great saving. He met with much opposition in this measure, but carried it through. A man of steadfast convictions, he can always be found on the side of the community's best interests and stands high in its esteem. The family make their home in a beautiful residence at 607 North Lincoln Street.



C. A. Oser

WILLIAM B. WOLLAM.—A resident of San Joaquin County since 1875, where he has made an enviable record for honesty and integrity of purpose is William B. Wollam, a Civil War Veteran, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 6, 1836. His father, Ratchford Duffield Wollam, who was born in Beaver County, Pa., was a contractor. He married Sarah Watson, a native of London, England, who came with her parents to America, having suffered shipwreck on the trip across the Atlantic. In 1856 the elder Wollam removed to St. Paul, where he followed contracting and building, erecting some of the large business houses of those days. The mother died in St. Paul, but the father returned to New York, where he spent his last days. They had a family of four sons and four daughters and all four of the sons, John, Ford, Harry and William B., served in the Civil War.

As a boy William B. lived in Cincinnati and in Jackson, Ohio, where he received a good education in the local schools. At the age of seventeen he left home to earn his own livelihood, going to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1856 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., working at his trade until 1858, and then returned to Chillicothe, Ohio. In 1862 Mr. Wollam volunteered in Company D, 117th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving as quartermaster-sergeant until he was transferred to Company D, First Ohio Heavy Artillery, in which he served until he was honorably discharged in Knoxville, Tenn, on July 25, 1865.

On December 25, 1865, at Chillicothe, Ohio, Mr. Wollam was married to Miss Annie I. McDougal, born in that place, after which he engaged in contracting and building in that city until 1875; then he came to California, locating in Stockton, and here he followed contracting off and on for twenty-three years, establishing a successful reputation for building tanks and tank houses. In 1886 he purchased a lot on North Argonaut Street and built the residence in which he still resides. He was bereaved of his faithful wife August 27, 1918, a woman much loved and esteemed by all who knew her. She was a devout Methodist and active in the W. R. C. They were blessed with eight children: Rowena, Mrs. F. E. Goodell of Stockton; Georgia, Mrs. W. J. Sharp, presides over her father's home; her two sons served in the World War; Lloyd-Keyes Sharp served ten months overseas, and Norman Sharp served in the U. S. N. R. F. and was stationed at Goat Island; Ratchford D. lives in Oakland; he served as a lieutenant in the Spanish-American War in the Sixth California Regiment; Delia C. is the wife of Blendin Campbell, a celebrated artist in New York City; Percy V. lives at Pt. Angeles, Wash.; William also served in the Spanish-American War and while a member of the 17th U. S. Regulars, serving in the Philippines with others of his command they were ambushed and he was killed; Dell J. also lives in Pt. Angeles, Wash.; Mrs. Ada Forester is deceased.

In 1878 Mr. Wollam became a member of the Volunteer Fire Department in Stockton as a member of Weber Engine Company No. 1; he served many years, the last three years as foreman of the company, up until the pay department was instituted. He is now vice-president of the Exempt Firemen.

Mr. Wollam has been an Odd Fellow since 1867, being a member of Truth Lodge, Stockton, as well as the Encampment. He is a member of Rawlins Post No. 23, G. A. R., department of California and Nevada, and of Rawlins Chapter, W. R. C., and Roosevelt Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R. He is also a member of the Daughters of Veterans, an honorary member of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He attends the Department Encampments as well as many of the National Encampments. Mr. Wollam's life is guided by the Golden Rule, to which he strictly adheres.

ROBERT F. NAGEL.—A pioneer vineyardist and horticulturist who resides on his highly improved home place three miles east of Stockton, is Robert F. Nagel. For the past thirty years Mr. Nagel has been located on his present ranch and has overcome all the obstacles that beset the path of the early settler in any community, and his fine vineyard and orchard home is a demonstration of his industry. He was born in East Prussia, Germany, December 16, 1860, a son of Charles Nagel, born in the same province, and the mother, Augusta (Prengel) Nagel, was born in a neighboring province. Charles Nagel was a farmer in his native province in Germany and lost his life while commanding field artillery in the battle of Getzburg, leaving a large estate to his surviving family. Subsequently Mrs. Nagel married Frederick Rhodes, who proved to be a good father to the orphan boys. Mrs. Nagel died in 1872 and Mr. Rhodes died in 1876.

Robert F. Nagel completed the grammar and gymnasium courses in Germany, then entered the Agricultural College at Spitzengen near Koenigsburg, where he spent two years. In 1880 he was appointed superintendent of the Gerken estate in Germany, where he had full charge of the sheep, cattle and dairy business carried on, on this extensive estate; however, after two years he gave up the position to seek a home in a new world. In 1882 he left his native country for America, and arriving in New York he boarded the S. S. Rujia, a coastwise vessel, for Weatherford, Texas, arriving in September, 1882. For the first few months he had a job of plowing for cotton and corn planters, which paid him eight dollars per month. He remained in Texas until 1885, when he started for California, arriving in Stockton September 2, 1885.

On August 20, 1884, at Weatherford, Texas, Mr. Nagel was married to Augusta Goodsight, also a native of Germany, who came to Texas when a young girl; her mother, Anna Goodsight, came four years later and now makes her home with Mr. Nagel and she is ninety-two years of age. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nagel: Truda died at the age of five years; Louise died at the age of six months; Amalia, a graduate of Elmwood school, presides over her father's home; Anna L. is the widow of Capt. William D. Hatch, who lost his life in the service of his country in 1918 while in France with the A. E. F. They have one son, William. Subsequently Mrs. Hatch married Lieut.-Commander E. M. Patch, and they have one son, Ernest Arthur, and at present are stationed at Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands; Margaret, Mrs. Andrew J. Smith, has one son, Robert. Mr. Smith is the cashier of the First National Bank at Vallejo, Cal. Mrs. Nagel passed away at the family home in 1914.

On arriving at Stockton, Mr. Nagel stopped with his friend, Mr. Stetsinger, proprietor of the San Joaquin Hotel, and soon after his arrival found a job with Ott & Daniels, manufacturers of chicory, where

he worked for one year; then he entered the employ of L. U. Shippee, the owner of a large ranch near French Camp, and he soon became assistant foreman, remaining in that position until 1890; he then became foreman for Charles Haas on his ranch three miles east of Stockton, consisting of 240 acres, then a grain field. In 1890 Mr. Nagel planted his first vineyard of five acres and later he purchased six and one-quarter acres more, which he has developed to orchard and vineyard, among the model places in the county. The discouragements, accompanying the planting of the first vineyard, were met with true heroism as he was forced to plant four different times. On one occasion when he set out 3,000 well-rooted vines he found within a few days that the squirrels and rabbits had destroyed them all excepting fifteen vines; however, he continued to plant vines until he succeeded in getting a fine stand. He also has a fine orchard of almonds. In the winter of 1922-23 Mr. Nagel, with his daughter Amalia, made a trip to the Hawaiian Islands on a visit to his son-in-law and daughter, Commander and Mrs. E. M. Patch, at Pearl Harbor, taking in many side trips, among them a trip to Hilo. Mr. Nagel received his U. S. citizenship papers and cast his first ballot for the Republican party in Stockton in 1886. For fifteen years he served as trustee of the Elmwood school and in many other ways has been a progressive citizen.

WILLIAM G. MICKE.—One of the most successful grape growers in Central California, William G. Micke is a native of Missouri, where he was born on April 25, 1874, and reared on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1895 he removed to Nebraska where he engaged in farming for two years; then he came to California, settling at Florin, Sacramento County, with a capital of three dollars, but plenty of grit and determination. He worked as a ranch hand for a year, then rented the place and ran it for four years, and here he received his first knowledge of grape culture. In 1902 he removed to Lodi and one year was occupied by ranch work and in 1903, in partnership with John Merrill, he purchased the old race track ranch on Cherokee Lane and Lodi Avenue consisting of fifty-six acres, planting his half to Tokay grapes, while Mr. Merrill planted his to peaches. While his vines were growing he bought small crops of fruit and grapes and shipped them through the local packing house. In 1908 he purchased the interest of Mr. Merrill and erected a packing and shipping shed; in 1918 he bought twenty-five acres more adjoining on the south and in 1919 twenty-four acres adjoining on the north, making a total of 105 acres. He ships his products under the "Race Track Brand," which has become a very popular brand in the eastern markets; he also buys Tokays in the open market, and in 1920 shipped 100 carloads from his packing house, receiving $1,000 per acre for his grapes. Recently Mr. Micke purchased the Simpson grain ranch two and a half miles south of Lodi, consisting of 465 acres, 400 acres of which is now planted to grapes; the purchase price of the property was $140,000.

The marriage of Mr. Micke united him with Miss Julia Harrison, a daughter of Bruce Harrison, one of the early mayors of Stockton. It is not an usual thing for a man arriving in a new county with such limited capital to make such a pronounced financial success as has Mr. Micke, but his financial independence is not his only success, for he has been able, by his thorough and expert knowledge of viticulture, to lead many growers to a fuller understanding of grape culture, thereby becoming a most potent factor in the development of the Lodi section.

MRS. SUSAN A. BAWDEN.—All over the United States we find women coming more and more to the front in the different professions and various lines of business endeavor, showing their ability to make a success and to embrace every opportunity afforded them. Such a woman is Mrs. Susan A. Bawden, proprietor of Hale & Bawden, funeral directors of Lodi, one of San Joaquin County's most capable women, and she has a wide acquaintance throughout the northern part of the county, where her business ability is recognized and appreciated. A native daughter of San Joaquin County, she was born on the old home ranch at Acampo, her parents being Peter F. and Susan (O'Mally) Jahant, the latter a native of Ireland. The father, who was born in France, came to San Joaquin County in the early '50s and took up 160 acres of Government land near Acampo, later acquiring another 160 acres near by. This was in its primitive state at that time, covered with brush and trees, but Mr. Jahant persevered in clearing it, building the family home there and raising grain on the virgin soil. He became a large landowner and a wealthy man, and was one of the pioneer fruit growers of the county, setting out one of the earliest vineyards for commercial purposes, and as an experienced agriculturists he exerted a splendid influence for good in the community. Well known throughout this part of the country from his years of association with its development, he was an honored member of the San Joaquin County Pioneer Society. He passed away in 1913, Mrs. Jahant's death having occurred several years before.

Two of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Jahant are deceased and the following are living: Mrs. Frances Murphy, of Lodi; George, a rancher of Acampo; Mrs. Martha Eddleman, of Lodi; Mrs. Eliza Gehan, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Carrie Pattee, of Acampo; and Mrs. Susan A. Bawden, of this review. Reared on her father's ranch at Acampo, she has spent all her life in this community, receiving a good education in the public schools. In 1907, at her parents' home at Acampo she was married to Thomas Leslie Bawden, who was born in Amador County, where he was reared and educated. As a young man he came to Sacramento and learned undertaking with the firm of Miller & Skelton.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bawden resided in San Francisco, where Mr. Bawden was manager for the Truman Undertaking Company for six years. While living there Mrs. Bawden became interested in the study of embalming and having received a legacy from her father she concluded to engage in the business of funeral director, in which she had become deeply interested. In 1912 she came to Lodi and purchased an interest in the business of Mr. Hale, the firm becoming Hale & Bawden, and in 1914 she acquired Mr. Hale's interest. Mr. Bawden from the outset entered heartily into the management of the business, his experience making him one of the most capable men in his line in the county. He is prominent in the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias and Native Sons of the Golden West.

In 1914 Mrs. Bawden purchased the large residence of A. J. Larson on West Elm Street, and this



Susan A. Bawden

they have converted into modern funeral parlors, with reception room, offices, chapel, etc., with garages for their automobile equipment, and they have their residence quarters on the second floor. In 1917 Mrs. Bawden acquired the Lodi Cemetery from Leon Villinger and has greatly improved it, beautifying the lawns with plants and flowers, and seeing that it is well kept. Seeing the need for larger grounds she purchased ten acres adjoining on the east, devoted to a vineyard, which she superintends, but this will eventually become a part of the cemetery. Although very busy in her profession, she finds time to participate in the progressive life of the community, and she is a popular member of the Woman's Club, the Eastern Star, the Rebekahs, the Native Daughters of the Golden West, having been president of the Lodi Parlor, and is a member of the California Funeral Directors' Association. Mr. and Mrs. Bawden have one daughter, Marjorie Alice, a student in the public schools.

G. PEIRANO.—One of the successful, honored and respected citizens of San Joaquin County was the late G. Peirano, who located in the county in an early day, when pioneer conditions existed in this part of the state, the work of improvement and progress having been scarcely begun. He was born in Genoa, Italy, August 18, 1860, and at the age of fifteen left home and native land for America, arriving in San Francisco early in the year of 1875, a stranger in a strange land with very little capital, but a willingness to do whatever he could for a livelihood. His first job was working on the streets of San Francisco and as soon as he had saved enough money he went to the mines in Amador County, where he spent a few months in placer mining, but soon gave it up for the more substantial occupation of farming and year by year he steadily gained a place for himself until he was classed among the most progressive citizens of his community.

Mr. Peirano was married in Stockton to Miss Maria Severi, also a native of Genoa, Italy, born October 15, 1868. She came to California with her six sisters in 1882, all residing in this county, Mrs. Peirano being the eldest. Mr. Peirano was a friend of Captain Weber and farmed for him on his land near Stockton; he also farmed for many years on Rough and Ready and Union islands, raising large quantities of wheat, barley, onions and potatoes, and through his dealings in these products he became financially independent; at one time he owned and conducted a store in Stockton. Mr. Peirano owned and developed a ranch on the Calaveras River about five miles from Stockton on which he pioneered in a vineyard and orchard, later he sold this place to good advantage. In 1906 he moved to the Linden Road, where he bought twenty acres of the John White tract and was the first man to set out a vineyard in this district, as previous to this time only grain had been raised. At the present time the country presents a view of a continuous orchard.

Mr. Peirano passed away October 3, 1915, survived by his wife and five children, namely: Mary A. resides at home; Joseph is married and has one child and is a wholesale commission merchant in San Francisco; he is a prominent member of the Elks; Angelo resides on the home ranch; Adolph; Frank F. In 1916 the two sons, Adolph and Frank F., purchased a twenty-acre piece adjoining the home place, where they have developed a fine vineyard. Both young men being industrious and with a thorough knowledge of viticulture, are succeeding well in their undertakings. Fraternally both are members of Pohono Tribe No. 93, Independent Order of Red Men.

CHARLES JORY.—Among the large manufacturing enterprises which have constituted important factors in the attainment of Stockton's present prestige along industrial lines is that conducted by the firm of Charles Jory & Sons, manufacturers of agricultural implements and tools. Since its inception the undertaking has enjoyed a remarkably rapid growth, due in large measure to the business ability and untiring efforts of its founder, Charles Jory, who is numbered among Stockton's foremost citizens. He was born near Salem, Ore., September 15, 1858, son of Hugh Stephens Jory, pioneer of 1847 in Oregon, who crossed the plains with oxteams. He was born in New Brunswick, and with his parents left Illinois for the trip to Oregon. He went to Illinois and married in 1857 Mary Budd, born in that state. Both died in Salem, Ore., the former in 1912 and latter in 1915, leaving two sons, Charles and Oliver, the latter in Salem. Charles acquired his education in the public schools of that vicinity, afterward serving an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade. In 1877 he made a trip to California, working for a year in Marysville, at the end of which time he returned to Salem, where he followed his trade until 1885. On February 22 of that year he located at Stockton, securing employment with Tom Powell and S. L. Gaines, who were building a few harvesters on South Aurora Street. Later he became connected with the Holt Manufacturing Company, working in their blacksmith shop, of which he was afterward made foreman, and he continued to fill that position until 1903, when he embarked in business independently. He opened a small shop at the corner of Aurora and Lafayette streets which he equipped with the necessary machinery, and began the manufacture of agricultural implements and tools. The venture proved a success from the start and he secured the contract to build the Fresno Scrapers for the Holt Manufacturing Company, making many thousands of these, while he also manufactured machinists' and blacksmiths' tools. The superiority of his workmanship secured for him a large trade and in 1918 he was obliged to seek larger quarters, purchasing an entire block at Aurora and Taylor Streets, on which he erected a modern factory building 100x100 feet in dimensions, installing therein the most improved equipment. He purchased from the Holt Company all the stock on hand used in making the Fresno Scraper, which he now manufactures independently, and he also makes plow moulds, in addition to which he has the contract for the construction of the Throop Land Leveller for the H. C. Shaw Company of Stockton. An indication of the growth of his business is shown in the fact that when he established the enterprise he employed three helpers, while he now has from fifteen to twenty assistants. He was a close friend of Benjamin F. Holt, with whom he worked in the experimental shops of the company, and is an expert mechanic, while he also possesses marked creative ability and has invented some minor appliances which are still used in the Holt shops. When he founded his present business in 1903, Mr. Jory's two sons, Charles T. and William S., became partners in the concern, which is con-

ducted under the style of Charles Jory & Sons. They are natives of Oregon and are also skilled mechanics, both having been employed in the Holt shops, where they gained valuable experience, and they have aided materially in promoting the success of the undertaking. Charles T. married Miss Ora Goodrich and William S. married Frances McKenzie and both reside in Stockton.

At Salem, Ore., in 1881 Mr. Jory married Miss Sarah E. Patterson, who was a native of Iowa, and her demise occurred on May 11, 1913. Mr. Jory is a man of resolute purpose and marked strength of character and his life record is one in which notable business ability and the recognition and utilization of opportunity are well balanced forces. His enterprise and initiative spirit have found expression in the development of a large industrial enterprise and he has been active in pushing forward the wheels of progress in Stockton.

MARION TALMAI NOYES.—More than sixty years have passed, bringing with them wonderful progress and development, since Marion Talmai Noyes took up his residence in San Joaquin County. A native of Indiana, he was born on March 24, 1838, the son of Talmai and Nancy Brimhall (Noyes), both natives of that state. Grandfather Noyes was of English descent, while the maternal grandmother, Lydia Gatteau before her marriege, was descended from French forebears. When Marion Noyes was two and a half years old the family removed to Illinois and settled in McHenry County and there he received his education in the log cabin school and Marengo Collegiate Institute. When he was eighteen years old, he took up his residence at Marengo, Ill.

In 1859 Mr. Noyes came to California, spending the first year in Placer County, then came to San Joaquin County, and for a year worked on the Dodge-Cole place of 1700 acres. In the fall of 1860 he went to the Puget Sound country and was engaged in lumbering; later with Pope & Talbot. Returning to California he became interested in the copper mines at Campo Seco. In 1866 he returned to the Dodge ranch, and in partnership with Mr. Dodge, engaged in the breeding of fine horses. Later Mr. Noyes bought a ranch of ninety-five acres between Waterloo and the Calaveras River, which he farmed to grain; an old house which was built on the place in the '50s is still standing. For many years he made this his home, meeting with good success in his ranching operations.

On December 7, 1870, Mr. Noyes was married to Miss Phoebe C. Willoughby, a native of Connecticut, the family tracing their ancestry back to Lord Willoughby of England. In 1905 Mrs. Noyes passed away and three years later, in 1908, Mr. Noyes was united in marriage with Miss Clara Dodge, the daughter of that honored pioneer, Jonathan Holt Dodge, whose biography appears on another page of this history. Mr. Noyes is a member of the Grange and the Union League Club, and a Republican in politics. He has always worked faithfully for the best interests of the community, and has through the years served as county central committeeman and delegate to county and state conventions. In 1858 he was privileged to hear the great Lincoln-Douglas debate at Freeport, Ill., a never-to-be-forgotten incident, and one that has influenced his whole life.

CLAUDE WHITNEY VAN GELDER.—The nursery interests of San Joaquin County are well represented by Claude Whitney Van Gelder, whose home and business is located near Acampo, Cal., and who has been a resident of California since he was two years old. His has been a successful career, and one which indicates the opportunities that are open to young men of determination, laudable ambition and diligence. A native of Morley, Mich., he was born November 14, 1877, a son of Morris and Eva Yeckley (Whitney) Van Gelder. The father was a descendant of the Dutch and English pioneer settlers of New York state; and the mother was a daughter of Columbus Whitney of Seneca Castle, N. Y., who was also an early settler in that state. Morris Van Gelder grew up on his father's farm in Michigan. His naural bent was toward agriculture and horticulture, and when he grew to manhood he acquired his own farm in Michigan and engaged in farming pursuits until 1879, when he sold out and came to California, settling first at Sacramento. He established himself in the nursery business in Sacramento, in 1883, and when he moved to San Joaquin County he bought property near Acampo, in 1887, and there he continued his nursery business, being a pioneer in that industry. He became a prominent figure in the development and improvement of his locality, devoting his energies untiringly to his business, with the result that he wrought a wonderful transformation in his property, which became productive and valuable. Both parents are now deceased.

Claude Whitney Van Gelder began his education in the district school near his home, and then entered the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, from which institution he was duly graduated. As soon as he was old enough to handle the plow, he took his place in the fields and assisted in their cultivation from the time of early spring planting until after crops were harvested in the late autumn. He grew up in the nursery business, so that he was enabled to follow in his father's footsteps in a thorough and systematic manner.

On October 25, 1902, at Oakland, occurred the marriage of Mr. Van Gelder and Miss Charlotte Maud Jones, daughter of Augustus St. Clair and Bertha (Hadlich) Jones, natives of Australia and California, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Van Gelder are the parents of three children: Homer Whitney, Edith Constance, and Dorothy Elizabeth. Mr. Van Gelder is, in his political views and adherence, a stanch Republican, and has always been active in support of the party. His fraternal relations are with the Lions Club, the Mokelumne Club of Lodi, and just recently, with the Woodbridge Lodge of Masons. His labors and influence have been effective in promoting the educational, social and material advancement of his community, and he has taken a good citizen's part in the improvements that mean steady advancement.

WILLIAM L. YOUNG.—One of San Joaquin County's progressive and enterprising ranchers, William L. Young was born in Hopkins County, Ky., on June 24, 1859. The Young family were pioneers of the state of Kentucky where Grandfather Young owned a plantation. William L. Young was able to attend the public schools until he was twelve years of age when his father died and his mother removed to California with her three children, William, Burris and Helen, arriving in December of 1871, after the experience of being snowbound in Cheyenne for some



M. Van Felder

time. The family made their home with Mrs. M. E. Bryant, a sister of Mrs. Young, a California pioneer of 1852 who settled about four miles northeast of Lockford on the north side of the river. Mrs. Young later married James L. Christian, a farmer north of Staples Ferry on the Mokelumne River, who owned a half-section of land. Mr. Christian passed away in 1885 and the mother survived him until 1888. William L. Young continued to run the home place until four years after his mother's demise, when he purchased 120 acres one mile south of Lockeford known as the old Brakeman place. This ranch was devoted to grain, but Mr. Young set forty acres to grapes, it being the second vineyard in this district. About 1915 he pulled them all out, much to his regret today. This ranch has a well 365 feet deep, which is sufficient for irrigating the entire ranch.

On July 4, 1888, occured the marriage of Mr. Young, which united him with Miss Caroline Louise Sheridan, a daughter of Frank and Isabella (Epperly) Sheridan, and they are the parents of three children: J. Lilbern is married and has one son, J. Lilbern Jr., and resides in Stockton where he is employed with the Union Oil Company; Burris E.; Anita is now Mrs. Clyde Hamsher and she has two children, Millard Clyde, and De Ette Caroline. Mr. Young has served his locality as school trustee for ten years. Politically he is a Democrat and for the past thirty-five years has been identified with the Odd Fellows and is past grand of Progressive Lodge; both he and his wife are members of the Rebekahs and Mrs. Young is a past noble grand of that organization.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM S. MOSS.—It is interesting to chronicle the life histories of the pioneers who, leaving their comfortable homes and surroundings in the East, braved the dangers of the overland trip across the plains, not afraid to push their way across the trackless waste infested with savage Indians to aid in the conquering of the wilds of the Pacific Coast. Such a pioneer was the late Capt. William S. Moss, large landowner and prominent publisher. Of Scotch descent, he was born in Virginia, where his parents, Zela and Janet (Glasscock) Moss, were planters.

In the early days Captain Moss came out to Illinois, where he became a large landowner and also owned several boats that plied on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, making his headquarters at Peoria, Ill. Later he was one of the builders of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, which became a part of the Burlington System. In 1856 he made his first trip to California, where he spent some time, and becoming very favorably impressed with the country he concluded that as soon as he could dispose of his holdings satisfactorily he would return and make California his home. Having large interests in the vicinity of Peoria it was several years before he could bring his plans to a successful issue, but when this was accomplished he started across the plains with his family in an ox-team train, bringing with him a herd of several hundred cattle and horses. Arriving here he purchased about 10,000 acres in San Joaquin County, near Stockton, which holdings he later naturally increased. At the same time he became interested in San Francisco property and had a fine country residence at San Leandro, Alameda County. He founded the San Francisco Examiner, then an evening paper, which forged to the front and was the leading Democratic paper in Northern California, selecting for his editor Philip A. Roach, famous as an editorial writer on the Coast. Captain Moss was very prominent in Democratic politics and continued as proprietor of the Examiner until he sold it to Senator George Hearst.

The first marriage of Captain Moss united him with Miss Mary Choate who passed away in Illinois, the mother of three children: Mrs. Anna W. Jack, Mrs. Henrietta W. Griffith and Louis Moss, all now deceased. On the occasion of his second marriage, which occurred at Peoria, Ill., he was united with Miss Caroline Buttrick, a native of Massachusetts, whose parents, John and Sarah (Farrar) Buttrick, were early settlers of Peoria, Ill. Miss Buttrick attended a Ladies' Seminary in Massachusetts and was a woman of education and culture who left the imprint of her noble character on every community where she resided. She passed away at their San Leandro home leaving four children: Mrs. Mary Percival, William S. and Bradley, both deceased, and Mrs. Caroline McDougald. Captain Moss was a prominent Mason, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner. Removing to San Joaquin County, he took up his residence on his ranch near Stockton, and there he passed away on March 28, 1883, his death closing the career of one of the most interesting figures in early day history, a man loved and honored by all who knew him.

HENRY MITSCHER.—Among the early settlers of Stockton who has contributed much towards the comfort and convenience of the residents of San Joaquin Valley is Henry Mitscher, a pioneer cabinetmaker and woodworker. He was born in New York City, on May 22, 1855, but was reared and educated in Hillsboro, Wis., whither his parents had moved. His father was a cabinetmaker and under him Henry learned his trade. In the year of 1876 he removed to California and located in Stockton, but not finding just the location he desired he went to San Francisco where he remained for a year and a half; then back to Stockton where he has since resided. He found employment with the Fickett Furniture Company and later with Martin Schneider; and about thirty years ago went into business for himself with R. P. Morrell as a partner, their shop being on San Joaquin Street opposite the old pavilion, where they did job work and furniture making. In 1900 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Mitscher opened a shop at his present place of business, 446 North Aurora Street; there he built a two-story business block, which was destroyed by fire in 1919; he then erected his present shop where he does repair and cabinet work.

His uncle, Christian Mitscher, a native of Germany, was a pioneer of California who settled in Stockton in 1852. A cooper by trade, he was employed for many years in the City Brewery in Stockton. He was one of the founders of the Turnverein and acquired considerable real estate in the city of Stockton and throughout the county. He passed away in 1903 at the home of our subject.

The marriage of Mr. Mitscher united him with Miss Annie Banz, a native of Baltimore, Md., and they are the parents of six children: Oscar resides in San Francisco; Eda is at home; Mrs. Rose Frankie resides in Stockton; Herman in San Francisco; Ralph in Stockton; and May is at home. Mr. Mit-

scher lives in the house that he built over forty years ago and all his children were born in this house. He is a supporter of all measures that have for their goal the advancement of the locality in which he has resided so many years.

HENRY J. KUECHLER.—Standing high among the leading business men of Stockton, Henry J. Kuechler is the founder of the jewelry firm of H. J. Kuechler & Son, whose establishment is one of the finest and most complete in California. Mr. Kuechler is a native of Switzerland and there he received an excellent education, graduating from college, and thereby he was required to serve but one year in the army. When this term of service was completed he came to the United States, arriving in Stockton, Cal., in the early '80s. He had learned the trade of watchmaker and engraver in Europe and soon after coming to California he engaged in this line of business at Pleasanton, Alameda County, Cal. and then went to Yakima, Wash., where he engaged in business for seven years. While there Mr. Kuechler served as mayor of Yakima.

Returning to Stockton, Mr. Kuechler formed a partnership in the jewelry business with Mr. Blau and with a capital of only $400 opened a store on Main street, near El Dorado. He soon bought out his partner and removed to a larger building, and for the past fifteen years he has been located at Main and California streets, where he has a complete stock, catering to the lovers of the beautiful and artistic in jewelry. In addition to his busy life as a merchant, he is an inventor of ability, and has invented a regulating system for watches which is now used by the Waltham Watch Company.

Mr. Kuechler's marriage united him with Miss Jennie Nissen, a native of the Isle of Silt, Germany, and two sons were born to them, F. Will, a member of of the firm, and Norman, who passed away at the age of eighteen. In addition to his business Mr. Kuechler has mining interests in the Mother Lode. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias.

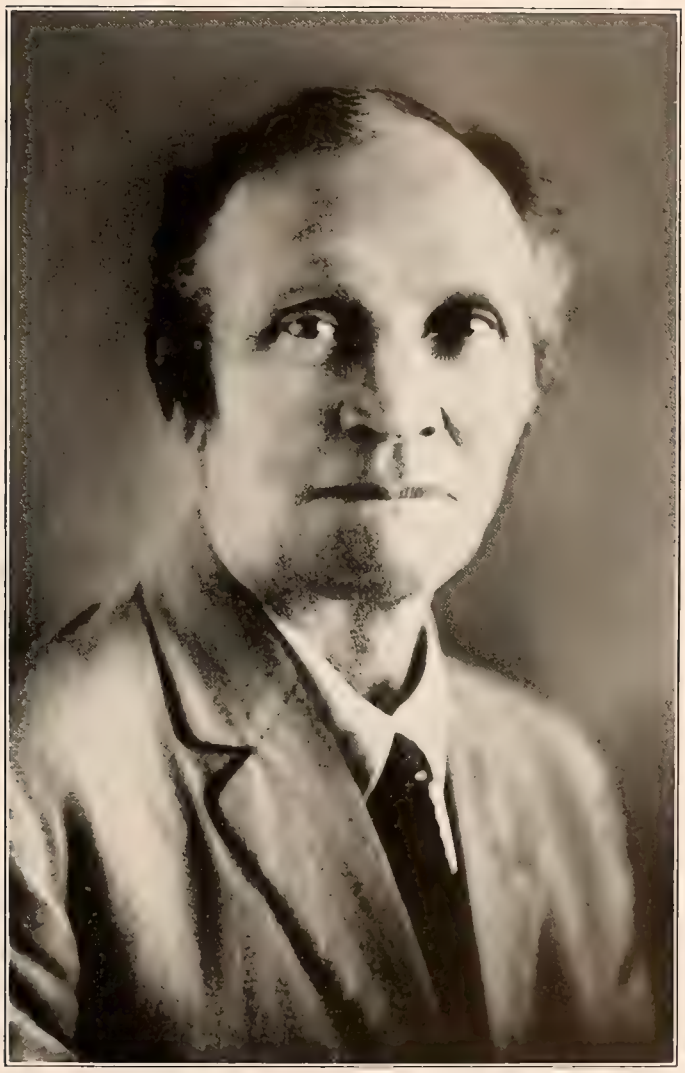
F. Will Kuechler attended the old Lafayette and Franklin schools in Stockton and when fifteen he started to learn the trade of watchmaker and engraver with his father. Later he went to Germany and attended a private school there for a year and a half, and he also spent some time in San Francisco with the leading jewelry firms there, attaining great proficiency in the art of engraving. Some years ago he entered into partnership with his father, the firm becoming H. J. Kuechler & Son. His marriage united him with Miss Jermaine Stewart, a native of Stockton and a graduate of the Stockton high school and the University of California. He is a member of Delta Lodge of Masons and Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Oakland, and has taken both the York and Scottish Rite degrees. He also belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Anteros Club, the Red Men, the Rotary Club and the Stockton Golf and Country Club. He has always been active in athletics and was a member of the old Stockton Athletic Club and now participates in Y. M. C. A. athletics and is president of The Lambs fraternity of Stockton.

PETER JOENS.—No country has furnished as large a population to the citizenship of San Joaquin County, as has Germany, for many of the residents of this portion of the state were either born in that country or are descended from German ancestry. To the former class belongs Peter Joens, a prominent resident of Victor, San Joaquin County. He was born in Holstein, Germany, on January 6, 1855, a son of John and Christina (Sievers) Joens. His father, John Joens, was a farmer in his native land and was the parent of a large family, of which Peter, our subject, was the youngest.

Peter Joens received his education in the grammar schools of his native country and spent the early part of his life working on his father's farm. After he was seventeen years old, he worked for wages on farms throughout the immediate vicinity of his home place until he was twenty years old, when he determined to come to America. He settled in Dubuque, Iowa, and worked as a farm hand for three years; then removed to Howard County, Iowa, and rented a half-section of land near Elma, which he farmed for the next fourteen years. He then purchased eighty acres in that vicinity, which he added to from time to time until he had 280 acres. This property he farmed until 1902, when he came to Lodi, Cal.

Shortly after arriving in California, Mr. Joens disposed of his Iowa holdings and with the proceeds purchased 156 acres, a grain stubble field at that time, with no improvements upon it, paying $67 an acre for it. This ranch is now among the finest and most productive vineyards in the county, the varieties being Tokay, Zinfandel, and Emperor grapes. Twelve years ago, Mr. Joens began laying concrete pipe for irrigating purposes, and now the entire acreage is piped. He has three pumping plants on the ranch; an eight-inch pump driven by a forty-horsepower motor, a five-inch pump with a twenty-horsepower motor, and a smaller pump driven by a five-horsepower motor, which pumps the water direct from the Mokelumne River, the water then being piped to all parts of his ranch. Twenty years ago, he built a splendid and conveniently arranged house, as well as other farm buildings necessary to carry on a vineyard ranch. Mr. Joens was one of the organizers of the Farmers & Merchants Bank in Lodi, and has been a member of its board of directors ever since; and he is second vice-president of the board.

On April 13, 1882, in Howard County, Iowa, Mr. Joens was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Reckner, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Charles and Louisa Reckner. Her father, Charles Reckner, was a farmer in Iowa, who settled there about sixty years ago. Mrs. Joens is the sixth child in a family of eight children, and received her education in the grammar schools of Iowa. They are the parents of ten children. Mary is Mrs. Mans of Victor and has two children, Lavern and June; Charles H. Joens resides in Victor, and has one son, Charles Jr.; Amelia is Mrs. J. R. Hale of Lodi, and is the mother of four children, Louisa, Miles, Aloa, and Melbourn; Viola is Mrs. Emil Beckman of Victor and has two children, Ellsworth and Effiedine; Bertha, is Mrs. Due of Atlanta, Cal., and has two children, George and Floyd; John J. resides in Lodi; Esther has been making a tour of the United States during the last year; Jennie resides in San Francisco; Alfred and Eleanor are at home with their parents. In politics, Mr. Joens is a Repub-



Peter Jacobs

lican, and fraternally, he is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church in Lodi.

THOMAS B. McINTOSH.—This name is well known throughout the Lodi section of San Joaquin County, for here Thomas B. McIntosh has passed his entire life, and here his parents lived since pioneer days of California. He was born in Lodi, September 6, 1870, a son of E. J. McIntosh and his wife, Malancy (Miner) McIntosh, pioneers of the county who engaged in farming pursuits in the Lafayette school district of San Joaquin County. In this district school Thomas B. began his education and later he took a course in the Ramsey & Trask Business College in Stockton. At the age of fifteen years he was thrown on his own resources and found work on various ranches throughout the district. He was industrious and resolute, and these qualities enabled him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in his path, and soon he rented 160 acres, known as the Earl ranch, which he conducted for a number of years, working his way steadily to the plane of affluence.

On October 2, 1894, in Stockton, Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage with Mrs. Katherine (McPherson) Alamado, a widow and the mother of one daughter, Bertha Alamado, now Mrs. Ralph Clark, who now resides on the seventeen-acre ranch Mr. McIntosh formerly owned. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are the parents of one daughter, Ila. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh bought seventeen acres on the Sargent Road adding to it until they had 130 acres. He has set thirty acres to vineyard and 100 acres to almonds. Eight years ago, Mr. McIntosh moved to Lodi from their ranch home and for three and a half years was employed by the Union Oil Company, and then worked three years for the Shell Oil Company. Mr. McIntosh has recently completed a fine, modern home at 118 West Oak Street and a modern apartment house located on the corner of Oak and Church streets, which he completed in 1922; this apartment house consists of ten modern apartments. In politics, Mr. McIntosh is a Republican and fraternally is affiliated with the Woodbridge lodge of Masons and with his wife and daughter is a member of the Woodbridge Eastern Star Chapter.

GUSTAV ALBERT.—For a quarter of a century Gustav Albert has been a resident of San Joaquin County and during those years has in many ways been identified with the best interests of his locality, being a successful vineyardist and a citizen of public spirit. One of California's sons, he was born on the Alameda, San Jose, on October 4, 1867, a son of Adam and Caroline (Wolfrom) Albert. His parents came to California in 1852 and his father became a partner of Mr. Eberhard in the founding of the Eberhard Tanning Company at Santa Clara; his parents later moved to San Francisco and Gustav, the only child, attended the Lincoln grammar school. Several years after his father died his mother married again to Henry F. Stolzenwald and they were the parents of seven children: William, deceased; Henry, Fred, George, Caroline, Ida and Minerva. Mrs. Stolzenwald died at the age of seventy-five on April 25, 1921. When he was sixteen years old, Gustav Albert learned the dyeing and cleaning business in his mother's establishment in San Francisco and later owned his own business there for five years.

The marriage of Mr. Albert occurred at Berkeley on May 10, 1892, and united him with Miss Elizabeth Taynton, also a native of California, born at Clayton, a daughter of William and Susan (Derickson) Taynton. Her father was a native of London, England, and came to California in 1848. He was a seafaring man and was in the U. S. Navy on the frigate Ohio. He was in three battles in the Mexican War and was at Monterey, Mexico, with Commodore Stockton when the American flag was raised. He remained in the service of the U. S. and enlisted in the army with Col. Stephenson and Col. Stoneman to quell the Modoc Indian uprising; later he located at Clayton and took up a quarter section of Government land and in 1884 removed to Berkeley where he worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mrs. Albert's mother came to California via Panama on the Golden Gate, the first steamer plying between Panama and San Francisco. They were the parents of twelve children: Charles, Broderick, Mrs. Elizabeth Albert, Phoebe, Alfred, William, Thomas, Walter, Emma, Carrie, Herbert and Bessie, all living but Phoebe, William, Thomas and Carrie. Mrs. Albert's Great-grandfather Davis fought in the Revolutionary War.

In 1899 Mr. Albert sold his business in San Francisco and removed to Lodi and bought the ten-acre tract of land, where he now lives, one mile south of Lodi on Kettleman Lane. This was unimproved land and Mr. Albert set out every tree and constructed the buildings, and engaged in general truck farming, but later set out a vineyard and installed a pumping system. In politics he is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Christadelphian Society of San Francisco.

JOHN DUNCAN McDOUGALD.—A man of affairs who aided materially in the development of the natural resources of San Joaquin County was the late John Duncan McDougald, who was born in Ontario, Canada, and descended from an old and prominent family of Scotland. His boyhood was spent on the Canadian farm, where he learned the habits of industry and good management that stood him in such good stead after his arrival in this great fertile valley, where in his optimism he grasped the great opportunity offered to men who applied themselves energetically to the task of producing. In his native place he received a good education in the local schools, but he was not content to remain within the narrow confines of the rigorous East so decided to migrate to California to investigate the opportunities offered in the new country of which he had read such glowing accounts, so he came hither and was an early settler of the San Joaquin Valley, his place of location being near the city of Stockton, where he became a very successful rancher. Aside from becoming a large landowner he did much work in the early days as a contractor, being well qualified in this line, the Modesto Irrigation District being one of the large contracts he handled. He was a very active and enterprising man and could always be counted upon to give his aid and influence to all matters that had for their aim the development and building up of this locality.

The marriage of Mr. McDougald, which occurred in Stockton, united him with Miss Caroline Moss, a daughter of Capt. William S. Moss, a pioneer of California who became a large landowner in San Joaquin County and who was the founder of the San Francisco Examiner, his biography appearing on another page of this history. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Mc-

Dougald was blessed with the birth of a daughter, Carolyn, who is the wife of Paul E. Weston of Stockton. Mr. McDougald was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors to the fullest for he was called by death, November 17, 1898, and when he passed away, the city of Stockton and San Joaquin County lost one of its most loved and honored citizens. He was a popular member of the Odd Fellows and the Elks.

Since her husband's death Mrs. McDougald has continued to reside in Stockton where she has a comfortable residence at the corner of North and Center streets, the lawn and gardens being beautified with many trees and shrubs, among them several majestic oaks, splendid symmetrical specimens which lend an artistic setting to the residence. From her home she looks after large interests left by her husband as well as those she inherited from the estate of her father, the late Capt. Wm. S. Moss. She is deeply interested in horticulture and is also a lover of fine stock and enjoys the great outdoors. Like her husband, she is very enterprising and progressive and is keenly desirous of doing all she can to help build up this fertile section of the garden spot of the world.

JOHN A. MERZ.—A native of Germany, where he was born on April 6, 1867, spending a part of his boyhood there, John A. Merz, long one of the most loyal and optimistic citizens of his adopted land, has the distinction of being the first man in Stockton to commercialize automobile painting, with the result that he enjoyed the most profitable patronage of any expert hereabouts in his line. His father, Baltis Merz, who had married Miss Rosie Ammon, brought his family from Germany in 1879 and arrived at Stockton on May 15, 1880; and it was fortunate for our subject that he had already participated in good educational advantages, for the circumstances of the family were such, after they reached here and Mr. Merz died, that John had to go to work for a living, although only thirteen years of age. From 1880 to 1886, he served at the carriage-painter's trade in the service of M. P. Henderson, while from 1886 to 1890 he was one of the best painters at the William P. Miller Carriage Factory.

In 1890, however, Mr. Merz decided to strike out for himself, and so he built a small shop at 732 East Lafayette Street, commencing with one helper to establish a thoroughly dependable carriage and wagon-painting service. Eight years went by, however, before he painted an automobile for the first time, and this was the well-known machine of C. A. Towne, one of the first owners in Stockton of a motor-car. From that first, luckily successful, experience grew an important business, to carry on which he employed regularly at least seven hands. He also rebuilt and enlarged his shop and his satisfied customers came from all over San Joaquin County, and even occasionally from beyond the county's limits. Taking plenty of time and never allowing even the customer to hurry him beyond what is advisable for the patron's interests, Mr. Merz found it easy enough to produce work of the highest quality, so that it was never difficult to live up to a guarantee. He disposed of his business in February, 1921, and is now living retired.

At Stockton Mr. Merz was married to Miss Magdalena Adams, a native daughter and a member of a well-known Stockton pioneer family. By a former marriage with Miss Lulu Ellen Heeney, daughter of a pioneer, he is the father of one daughter, Lulu Ellen, now the wife of Harry Saner of Stockton. Mr. Merz is popular as a fraternity man, belonging to San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., also to the Encampment, and he has made all chairs of the Red Men, and also all the chairs of the Woodmen of the World. For twelve years he was a member of Company A, N. G. C. He was one of the original stockholders of the Union Safe Deposit Bank, and since 1917 has been a member of the board of directors.

THOMAS EUGENE CAMPBELL.—A worthy native son of San Joaquin County who is intensely interested in the development of the state and in preserving its history and pioneer landmarks is Thomas Eugene Campbell, who was born at Farmington, October 18, 1861. He is a son of John A. and Sivilla A. (Funk) Campbell, natives of Ohio and Des Moines, Iowa, respectively. John Campbell was reared in Ohio and Wisconsin until he resolved to migrate to California. When still a young man he joined an ox-team train and crossed the plains in the early fifties. He rode ahead and did the scouting for the train and selected their camping places. On one of his trips he ran across an Indian on horseback and in the fight he killed the Indian and thus saved his train from massacre, for the Indian would have brought the men of the tribe and annihilated the train. On his arrival in California he located in San Joaquin County, and he became a prominent business man at Farmington where he kept the hotel, was postmaster and justice of the peace, as well as road overseer and school trustee, and was a man of progressive ideas and much influence. His death occurred May 21, 1873. The mother came to California across the plains in 1850 in an ox-team train with her parents to San Joaquin County. She married a second time to Milo M. Church, a substantial farmer in Farmington. She passed away in Stockton March 20, 1920.

Thomas Eugene was the second oldest of seven children born to John Campbell and his wife, and spent his boyhood at Farmington where he received a good education in the public schools. From a boy he was interested in mechanics and machinery was his delight, and as early as 1878 he worked on the old centennial combined harvester built by Dave Young and John Hoult, and in 1883 he worked for H. A. Benton, who built a harvester in 1883-84. Mr. Campbell followed farming in partnership with his brother John on the Schofield ranch at Twenty Six Mile; then they ran the Vanscroten ranch near Westley, after which he dissolved partnership with his brother and engaged in the general blacksmith business at Farmington and at the same time served as constable, deputy sheriff and deputy assessor. He helped H. A. Benton finish the building of his combined harvester in 1889 and then entered the employ of the Holt Manufacturing Company, continuing with them for a period of ten years as expert, traveling for them over the Northwest. Resigning his position in 1900 he removed to San Leandro where he was with the Best Manufacturing Company, continuing with them for eight years as expert machinist, traveling eight seasons throughout California, Oregon and Washington. During the earthquake and fire he was a member of the Relief Committee in Alameda County and was also deputy marshal of San Leandro. In 1908 he returned to Stockton and



T. Eugene Campbell

had charge of building the playgrounds in this city when he was solicited by Benjamin Holt to again enter their employ and he then spent two years with them. As early as 1893 he went to Washington for the Holts and put up the first side hill harvester and saw it make a success. From 1917 to 1919 he traveled as an expert for the Harris Manufacturing Company of Stockton. In 1919 he resigned to engage in contracting and building, but later quit to accept the position of sales manager for the Tractor Exchange in this city, a position for which his years of experience well fitted him. In January, 1923, with a partner, P. De Leon, he purchased the business and continued as manager.

Mr. Campbell is a prominent Odd Fellow and a member of Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., Stockton, since 1882, of which he is past grand. He is also a member of the Encampment and the Oakland Canton. He served as drill master of the degree team in San Leandro in 1905. He is a member of Rainbow Lodge of Rebekahs in Stockton, as well as the Knights of Pythias, in which he has served as keeper of the records and seals.

Always a leader in local matters in social and civil life, he is a believer in protection for Americans so is naturally a strong Republican and always takes an active part in county, state and national politics. He has been a member of the County Republican Central Committee and its executive committee in which he is very prominent and influential. He is well and favorably known over the whole county and has done herculean work for his friends in gaining their political ambition.

WILLIS N. MERRILL.—A native son of California who fittingly represents the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County, Willis N. Merrill was born in Woodfords, Alpine County, May 5, 1869, a son of Willis Perry Merrill, a native of Westport, N. Y. The mother passed away when Willis N. was a young lad and his father subsequently married Miss Mary O'Neil.

During the gold excitement in California, Willis P. Merrill came West and settled at Dogtown where he engaged in mining for a number of years; then he owned a train of pack mules which carried provisions across the mountains from California to Nevada. He finally settled in Alpine County where he opened a general merchandise store at Woodfords, which he conducted until his death at the age of sixty-three years, survived by his widow, who conducts the store left her by her husband. Willis N. is the eldest in a family of four children. Edith died in New York state in 1918; Frank died in infancy; Ruby is Mrs. George Hays and resides at Stockton. Two children were born to the second marriage: Grant and Bernice.

Willis N. Merrill attended the district school at Woodfords and later went to Placerville where he was graduated from the high school, after which he assisted his father in the store. His marriage united him with Miss Jessie Wilkerson, a native of Colusa, Cal., a daughter of R. T. and Charlotte Wilkerson, natives of Missouri and Indiana, respectively; the father coming to California from Missouri in boyhood. After his marriage Mr. Merrill removed to Reno, Nev., where he and Mr. Wilkerson purchased 400 acres of land, which he successfully farmed for nine years. He then sold out and came back to California and settled on a quarter section of land in the Henderson district of San Joaquin County, southwest of Lodi, on the Stockton-Woodbridge Road, where he engaged in general farming. A year ago forty acres was sold, which leaves 120 acres of land. He has a fine stand of alfalfa on twenty-five acres and has thirteen acres in young vineyard, his ranch being irrigated from the Stockton-Mokelumne River irrigation ditch. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are the parents of eight children: Roy makes his home with his parents; Verla is in training to be a nurse in San Francisco; Rita and Shirley are in high school in Lodi; Mildred; Winifred; Harold and Harriet. In politics Mr. Merrill votes with the Republican party and fraternally is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Lodi and he has served for three years on the board of school trustees of Henderson district.

J. EDWIN McFARLAND.—Wide-awake, foreseeing and resolute, J. Edwin McFarland has become the popular constable of Stockton, and one of the most efficient of San Joaquin County's public officials. He was born on a farm in Floyd County, Ky., on August 8, 1869, and when only fourteen years of age, ran away from home. He went to Texas and there, for years, rode the range as a cowboy, gathering a very valuable experience, particularly among men; and then, for years, he followed agricultural pursuits in the Lone Star State. Wherever he went, whatever he did, he developed all of his natural faculties, gaining a reputation for sincerity and thoroughness.

In 1900, he came to Stockton, and for a while he was with the Southern Pacific Railroad as assistant foreman in construction work, and later became foreman. In 1905 he was in the employ of the Central California Traction Company, and helped to build that company's road; and later he was conductor on the line. In 1912 he carried on a mercantile business, having a store at the corner of Oak and El Dorado streets. He was appointed deputy sheriff of San Joaquin County under Sheriff W. H. Riecks; elected constable in 1915, and in 1919 was re-elected; and although a Democrat, boasted of hearty support within the Republican ranks as well. In the discharge of his duties, Constable McFarland has never known or shown partisanship, and therefore could not fail to have given entire satisfaction.

In Stockton, Mr. McFarland was married to Mrs. Mary Horton, a native of Germany, who had one daughter, Clara. Mr. McFarland belongs to the Morning Star Lodge, No. 68, F. & A. M., and is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies in Stockton, and is a member of Truth Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., Parker Encampment and Rainbow Rebekah Lodge.

GEORGE F. MATTESICH.—Among the grain farmers of pronounced success in San Joaquin County, is George F. Mattesich, a native son of the county, who lives on his ranch three miles south of Farmington; he also operates the 500 acre ranch owned by M. Harrold south of Farmington, besides leasing other grain land aggregating 2,500 acres. He was born at Stockton, Cal., September 21, 1881, a son of Dominic and Catherine (Connors) Mattesich, natives of Austria and Ireland, respectively. Both parents were pioneers of the county and were active in its advancement and development for over a third of a century. There were three children in the family, George F. being the eldest; John Edward; and Lena, Mrs.

Charles A. Seward, who lives in the home place. Dominic Mattesich passed away in May, 1901, and Mrs. Mattesich resides on the home ranch southeast of Farmington. George F. Mattesich attended school in the neighborhood of his home and early in life was instructed in the grain industry and since he was nineteen years old has had his share of the work of the home ranch.

On December 25, 1910, at Lodi, Mr. Mattesich was married to Miss Mae Madelaine Milloglav, a native of Stockton, and a daughter of Peter and Laura Alice (Johnson) Milloglav, vineyardists residing two miles east of Lodi. Two children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mattesich, Glen and Lloyd, students in the Wheatland school. Dominic Mattesich had one of the first great Holt harvesters drawn by 32 horses, in 1891 in partnership with Peter Dorland, who was another large grain farmer. Mr. Mattesich died in 1901, and after his death the two sons George F. and John, continued grain farming. Together they bought another combined harvester and this time operated in partnership for twelve years. The two brothers then dissolved partnership.

Mr. Mattesich started with two eight-horse teams and accomplished extensive grain raising until 1913, when he bought his first Holt caterpillar, paying $4,000 for it, and since that time he has sold off his horses and now conducts his work wholly with power machinery. He owns a half interest in 160 acres of land five miles southeast of Collegeville which was purchased sixteen years ago in partnership with his brother John; he also owns a ten-acre vinyard on the eighty-acre farm near Farmington where he resides. He is an advocate of good roads and the best of educational facilities and is considered an enterprising and progressive citizen of his locality.

MRS. CATHERINE MATTESICH.—Among the old settlers of San Joaquin County who has witnessed a remarkable transformation and who has borne her share of the privations and responsibilties of a pioneer existence, is Mrs. Catherine Mattesich, who has resided on her present ranch since 1884. This ranch consists of 160 acres of fine wheat land, located about six miles southeast of Farmington, San Joaquin County, where for thirty-eight years abundant crops of wheat and barley have been raised. Before her marriage, Mrs. Mattesich was Miss Catherine Connors, a native of County Galway, Ireland, born March 14, 1852, the youngest daughter of Matthias and Nellie (Kennon) Connors, natives also of the same county in Ireland. Eight children accompanied the parents to America in 1864 where they located at Boston, Mass. Matthias Connors had no small task to support his large family, as he had no trade and had to depend on the wages of a common laborer; however, all of them received a good education. He passed away in Boston, Mass., honored and respected by all who knew him, at the ripe old age of eighty-four. Catherine Connors received a good education in the public schools of Boston and in 1878 when she had completed her schooling, she started for California on an emigrant train, her fare being $228. She came direct to Stockon, as her cousins by the name of McCarthy lived there.

On December 9, 1880, Miss Connors was married to Dominic Mattesich, a native of Austria. At sixteen years of age he became a sailor and thus spent four years, arriving in San Francisco when he was twenty years old, where he stopped with an uncle, who persuaded him to give up the sailor's life and remain in California. He purchased a tract of land south of Stockton and engaged in farming pursuits for four years, when he transferred his operations to the present quarter-section of land some six miles southeast of Farmington, where he raised wheat and barley. This ranch was formerly a sheep range and when Mr. and Mrs. Mattesich took up their residence here, there was only a small cabin on the place and the wonderful development and improvement in this section has been witnessed by Mrs. Mattesich, in which she has borne her part unfalteringly. Mr. Mattesich passed away in May, 1901, survived by his wife and three children: George F; John Edward; Lena is the wife of Charles A. Seward, and they have one son, Charles, Jr. Mr. Seward conducts the home ranch for Mrs. Mattesich. John E. Mattesich is a trustee of the Wheatland district school, where he received most of his education. Since taking up her residence near Farmington, Mrs. Mattesich has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a woman of many fine attributes of both mind and heart and is highly esteemed in the neighborhood where she has passed so many active years.

HARWELL WOODROW COALE.—A distinguished attorney in San Joaquin County, Harwell Woodrow Coale is a native of Alabama, where he was born at Mobile, on March 28, 1873, a son of Skipwith and Mary Elizabeth (Harwell) Coale, natives respectively of Maryland and Alabama. The Coale family is a very old family in Maryland, and were members of the Society of Friends. Grandfather Samuel Coale married Miss Susanna Woodrow, who also comes of a very old family of Maryland. They removed to Alabama where Samuel Coale became an extensive planter and reared a large family, of whom Skipwith was the eldest; he enlisted and served four years in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, holding an officer's commission, and was wounded. After his return home he became a cotton factor in Mobile, Ala., until his marriage to Miss Harwell, when they located at Choctaw Corner, Clarke County, where he was a merchant until his death in 1883; his wife survived him just one week. This worthy couple had four children, of whom Harwell W. is the eldest. He was reared at Choctaw Corner until he was left an orphan at the age of ten years, then with the other three children he went to live with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Coale, on their plantation and there, under private instruction was prepared for college. When sixteen years of age he entered the Southern University at Greensboro, Ala., where he was graduated with his degree of B. S. in the class of 1892, having pursued excellent courses in chemistry, pharmacy, and commercial law. He engaged in the drug business in Thomasville, Ala., for two years, then was with the Brunswick Drug Company of New Orleans, traveling throughout eastern Texas for his territory, with his headquarters in his home town of Beaumont; then he moved to Palestine, Texas, and traveled for the Houston Drug Company, continuing with them for a period of four years.

In 1904, he came to California as a salesman for the Coffin, Reddington Drug Company of San Francisco; and since 1905 he has made his home in Stockton. He took up the study of law in his spare time, and in 1917 he was admitted to practice at the bar in California; and he has since been practicing law in



H. W. Coale

Stockton with offices in the Wilhoit Building. Much of his practice is in the Federal Courts, and he has been very successful.

Mr. Coale married Miss Helen Josephine Booth, one of the fair daughters of Alabama, born in Clarke County, and they have two sons, Dr. Harwell Woodrow Coale, who has offices in the Farmers and Merchants Bank Building, Stockton, and Julian L. Coale, a well known musician in San Francisco. Mr. Coale is a member of Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., Stockton, and of San Francisco Consistory No. 1, 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Aahmes Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Oakland, and with his wife is a member of Stockton Chapter No. 373, O. E. S. He is a charter member of Palestine Lodge No. 873, B. P. O. E., at Palestine, Texas, and is a member of the San Joaquin County, State and American Bar associations. Fraternally, therefore, as well as professionally, Mr. Coale enjoys a very enviable standing.

JOHN S. LADD.—An interesting representative of one of the worthiest of pioneer families is John S. Ladd, of 344 South Sutter street, Stockton, who was born in this city on December 27, 1873, the son of John S and Mary C. (Swan) Ladd, natives respectively of Vermont and Massachusetts. John Seneca Ladd, the father, was born in Danville, Caledonia County, Vermont, on April 28, 1832, a son of Seneca and Pamelia (Estabrook) Ladd, both natives of the Green Mountain State. The mother was born in 1808, and died on August 26, 1846; the father survived her twenty-six years, and died at the age of sixty-eight years. Great-grandfather Samuel Estabrook was of Scotch parentage, a farmer by occupation, and he lived to be ninety-nine years of age. He married Miss Susan E. Colby, and she also attained a splendid old age, dying in her eighty-fifth year. Great-grandfather Colby was a soldier in the Revolution, and he reached the age of eighty-nine. Great-grandfather Warren Ladd was also a farmer and lived to an advanced age. Seneca Ladd, grandfather of John S. Ladd, a blacksmith by trade, left his shop in Danville, Vt., in 1850, and came to California, by way of Panama, and mined for two years on the Tuolumne River, and returned to Vermont in 1852, by way of the Nicaragua route. John S. Ladd, the father of our subject, attended the district school of Vermont, and then he went to the famous Phillips Academy. After that he entered the employ of the Fairbanks Scale Company, in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and in 1851, he too, started for California coming by way of the Nicaragua route, being among the first to travel along that way.

He arrived in San Francisco on April 16, 1851, and for a time found employment there; and on February 15, 1852, he went inland to the mines in Tuolumne County, where he remained for two years. In 1854, he embarked in freighting with his brother, George S. Ladd, under the firm name of Ladd & Brother; and for fifteen years they teamed to the Southern mines. In 1866 the brothers bought 800 acres of land near Collegeville, on the Mariposa Road, eight miles east of Stockton, where they raised wheat and sheep; and in 1870 they divided the land, and later John S. Ladd sold his portion. He then bought 354 acres of land three miles east of Stockton, near the old racetrack, and there he farmed, and the ranch is still owned by the family. On March 12, 1863, Mr. Ladd married Miss Mary C. Swan, a native of Methuen, Mass., where she was born on February 5, 1841, a daughter of Cabel and Judith (Pettengill) Swan, both natives of Massachusetts. Mary C. Swan came to California, making the journey via the Isthmus of Panama, in 1860, and it was in San Francisco the young people met and their marriage occurred. Three children were born to John S. Ladd and his good wife. May Alice first saw light on January 21, 1864, and was graduated from the high school and later received a diploma from the San Jose State Normal. She was married in Stockton on July 30, 1887, to Milton H. Kingsbury, Ex-chief of Police, who died, January 7, 1900, and their union was blessed with the birth of twin daughters, Mary Alice and Amanda Gage, and a son Milton L. Pamelia Estabrook was born on October 22, 1868, and married Melvin H. Orr, who died on November 8, 1916; he was a prominent attorney of Stockton, and a member of the law firm of Nichol, Orr & Nutter, later Nutter & Orr. John S. our subject is the youngest. John S. Ladd, the father, died December 29, 1912, and was survived by his widow until June 28, 1915.

John S. Ladd, Jr., attended the Stockton schools, there enjoying also the high school course, and then completed the course at the Stockton Business College, and in 1892 he entered the postal service, as clerk in the Stockton post office. Later, he was assistant postmaster under T. A. Nelson. During the Spanish American war, in 1899, he was transferred to Manilla as inspector, and he remained on the Islands until December, 1905, his duties taking him all over the Islands, so that at the time of his leaving he had travelled more miles than any other civilian on the Islands. The next year he resigned from the postal service, and then he returned to Stockton, and was a clerk in the city assessor's office, and later deputy superintendent of streets and in 1917 resigned to farm grain on the home ranch; and he has continued a farmer ever since, residing in the house where he was born. On September 15, 1915, he was married at Alameda to Miss Mary C. Conchete, a native of Stockton and the descendant of a pioneer family; and they have one son, John S. Ladd, 3rd, who was born on April 3, 1920. Mr. Ladd is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and as No. 92, he is now one of the oldest members.

WILLIAM H. LYONS.—The devotion of William H. Lyons to the city and county of his birth has been evidenced in his actions, and he has shown the greatest faith in the future growth and prosperity of the state. He was born in Stockton on March 22, 1864, a son of William H. and Georgia (Allen) Lyons, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. The father came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1849 and the mother crossed the plains in wagons drawn by oxen in 1852. The father first located in Grass Valley, Nevada County, Cal., and as he was a lawyer by profession, practiced there, confining his practice to land laws almost exclusively. During the years of 1850-54 he served as state senator from Nevada County. The capital of California was then located at Benicia and there he met and married his wife, who was a teacher in the public schools of that state. They were the parents of seven children, Mrs. Virginia Lee Roberts, Mrs. Georgia Cook, Mrs. Miriam Sterling, three sons who died while young, and William H., the subject of this review. Settling in Stockton in 1854, the father practiced his profession until his death in 1885.

Confining his practice to land laws, he became one of the foremost lawyers along that line; he was the land attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad, having charge of their vast land holdings in the valley. He was a direct descendant of the historic Lee family of Virginia, being a first cousin of Robert E. Lee, the famous general. In time he became a large land holder, reaching as high as thousands of acres. In 1860 he bought the block of land at Eldorado and Poplar streets for $900 and on this land he erected his home, at that time the property being outside the city limits. Here all their children were born. In politics he was a Democrat and was a member of the Masonic order.

William H. Lyons was graduated from the Stockton high school with the class of 1883. He then became a clerk in the county recorder's office where he remained for two years; then for the next five years he was a clerk in the county clerk's office. In 1890 he entered the employ of the Stockton Savings Bank (now the City Bank) as bookkeeper. His first advancement was to the position of assistant cashier; then in 1910 became the cashier of that institution, which position he now occupies with ability.

In 1907 he bought seventy-five acres of land seven miles northeast of Stockton, a part of the L. U. Shippee ranch; this he planted to walnuts, fruit and vineyard, improving with a pumping plant and irrigation system. The purchase price of this property was $150 per acre and today, on account of the high state of development is paying 6% on a valuation of $3,000 per acre. The Lyons home, known as "The Oaks" derived its name from the grove of venerable, gnarled oaks which surround the modern residence; there are extensive grounds and it is one of the handsomest country places in the county. The shrubbery borders are notable, quantities of berry bushes being used. In a glade just in front of the home is a long, irregular shaped pool with large stepping stones across it, affording a unique approach to the front, and a concrete swimming pool with springboard and other paraphernalia is a source of pleasure to the young people in the summer months.

The marriage of Mr. Lyons united him with Miss Ada Huggins, a former schoolmate, and a daughter of Frank Huggins, a California pioneer of 1852; he located in Sonora, Tuolumne County, and followed mining and was the agent for the Adams Express Co. Upon removing to Stockton he entered the employ of the San Joaquin Valley Bank and for many years was the cashier of that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons are the parents of two sons: Frank is married and has three children and is farming 450 acres in San Joaquin County; William H., Jr., is with the Kroyer Motor Company. He attended the first officers' training camp at the Presidio in San Francisco and was commissioned first lieutenant of field artillery of the Ninety-first Division; later he was transferred to the First Division and was with the army of occupation in Germany, serving fourteen months overseas. Fraternally Mr. Lyons is a member of the Morning Star Lodge of Masons and of the Stockton Elks. For the past forty years, since August, 1883, he has been an active member of the N. S. G. W. Parlor No. 7; he is also a member of the San Joaquin Society of Pioneers.

GROVER A. GRIDER.—A pioneer in the electrical business in Stockton, Grover A. Grider is still engaged in his chosen line of work, which he has followed since 1903. The Grider Electrical Company is located at 409 East Weber Avenue, fully equipped to furnish everything in an electrical way; specializing in artistic chandeliers for fine residences and other buildings. He was born at La Grange, Cal., May 2, 1888, but was a babe in arms when his parents settled in Stockton and here he attended the public schools until he was fifteen years old. Leaving school at that age, he entered the employ of Noble D. Powell, the first man to establish an electrical store in Stockton. For the first eight months his wages were two dollars per week, but were steadily increased until he received a foreman's wages; then for the last few years that he was with them he was manager of the establishment, leaving them in 1909 to run a store of his own in Modesto, which he continued until 1912 when he sold out. He then returned to Stockton and two years ago he purchased the business now known as the Grider Electrical Company from N. D. Powell. Some of the first work Mr. Grider did was the wiring of many of the fine old homes in Stockton, among them being the Cobb residence on North Sutter Street; he also wired the old Russ Hotel and many other buildings in the old section of Stockton; he wired the river steamers Mary Garrett, Pride of the River, J. D. Peters and others. Among the later and more modern buildings are the following: A. M. Noble, Chas. Finkbohner, A. A. Sattui residences and the City Tennis Courts at Oak Park.

For the past three seasons Mr. Grider has had the contract for lighting the fair ground buildings for the San Joaquin County Fair held annually in Stockton. Night-time horse shows were made possible by a unique lighting system of which Mr. Grider is the originator. It consists of thirty Ivanhoe reflectors with 1,000 Watt Edison Mazda lamps, spaced 35x35 feet. The reflectors were suspended from messenger wires run between wooden poles thirty feet high set on top of the ground and guyed in place. This lighting system was so constructed as to be easily erected and taken down, which was done each day of the fair. The area lighted was 350x115 feet directly in front of the grandstand and the night exhibits were a pronounced success on account of this excellent system. Mr. Grider received recognition for his splendid work from the manager and board of directors of the fair and this achievement was written up in a special article which recently appeared in the columns of the Journal of Electricity. The electric wiring in all the theaters in Stockton was done by Mr. Grider and only recently he rewired the Lyric Theater; also all of the electric decorations in the new State Theater, including the lighting effects behind the organ and side walls. Mr. Grider uses the best material that can be purchased and his workmanship is of the very highest grade and on all contracts satisfaction is guaranteed. He is actively associated with the California Cooperative Electric Campaign that was formed to educate the people to demand a better and more dependable class of electrical work.

The marriage of Mr. Grider on August 25, 1909, united him with Miss Ethel Sturcke, a native of San Joaquin County, whose father was a pioneer and for



G. A. Grider

many years a deputy sheriff of the county. Mr. Grider is a member of the Weber Avenue Improvement Club, the Red Men, Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment.

CHARLES H. LOUIS.—Among the most prominent pioneer families of San Joaquin County is that represented by Charles H. Louis, a native son of California, born in Stockton, April 29, 1858, the son of Samuel and Ernestine Louis. His parents came to Stockton in the early '50s and their five children were born there. The family left California in April, 1870, removing to New York, where the father engaged in business. Ten years later he retired from active business life, Charles H. assuming the responsibility of the business and continuing until 1911, when he, too, retired. The father passed away in 1907 at the family home in New York. In 1919, that beautifully wooded piece of land, known as "Dad's Point" was purchased by Mr. Louis and presented to the city of Stockton as a recreation park, in memory of his father and mother, those well-known and honored pioneers of Stockton. This tract of land consists of fourteen acres and is located at the junction of Smith's canal and the San Joaquin River, and is now known as Louis' Recreation Park.

Mr. Louis in his reminiscences of early Stockton, writes as follows: "When I left Stockton in 1870 it contained a population of about 7000, and I have seen it grow into the beautiful, prosperous city it now is of some 50,000. I have made frequent trips back to my native city, which I have always loved as did my father and mother. To me it seems the most prosperous city of its size in California and bids fair to be one of the foremost cities in the state and one its citizens may well be proud of. When we left in 1870, the Slough ended at Hunter Street where the Hotel Stockton now stands, and which, by the way, in beauty is a credit to Stockton. In those days, the St. Charles Hotel was the leader. The old Franklin school on Center Street stands as it was fifty years ago. Sperry's mill was then a low, frame building in front of which and facing the Slough, we boys hung our clothes on a limb of a tree and went swimming. The same boats, or boats of the same name plied the river to San Francisco, the J. D. Peters and T. C. Walker. McLeod's orchard was a long way from the City Hall. Wagner's Tannery was in existence then. "Helvetia" and "William Tell" Gardens were the resorts then, where the citizens went with their families to spend Sundays. Dr. Sposati and Dr. Langdon were the leading physicians. Holden's drug store was at the corner of El Dorado and Center streets. My father bought out Mr. Milco on the levee; before that he was located on the Levee next to the Sisson Stage line, whose old-time coaches with four and six horses took passengers to and from the gold diggings. Hedges and Buck and Meader's Bank existed then. Fish Harry and Sugar Foot Joe occupied houseboats on the Slough. Wild ducks and geese were plentiful and sold for twenty-five cents a pair; Jerome Meyer was chief of police. I married Miss Fanny Hirsch of Franklin, Pa., March 1, 1881, and she has been my devoted companion and chum all these years. Together we have covered in our travels almost the entire civilized world. I gave this tract of land known as "Dad's Point" to the city in which I was born and which I hold in affection, and to the memory of my parents, who lived and prospered there. I do this as a matter of love and pride and feel I could leave no better monument to my parents than this and the reward will be rich in the knowledge that the citizens of Stockton may have a park or recreation ground, where they can enjoy the fresh air and beautiful scenes. I am proud of the fact that I am a native son of California and prouder that I am a citizen of the United States of America." Mr. Louis lives retired from active business in New York City, but his heart and mind ever reverts to his native state of California.

WILBUR P. MERRILL.—A resident of California for more than half a century, Wilbur P. Merrill was born at Shirland, Winnebago County, Ill., March 10, 1846. His father, Marshfield True Merrill, was a native of Bangor, Maine, and emigrating to Illinois in the early days; he was one of the early settlers of Winnebago County, improving a farm from the raw prairie. He married Miss Della C. Goff, born in Hume, Alleghany County, N .Y., who had come with her parents to Shirland, Ill. The father died in Illinois before the war. Mrs. Merrill was married again in 1871 in Chicago to Wm. H. Dean and they came to California that year. Mr. Dean had been a pioneer of California and was a job printer and one of the early reporters in the state. He was reporter on the Alta Californian and started Mark Twain out as a reporter by having him report a dance. Mr. Dean died in Stockton and Mrs. Dean is now making her home on Fair Oaks Avenue. She was born on September 1, 1820, and lately celebrated her 102nd birthday. She is still able to cook and do her own housework. She is a charter member of Roosevelt Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R. By her first marriage she had three children, Wilbur P. being the only one living. Of her second marriage there was one child, William H. Dean of Sacramento.

Wilbur P. Merrill was reared on the Illinois farm and educated in the public schools. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F, 142nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, campaigning in Tennessee until the close of the Civil War, being mustered out in 1865 after one year's service. He returned to Chicago, Ill., and learned the machinists' trade in the Illinois Central Railroad shops and then became an engineer running out of Chicago until 1872, when he came to Sacramento and as engineer ran between Sacramento and Truckee, on the Central Pacific. In 1877 he purchased a ranch near Florin and he built the first residence in that newly laid out town. Later he quit farming and made a trip to Mexico where he built a smelting works for a mining company—on his return in 1901 he located in Stockton, where for eight years he was engaged in the second hand furniture business.

Mr. Merrill's first marriage took place in Chicago when he was united with Miss Rebecca Huycke, a native of northern Illinois. She died in Stockton, leaving him two children, Mrs. Janet Estella Horr and Mrs. Minnie Adella Brown. His second marriage occurred in Stockton when he was united with Mrs. Olive (McMurry) Howard, born in Buena Vista, Cal. Mr. Merrill for many years was a member of Warren Post G. A. R. of Sacramento; he is now senior vice commander of Rawlins Post No. 23, G. A. R. Mr. Merrill is a liberal and kindhearted man of a pleasing personality that makes him more friends wherever he goes. It is indeed gratifying to see the solicitude and tender care he showers on

his aged mother, looking after her comfort in her old age in every way. Mr. Merrill is a strong Republican dating from the time of Lincoln, of whom he is a great admirer.

LEE A. SHEPHERD.—An experienced and efficient member of the staff of the State Hospital whose spirit of accommodation and never-failing desire to serve has constantly added to his popularity, is Lee A. Shepherd, the wide-awake storekeeper, a native of Stockton, having first seen the light there on June 19, 1890. His father, David C. Shepherd, a native of South Carolina, had married Mata Kuhn, of Calaveras County, Cal., and the daughter of a pioneer of that famous district. Mr. Shepherd is still living, an honored resident of San Francisco, but Mrs. Shepard has long since joined the great silent majority.

When David Shepherd came to California, in 1851, he located at Stockton, and soon established himself as one of the pioneer merchants on the water-front, in the wholesale fruit and produce business. At the beginning, he had a partner, John T. Doyle, but later he operated alone, and eventually he engaged in the wholesale liquor business on the water-front. When prohibition changed the order of things, he retired, after having made an enviable record as a straightforward merchant of thirty years' standing, and as an influential Democrat ready to do his best for the betterment of society and the State. In 1892 he was elected a supervisor of San Joaquin County, and later he was reelected three times; and then, having been defeated once, he was again elected and reelected, serving five terms in all. His name appears on many of the bridges in San Joaquin County, which were erected during his term of office, and it is needless to say that each structure was of the best of its kind. The County Hospital at French Camp was also built during his term of office. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and to Lodge No. 218 of the Elks, in each order enjoying an enviable standing.

Lee Shepherd is one of ten children, nine of whom are still living, and all of whom were born in Stockton. These include Mrs. Clara S. Reid, David H., Mrs. A. M. Barrett, Jr., Lindley P., Mrs. Effie M. Pfyl, Lee A., the subject of our review, Mrs. Mildred L. Brandt, and Bessie B. and Jean P. Shepherd; a son, Frank L., having died. Lee attended both the grammar and the high school at Stockton, and after that worked with his father for three years in the produce business. He next associated himself with the Santa Fe Railroad, and was afterward buyer for D. C. Russell, the produce dealer. Some ten years ago he entered the employ of the State Hospital, as clerk in the office of the business manager; today he is the storekeeper for that institution.

At San Francisco, Cal., August 2, 1919, Mr. Shepherd was married to Roberta M. Curry, a native of Georgia; and their union has been blessed with the birth of a daughter, Janet Lee. In March, 1918, Mr. Shepherd entered the field training school of the University of California, for service in the World War, and after that he was at Camp Hancock, in Georgia. He saw overseas service in the Ordnance Department, and was behind the line at Chateau-Thierry, where he was acting sergeant. In April, 1919, he received his discharge from the service, having rounded out a record such as any man might wish to boast of. He is now president of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.

JOHN E. FUNK.—It is always timely and interesting to write of the personal achievements of men who are doing really big and meritorious things in this wonderful world of progress. In this connection a story of John E. Funk, the well-known inventor, of Stockton, Cal., and a review of his more notable achievements, should prove interesting. He was born in Wellington, Sumner County, Kans., April 3, 1880, and was a lad of seven years when his parents removed to California, settling at San Diego. His inventive genius first came to the notice of the public in 1898 at the age of eighteen years when he invented and built a four cylinder motor, which, according to the records, was probably the first four cylinder engine for automobiles ever built; this was done in a small shop in Riverside, Cal. Next he ran a hoist for the Wedge Mine at Randsburg. He began at the bottom of the ladder and gradually worked his way to the top, working in various mechanical positions. From Riverside he went to Los Angeles and was employed in the shop of Leutweiler & Sons, installing pumping plants for them and doing trouble work on gas engines, then he was with the Hercules Factory in San Francisco. For a year he was oiler and water tender on the S.S. Newport of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., plying between Panama and San Francisco, learning marine engineering. Next we find him as half owner and manager of a vaudeville outfit on a circuit of thirty-six towns in California, having six different shows, one a week later than the other, giving six shows every night. After a year they found others had entered the same field and competition became so keen they closed out and he returned to his former occupation. He was employed at the Sampson Iron Works in Stockton, installing pumps and engines. Returning to Los Angeles he was with Waite, Bailey & Sons in the same line. He next became superintendent on the old Jones track at Middle River in San Joaquin County for the Rindge Land & Navigation Company, and while working in this capacity he conceived the idea of his now famous ditch-digging machine, for he knew that such a machine would revolutionize the work being done by hand in the big potato, asparagus, onion and celery fields. The Funk ditcher does the work of forty men and requires but one man to operate. Rows may be cultivated right up to the ditches, the dirt being distributed between the rows by the machine, a cylinder-like attachment catching the dirt as it is thrown up by the digger, spreading it in such a manner that it does not interfere with cultivation nor the growth of the crop. These ditches are dug for sub-irrigation and at such a distance apart that the land will be thoroughly saturated. The machine digs a ditch ten inches wide and from twenty to twenty-four inches deep at the rate of from thirty to sixty lineal feet a minute, a great labor-saver as well as a reducer of expense. The capacity of this machine is sixty acres a day, running the full twenty-four hours. The Funk ditch diggers last season were scattered over forty miles of territory in the Delta country at one time, and Mr. Funk visited the district, flying over the working machines in an aeroplane, making the entire trip in an hour or so—a journey that otherwise would have required several days, necessitating the use of power launches and automobiles, and possible afoot part of the time. Mr. Funk is quite a flying enthusiast and intensely interested in



John E. Funk.



B A Fisher

Baker was accidently killed there and afterwards Mrs. Baker came to Stockton, where she met Mr. Fisher, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage in Sacramento. She is a talented vocalist with a splendid mezzo-soprano voice and is soloist at the Christian Church, and also frequently favors other audiences who enjoy and appreciate her beautiful and sympathetic singing. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher reside at their comfortable home at 925 South Hunter Street, where they enjoy dispensing hospitality and good cheer to their many friends. Mr. Fisher is a lover of outdoor sports, particularly hunting and fishing; being a splendid shot he rarely misses bringing in the limit on his hunting excursions.

MRS. FANNIE V. CARLETON.—On the roll of the honored pioneer women of the Golden State is found the name of Mrs. Fannie V. Carleton who is also a native daughter of California and San Joaquin County, having been born on January 19, 1859, on the Howland ranch near Lathrop, a daughter of Humphrey S. and Barbara (Meyer) Howland, the former a native of New England, while the latter was born in Switzerland. Humphrey S. Howland was born July 14, 1827 near New Bedford, Mass., and when seven years of age was taken by his parents, Henry and Abbie (Sherman) Howland, to Seneca County, Ohio, where they lived on a farm until 1850. In August, 1848, Humphrey S. Howland was married to Barbara Meyer and the following year they moved to Indiana and engaged in farming until 1852, when they started for California. They traveled for many long days, continuing on their way until the weeks had lengthened into months, but at length their eyes were gladdened by the sight of the fertile valleys of the Pacific Coast. The family home was established in San Joaquin County, and they lived much of the time near Lathrop.

Humphrey S. Howland was a typical pioneer settler of California of the class who bravely faced the dangers and privations of life on the frontier. In 1854, he purchased 140 acres from Capt. Charles Weber situated on what was then known as the Slocum Ferry Road, for which he paid three dollars per acre. In the spring of 1857 he sold this farm for six dollars per acre intending to return to his eastern home, but in 1858 he bought 160 acres which he improved and held until 1869 when he sold it to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. He then bought 160 acres from Mr. James Buchanan and lived there until 1884 when he built the house and the home place where our subject now resides. In 1873 the father and mother visited their old home in Seneca County County, Ohio, making the journey in six days that had taken them six months to make twenty years before. There were five children born to Humphrey S. Howland and his wife: Mrs. Anna L. Briggs born May 8, 1849, who accompanied her parents across the plans in 1852 and is now the only survivor of that party; Leroscoe and LeRoy twins, were born January 26, 1854. Leroscoe is a farmer at Lathrop and Le Roy passed away in Tulare County in 1907, survived by his widow; Mrs. Fannie V. Carleton is the subject of this sketch; Oliver M., born March 19, 1865, is deceased and is survived by his widow, who resides in Stockton. Humphrey S. Howland passed away May 22, 1899, mourned by all who knew him, his wife surviving him until June 4, 1912, passing away at her daughter's home in Lathrop at the venerable age of eighty-six years.

Fannie V. Howland received a good education at Stockton and grew to womanhood on her father's farm near Lathrop and taught school in San Joaquin County for four years. On November 12, 1882, she was married to Franklin Pierce Carleton, a native of Augusta, Maine, who came to California in 1874. They are the parents of two children: Ida E. is the wife of Lyman L. Huntley and they have five children and reside near Escalon; Ethel Marie is a teacher in the public schools of San Joaquin County. For ten years she was president of the local W. C. T. U. and also the head of the Red Cross work at Lathrop. The comfortable and attractive home of Mrs. Carleton is the scene of good, old-time hospitality enjoyed by her large circle of friends. Since 1920, Mrs. Carleton has been serving on the advisory board of the East Union Cemetery Memorial Grounds near Manteca.

MRS. C. G. SCHNEIDER.—A worthy representative of an old pioneer family, Mrs. C. G. Schneider, who was in maidenhood Alice Smallfield, was brought by her parents to Stockton, Cal., when she was one year old and thus has witnessed the development and progress of her adopted city and county. She has taken a very active part in its educational development for many years, both as an instructor and as a member of the board of education. She is a woman of unusual capabilities, broad-minded and in sympathy with the higher life and in the educational and moral development of the youth she has been the originator of the Prevocation School in Stockton. Her father, August A. Smallfield, a native of Kiel, Germany, came to California via Panama in the early '50s and mined for a time, then settled in Stockton where he purchased the Weber Avenue Hotel; this was later destroyed by fire and he then engaged in the grocery business with Adolph Dohrmann as a partner. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department and Charity Lodge of Odd Fellows. He married Miss Regina Steinhilber and they were the parents of five children: Albert A., manager Austin Brothers Hardware Store, Stockton, Adolph Dohrmann, also with Austin Brothers, Mrs. Alice Schneider; Mrs. Carrie Koldinger and Bernard Nathan are both deceased. Her father passed away in 1868 and her mother died in 1902.

Alice Smallfield received her education in the public schools of Stockton and then for eight years was a teacher in the schools of Tehama County; then for the next thirteen years was a teacher in the Stockton schools. For a number of years she was the principal of the Lincoln School, originally on the site of the Little Vineyard school. The Little Vineyard school was the first school she attended and it was on the same site she was principal just before she gave up teaching, at the time of her marriage. Mrs. Schneider is now serving her third term as a member of the Stockton board of education and devotes the greater part of her time to this work. It was through her efforts that the Prevocation School was established in Stockton, which has become so successful. Here the children study one-half day and the rest of the time is given to learning trades, such as woodworking, mechanical art, etc., and in this school many boys have started their trade; she was the first teacher to introduce phonetics, which has now become universal in the schools of the county. She was elected one of the fifteen freeholders at the

spring election of 1922 to frame a new city charter for the city of Stockton.

The marriage of Miss Smallfield occurred on September 12, 1901, and united her with Carl G. Schneider, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and they have one son, Carl A., a student at the University of California. Mr. Schneider located in Stockton about thirty years ago where he established himself in the harness business. In 1901 he also opened a trunk and leather goods store on East Weber Avenue, where he conducts the leading store of its kind, his stock being large and complete in every detail. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are active members of the German Lutheran Church.

MADISON J. DRAIS.—The junior member of the firm of Albertson & Drais, realtors, Madison J. Drais, is among the city's most progressive and capable business men. He was born in Tulare County, Cal., on April 19, 1876, the youngest of three sons of Alexander S. and Augustine N. (Morrow) Drais, both natives of Missouri. Alexander S. Drais crossed the plains, when a boy, with his parents in an ox-team and his father became a grain farmer in the Farmington district. He was a Civil War veteran, serving in a California company stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, and helped to quell the Indian uprisings on the Coast. He was a member of Stockton Post, G. A. R. He farmed, for a time, in Tulare County and was a resident of Oakland for some time and at the time of his death on March 7, 1918, was living retired in Stockton. The mother came to the Farmington section of San Joaquin County with her parents when she was seven years old and was there reared and educated. Her marriage to Alexander S. Drais occurred on August 18, 1869, and they were the parents of three sons: Albert S., living in Oakland, Robert A., at Halleck, and Madison J., our subject. Grandfather L. J. Morrow crossed the plains to California in 1858 locating in the Farmington section where he followed farming; he served as a member of the Missouri Legislature and was also a member of the California Assembly for a number of years. Mrs. Drais' maternal grandfather fought in the Black Hawk War, while her paternal grandfather fought in the War of 1812 under Andrew Jackson. The mother passed away April 18, 1922, a distinct loss to the community where she was well known for her kindly nature and deeds of charity; she was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The old homestead at Farmington, where she lived and where her parents lived, is one of the old landmarks of the section. T. J. Drais, of Farmington, an uncle of our subject, is the only living pioneer member of the family.

Mr. Drais received his education in the schools of Oakland and then engaged in farming near Farmington for a number of years. In 1912 he sold his ranch and the following year he formed a partnership with Ed. Albertson in the real estate business, specializing in farm lands, orchards, and vineyards. He has held an assured position among the reliable and successful men of Stockton for many years, and his personal worth and ability are entirely deserving of the esteem which he enjoys. In 1896 Mr. Drais was married to Miss Lucy S. Stark, a native of Danville, Contra Costa County, Cal., and they are the parents of two children: Roy E. is married and is a bookkeeper in the Bank of Italy, and Pearl A.

LELAND MEYER.—A foremost rancher of the Delta district, Leland Meyer is a pioneer and a son of a pioneer of this section of the state. His residence and home ranch consists of 509 acres on Roberts Island, and not only have his diligent efforts rewarded him in material circumstances but he has also acquired a position of esteem and public worth among his fellow citizens and business associates. He was born September 8, 1866, on the Meyer homestead, seven and a half miles south of Stockton. The father, Andrew Meyer, came to California as a pioneer of 1849, and was among the first to establish the fact that California offers great opportunities to the agriculturist. He was a native of Canton Aargau, Switzerland, born on October 27, 1823. His father also bore the name of Andrew Meyer, and was of Swiss parentage and ancestry. He brought his family to America in 1829, the family locating in Seneca County, Ohio, where Andrew Meyer, the father of our subject, was reared to manhood and made his home until he came to California.

Attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Meyer left his Ohio home and came to California, making the journey across the plains in 1849 with mule teams. He engaged in mining and freighting, which he followed until 1852, when he returned East via Panama. In the fall of 1852 he again crossed the plains to California with ox teams, bringing both horses and cattle He made his way direct to San Joaquin County and settled on a farm near the present site of Lathrop and was among the first settlers in this locality. Here he began the development of his 600-acre farm, transforming the land into richly cultivated fields, while he also raised good grades of stock. He was one of the pioneers in the agricultural development of this part of the state, and his efforts resulted in producing a fine and highly improved farm.

On February 26, 1861, Mr. Meyer was married to Miss Cynthia Cooley, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, a daughter of Orange and Mary (Pettis) Cooley, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. Orange Cooley was a pioneer of Seneca County, Ohio, settling there prior to his marriage and taking an active part in the early development. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Meyer: Leland, the subject of this review; Arthur, and Andrew C. Andrew Meyer passed away August 24, 1898, at his home where for many years he was an honored and respected citizen. His widow survived him until May 25, 1921, then over eighty years and six months of age.

Leland Meyer attended the Lathrop grammar school until he was fifteen years old and from that time on worked on his father's farm and stock ranch. In 1892 he purchased seventy acres on the upper division of Roberts Island, one and a half miles from the Brandt bridge and the same year the reclamation district No. 544 was founded. The work of building levees was started at once and for twenty consecutive years, Mr. Meyer was superintendent and trustee of the district He was superintendent four years and trustee sixteen years and was chairman a part of the time. By the capable management of his business affairs he has added to his holdings from time to time until he now has 509 acres of productive land. Mr. Meyer irrigates his land in the fall of the year by flooding, plants wheat and barley in November and December, and by the latter part of May



Leland Meyer

Abigail E. Meyer

harvest begins and continues until the middle of August. He has experimented until he has found that Early Bart wheat produces the heaviest crop.

The marriage of Mr. Meyer occurred on May 11, 1892, at Sacramento, and united him with Miss Abbie E. Snapp, a native of Banta, Cal. Her father, Rufus Snapp, was born in Tennessee, coming to California in an early day when he was a young man, locating first at Woodbridge and there he married Miss Nancy Cain, whose parents, George and Martha Abigail Cain, brought their family across the plains when Nancy was a girl; she lived to be a very aged woman, passing away in this county at the age of ninety-eight. The father is also deceased. Abbie E. was the eldest of their five children, four of whom are living. She was reared and educated in Sacramento and has been of much assistance and encouragement to her husband in gaining his ambition. The fortunate union of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer has been blessed with six children: Herbert L. served with the Eleventh Aero Squadron, A. E. F., going overseas with the first 100,000 troops in 1917, serving until May, 1919, when he returned and received his honorable discharge. He is married, has one son, and resides in Stockton; Robert A. served with the Quartermaster's Department in the A. E. F., is a rancher assisting his father and is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West at Stockton; Joseph L.; La Verne; Wilma and Irene are students in the Stockton high school. In politics Mr. Meyer is a Republican and for seven years served as a school trustee of the Garden district. Mrs. Meyer has also served as a school trustee of her district. In matters of citizenship Mr. Meyer is progressive and takes a helpful part in promoting the progress of the county which has been his home all his life and where he is numbered among the honored citizens.

JACOB JACOBSON.—A prosperous rancher of San Joaquin County who owns forty acres of vineyard and alfalfa three miles south of Lodi, near the Armstrong switch, is Jacob Jacobson. Possessed of the sturdy ability and enterprise native to his race, a man of active energy and constant resolution, his success has been steadily maintained and each year's efforts have increased in extent and importance until he is now enjoying the fruits of his honest labor. He was born in Schleswig, Denmark, November 21, 1859, a son of Jacob and Annie (Morse) Jacobson. The father conducted a general merchandise store in Frederickshoff, Denmark, and lived to be sixty-five years old, while the mother lived to be eighty years old. They never left their native land where they reared seven children: Christina, Hans, Mary, Jorgen, Kathrina are deceased; and Maria Christina still lives in Denmark; Jacob is the subject of this sketch.

Jacob Jacobson received a grammar school education in Denmark up to his fourteenth year, when he went to sea on a sailing vessel, serving four years on the North and Baltic seas on a merchant marine. He then received notice that he was to be taken into the German navy, so immediately laid plans to come to the United States. Arriving here he first settled in Iowa, near the Minnesota line, where he worked for a year on a farm, then moved across the state line into Minnesota and found employment on a farm near Leroy. In 1882 he came to California settling in the Bay district and worked at various kinds of work for the following ten years.

On September 15, 1892, Mr. Jacobson was married to Miss Ellen Nicolson, born, reared and educated in Adserballigskov, Denmark, a daughter of Nicola and Ellen (Christensen) Nicoleisen. Mrs. Jacobson came to California at the age of nineteen years and made her home in San Francisco; later she lived with her brother at Hayward and San Leandro, Cal. There were four children in her family; Mary, deceased, Christian resides at Haywards, Nicola resides at Watsonville, and Ellen, Mrs. Jacobson. After their marriage they resided in Hayward for a year then in 1893 settled in San Joaquin County where Mr. Jacobson bought his present ranch of forty acres, where he engaged in the dairy business for several years. A few years ago he disposed of his dairy and now carries on a poultry and egg business as a side line, having about 500 laying hens. When he purchased his ranch, it was a stubble field; he later set out a vineyard of fifteen acres, which is now bearing, and 1922 he has set out ten acres more to young vineyard; he also has twelve acres in alfalfa. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobson are the parents of one daughter, Mary Ella, who is a stenographer in Stockton. In politics Mr. Jacobson is a Republican.

FRANK G. BROWN.—For many years the name of Bramman & Brown has been connected with the building and industrial life of Tracy through extensive handling of plumbing contracts, installation of pumping and irrigation equipment and plants, and doing general repair work in all the lines mentioned. Since the death of Mr. Bramman, Frank G. Brown has assumed the management of the business. He was born at Georgetown, Colo., on January 31, 1877, being a son of Jacob and Minnie (Frotcher) Brown. In 1879 the father met his death by accident in a mine at Georgetown, Colo. In 1884 the widowed mother with her family removed from Colorado to California, settling at first at Lincoln, Placer County, but shortly removed to Hayward, where Mr. Brown's brother-in-law, Benjamin Bramman, who married Miss Maria B. Brown, established a plumbing shop. Benjamin Bramman was a mere child when with his parents he came to America from Germany. He settled with his family at Tracy in 1897, where he established a hardware store and plumbing shop, and was building up a good business when death overtook him. Mrs. Bramman soon after her husband's death took her brother, Frank G. Brown, subject hereof, into the firm. The hardware business was sold to the Tracy Mercantile Company, and the sister and brother, under the firm name of Bramman and Brown, continued to conduct the plumbing, sheet metal, pump and dairy supply business until 1917 when Mr. Brown bought out his sister. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Bramman became the parents of one child, Minnie Bramman who resides with her mother at Oakland where Mrs. Jacob Brown also resides.

Frank G. Brown was reared and educated in the school of Hayward. He was twenty-one years of age when he came to Tracy. Under the efficient direction of his brother-in-law, the late Benjamin Bramman, he thoroughly learned the plumbing, tinning, sheet metal, pump and dairy supply trade, and ever since Mr. Bramman's death has been the active head of this large and growing business.

Mr. Brown's marriage united him with Miss Elizabeth A. Ewald, a daughter of the late Theodore

Ewald of San Francisco. Her mother still resides in San Francisco. They are the parents of one daughter, Bertha. Mr. Brown is a member of the local board of trade and politically is a Republican. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 118 of Tracy. He has encouraged civic and municipal improvements, good streets and roads, and was a loyal supporter of the great irrigation project that has resulted in the success of the West Side Irrigation District and the cutting up of large acreages into small home tracts, and which is creating a new era of prosperity for this city of homes and opportunities.

WILLIAM F. COOK.—Numbered among the prominent and influential farmers and honored pioneers of San Joaquin County is William F. Cook who resides on the homestead that was his birthplace. He has watched the development of San Joaquin County through a long period, noting with interest the changes that have been wrought as its natural resources have been developed and the work of improvement and civilization has been carried forward. He was born on the Cook ranch, June 4, 1855, and is of German lineage. His parents, Frederick and Caroline Cook, were born in Germany and soon after their marriage they came to Ameica and settled in Illinois where their first daughter was born. They left Illinois and started for California with ox teams across the plains and arrived at Hangtown in 1849 so named because of the justice administered there at an early day, and for a time was engaged in mining for gold; later he removed to San Joaquin County and established his home near Atlanta and soon acquired three quarter sections of land, one a homestead, one a preemption and one tree claim. The first house built was a cabin made from timber cut by his own hand and where the family lived and reared their nine children: Emma, William F. of this sketch; Lewis P., Charles, Edward, Adolph, Caroline, Eliza and Lillie. William F. Cook was reared to manhood upon his father's farm in San Joaquin County and has always possessed the progressive spirit of the West—the spirit that has led to the rapid and substantial advancement of the states along the Pacific Coast. He was educated in the district schools in his home neighborhood, enjoying no better privileges than most lads of the period, but he determined to win success, and as the result of his energy he is now the owner of 160 acres where he has farmed for the past twenty-five years. The principal crop is grain and everything about the place is kept in good condition, and the neat and thrifty appearance of the farm indicates to the passerby the supervision of a progressive owner.

The marriage of Mr. Cook united him with Miss Eliza Pope, born in Oakland, Cal., and they have two daughters, Myrtle, the wife of Henry Pratt, has three children, Gene, Margaret and William; Alice, Mrs. William Alsa, resides in the Cook home place. For several terms, Mr. Cook served as school trustee at Atlanta and was formerly a member of the Democratic County Central Committee of San Joaquin County. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are well and favorably known in San Joaquin County where his business capacity has won the admiration of his fellow-citizens, while his strong personal traits of charatcer have gained him their friendly regard.

ANDREW J. MUNCH.—Many years have passed since the family to which this well-known citizen belongs became identified with the interests of San Joaquin County. His father before him took an active part in the development of this section of the state, in many ways promoting its progress and advancement, and this reputation is in no way diminished in the present generation, for Andrew J. Munch is numbered among the leading business men of the county. He was born in Denmark, June 20, 1866, a son of Christian and Lena Munch, both natives of Denmark. In 1876 the family came to America settling in Iowa where the father followed farming until 1881, when he came West to California and located at Stockton, taking up well boring for a livelihood. In those days, the residents of Stockton had wells of their own supplying their homes and the father bored hundreds of them. He was known all over the county as a successful well borer, as well as in other parts of the state. He had a contract with the San Jose Water Company to bore ten deep wells; these were started and bored to a depth of 1,100 feet, but the father did not live to see the contract completed, but it was finished by his son, our subject. The father passed away in 1897 and the mother had preceded him in December, 1893.

Andrew J. Munch completed his education with a course in the Stockton Business College and then became associated with his father in the well-boring business, which has engaged his attention ever since. He has played an important part in developing water on ranches throughout the county as well as in the cities and is a leader in this line of work in San Joaquin Valley. His equipment is modern and complete, having both steam and gasoline rigs. Mr. Munch has drilled wells on Roberts and Union islands; he drilled eighteen wells from 250 to 1,100 feet deep in Stockton for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and wells at Willows for this company; two wells for the Stockton Glass Works; the Holt Manufacturing Company and the Sperry Flour Mills, and four wells for the Stockton Paper Mills. He has drilled wells for irrigating purposes in the orchards and vineyards in different parts of the county, including the Lodi and Lathrop districts; a 1,600-foot well through rock for the Napa Water Company at Napa, Cal., and one 2,800 feet deep for the Stockton Natural Gas Company. Mr. Munch's contribution to the upbuilding of the county has been far-reaching and productive of great results. In partnership with Antonio Solari, Mr. Munch subdivided eight acres in East Stockton, known as the Edenvale Tract, which has all been sold and on which has been built modern homes.

The marriage of Mr. Munch in Stockton October 25, 1894, united him with Miss Jessie Wilkinson, a native of Springfield, Tuolumne County, a daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth (Williamson) Wilkinson, both born in Ireland of Scotch parentage; they came to New York, where they became acquainted and were married. In 1858, they embarked for San Francisco, sailing through the Straits of Magellan. The father became a mining man in Tuolumne County and made mining trips through Montana and Oregon. Later he settled down to farming in Tuolumne County, where he passed away in 1896. Mrs. Munch attended schools in Tuolumne County, where she passed away in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Munch had one daughter, Grace, the wife of Charles H.



A J Munch
Jessie Munch



B. S. Crittenden

Broadhurst, who passed away in 1918, aged twenty-three years. Mr. Munch owns a half interest in the Charles H. Broadhurst & Company of Stockton and Lodi, dealers in automobile supplies. Fraternally he belongs to the Iroquois Tribe of Red Men. Mr. Munch is a substantial citizen of his adopted country and deserves and receives the respect which is ever according to recognition of successful and honorable accomplishment.

HON. BRADFORD S. CRITTENDEN.—Among the enterprising citizens of the busy and rapidly expanding city of Tracy, is the Hon. Bradford S. Crittenden. He is a member of the representative law firm of Crittenden & Hench, both of whom are authorities on irrigation laws. A native of Ohio, he was born in the vicinity of Olmsted Falls, on January 20, 1876. His father, Samuel Crittenden, was a pioneer of the Golden West, whose ancestry dates back to colonial days. In 1891 the family removed to Merced County and located on a ranch in the Cottonwood district. Samuel Crittenden married Miss Lemira Bradford, a direct descendent of the historic Governor Bradford of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Crittenden reside in San Jose, Cal. and he is a prominent member of the G. A. R. of that city.

Bradford S. attended the Newman grammar school, which he successfully finished in 1893. The hardships which befell the ranchers on the West Side during several of the years following made it imperative that he do his share of ranch work, and consequently his education was obtained through hard work and sacrifice, but he was enabled to attend, at broken intervals, the Academy of the Pacific at San Jose. His vacations were spent in doing a man's work in the grain fields on the Crittenden ranch, as well as other hard work; 450 acres of the original tract are still owned and operated by Mr. Crittenden, but improved methods are used in their cultivation. He entered the College of the Pacific in San Jose and was graduated from that institution in 1903 with a B. L. degree; then entered the University of California and in 1907 received his B. A. degree, having completed his work with Dr. Taylor, in charge of the Hastings Law School, which was at that time connected with the University of California. On May 20, 1907, he was admitted to the bar and was also honored with a Master's degree by the College of the Pacific. Mr. Crittenden then opened law offices in San Francisco and engaged in general law practice; and for a time maintained offices in San Jose.

The marriage of Mr. Crittenden occured in San Jose and united him with Miss Edith McChesney, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. McChesney, who settled in San Jose in 1891, Mrs. McChesney was closely related to the late George Kasson, an extensive land owner of the San Joaquin Valley, located on the lower West Side. Mr. McChesney was the executor of this large estate and Mr. Crittenden became his legal advisor; the estate consisting of some 6,000 acres of land. Mr. McChesney passed away in 1918, his wife surviving him one year. He was born in Ohio, while his wife, whose maiden name was Martha E. Cowdery, was born in New York, where she was also married. Upon coming to California the parents settled at San Jose, and there Mrs. Crittenden attended both the Academy and the College of the Pacific, where she became acquainted with Mr. Crittenden. She graduated from the conservatory of music of the College of the Pacific, and was thereupon engaged as teacher of the piano at her alma mater for two years before her marriage. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden: Edith Eudora and Bradford M. During 1915 Mr. Crittenden located in Tracy and one year later brought his family from San Jose. His intention was to devote his entire time to his ranch work; but realizing the opportunities of this growing and prosperous community he formed a legal partnership with George M. Hench, a former colleague. In August, 1917, they succeeded the law firm of Neumiller & Ditz as legal advisors of the West Side Irrigation district; they are also attorneys for the Naglee-Burk irrigation district, a corporation comprising some 3,000 acres near Tracy; they handled all matters pertaining to the bond issue for the West Side irrigation district. This able lawyer is also attorney and assistant manager for the River View Land & Water Company, owning extensive property between Banta and old San Joaquin City, a few miles east of Tracy, which includes an irrigation system and power plant. Mr. Crittenden personally owns a tract of 800 acres on the San Joaquin River, near Banta, 300 acres of which were reclaimed by leveling, and on which large crops of barley have been produced. Nearly $10,000 has been spent in improvements.

In politics, Mr. Crittenden has always been a stanch Republican and during 1918 he was appointed city attorney of Tracy; and is also a member of the Assembly for the nineteenth district and is serving on a number of important committees with efficiency and capability. Fraternally he is an active member of the Masonic Blue Lodge, Council, Commandery and Shrine, his membership in the latter being in Islam Temple, San Francisco and he belongs to the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias of Tracy. Mr. and Mrs. Crittenden are members of the Methodist Church of Tracy and have contributed generously to all branches of that organization. Mrs. Crittenden is the president of the Woman's Club of Tracy. She has extensive property interests in San Jose, Cal., which are personally looked after by Mr. Crittenden, while socially always a favorite, she is a prominent member of the Pal's Club at the state capital. During the World War, Mr. Crittenden was active in all the war drives and served as president of the entire committee and was a prominent "four-minute man."

PETER HANSEN.—Born in Denmark, September 4, 1839, in the death of Peter Hansen the Bethany section of San Joaquin County lost one of the last of its very first settlers and the community lost a man who was widely known because of his fine character. Deeply mourning the loss of his life-mate, whose death occurred March 3, 1919, he predicted that he would not survive her a year. Their married life had been an exceptionally happy one and when she died he became grief stricken and passed away August 28, 1919, outliving her less than six months.

Mr. Hansen first came to California in 1857 around Cape Horn and in 1866 returned to Denmark, where he and Mrs. Hansen were married on May 16, 1867,

returning to California for their honeymoon journey the same year, coming to Mohr's Landing, which is now Bethany, and settling on the ranch which remained their home. Two younger brothers of Mrs. Hansen, Thomas and John Thomsen, accompanied her on her journey to California. John Thomsen died soon afterwards while engaged in construction work on the Miller & Lux canal, but Thomas lived to become a prosperous farmer at Lathrop and the father of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living. One of the interesting relics of the old days remains still in the back yard of the Hansen home and during the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of this venerable couple was shown with a considerable degree of pride by them. It is the little house of two rooms to which Mr. Hansen brought his young bride fifty years ago, the lumber being brought up from San Francisco by boat and landed at Mohr's Landing, there being no railroad at that time to the valley. In this little cottage the family of eight children were born and reared, five of whom still survive and were present to join in the golden jubilee festivities. The living children are: Chris, Peter and Tom Hansen, and Mrs. William Von Sosten of Tracy, and Mrs. William Bartsch of San Francisco, who now own and farm the old home place of 396 acres of choice alfalfa land. Besides their own children, Mr. and Mrs. Hansen reared two grandchildren, Clinton P. and Grace A. Odell, who were a comfort and joy to their grandparents. Clinton P. died at the age of twenty-one and within a year, after a short married life of three months, Grace A. passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen had ten grandchildren. During the three days' celebration of their golden wedding anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. Hansen were showered with congratulations by their many friends for miles around. Three persons were present at this celebration who were present at the wedding in Denmark fifty years before.

Mr. Hansen went to sea when a boy of sixteen and traveled around the world considerably, and it was interesting to hear him narrate his early experiences in the various countries he visited. In the fall of 1863 he volunteered in defense of the Union and served in the Second Brigade of California Infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1866.

He lived to see his community grow from the primitive to the advanced civilization, and endured all of the hardships of the early settlers. One of his hobbies was irrigation and he worked untiringly for the introduction of water before it finally came. He could always be depended upon to be on the right side of any issue coming up for the development of the community he loved. He served for twelve consecutive years as clerk of the board of trustees of the Lammersville school district. He was a stanch Republican and was for twelve years road overseer of the Tracy road district; he also served a number of terms on the grand jury of San Joaquin County. He was a charter member of West Side Lodge, K. P., and belonged to Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R. He was a loving father and a devoted husband. His life was upright and honorable in every relation, thereby winning the confidence, good will and high regard of all with whom he became associated, and the community where he lived for so many years miss his co-operation and support.

JACOB P. SNYDER.—One of the leading lawyers of Stockton is Jacob P. Snyder, a native son of California and a man who has always had the best interests of the state at heart and who has done his best to build up and upbuild the section of country where he has spent the years of his useful life. Born at Murphys, Calaveras County, on February 28, 1869, Mr. Snyder is the fourth child in the family of Peter Snyder, pioneer of Calaveras County of 1855.

Peter Snyder was born in Germany on September 9, 1832, the son of Louis and Mary (Steffen) Schneider. As a lad he attended the schools of his locality and lived there until 1853, when he decided that America had more to offer an energetic young man than could be found in his fatherland. Arriving in New York this young emigrant located for two years in the vicinity of Utica, where he followed farming and sawmilling. His desire was to get to California and having saved his money, in 1855 he left the East and came to California via the Panama route. He went direct to the mining section at O'Neill's Bar and he followed mining there and at Murphy's with considerable success for ten years. He then bought land and began ranching and set out an orchard and a vineyard and was the pioneer to demonstrate that fruit would successfully produce here. He developed a fine orchard and vineyard and raised high grade stock and in time became a substantial citizen of this part of the state. In 1860 he was married to Miss Barbara Hauselt, born in Germany, and they became the parents of the following children: Lewis, now deceased, was a prominent citizen of Stockton where he served as a deputy street commissioner and as a member of the city council. He left a son, Edwin, who is connected with a prominent architectural firm in Los Angeles. John J. is also deceased. He was formerly district attorney of Calaveras County. Mary married Gus Castrucci and lives at Murphy's. Jacob P. is the subject of this review. Anna is Mrs. Alfonse Raggio of San Andreas. Charles P. is district attorney of Calaveras County and also a partner in the law firm of Snyder and Snyder in Stockton. Will G. is an attorney and was formerly district attorney of Amador County. George F. is connected with the well-known law firm of Hoefler, Cook & Snyder in San Francisco. He was formerly a member of the legislature from Calaveras, Amador, Alpine and Mono counties, elected in 1906. Louisa C. Snyder is the youngest and also a resident of San Francisco. It will be seen that the sons in this family have been prominent in political life in this section of California, four having served in the responsible position of district attorney in Calaveras and Amador counties—a record unequaled thus far in the state; and one was elected to the state lawmaking body and served his term with honors.

Peter Snyder passed away at Murphy's October 6, 1911, and Mrs. Snyder on September 29, 1912. In the later years of his life the father of Peter Snyder came to California and spent his last years, dying in Stockton when in his eighty-fourth year. A daughter of Louis Schneider (as the name was originally spelled until Peter Snyder made application for his first citizenship papers in New York, when it was shortened to its present spelling), Mrs. Anna Meyers, died in Stockton about 1917, and a son named Jacob also died here in 1912. These two, with Peter, were the only members of the family to settle in the



J. P. Snyder

Golden State and it was with these three children that Louis Schneider spent his last years in the balmy climate of this state.

Jacob P. Snyder received his schooling in Calaveras County and at an early age came to Stockton and studied law in the office of Louttit, Woods and Levinsky, being admitted to practice in 1891. He followed his profession in Stockton and in Calaveras County and served as district attorney of his native county for one term. He came to Stockton and opened an office for the continuance of his practice and has as an associate his brother, Charles P. Snyder. Mr. Snyder takes an active interest in all that pertains to the advancement of the county and city and is ever ready to lend his aid to further civic, social and commercial interests of Stockton.

The marriage of Mr. Snyder to Miss Elvira G. Salcido, a native of California, born at San Andreas, daughter of a pioneer settler of Calaveras County, was solemnized in San Andreas, and two children have added joy to their household: Ruth is a teacher in the Stockton public schools; and Peter L. is attending the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Snyder belongs to Calaveras Lodge No. 87, F. & A. M., of San Andreas; Calaveras Chapter R. A. M., and Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T.; Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E.; and the San Andreas Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. Snyder has a host of friends in Stockton and San Joaquin County who recognize in him a thorough student of the law and accord him a high place among the citizens of Central California.

CHARLES PETER SNYDER.—A member of the well-known law firm of Snyder & Snyder at Stockton, Charles P. Snyder is a native son of California and was born at Murphys in Calaveras County on June 25, 1874, a son of the late Peter Snyder and his good wife, Anna Barbara Hauselt Snyder, both of whom are mentioned at length in the sketch of Jacob P. Snyder to be found on another page of this history. Charles P. Synder is the fifth child in the family and was educated in the public schools of his native country and at an early age began working on the Snyder ranch and at mining until 1894. From that year until 1901 he taught school in that county. In the meantime he saw service as a private during the Spanish-American War in 1898. He studied law and served as deputy district attorney of Calaveras County from 1903 to 1907, then resumed his private practice, continuing until he was elected to the office of district attorney, his term in office running from 1915 to 1923. In all matters of public import that effect the affairs of Calaveras County, in fact the entire state of California, Charles P. Snyder is found to be taking a leading and prominent part. He is well versed in the law and has been connected with some of the more prominent cases in his native county.

It is worthy to mention that he is one of a family of six sons, five of whom were admitted to the bar and have become prominent in Central California; one was the late John J. Snyder, formerly district attorney of Calaveras County; another, Jacob P. Snyder, now of Stockton, is an ex-district attorney of Calaveras County; a third is Charles P., subject of this review; Will G. served as district attorney of Amador county; and the youngest, George F. Snyder was formerly a member of the State Legislature and is now a member of the law firm of Hoefler, Cook & Snyder in San Francisco. The Snyder family have a record of service to be proud of, four brothers serving as district attorneys during their careers as professional men.

AMERIGO E. GIANELLI. A native son who by his own individual efforts has risen to business prominence and influence in Stockton, is Amerigo E. Gianelli, who was born in Stockton, a son of Joseph Gainelli, one of Stockton's pioneers and prominent business men.

Amerigo E. Gianelli was reared and educated in his native city and is the founder of the A. E. Gianelli Company, prominent among the real estate and insurance firms of Stockton. During recent years he has figured in some of the largest investment transactions, for having extensive financial connections he is in a position to handle the most important deals. He knows the locations and values in the city of Stockton and the fruit, dairy and alfalfa sections surrounding from years of intimate association and knows the Delta country like a book, and so enjoys the confidence of men and women of affairs for whom he has handled large investments. He also conducted one of the largest insurance businesses in Central California, every kind of protective policy being written.

The marriage of Mr. Gianelli occured in Stockton where he was united with Miss Edna Lamb, a native daughter of California, and a daughter of Charles and Belle (Norcross) Lamb, and they have one child, a stalwart son, Edward. An active upbuilder, Mr. Gianelli has been prominent in the construction of good roads, helping in the building of the Borden Road across the Delta and the highway across Union Island.

JOHN D. MAXEY.—Finely equipped as to business training is John D. Maxey, auditor of San Joaquin County, who in his day has been school teacher, law student, clerk, hospital attendant, land office official, bank cashier, dairy rancher and realty agent. He was born in Smith County, Tennessee, October 29, 1860, reared on a farm, and was educated in and later taught others in the Tennessee schools. At twenty-two, in 1882, he went to Anna, Ill., where he read law with his brother. Though he filled several clerical positions, he abandoned his legal ambitions and did not seek bar admission. Arriving in Stockton, Cal., on April 1, 1890, Mr. Maxey became an attendant in the State Hospital for the Insane, remaining over eight years. Then he was appointed registrar in the United States Land Office in Stockton, in which position he remained until, in 1906, the office was consolidated with that at Sacramento owing to the diminution of government land. The same year he helped organize the Union Safe Deposit Bank and was made its cashier, a position he held until he sold out his interest.

Ranching next occupied Mr. Maxey's attention, and he removed to his 160-acre dairy ranch near Manteca, which he had acquired some time earlier. He resided on this ranch and conducted a first class dairy until 1910. When he bought this place it was not under irrigation, but he had advanced ideas and helped to organize the irrigation district of South San Joaquin. This brought his fine property under irrigation and did much good for the entire district.

As time went on he greatly developed his investment, planting all of it to alfalfa, building a modern cement-floored, glass-sided dairy barn, with sixty-cow capacity, and sanitary and up-to-date in every particular. He also erected a 160-ton hay barn. This property is still his, but at present is rented out. It is deemed one of the best-improved dairy ranches in the county.

In 1910 Mr. Maxey returned to Stockton and, with B. F. Goode as partner, conducted a realty and insurance business until March 1, 1913, when he was appointed auditor and recorder of the county to fill the unexpired term of James A. Kroh, resigned. Until January 1, 1915, these offices were under one head, but they were separated; and as candidate for county auditor Mr. Maxey easily won and he was re-elected in 1918 and in 1922, and is still county auditor. He is a Republican.

Mr. Maxey has been twice married. In 1888 he married Fannie Maple at Anna, Ill., and she passed away in 1901 at Stockton. On November 19, 1902, he was united with Mrs. Lizzette W. Ryan, daughter of the late John C. White, and she was born in Stockton in the house in which Mr. and Mrs. Maxey now live. They have two children, Elizabeth and John D., Jr.

WALTER D. HARRINGTON.—A man of enterprise, practical and progressive, Walter D. Harrington is now serving in the capacity of city engineer of Tracy, San Joaquin County. His birthplace was Virginia City, Nev., and he first saw the light of day on November 16, 1879. His father, John D. Harrington, is of English and Scotch extraction, while his mother, Mrs. Estella Harrington, comes from the old Stover family originating in Perth, Scotland; both were born and reared in New England, whither their parents had removed before the Revolutionary War. Walter D. received his education in the schools of Nevada and after finishing high school entered the University of Nevada from which he was graduated as a mining engineer in 1903. After his graduation he followed mining engineering for a short time; then was engaged as hydraulic engineer by the United States in U. S. Geological Survey; in the fall of 1904 he became an engineer in the U. S. Reclamation Service and this work covered a period of ten years, with the exception of a short time when he was with the war department. He then became construction engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in California and for the Oregon Short Line at Salt Lake, and finally returned to California and has since followed irrigation and general hydraulic work.

On June 24, 1909, in Provo, Utah, Mr. Harrington was united in marriage with Miss L. Katherine Dobler, a daughter of Jacob Dobler. Her father was at one time an active member in one of the few successful co-operative colonies in western Colorado. In 1919 he and his family removed to California. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington are the parents of three children: Fontaine, Mildred, and Walter Delbert, Jr. Mr. Harrington was appointed city engineer of Tracy in May, 1920, and his expert knowledge has proven him of great value to the community. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner and Sciot, and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically he gives his support to progressive, constructive legislation, regardless of party lines, supporting the best man for public office. In his religious faith he is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is the president of the board of trustees of that body. During the Spanish-American war he served as trumpeter of Troop M. of the Rough Riders in Cuba.

GEORGE E. SNOW.—A native son of San Joaquin County whose entire lifetime has been spent within its confines is George E. Snow, the capable superintendent of the water division of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. He began to work for this company in 1900, first on plant construction, then in 1905 was appointed superintendent of the water division, a position he has since filled with great efficiency. When Mr. Snow began his service with the company very few wells were needed to supply the customers, for there were but 3,100 services; now the company operates thirty wells and there are 10,000 services or customers. He was born at Collegeville, Cal., March 19, 1872, the son of William H. and Sarah A. (Adams) Snow, natives of New York and Missouri, respectively. William H. Snow crossed the plains to California in 1852 and soon after arrival settled in San Joaquin County where he worked for Capt. Moss and William Butterick, building levees on the river and farming; later he was married to Miss Sarah A. Adams and they took up their residence at Collegeville, where the father engaged in the butcher business and was road master for several years; he was also school trustee for the Collegeville school district, then known as the McKamy district. William H. Snow was interested in fine horses and was a member of the old San Joaquin County Agricultural Society and took an active part in the horse races held at the race track in early days. Six children were born to this pioneer couple, three of whom are now living; William S. resides at Kingsburg, Cal.; George E.; Mrs. J. F. Kidder resides in San Francisco. Both parents are now deceased.

George E. Snow received his education in the district school at Collegeville; when sixteen he began to work in his father's butcher shop and at farm work; later he and his brother conducted a butcher business in Stockton. In 1900 he began his service with the old Stockton Water Company, owned by private individuals; later this company became the California Gas & Electric Company and was later taken over by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. His service has extended over a period of twenty-two years and at present he is the oldest man with this company in point of service. For five years he worked on plant construction throughout the state, then became the head of the water division in Stockton, a position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of the company.

The marriage of Mr. Snow united him with Myrtle Crawford, born in Amador County, daughter of pioneer parents, and they are the parents of four children; Myrtle is the wife of L. D. Haney and they reside in San Jose; Evelyn is the wife of A. H. Green residing in Stockton; Verna and George E. Jr., are students in the Stockton schools. The family residence is located at 1835 McKinley Avenue. Mr. Snow has been a member of Protection Camp 106 W. O. W. The movements and measures which affect the general welfare are matters of deep interest to Mr. Snow and he has cooperated in many measures that have been forceful and effective factors in advancing general progress.



Geo. E. Snow.

JOHN C. DROGE.— A pioneer of more than ordinary interest is found in John C. Droge, who has been a leader in the development and prosperity of Tracy for the past twenty years, and he is counted among the leading citizens of that prosperous city. He was born near Holm, Schleswig-Holstein, on November 23, 1840, where he was reared and educated. When he reached the age of sixteen he left home to come to America in a sailing vessel and arriving in New York City he set out for Aspinwall on an old tub called the "George Law," which barely crept along, and which, on her very next voyage while well out at sea, went down in calm weather with Captain Herndon and all on board. After crossing the Isthmus of Panama, he took passage on the side-wheeler "Golden Gate," Captain James Whiting became a stanch friend of Mr. Droge during the thirty days occupied by the trip to San Francisco, arriving in that city on June 15, 1857. He had been preceded to America by his brother Peter some four years before, who had been lured to the mines by the tales of the finding of marvelous wealth. John C. soon found his way to Placer County where he located his brother, who had spent several years in the mines, which had not proven very remunerative. The two brothers then returned to San Francisco where Peter Droge followed contracting, married and reared a large family, and passed away in 1918 at the age of eighty-four years.

John C. became a clerk in a grocery store on Geary Street, San Francisco, but not feeling satisfied, he went to San Mateo County and rented a tract of land which he farmed to hay and grain. By 1867, he had saved a sufficient sum of money to buy some government land in San Joaquin County, located near Ellis (now the city of Tracy); this tract of land he leased on shares to grain farmers for thirty years. From time to time he ocupied more land, some railroad and some government land, and at times owned as much as 2,500 acres. In 1868 Mr. Droge became a citizen of the United States and in 1869 returned to San Francisco and opened up a small store which he successfully conducted for four years, selling out to good advantage in 1873. He then concluded to make an extensive trip to the homeland, which occupied two years, the greater part of the time spent as a student in the Technical School of Hamburg, Germany, a private, high class institution. Returning to California via New York in 1875, Mr. Droge settled in Monterey County where he opened a general merchandise store at Chualar, in the Salinas Valley, and in connection conducted the post office and Wells Fargo business and eleven years was occupied in this way. Being of a thrifty and economic turn of mind, he invested his money in land and became one of the most extensive land owners in Monterey County; he also did a good deal of surveying of land for others. In 1882 he made a trip to see his father, spending a year, and covering considerable portion of Europe. Returning to California, he disposed of his store and lands in Monterey County and in 1884 returned to Germany to remain with his father until his death in 1889. From 1889 to 1891 he attended the University of Berlin, taking a course in the development of surveying and civil engineering and also traveling extensively throughout Europe, including Norway, Sweden, Italy, etc. Returning to America and California in 1891, he was occupied in Monterey County and San Francisco for four years, settling in Tracy in 1895, where he became an active builder of the municipality. In partnership with Joshua Brown the remaining holdings of the Pacific Improvement Company were purchased, which consisted of valuable town lots and some ranch land just outside of Tracy. In 1909, he founded the Bank of Tracy and served as its president for ten years; in 1910 built the bank building, the American and Central houses; in 1911 built the Central garage and its annex; and in 1922 erected a class A theater building with a seating capacity of 1,000 persons. He has just completed the erection of six store buildings on Central Avenue. Besides his extensive land holdings in San Joaquin County, he owns land in Riverside, Imperial, Stanislaus, Kern, besides ranches near Las Vegas, Nevada. Although retired from active business cares, he still keeps in close touch with his large holdings in a most capable and efficient manner. He is a Republican in politics.

ERNEST GIESEKE.—A man of force and ability, Ernest Gieseke enjoys an enviable record of thirty years of public service as peace officer and constable of Tulare township, San Joaquin County, and his residence in Tracy covers more than forty years. He was born on January 4, 1850, in Hanover, Germany, and was fortunate in receiving a good education before he left his native country. In July, 1868, he boarded a westbound steamer at Hamburg, and in due time reached New York City; however, he had determined on California as his final destination, and soon after his arrival in America he took passage on the steamer San Diego de Cuba for Aspinwall, from there crossing the Isthmus by railroad; thence by steamer up the coast to San Francisco, arriving during August of 1868. He spent two weeks in San Francisco, then took passage on the steamer "Old Julia," a fast boat used on the river for express and passenger service, as the railroad had not been built. He found employment as a ranch hand throughout the county and on a large sheep range near San Joaquin City became well acquainted with the late Hal Fiske, pioneer capitalist and philanthropist. In those early days wild game was in abundance, and Mr. Gieseke enjoyed his share of it.

The marriage of Mr. Gieseke occurred at Stockton and united him with Miss Marguerite Yost, a daughter of the late Mrs. Christian Yost-Ludwig of Tracy. Mrs. Gieseke is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., but came to San Francisco, Cal., with her parents in 1867 and the following year located in Ellis, and ten years later settled in Tracy. Mr. and Mrs. Gieseke are the parents of three children: Henry W. is married and resides in Tracy and is employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad; Albert is married and resides at San Pablo, and is employed by the Standard Oil Company; Pearl is the wife of James N. Lamb, residing at Tracy, and they have one son.

Mr. Gieseke received his U. S. citizenship in Stockton in 1871. He became prominent as an agriculturist and engaged extensively in raising grain on the West Side; he then took up the breeding and raising of thoroughbred stock and in 1878 removed to Tracy and established the Pacific Stables and conducted a livery business. He was noted all over the state for his fine animals and was well known as a trader and breeder of fine horses. During his residence in

Tracy, he has acquired some very fine income property, has constructed and owns several fine residences which he rents. Mr. Gieseke has been most active in educational matters and served on the board of trustees for many years. Fraternally, he helped to organize the Knights of Pythias No. 18, and is a charter member and past officer, and past grand of the Odd Fellows' Lodge of Tracy. In the discharge of the duties of his office as constable, he was daring and relentless; if he started after a criminal, sooner or later he captured him; among them C. Phillips, the jail breaker and criminal, and another the grain sack thief who operated throughout the San Joaquin Valley in 1901. Mr. Gieseke worked in co-operation with Sheriff Cunningham for six years and the association grew into a strong friendship. During the '90s he served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee and was twice a delegate to the state convention. He is a liberal contributor to the Red Cross and other local benevolences and cheerfully gives of his time and means toward all movements for the general progress of his home city.

PAUL WILLIAM HARDER.—A practical and scientific rancher, who draws upon his own valuable experience, and who has the confidence of his associates, because of his conservatively progressive methods, is Paul William Harder. He was born in Germany on November 7, 1865, and when six years old accompanied his parents, John and Magdalena M. (Peters) Harder to America, arriving in July of 1873; the following September his father, John Harder, passed away. The mother, with three sons, of which our subject is the eldest, the second being August, now residing near Byron, and Richard, who died en route to the Klondike on March 8, 1896, resided in San Joaquin County until 1883, when she removed to Marsh Creek, and in October, 1907, she settled in Fruitvale, Cal., where she passed away on March 16, 1912. When Paul William reached the age of fourteen he went to work on the M. Lammers ranch for ten dollars per month and was thus occupied until he started for himself; in 1888 he leased a part of the ranch belonging to Philip Fabian near Tracy, paying for same with a portion of the money from the wheat crop.

On November 23, 1889, Mr. Harder was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Collins, the youngest daughter of the late John W. and Anna (Pruser) Collins. Mrs. Collins was a native of Germany, born at Elmshorn, and was a resident of California for about forty years. William Pruser, a brother, John Collins, a son, and two daughters, Mrs. Annie Linnie and Mrs. Harder, all residing in the vicinity of Tracy, survive her. Mr. Collins passed away in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Harder are the parents of two children: Anna M. is the wife of Austin K. Felt, a prominent merchant of Sacramento; Paul W., Jr., enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps on June 4, 1917, as commander's orderly and served at Bremerton, Wash., for seven months, receiving his discharge in 1919. He was married on November 2, 1918, at Seattle, Wash., to Miss Lucile F. Baker, and they now reside in Tracy. Since 1915, Mr. Harder has farmed his present home place; the Western Pacific Railroad has a right-of-way through a portion of it and the shipping point called Belpico affords a convenient loading station for his produce. Mr. Harder is a member of the local Farm Bureau and the Federation of American Farmers. At Stockton in 1883 he received his U. S. citizenship papers and has been a most loyal supporter of the principles of the Republican party ever since. Mr. Harder and his family are members of the Lutheran Church of Tracy.

JAMES P. CARROLL.—Many have been the years that have come and gone and great the changes that have occured during the residence of James P. Carroll in San Joaquin County; he now makes his home on the French Camp Road some eighteen miles southeast of Stockton at Carrolton Station on the Tidwater Southern Electric Railroad. He was born near New London, Conn., October 23, 1852, and is a twin brother of Michael O. Carroll, a resident of Stockton. His father, Michael C. Carroll, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland in 1828 and at the age of eighteen years came to America and followed the blacksmith's trade in New London, Conn., until 1852, at which time he embarked for California via Panama. He arrived in San Francisco in the spring of 1853 and at once went to the mines in Placer County, where he followed mining for about five years. He then worked at blacksmithing for two years in Stockton, then in 1861 purchased a ranch in Dent township from John O'Malley and from time to time purchased more land until he finally owned 720 acres, which he improved and put under cultivation, and in the fall of 1876 he erected a fine residence. On October 27, 1850, he was married to Miss Mary Mulroney and they had four children, three sons and one daughter. The cause of education found in him a warm friend and he served as a school trustee in his locality. He was a liberal contributor to churches and charities; he was also a strong Democrat and kept well informed on the issues of the day. His belief in and advocacy of irrigation led him to donate a right of way through his land to the Tulloch system of irrigation, used prior to the present adequate system.

James P. Carroll was only one year old when he accompanied his parents to California and he has since resided in San Joaquin County. His education was received in the Van Allen district school and he remained on the farm and did so until he was twenty-five years old, then went to Stockton and was employed for three seasons in the J. Kilpatrick Barley Mills; he also worked on threshing outfits throughout the county.

Mr. Carroll's marriage united him with Miss Nellie C. Dempsey, a daughter of William Dempsey, a pioneer of Stockton. Three children were born to them: Alfred B. married Miss Annie Clinton and they have two children, Dempsey A., and Kathryn; Mamie died at the age of six years; Gwendolyn is employed in the Motor Vehicle Department of the state of California at Modesto. The wife and mother passed away in 1921, beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Carroll has spent twenty-five years of his useful life in public service. In 1880 he became constable and was in close association with Thomas Cunningham, sheriff of San Joaquin County, and for four years he was chief of the fire department of Stockton. Since retiring from public office, he has served for eight years as director of the South San Joaquin irrigation district. His ranch is a model alfalfa ranch, which has been turned over to his son. For four years, Mr. Carroll, was the manager of the Stockton baseball team and in 1888 Stockton won the championship pennant, Coast League.



James P. Carroll

CHARLES H. DAVIDSON.—For the past sixteen years Charles H. Davidson has been the faithful mail carrier of the rural route No. 6 out of Stockton and in the interim conducts two ranches, one on McKinley Avenue south of Stockton and the other near French Camp, the two places containing about sixty-five acres. He is a native son of California, born near Oakdale, February 23, 1876, a son of Marcus A. Davidson, a native of Vermont who pioneered in California, first as a prospector, then as a stock raiser and dry farmer, but before his death engaged in dairying and was a stanch advocate of irrigation. Both parents are now deceased. Charles H. was reared in Stockton and attended the Jackson school. Early in young manhood he started in a small way to retail milk to the residents of Stockton and steadily his business grew until it became very extensive and he conducted it for ten years with fine profit; later he engaged as teamster for the company for five years.

On June 3, 1896, Mr. Davidson was married to Miss Emma H. Hoessel, a native of Stockton and a daughter of George E. Hoessel, prominent pioneer and butcher of Stockton. George E. Hoessel married Miss Carolina S. Wagener, who passed away January 13, 1922, an honored pioneer woman of her locality. Three sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davidson: Walter W. is a graduate of the public schools and the University of Washington and at present is a veterinary surgeon and state meat inspector; Carleton H. is a rancher; and Charles M. is a student in the Stockton high school. Mr. Davidson owns the old Captain Moss home place on McKinley Avenue, South Stockton, also a fine ranch near French Camp and he spends much of his leisure time at his ranches. Mr. Davidson and his two eldest sons are members of the Stockton Parlor of the N. S. G. W., and Mrs. Davidson was a member of the N. D. G. W.

JAMES FRANCIS COSTELLO.—Numbered among the venerable and honored citizens of San Joaquin County is James Francis Costello who is also an early settler of the county, locating in the Waterloo district of San Joaquin County forty-four years ago. He worked for wages about two years, then went into partnership with M. T. Noyes, raising wheat on the Comstock ridge for several years. He was born at Franklin, Mass., December 1, 1855, and when three years old was taken by his parents to St. Anthony Falls, Minn., where they located on a small farm and there our subject received his education. At the age of fourteen years he went to the lumber camps near the head waters of the Mississippi River on Pokegama Lake and during the five years spent there he learned much of the language and customs of the Chippewa Indians. In 1876 Mr. Costello left Minnesota with a party of four men on their way to Astoria, Ore. and on reaching the lumber region of northern Oregon they spent one season in the camps, enduring hardships and privations. Mr. Costello then came south on a vessel bound for San Francisco and in the early part of 1878 arrived in Stockton and the San Joaquin Valley which has been his home ever since. Later when he located at Lathrop he went into partnership with H. W. Cowell and engaged in breeding and raising thoroughbred cattle of the polled Angus and Galway breeds. They herded their stock over the unsettled land where not a furrow had been turned nor an improvement made and there being no fences, they roamed at will. Mr. Costello was engaged in this line of industry for two years, when he went into the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at the round house at Lathrop and for the following twenty-two years he worked in various departments of the railroad company. In the meantime, Mr. Costello had purchased three small ranches and what time he could take from his railroad work, he spent improving these ranches.

The marriage of Mr. Costello occured in 1887 and united him with Miss Ida E. McKee, a daughter of Eli and Mary (Dickenson) McKee, sturdy pioneers of San Joaquin County, who came to California in 1873. Eli McKee was a soldier during the Civil War and he passed away in 1901, while the mother is still living and is past eighty years of age, residing at Santa Cruz. Mr. and Mrs. Costello are the parents of three children: Francis Leroy; Eugene Earl is married and has two children; Elmo Wright is married and resides at Oakland. For forty years Mr. Costello has been a member of Linden Lodge of Odd Fellows No. 102 and in politics is a Republican. About three years ago he had the misfortune to lose his eyesight, but he has never lost hope that it will some day be restored. Many years have come and gone during the period of his residence here, and he has ever belonged to that class who uphold the public stability along material, intellectual and moral lines, which is shown by the fact that for twelve consecutive years he served as school trustee of the East Union district.

MRS. LENA EGGERS.—Active alike in public movements and in private charities, Mrs. Lena Eggers, a highly-esteemed native of Germany who has become a patriotic American by adoption, has done everything in her power to bring about new development in agricultural enterprises in the section where she has long made her home. She was born in Holstein on December 12, 1854, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hans Wehde, both natives of Germany and in 1886 she came out to California, after spending a short time, en route, at Omaha. She has been married three times and is now a widow.

In 1874 she was first married to William Harder, and their union was crowned with the birth of four children: Maggie, wife of Julius Kiesling, resides at Omaha, Nebr., and has eleven children; William Harder, Jr., also resides at Omaha, Nebr., with his wife and three children: Emma is the wife of Joseph Gonzales, employed by the Associated Pipe Line and resides in Tracy, and they have one child; George F. died in 1916, thirty-one years old.

In 1886, Mrs Harder remarried at Stockton, her second husband being Hans Gosch, by whom she had one child: Caroline F. Gosch; she married A. J. Irwin, who was accidentally killed in an explosion, while employed on the Associated Pipe Line, March 23, 1922, leaving his widow with one child, Frederick R. Irwin. Our subject was married a third time to Peter Eggers of San Joaquin City. By him she had three children: Robert, Kate and Fred. Robert and Fred farm her place of 600 acres running to grain and sheep. Robert was born April 25, 1891, and is one of San Joaquin County's rising ranchers and stockmen. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias. Kate is at home, while Fred has an honorable war record to his credit. He enlisted and served in

the U. S. Marine Corps, as corporal in Company 105, 8th Regiment and was honorably discharged at the Presidio at San Francisco at the close of the war. He is a member of Tracy Parlor, N. S. G. W.

Peter Eggers, who passed away on September 22, 1910, at his home near Vernalis, was born in Holstein, Germany, on August 18, 1854, and was brought out to California in the early sixties. He was an employee of Mr. Holt who was engaged in the raising of stock and sheep, and after a while he acquired a ranch near Vernalis for himself. His first marriage united him with Miss Maria Hagermann, and by her he had five children: Henry died when twelve years old; Annie is the wife of Frank Trebois, employed by the P. G. & E. Company. He resides in San Francisco and has one child: Louisa, wife of H. Raffensbergar, resides in San Francisco; Wm. Eggers, a rancher north of Stockton, served in the Marine Corps Corps; Maria died when six years old. At the time of his death, Mr. Eggers was widely known for his extensive farming operations, and since then the enterprise thus splendidly inaugurated by this worthy pioneer has been carried on by the sons, Robert and Fred. The valuable home-place is located on the edge of the picturesque Hospital Canyon, about three miles to the west of Vernalis, and includes some 600 rich and highly-productive acres. The family have made this place their home since 1916, nor could a more desirable site be found in all San Joaquin County.

PAUL L. NESS.—Well known as an able pharmacist, a successful business man and a progressive citizen, Paul L. Ness is the owner and proprietor of the Ness Drug Store at Ripon. He was born at Lofoden, Norway, June 28, 1880, a son of Johan Ness, a physician of that place, but early in life he was bereaved of both father and mother, and so deprived of many of the enjoyments of childhood. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church and attended the schools of his district, and while a mere youth began the study of pharmacy, starting as an errand boy and holding positions in drug stores at Stockmarknes, Hemmingsver and Kobelvorg, and being an apt student he acquired both a practical and theoretical knowledge of pharmacy.

Coming to the United States in 1904, Mr. Ness held positions at Granite Falls, Minn., and Lily, S. D., until the fall of 1906, when he came to California, where he similarly engaged at Berkeley and Oakland until 1909, when he came to Oakdale, where he soon became the proprietor of a drug store. Disposing of this, he left for an extended visit to his old home in 1914, his tour over Europe covering over seven months. Returning to San Francisco he bought out a drug store at San Rafael, which he disposed of after operating it for more than a year and in 1915 came to Ripon, where he established the P. L. Ness Pharmacy and a few years later, in association with Dr. N. B. Gould, built the Ripon Hospital.

In 1922 Mr. Ness built the beautiful two-story pressed brick building at Stockton and Main streets, Ripon, and this will be the permanent home for his pharmacy. It is one of the best appointed drug stores in the San Joaquin Valley and reflects great credit on its owner. By his uniform kindness, courteous ways and strict attention to business, Mr. Ness has won a success that is well deserved. A naturalized citizen of his adopted land, he works for the best interests of the community in all things.

MRS. NANNIE HALLER CARR.—A well-known and honored resident of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County is found in Mrs. Nannie Haller Carr, who has continuously resided in San Joaquin County since her marriage in 1893, with the exception of a year spent in Council Bluffs, Iowa. She was born at Tazewell Court House, Tazewell County, Va., January 4, 1848, a daughter of Dr. James R. Doak and his wife, Mary Letitia (Haller) Doak, both natives of Virginia. Although James R. Doak was a Virginian, he was a stanch supporter of the Union. He was heartily against secession and voiced his opinion freely until Virginia withdrew from the Union; then he was forced to keep quiet. He was a physician and a large landholder, and was prominent and influential in his community. His services were required by the rich and poor, and no one in need of a physician's care ever was neglected by him. For six years he served as county clerk of Tazewell County. When he passed away at the age of sixty-seven, he was mourned by scores of friends and acquaintances whom he had served. Her mother was a daughter of the noted physician Dr. George Haller, of Marion, Va. She was only twenty-nine years old when she passed away, leaving a family of five children: Reece C.; Nannie, the subject of this sketch; Rachel, Mrs. W. J. Thompson, deceased; James R., deceased at the age of ten years; and William V., who passed away in April, 1922.

Mrs. Carr received her education at the Convent of Ville Marie, Abingdon, Va., conducted by the Visitation Nuns of the Catholic Church. After her father's death she returned to the Convent of Ville Marie and took a four-years course. At the end of her course, she went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, on a visit to friends; then on to Utah, where she visited for a year; and then on to San Francisco, in 1891, to visit other friends. While there she met her future husband, B. J. Carr, and they were married on April 19, 1893. B. J. Carr was born near Memphis, Tenn., a son of Simon and Love (Dillon) Carr, both natives of Tennessee. Simon Carr was the owner of a large plantation on which were a large number of negroes, who were freed by the Civil War. Though raised in the South, Mr. Carr was an abolitionist, like his father. He was too young to enlist, but nevertheless ran away and joined the Union Army. At first he drove a wagon; but he did not like it, for he wanted to be a soldier, so he became a member of Company B, 3rd Illinois Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. Afterwards he was sent with his regiment against the Indians, until he was discharged. He worked for a while in Illinois, and then came to California; and it was in this state he met and married Miss Doak. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Carr removed to Stockton, where they resided for a time. Then they removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, but the following spring they returned to California. At this time, Mr. Carr purchased a thirty-acre place, known as the Gillingham ranch in the Lafayette school district southwest of Lodi. This they improved to vineyard; and here was the home of this worthy couple until the death of Mr. Carr, which occurred April 27, 1914. Then Mrs. Carr moved to Lodi and leased her ranch until 1921, when she sold it to Henry Perrin. The money received from the sale of her ranch was donated by Mrs. Carr to the building of St. Ann's Catholic school in Lodi. Mrs. Carr is living retired at her residence located at 435 South Sacramento street, Lodi, Cal. Mr. Carr was a Republican, as is



B. J. Carr
Nannie H. Carr

also Mrs. Carr. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masons; and he was a member of Hartford Post, 155, G. A. R., Lodi. Mrs. Carr is a member of St. Ann's Catholic Church of Lodi.

WILLARD HANSEL.—The interesting annals of more than one historic family are called in the life-story of Willard Hansel, the retired rancher and honored veteran of the Grand Army of the Republic. Born in Pickaway County, Ohio, near Circleville, February 2, 1842, he was the son of John and Mary (Burt) Hansel. Mrs. Hansel came from the same town in Ohio, although her parents were natives of Connecticut, while John Hansel came from Rush Creek, Canada. He died in Ohio; and then his devoted widow joined her father's family, who migrated to Illinois in 1844. Willard had only very limited opportunity, therefore to get an education, but attended for a short time a school that was held in a log cabin.

Patriotic by nature, Willard Hansel enlisted for service in the Civil War on the Fourth of July, 1861, joining the 1st Illinois Cavalry, under General Fremont, who had fought in the Southwest. He was taken prisoner at Lexington, Mo., November 20, 1861, and on the afternoon of the next day, was let go again, as the Rebels at that place did not have sufficient numbers to guard the prisoners they had taken. He then served for three months in the 70th Illinois Infantry, after which he was again transferred to the 1st Illinois Cavalry Regiment. On account of some discrepancies in the transfer made, his company was discharged from the army by the governor of Illinois. During the time he did serve, the 70th was on guard duty, caring for some 10,000 Rebel prisoners from Alton to Vicksburg Landing.

In the spring of 1863, the 1st and 2nd lieutenants of the company organized a little band of seven men, including our subject, and crossed the great plains, driving sixty head of horses and mules to Washoe City, nine miles from Reno, Nev.; and there Willard Hansel went to work in the woods. In 1864, he enlisted in the 1st Nevada Cavalry and wintered at Camp Nye; and in the spring this regiment was sent out to quell the Indian uprising near Winnemucca. Many Indians were killed in the encounters that followed, and the Indian forces then there, were completely shattered, the last battle being fought on November 20, 1865. Soon after this encounter the regiment returned to Fort Churchill, and in the same month was discharged.

Mr. Hansel worked in the sawmills in Nevada until 1866, when he came to San Joaquin County, returning to Nevada each summer for the following three years to work in the sawmills, and coming back for the winter to Clements. In 1896, he settled down for good here, and he has ever since resided in the northeastern part of the county. At Lockeford, on December 15, 1869, he was married to Miss Martha Ellen McDowell, who was born on June 20, 1850, near Van Buren, Ill., the daughter of Jesse F. McDowell, who had married Elizabeth J. Hodge. Mr. McDowell was born in Columbia, Adair County, Ky., on November 18, 1819, his parents being Jacob and Agnes McDowell, both natives of Virginia. In 1840, he migrated to Hillsboro, in Montgomery County, Ill., where he plied his trade as a carpenter for a few years; and then he farmed at Van Buren, Ill., until 1852. In that year, he crossed the untracked plains and settled in San Joaquin County, and for a while continued to work at his trade. In 1856, he took up a half-section of land on the north side of the Mokelumne River, about one mile north of the present site of Clements, at what then was known as Mackville Corner; and a few years afterward he purchased 278 acres, bringing his holdings in 1879 to 598 acres.

In 1870, Mr. Hansel helped Mr. McDowell to build a fine two-story stone house on the ranch at Mackville Corner; and since it then cost about $5,000, it was rightly regarded as one of the best residences in that section of the country. Later on, in the eighties, Mr. McDowell purchased still more land, until he had acquired in the aggregate 1,178 acres. After this he divided 1,000 acres among his children, retaining 178 acres for his own use, which he held until his death, raising horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat, barley, corn, alfalfa, and hay. In 1843, Jesse F. McDowell had married Elizabeth J. Hodge, at Van Buren, Ill., who was destined to pass away in September, 1852, while crossing the plains, her death occurring in Nevada She was a native of Kentucky, and left behind the enviable heritage of a good name. Several children came of this fortunate marriage: Mary J., the eldest, became the wife of A. J. Burt; Tina A. is now Mrs. George Stacy. Martha Ellen is the wife of the subject of this sketch. In 1864, Mr. McDowell remarried, this time choosing for his wife Miss Margaret Montgomery; and they had one child, Carry, Mrs. Marcus Steely, who resides at the old home. The second Mrs. McDowell died in 1888. Mr. McDowell was a member of the Freemasons and Good Templars of Lockeford, until his death. For years, he was justice of the peace in the Elliott Precinct.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Hansel farmed a part of J. F. McDowell's place, and then he leased the Kerr rancho at Lockeford, a tract of 320 acres, and farmed there for three years, raising for the most part vegetables and grain. He then moved to a ranch on Dry Creek, west of Galt, then called the Yankee Jim Ranch; but he was flooded out by the rising waters of the Mokelumne River, two years in succession, and thereby he lost all he had gained before. He brought his family back to Clements, and there they lived for the next two years while he worked in the sugar pines on Putnam Mountain, in Mariposa County, trying to make another stake. He returned to Clements, and at that time his wife fell heir to her share of the old McDowell ranch, one mile north of Clements. This led to his removal to Clements, in which place he has lived ever since.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hansel, and they have been privileged to see four generations. Oatus was born on September 29, 1870, and died in 1888; Emma first saw the light on May 3, 1872, and is now Mrs. Russell, of Clements; Ella born on March 7, 1877, is Mrs. F. H. Mercer, of Jackson, Mich.; Carrie, born on December 2, 1873, died on March 9, 1877; Franklin was born on August 2, 1875; Alma, Mrs. P. A. Athearn, of Stockton, first saw light on February 13, 1883; and Orrie, born April 13, 1887, died in 1919, at the age of thirty-two. Mrs. Russell married previously, and was the wife of Alvin Raines, now deceased; she resides with Mr. and Mrs. Hansel, and they have through her first marriage five grandchildren. Arthur A. lives at Costello, Cal.; Lester L. is in Lockeford; Velma Florence has become Mrs. Raggio, of Jackson; and Elden and Ellen are both students. Alma Athearn, of Stockton, has one son, Allen; and Mrs. Mercer, of Jackson, has three children, Franklin Earl, Dorothy and Willard. The great-grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Hansel are

as follows: Arthur A. Raines, of Costello, has two children, Arthur Alvin and Nola Mae; Lester Raines, of Lockeford, has three children, Lois Elva, Alta Marie, and Dara June.

Mr. Hansel is a staunch Republican, particularly interested in government aid for industrial development; but he is first, last and all the time an American. He has great faith in California, and is especially optimistic as to the future of San Joaquin County.

NICOLAUS KOSTER.—A representative farmer and stockraiser in San Joaquin County is found in Nicolaus Koster, whose 1600 acre grain ranch is in the New Jerusalem school district, and who in 1919 retired to Tracy, where he resides at No. 145 East Ninth Street. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Holstein on May 14, 1855. His parents, John and Catherine Koster, were also natives of Germany, and there Nicolaus Koster was reared, remaining in Germany until nineteen years of age, when in 1874 he emigrated to the United States. He did not tarry long in the East, however, but made his way direct to Nebraska and resided for a time near Omaha in that state. In December, 1875, he came to California, was employed for a short time near Nicolaus, Sutter County. Subsequently he spent a brief period in work in Contra Costa County and later he removed to Oregon, where he continued, however, for only a brief time. In 1876 he came to San Joaquin County, and throughout the intervening years has remained here almost continuously, settling upon his present ranch in 1880. He owns 1600 acres of valuable land all under cultivation located in the vicinity of Vernalis, San Joaquin County. He has made many improvements upon the property, and that it is now a valuable ranch, well equipped, is due to his untiring efforts and capable management.

The marriage of Mr. Koster occurred on April 9, 1885, and united him with Miss Wilhelmina C. Hilken, of San Joaquin County, and to them have been born three children: Nicolaus passed away in 1916, thirty years of age; William, born near Vernalis, was married to Miss Elsie M. Dorman of Fresno, on December 23, 1920, and is the active manager of the extensive land holdings of his father. Minnie C. married George Goeppert, a successful merchant in San Francisco, and they are the parents of three children. Vera, Howard, and Tootsie. Mrs. Koster was born May 1, 1865, in San Francisco, Cal., a daughter of John and Marie (Garlish) Hilken, both natives of Bremen, Germany. Her father came to California in 1849, engaged in gold mining and for a time made his home in San Francisco, after which he came with his family to San Joaquin Co. in 1869. He settled near the present site of Tracy and there spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1878. His wife survived until 1892. They were the parents of the following children: Daniel H.; Gesiene M., the widow of John Rathjen, of San Joaquin County; Fredericka A., the wife of Harry Rhoads of the same county; Mrs. Koster; Sophia M., the wife of the late William Schroeder; Herman; John F.; and Charles H. L. Mrs. Koster passed away on January 24, 1921, shortly after the family had removed to Tracy, not living to enjoy the beautiful and modern residence on East Ninth Street which had been completed a short time before her death. For many years Mr. Koster was a trustee of the New Jerusalem school district, and he and his wife were identified with the Lutheran Church. The educational and moral development of the community are matters of deep interest and concern to him, and he is a loyal citizen who favors every project for local advancement.

ALFRED L. SWETT.—A vineyardist whose scientific, practical methods are as interesting as his exceptional and enviable results, is Alfred L. Swett, who lives one-half mile to the north of Clements. He was born at Newport, Orleans County, Vt., on July 25, 1855, the son of John and Lydia (Prouty) Swett, and had the misfortune to lose his father when he was twelve years old. His mother, however, attained her fiftieth year, passing away in California.

In 1877, Alfred came out to the Coast on an immigrant train such as was then beginning to be a frequent kind of service, and settled at Acampo; and for two or three years he found work here. He then went to Roberts Island and was foreman on Mr. Peters' ranch for a year and a half. Then he engaged in teaming for S. L. Magee, who had the Star Mills, to the mountain towns, Jackson, Ione, and San Andreas, running from Stockton and carrying provisions, while also doing general teaming and hauling.

He was married, in 1880, at the old Athearn Rancho to Miss Fanny Athearn, the daughter of Prince A. and Louise (Hastings) Athearn, the former a forty-niner, after whom the Athearn school was named. Following their marriage, they rented the ranch to the northwest of Clements, now owned by William Hildebrand. Finding this quarter-section insufficient for their growing operations, they rented the quarter-section adjoining. There they farmed for four years; and then they went to Lockeford and leased the Sam Baird place for a couple of years. After that they removed to Colfax, in Placer County, and Mr. Sweet purchased a half interest in a mercantile establishment in that city, with a Mr. Williams as partner, and engaged in a general merchandise trade as Williams & Swett. After continuing together for a year and a half, the partners sold out, and then Mr. Swett came to his present ranch of eighty-six acres one-half mile north of Clements, which is a part of the old Athearn Rancho. Here he set out twenty-two acres to vineyard, which today is in splendid bearing form. He set out a family orchard, built a comfortable, attractive home, and otherwise improved the ranch. Mrs. Swett died in August, 1897, mourned by all who had come to know and appreciate her sterling qualities as a woman, friend and neighbor. She was the beloved mother of three children; and six grandchildren have come to gladden their affectionate grandfather. Alice married Dr. C. D. Sweet of Oakland, and their two children are named Clifford and Elizabeth. Oscar A. married Miss Sadie Mohrmann, now the mother of two children, Virgil Oscar and Charles Alfred. Oleta has become Mrs. Dee Frank Akers of Clements; and she has two children, Dee Frank, Jr., and Barbara Frances. Oscar is living with his father; and both father and son are Odd Fellows, affiliated with the Clements Lodge, and have gone through all of the chairs. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Swett are both Rebekahs, and have gone through the various chairs of that branch. Politically, father and son are Republicans. Mr. Swett has always been interested in the cause of education, and served as trustee of Athearn district for sixteen years.



A. L. Swett

GEORGE BERTCH.—A prominent agriculturist whose home ranch is located on the French Camp Road is George Bertch, who is an old-time resident of California, with whose various interests and affairs he has been closely identified since the year 1863, when he came out from the East and cast his lot with California. Agriculture in its different phases has been the chief object of his attention since coming here, and his success has brought recognition as one of the representative men of the state. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, December 11, 1841, a son of G. J. and Catherine S. (Faulholver) Bertch, who brought their family to the United States and located in Erie County, N. Y., in 1853. Late in life the parents came to California whither their sons had migrated and here they passed their declining years, enjoying the well-earned rest from their busy cares.

George Bertch gained a good knowledge of English in New York and in 1863 he determined to come to California; he left home in May of that year and came via the Nicaragua route to San Francisco, and going at once to Napa County where he arrived with $10 in greenbacks, which were worth just 50c on the dollar. He at once secured employment on a ranch and worked for one man three and one-half years, then spent a similar period on other ranches, locating in Ventura County in 1870. He came to Stockton as early as 1869, when the country was altogether different from what it now appears, and in 1875 he worked at threshing all over the West Side of the San Joaquin Valley. He and his brother, Fred, bought 100 acres of land near what is now Patterson and farmed successfully; Fred remained there and became a prominent citizen of Stanislaus County, dying May 1, 1921, on his beautiful ranch near Patterson. Mr. Bertch has witnessed many wonderful changes in this state since first locating here and has always been a very public spirited man, helping every worthy project and taking a delight in doing his part to build up the state.

On August 24, 1880, at Stockton Mr. Bertch was married to Miss Caroline C. Minges, a native daughter of California. She is the third eldest daughter of the late and venerable pioneer John Minges, a prominent stockraiser of San Joaquin County. They are the parents of four children: Pearl G., Mrs. F. L. Richardson resides at Hermosa Beach; Carol M. married Miss Eula Stuffelbeen and they reside at Los Angeles; Henry H. married Miss Naomi Bischeno and they have three children, H. H. Jr., Margaret V., and George W.; George Leslie died at French Camp on September 7, 1921, a young man of splendid traits of character. In 1882 Mr. Bertch located in Tulare County, Cal. where he engaged in farming for nearly thirty years; there he owned extensive property interests and he also became very prominent in lodge circles. Then he spent six years in Los Angeles and in 1916 settled in San Joaquin and 1923 will find him settled again in Southern California. In 1885 he became a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Encampment and is a past officer and has been delegate to the Grand Lodge on several occasions. From 1890 to 1894 he served as city trustee of Tulare and he still retains large property interests in the county as well as the city of Tulare. In politics, Mr. Bertch is a Republican and both he and his wife are strong advocates of temperance and are members of the W. C. T. U. while Mrs. Bertch is a member of the Rebekahs. They have during the years of their residence here won the favorable regard, good will and trust of all with whom they have come in contact, and in business circles Mr. Bertch sustains an unassailable reputation, because he has ever been straightforward, prompt and just in his dealings and gets great pleasure in giving aid to those less fortunate than himself.

CHARLES A. FREEMAN.—A prosperous viticulturist of San Joaquin County is found in Charles A. Freeman, who has spent nearly all of his life in this county and belongs to one of the well-known old families of San Joaquin Valley. He was born in Fresno, Cal., November 11, 1890, his parents being John and Emma (Sovereign) Freeman, natives of Ohio. The father was a successful farmer and stockraiser in Ohio and came to California in an early day, first settling in Fresno. The family removed to Lodi when Charles A. was a small child. The father was a farmer near Waterloo, but was taken ill and died suddenly in 1896, aged sixty-six years, leaving a widow and six children. His widow was married again to John Boyce, born in Ohio and a pioneer here, who owned a 320 acres ranch one and one-half miles west of Woodbridge until his death. He died in 1913 an honored old pioneer.

Charles A. attended the Lafayette and Woodbridge grammar schools. He became connected with agricultural pursuits in youth, assisting his step-father until the time of his death, then remaining on the home place with his mother until he entered the army. On November 19, 1917, Mr. Freeman entered the United States Army and was sent to Camp Lewis, serving in the 363 Infantry, 91st Division. In July, 1918, he sailed for France, and landing in England he crossed the channel to Cherbourg, France, and served as a wagoner in the supply company of the 363rd Infantry in all the offensives in which this regiment was engaged at St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and three different battles on the Belgian front. Returning to the United States, he was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, April 19, 1919. Returning to San Joaquin County, he worked for one season for the Stewart Fruit Company and then went into the contract tractor work, running his own tractor and working in the vineyards near Lodi.

Mr. Freeman's marriage occured at Lodi on August 2, 1921, and united him with Miss Frances Ellis, a native daughter of Lodi, Cal., daughter of H. F. and Lochie (Green) Ellis. Her father, H. F. Ellis, is the present city recorder of Lodi and is also the manager of the Stewart Fruit Company. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have one child, Lochie. In politics Mr. Freeman is a Republican and fraternally he is affiliated with Woodbridge Lodge No. 131, F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of the Woodbridge Chapter 118, O. E. S. He is a member of Lodi Post, American Legion, and Mrs. Freeman is a member of the auxiliary of that order. Mr. Freeman recently purchased forty-five acres on the Kelly Road about three miles west of Lodi, twenty-four acres of which is in bearing vineyard, one acre in orchard, and the balance in young vineyard. In matters of citizenship he is progressive and takes a helpful part in promoting the progress of the county where he has spent nearly all of his life, and where he is honored and esteemed for his part in the development and prosperity of his locality.

ANTHONY BYRD HUMPHREY.—The march of improvement and progress is accelerated day by day and each successive moment seems to demand a man of broader intelligence and a keener discernment than the preceding, and the successful men must be live men, active, strong, to plan and perform, and with a recognition of opportunity that enables them to grasp and utilize the possibilities of the moment. Among the most progressive and successful horticultural and agricultural representatives in San Joaquin and Sacramento counties is Anthony Byrd Humphrey, who has contributed to the advancement and prosperity of these localities in a most substantial manner. His ancestry dates back to England and the first in this line in America was Michael Humphrey, a son of Samuel and Susannah Humphrey of Lyme-Regis, England. The first record of Michael in America is found in ancient Windsor, Conn., where he was engaged in the manufacture of tar and turpentine, at that time an important industry. He also engaged in a merchandise business to a considerable extent, his goods being shipped to him from St. Malo by his brother Samuel. He married Priscilla, the daughter of Matthew Grant, who was an ancestor of Ulysses S. Grant, and at that time an important and leading citizen of the town of Windsor. The Grants were of Scotch descent. Michael Humphrey was deputy to the General Court of Connecticut in 1670. He died about 1690, leaving a large family of children, among whom was a son, Samuel.

Samuel Humphrey was born May 15, 1656, in Windsor, Conn., and married Mary, the daughter of Simon and Mary (Buel) Mills, who was born December 8, 1662, probably in Windsor, Conn. Lieut. Samuel Humphrey removed from Windsor to Simsbury, Conn., with his father, about 1669, and became an influential citizen there. The hardships attendant upon the settlement of Simsbury were very great on account of depredations of the Indians, and although the family was once forced to flee back to Windsor, when the town was completely destroyed, they returned the following year and remained. Samuel Humphrey held many grants of land and many offices of responsibility. His commission signed by Governor Saltonstall is in the possession still of one of his descendants. Besides his grants of lands he inherited several tracts from his father and purchased others. He died at Simsbury in June, 1736, leaving eight children. His son Samuel is the ancestor of this line.

Samuel Humphrey, the second, was born May 17, 1686. He was married four times and had nineteen children. His wife, Lydia North, daughter of Nathaniel North of Farmington, Conn., was the mother of his son Ezekiel, who is the ancestor of the line under discussion. Samuel settled at Simsbury, Conn., where, like his father and grandfather, he appears to have been a prominent citizen, for his name occurs many times in the town records. He was an ensign and sergeant. About the year 1739 he removed with his wife and family to Goshen, Conn., and settled upon a tract of land which he had bid off at a division of land at New Haven in 1738. This tract was located in the north part of the town, where the family gave their own name to the road on which they lived. It is interesting that up to 1880 nearly all of this land was still in the possession of his lineal descendants. Samuel died in Goshen, October 16, 1759.

Captain Ezekiel Humphrey, son of the above, was born August 28, 1719, in Simsbury, Conn. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Pettibone, Jr. The Humphrey genealogy says: "Captain Ezekiel Humphrey was a man of remarkable mental and physical stamina and one distinctive mark of the family seems to have come conspicuously to the surface in him and his immediate descendants. He himself stood six feet four inches high and had five sons that averaged over six feet. He also had a large number of grandsons and great-grandsons, all of whom were men of equally large stature. Captain Frederick, one of the sons, was six feet four inches high and weighed 350 pounds. It is rare that so tall a family can be found. These peculiarities—large stature, great physical strength and stamina with courteous manners—renders them worthy successors of their ancestors, the historic Humphrey Knights of Old." Captain Ezekiel was representative to the General Assembly in 1777. He died in 1795. The line continues through his son Elijah.

Captain Elijah Humphrey was born September 20, 1747. He married Chloe Wilcox, daughter of Ephraim Wilcox of West Simsbury and his wife Ruhamah Pinney, widow of Thomas Bidwell, Sr., of West Simsbury. Elijah was a sea captain engaged in the merchant marine between New London and the West Indies. In 1788 he was lost at sea together with all on board, this being his third shipwreck in making the then dangerous voyage to the West Indies. His second son, Allen, carries the line on.

Major Allen Humphrey was born in 1777 and married Polly, daughter of Benjamin Bodwell and his wife Mary Woodbridge of Simsbury, Conn. Allen was a clothier by trade and removed with his family in 1811 to Claridon, Ohio. His was the third family that settled in that town. He bought 300 acres for a farm upon which he lived until his death. He served as major in the War of 1812 and was commander of the post at Cleveland, Ohio, at the time of General Hull's surrender at Detroit. He died December 22, 1825, at Claridon and was buried there. He left nine children, the fourth being Elijah Huron.

Colonel Elijah Huron Humphrey was born in Canton, Conn., June 30, 1805, and removed with his parents to Claridon in 1811. He married Sybil Sophronia Sweat. In early life he was a saddler and harness maker, but afterward became a lawyer and was admitted to the Ohio bar. Colonel Humphrey served in the Civil War on the Northern side and achieved some fame by the capture single-handed of the notorious rebel Scott. He died about 1890, leaving eleven children, of whom the second son was Decius Ervin.

Decius Ervin Humphrey was born August 4, 1836, at Claridon, Ohio. Early in life he became a school teacher in the Ohio schools and while following this profession met his wife, Mary Goodfellow, also a school teacher. She was born in Ballygawley, Ireland, in 1831 and, due to the loss of her father, came to America alone at sixteen years of age. Her parents were Presbyterians, probably of Welsh or English descent. In America she took a degree at Mt. Holyoke College and became a school teacher. This marriage took place about 1860 in Ohio. In 1862 they emigrated to San Francisco, where they both continued to teach school. Mr. Humphrey be-



A. B. Humphrey.



Mary E. Humphrey

came the principal of the Hays Valley grammar school, at that time one of the largest schools in town. He was considered an authority on the subject of English grammar and methods of teaching it. His premature death in 1878 following a severe siege of typhoid fever cut short a successful career and left his wife with three young sons. She continued an honored member of the staff of San Francisco teachers until her death in 1889. The names of their children who survived infancy were Anthony Byrd, John and Harry Ervin.

Anthony Byrd Humphrey, the subject of this sketch, was born at Harmony, Ohio, June 27, 1862. With his parents he came to San Francisco when less than a year old and there received his education in the San Francisco public schools under the direction of his teacher parents, who desired him to be educated for a doctor. His father's death when he was sixteen years old, however, caused him to decide that he would not accept the balance of his education from his mother who had two younger sons, one less than eight years old. In addition to this he had always had a longing for ranching as a calling and so after a year he left home and took work with a farmer with the idea of learning to ranch. At first the struggle was hard, for he was a city bred boy and unused to the roughness of the men with whom he toiled. On one occasion when he applied for work he was turned away because they hired Oriental labor; and this incident made such an impression on his mind that he never in later years hired anything but white men on his place. His first venture for himself was made in Texas at Sweetwater. Previous to this in November, 1883, he had married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Jones of San Joaquin County and formerly wife of E. A. Hall of Waterford, Stanislaus County, California, by whom she had four children: William Hall, of Waterford; Georgianna, wife of Charles Camp, of Modesto; Alice Maud, wife of Judson P. Ross, of Modesto; and Katherine. Mrs. Hall was well known for her beauty of personality and character and loved throughout the country by all who had ever known her. At Sweetwater, Mr. Humphrey created a sensation by starting a dairy. Although the Texas hills, at that time, 1885, were covered with beef cattle such a thing as a dairy was unheard of and there was much laughing and jeering at the idea; but the milk for which he charged fifty cents a gallon, which at that time was equal to fifty cents a quart today could not be made to cover the demands of the jeering customers, for although the wealthy cattlemen laughed at him, their wives were determined to have the milk at any price and Mr. Humphrey figured to charge enough to cover the fun at his expense. Although the business thrived the health of his wife and infant daughter suffered as a consequence of the severity of the climate and so the Texas property was traded for a place at Anderson, California, and 1886 saw the family back in the Golden State. Within two years the Anderson property was traded again for the ranch at Mayhews, Sacramento County, where Mr. Humphrey is still located and where the success he has achieved has made his name well known throughout the ranks of California farmers. This place, at that time, was known as the Weinstock & Lubin place, because it belonged to the gentlemen of that name who later became such well known merchants in Sacramento. It is situated on the Folsom Road nine miles out of Sacramento at Mayhews, and since it has belonged to Mr. Humphrey it has been known as Grape Wild Farms. It consisted at that time of 350 acres for which Mr. Humphrey paid the unheard of price of $70,000. In addition to the property traded in he paid a small cash sum and assumed the balance on a mortgage of large proportions. As the ranch had never, up to that time, paid its own expenses, it must have been the courage of pioneer blood that had the confidence to attack such a load, but Mr. Humphrey believed that by the application of certain practical ideas the place would be well worth the difficulties to be overcome and that his confidence was well placed has been demonstrated by the results obtained, for the ranch under his management has produced great quantities of so fine a product that it has made a name for him in Eastern markets and has not only paid its own expenses, but in addition has gone a very long way towards helping to develop into a paying property the land in San Joaquin County which his minor daughters later inherited from their grandfather, John Jones.

In 1889 in collaboration with R. D. Stephens, one of the pioneers in California's fruit industry and at Mr. Stephens' suggestion he arranged to make their own cars of fruit and ship them to Eastern auctioneers under the name of Stephens & Humphrey. They were the first California growers to take this step and it at once repaid them in the increased prices they received and the fact that they were able to take advantage of their knowledge of the conditions of Eastern markets and to control their shipments accordingly. Mr. Humphrey specialized on the table grape, known as Tokays, of which he has sometimes shipped as high as 50,000 crates in a single season. Shortly after he had purchased the ranch he devised a system of tying his grapevines to stakes twelve feet high with cross bars on top and in this way he avoided a large percentage of mildew and decay after the fall rains and exposed the grapes to the sunlight in such a way as to acquire the beautiful red color for which his product has so often occasioned favorable comment in the New York and other Eastern markets. He is a firm advocate of the policy of keeping grapevines off the ground either by stake or trellis system, which he has used on other varieties of grapes on the San Joaquin ranch, a policy which of late years has been adapted by many other growers. He was among the first to realize the necessity for artificial irrigation and to start a system of wells on his place. In the early '90s he began to bore wells. These wells had to be sunk to a depth of 150 to 175 feet, and although they were expensive to bore, supplied a large stream of very clear water when they were once installed. The first power used were the old gasoline engines which were later replaced by electric motors. An underground system of concrete pipe made on the ranch has also in late years taken the place of the ditches, which although attractive to look upon, were difficult to maintain. There are now twelve wells on the place supplying water to every part of the 400 acres which make up the original Grape Wild farm at Mayhews.

Perhaps Mr. Humphrey's most valuable contribution to the industry of California farming was the theory which he advanced, advocated, practiced and demonstrated to be correct, that a fruit ranch can be

much more economically conducted in conjunction with a small dairy and stock plant and that alfalfa planted in orchards is a decided advantage. Before 1900 he had planted to alfalfa a large portion of the Grape Wild orchard, his theory being that by so doing he would counteract, in a measure, the bad aspects of artificial irrigation, namely, the tendency of the ground to sour from the surplus water which was not used by the trees and the increased need for cultivation as a result of the application of the water, as alfalfa would consume the surplus water, keep the ground open and introduce oxygen into the soil. In pear orchards it would lessen the danger of spreading the blight which constant cultivation increases. The next difficulty to be met and overcome after the planting of the alfalfa was the constant drain upon the soil from so great a crop as both fruit and alfalfa. To meet this emergency Mr. Humphrey installed a limited dairy which would consume the alfalfa and in turn would supply the cheapest and best form of fertilizer to continually build up the soil. He chose Guernsey cattle because his hay production being restricted over what it would have been in open fields it was necessary for him to have a breed of cattle that would return the most milk for the food consumed, and because he could not run a large herd, he went in from the start as far as he could for pure breds, his idea being to sell breeding cattle. This plan he adhered to and through a number of years has built up an enviable reputation as a Guernsey and Berkshire breeder. The next step was to dispose of the skimmed milk and to do this he went into pure bred Berkshire hogs. Although these herds were started and the foundation laid on the ranch at Mayhews, the ranch with which they are really associated in the mind of the public is the ranch at Escalon, also known as Grape Wild Farms, to which the larger part of the herd was removed in 1910 and where Mr. Humphrey has installed a very complete and modern dairy and hog plant. Each year he exhibits his stock at all the fairs of the state where he never fails to carry off his share of the prizes. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco he took the grand champion boar and junior grand champion boar in Berkshires, both of which had not only been raised but bred by himself. The boar was sold to an Eastern breeder at the unprecedented price of $3,000 and the junior boar went to the University of California experimental farm at Davis. He has shipped stock to many Eastern states, to Hawaii, to the Philippines and to China. Visitors have come to see his stock from as far away as Australia.

In 1894 Mr. Humphrey had the very great misfortune to lose the wife who had been his greatest help and inspiration during the first hard years on the ranch at Mayhews. She it was who had day by day walked over the property with him discussing, planning and advising and her genius at making things grow and understanding of plant life in general was a marked quality. It was after her death that his little daughters inherited from their grandfather, John Jones, the ranch at Escalon, which consisted of 800 acres of what had once been very fine wheat land, but which, due to many years of continuous wheat crops had at the time it was inherited come to a state where it seldom produced a paying crop of any kind. When Mr. Humphrey had brought the ranch at Mayhews to a state where he could spare the time and attention, he attacked the Escalon property upon the same principles that had brought so much success at Mayhews. He leveled the ranch so that it could all be irrigated and before the irrigation district was installed had bored four wells and had intended to bore others. One hundred acres were planted to vineyard and olives and as fast as was feasible the balance was put into alfalfa. Then began the system of fertilization which has been so beneficial that a vineyard planted a year ago to cuttings on ground which has been under irrigation, alfalfa and fertilization for some years has made in one year a greater growth than did the original vineyard in several years which was planted on ground that had been impoverished by forty years of continuous wheat growing. The grape which Mr. Humphrey chose for this vineyard is also a discovery of his own. He calls it Lady Finger because of its white color and long slender shape. It is presumably an Oriental variety, which had never been cultivated in this country until he introduced it and which he obtained in some cuttings sent to him years ago by the University of California for experimental purposes. It is very tender, with a thin, inoffensive skin and a very sweet flavor. In reality it contains less grape sugar than any other variety, but it contains practically no acid. It has reached the height of perfection on the Escalon place and is quite popular in the markets. It is Mr. Humphrey's ambition to put nearly all the balance of the Escalon property into vineyard and orchards and towards this end he is devoting his entire time and attention.

Mr. Humphrey is a remarkably active and energetic man, able to stand great strain and heavy labor without showing the effects. He has been and is still so devoted to his calling that for many years he has consistently declined all public and honorary positions as he has always felt that his greatest contribution to society could be made by devoting himself entirely to the calling he has chosen. He was for several years president of the Berkshire congress, but with this exception and possibly one or two other minor ones he has not broken the rule he made early in life. Of late years the two ranches have been thrown together for the purpose of simplification in handling into a close family corporation, the A. B. Humphrey Company. Mr. Humphrey has two daughters, Bessie Byrd, born May 31, 1885, wife of F. E. Greene, a son of the late L. D. Greene of Vorden, Sacramento County, California, and Winnifred Electra, born November 24, 1886, wife of L. B. Landsborough of Mayhews, a son of L. M. Landsborough of Florin, Sacramento County. Mr. and Mrs. Landsborough live on the home place at Mayhews, where Mr. Landsborough is interested with Mr. Humphrey, and Mr. and Mrs. Greene live in Berkeley, where Mr. Greene is interested in a road paving business.

Mr. Humphrey's success can be traced clearly to two or three traits or policies. First is the logical manner of thinking which has developed his practical theories—the quality of reasoning from a given condition and result; second, his prompt application of a principle as soon as it becomes clear to him, his persistence in adhering to a plan, his own strenuous labor and close attention to detail over a period of many years, years in which there have been but few vacations—a developed executive ability and a policy of always delivering the very best quality of

goods obtainable and of square dealing in all his relations. A favorite remark of his is that "the customer is always right and he must be pleased."

MRS. LENA S. FAKE.—A highly-esteemed resident of San Joaquin County who has an interesting lifestory to tell, is Mrs. Lena S. Fake, the widow of the late and highly-honored Captain George J. Fake, residing at Tracy. She was born near Ingeln, in the Province of Hanover, Germany, on August 18, 1853, the daughter of Henry and Hannah (Dohrs) Seegers, and accompanied them to America in 1868, along with an uncle, Christoph Dohrs, a mining man of prominence and wealth in San Francisco, who had been visiting his relatives in Germany during that year. Fourteen days were required to cross the Atlantic, after which they left New York, aboard the steamship California, bound for Aspinwall. Then they crossed the Isthmus on the railroad up from Panama and came on the steamship George Law, arriving at San Francisco on October 1, 1868.

Henry Seegers was a farmer and shepherd by occupation, and soon after his arrival in the Golden State, he made his way into the San Joaquin Valley, where he formed a partnership for agricultural pursuits with Harry Fisk, near what was known in those early days as San Joaquin City. He took up Section No. 28 of land, and the dwelling and farm-buildings were erected from lumber and materials hauled across the arid plains from Stockton, a distance of thirty-three miles. Fire destroyed the buildings, however, in 1898, and thus a well-known landmark of the sixties was removed. Mr Seegers passed away on August 15, 1900, at the age of eighty-two, and his faithful widow followed him on May 4, 1906, having attained her eighty-first year. Both of these highly intelligent and progressive pioneers left behind an enviable record for their useful lives, and made a substantial contribution toward the California of today.

The second daughter and oldest living of a family of six children, Lena Seegers received a good common-school education; and in 1872 she was married to Captain G. J. Fake, a native of England, who was born at Bury St. Edmund's on November 25, 1824. He was educated at Thetford Academy, and on reaching his eighteenth year, went to sea. Six years later—such were the rapid strides of his advancement—he was made captain of a merchant marine service. In 1853, he sailed his first vessel through the Golden Gate, after a hazardous voyage around Cape Horn, and from that year he maintained a home at San Francisco. He not only became master of his own private vessel, but he engaged in shipbuilding, as well, and constructed such well-known vessels as the schooner "Superior," used in powder and ammunition freighting between Santa Cruz and South America. In this enterprise, he was associated with a brother, William Fake. Several famous vessels came under the captain's ownership, but none are now in service. In 1886, Captain Fake made his last deep-sea voyage on a tour of the Orient, and Mrs. Fake accompanied her husband, as she had on all of the voyages he made after they were married.

On retiring from active sea-life, Captain Fake removed inland to San Joaquin County and in 1889 acquired a productive ranch of 320 acres, near Vernalis, where he built his home and where he and his good wife lived until 1914, when, on account of failing health, he disposed of his ranch. At Tracy, on September 11, 1914, he passed away, thus rounding out an exceptionally useful life as one of the bravest sea-captains who ever stood before the mast. A daughter, now the wife of W. H. Cuthell, resides near Duncans Mills, on the Russian River, in California. Captain Fake was a member of various Masonic lodges; a stand-pat Republican and a sincere believer in the goodness of God and who could have had better reason for entertaining such faith than one who had, for years, coursed the stormy main, sailing through peril after peril into sunshiny open. After her husband's death, Mrs. Fake lived for a short time at Oakland, but in 1919 she erected a comfortable residence at Tracy, deeding the property to the Lutheran Church, with the proviso that she may continue to reside there during her natural life. This is only one of the numerous things she has found pleasure in doing, being active in all church work, charitable pursuits, etc., quietly and modestly pursuing her way, content that virtue and Christian large-heartedness are their own reward.

JUDGE D. M. DENEHY.—A retired merchant whose years of industrious, successful activity and long record of fair-and-square dealing have won for him the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, is Judge D. M. Denehy, ex-postmaster of Acampo, in which town he has been the central figure since early days. Born near the Lakes of Killarney, County Kerry, Ireland, on November 11, 1851, he was the son of Dennis Denehy, an Irish pedagogue teaching in the national schools of that country. He had married Miss Mary Murphy, and they had three children when they came out to the United States and settled in Fairfield County, Ohio. Our subject was then six years old, and he went through the nine grades of the district school.

Striking out for himself as a young man, he went to Iowa, and having learned the trade of a blacksmith in the Buckeye State, he followed his trade there. In 1874 he came to California, working at his trade for different contractors at railroad and levee construction in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, and visiting the Acampo district while thus engaged. In the month of January, 1876, he opened up a blacksmith shop at Lodi. He remained only a few months, however, until May 1, of the same year, when he came up to Acampo. Here he built his blacksmith shop, which he operated until 1890, when he went back to Lancaster, Ohio. There he engaged in the natural gas and real estate business until 1892, when he returned to Acampo, Cal., and for two years resumed his work at the forge. In 1894 he engaged in the general merchandise business at Acampo, and for twenty years successfully conducted a general merchandise store there. He has bought lands at Acampo and in the vicinity from time to time, until he has become a substantial property owner.

In 1894, Mr. Denehy was appointed special agent for the General Land Office, and later he became postmaster of Acampo. Since 1902, also, he has been serving as judge in the Justice's Court, and this responsible office he still holds, although in 1914 he sold his store at Acampo and retired from active business life. He has always been a consistent Democrat.

Judge Denehy was married at Acampo on November 27, 1877, to Miss Lilly Mullen, a native of Placerville and the daughter of Dennis and Bridget Mullen, who came to California in the sixties and settled in the

mining section of Placer County. Four children have blessed their union. The oldest was Sylvan; he died at the age of nineteen, unmarried; Annette C. is now the wife of C. W. Howard, vineyardist, of Acampo, and has one child, Naomi Jane, eight years old; Robert E. married Miss Christine Wesner. He served the Southern Pacific Railway Company for nineteen years, nine years as day operator at the Southern Pacific down-town office in Stockton, until he succumbed to the influenza in 1918. He left one child, James Eugene, now twelve years old. Mildred is the wife of Leo Cooper, of Santa Barbara, Cal.

The death of Mrs. Denehy occurred on November 23, 1920, just a year, to a day, before that of her brother. Since her death, Judge Denehy has been making his home with his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Howard. The Judge was long a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Woodbridge. He is patriotic and popular as a justice of the peace, and finds the administration of that office easier, with public sentiment in his favor.

JAMES T. HERBERT.—Milling interests of California have received impetus through the labors of James T. Herbert, who has devoted his entire life to this branch of activity and is now acting as superintendent of the plant of the Sperry Flour Company at Stockton. He was born on a farm in Union County, Ore., August 29, 1880, and when seven years of age removed with his parents to California, the family home first being established in Sacramento. In 1890, they located at Kirkwood, in Tehama County, this state, where the father operated a small feed mill.

In the public schools of Kirkwood, Cal., James T. Herbert completed his education and he has since devoted his attention to the milling business, gaining his first knowledge thereof in his father's feed mill. When twenty-one years of age he went to Marysville, Cal., and entered the employ of the Sperry Flour Company, in whose service he has since continued. He remained at Marysville for less than a year and in 1901 came to Stockton as miller in their plant in this city. Later he became millwright and in 1916 was made superintendent of the mill, in which capacity he has since served. In addition to being an expert millwright he is an able milling engineer and had charge of the work of installing the machinery in the Sperry mills at Stockton, Marysville, Los Angeles, Chico and Fresno, Cal., while he also made the blue print drawings for the machinery. He is the possessor of marked mechanical skill and ingenuity and has invented a number of improvements in milling machinery which are now in use in the Sperry mills. He is an exceptionally capable man and his employers thoroughly appreciate the value of his services.

Mr. Herbert married Miss Gertrude Marx, a native of Stockton and a member of one of its pioneer families. Two children have been born of this union: Gertrude E. and Ralph E. Mr. Herbert's fraternal connections are with Truth Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., and Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E. His enterprise and ability have brought him steadily to the front and as the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well. His success is largely attributable to the fact that he has concentrated his efforts upon a given line of activity, in which he has gained that specialized knowledge which makes him an authority in his line of work, and his labors have ever been of a constructive nature, contributing to public progress as well as to individual prosperity.

IRA B. LADD, M. D.—A distinguished representative of the medical profession in California whom posterity will always delight to honor was the late Dr. Ira B. Ladd, who was born at Stockton on May 28, 1868, the son of George S. and Abigail (Bourland) Ladd, the former a Vermonter, and the latter a native of Arkansas. George Ladd was born at Danville on May 28, 1832, came out to California in 1853, reaching Stockton by way of Panama on January 14, 1853. He died at Stockton on April 25, 1902. He was one of Stockton's most honored citizens, and was closely identified with educational progress and real estate and commercial enterprises there. As a result of his particular interest in educational movements he was in 1867 appointed superintendent of schools; and he held that office until 1880. He also served as a member of the city council, and was appointed by Governor George Perkins state commissioner of the Yosemite Valley. Mrs. Ladd, the mother of our subject, was born on January 30, 1840, and is a charming lady of enviable accomplishments.

Ira B. Ladd was educated in the public schools of Stockton, was graduated from the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, and became one of Stockton's leading physicians. He was a skillful surgeon, and built up a large practice. He was city health officer of Stockton for a number of years, and when the Emergency Hospital was opened in Stockton he became surgeon-in-charge, and occupied that position of responsibility until his death, which occurred on June 5, 1913. Then, in his lamented passing, the city lost one of its most progressive and public-spirited citizens. He had ardently loved the city of his birth, and was always interested in any movement that promised to advance its interests. He also enlisted in the Spanish-American War, and served with distinction as chief-surgeon, with the rank of captain, while he was stationed at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands. He belonged to the National and State Medical Associations and County Medical Society, and was also prominent in fraternal orders, being a member of Lodge No. 218, Stockton Elks, and also the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. He had a fine tenor voice, and was prominent in musical circles in Stockton, where he often participated with enthusiasm in benefit programs. While attending college he had taken up the study of the pipe organ, and had played in the churches of San Francisco.

Dr. Ladd's first wife, Mrs. Mollie Ladd, was the daughter of Mrs. Christopher Grattan. On December 29, 1910, Dr. Ladd was united with Miss Mabel Elliott, a native of the state of Washington, and this union was blessed with the birth of two sons, Ira M. and Bourland E. Ladd. Shortly before his death, he bought a twenty-acre ranch on the Farmington Road, near Nightingale, which he planted to peaches and walnuts. Mrs. Ladd, upon the demise of her esteemed husband, took charge of the ranch and brought it to a high state of cultivation; and then she disposed of the property. From all of which it will be seen that, distinguished as he was in the medical world, Dr. Ladd was something more than a mere professional man; and active and successful as he was in promot-



H. B. Ladd M.D.

ing and caring for his own affairs, he was influential and helpful, as a broad-minded, progressive leader, in giving direction and impetus to movements, and in co-operating with others in public activities, likely to be of the greatest good to the greatest number.

HARRY CARSON FINCK.—One of the foremost representatives of agricultural interests in San Joaquin County, Harry Carson Finck, is an extensive rancher and stock raiser of the Tracy district, his property being located fourteen miles southwest of Stockton on the Lincoln Highway. He was born on his father's ranch about one mile west of the present home place, on Tom Paine Slough, October 9, 1890, a son of the late Henry and Lena (Roady) Finck, prominent and highly respected pioneers of the county. Henry Finck was born at Hanover, Germany, September 5, 1844 and the first fifteen years of his life were spent in his native land. In 1859 he came to the United States with his maternal uncle, Henry Dimmer, and located in San Francisco where he remained until the fall of 1866 when he removed to San Joaquin County, locating several miles west of Tracy, where he engaged in farming and butchering. For four years he was in partnership with the Lammers Brothers, and then continued in the same line on his own account at what is now known as Lammersville. He remained there until 1887, when he settled upon the ranch now occupied by our subject. The ranch consists of 1,900 acres of valuable land. When it came into his possession it was in its primitive condition, hardly a furrow having been turned or an improvement made, but it is now one of the best developed farms in the county, and nearly the entire amount of 1,900 acres has been placed under the plow. He followed butchering for a time as well, but during the last few years devoted his energies entirely to raising grain and stock and to dairying. His labors were untiring, and his life of thrift and industry in the management of his extensive ranch resulted in making him one of the prosperous citizens of the county.

On September 30, 1875, Henry Finck was married to Miss Lena Roady, born near Hamburg, Germany, who came to California at the age of fourteen years. To this marriage were born nine children, six of whom are living: Frederick H., Gesena A. R., Anna D. J., Harry Carson, our subject; Elizabeth C. and Martin L. In politics Mr. Finck was a Republican and fraternally was connected with the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias of Tracy. For many years he served as school trustee and aided in the progress and development of the county. The father and step-mother were accidentally killed on May 1, 1922, at the railroad crossing on Park Street, Stockton, Cal. as they were going in their automobile to their home on Lindsay Street.

Harry Carson Finck received his preliminary education in the district school at Banta, then took a business course at the Western School of Commerce Stockton, and having grown up on his father's farm he became a partner with his father in 1911, farming 500 acres on shares, which was a highly productive year; then came the flood of 1913 which swept away everything; however, the water did not reach the mark made in the flood of 1906-07, which was the highest in the history of the Finck family. In 1894 the Western Pacific Railroad Company purchased a right-of-way through the Finck ranch, which is now their main line to San Francisco; also the San Francisco Sierra Power Company have crossed their lands with two high tension power lines, carrying power from the high Sierras to the cities and valleys and on to the Bay district. In 1912, Mr. Finck installed a twelve-inch pump and a fifty h. p. motor for the purpose of lifting water from the San Joaquin River for irrigating his land.

Mr. Finck entered the service of his country in the World War on December 22, 1917 at Camp Lewis there he spent seven months in training, operating a Holt tractor as a first class private. On July 4, 1918, he left New York arriving at Liverpool eleven days later and July 20, arrived at Cherbourg, France, where he trained until October 28 when he entered the First Army Corps as wagoner under Col L. E. Bennett, and on November 11 his regiment was in the engagement at Metz, but as the armistice was signed at 10 o'clock on that day, fighting was discontinued. He was with the army of occupation in Germany until February 12, 1919. On March 13, 1919, Mr. Finck's regiment was a part of the guard of honor to President Wilson at Brest and on March 23 set sail for the United States, arriving at San Francisco on April 22, 1919, and on May 5 he received his honorable discharge at the Presidio.

On February 2, 1918, while at Camp Lewis, Mr. Finck, was married to Mrs. Edna (Eickert) Clements, a native of Red Bluff, Cal. After his discharge he returned to the Finck ranch which had been managed by his father during his absence. In politics, Mr. Finck is a Republican and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias and is a past officer of the Tracy lodge and in 1916 was a delegate to the grand lodge; he is also a member of Tracy Parlor, N. S. G. W.

GLEN E. SAXTON.—Among the more recent acquisitions to the business circles of Tracy is Glen E. Saxton, the proprietor of the G. E. Saxton Plumbing Shop, and has already proven himself a valuable asset to the progress and building up of the San Joaquin County. A native of Michigan, he was born at Albion, Calhoun County, on June 30, 1888. His father, Justus Saxton, was a native of Bristol, Pa., and emigrated to Michigan in the early '60s, where he was employed as a painter.

Glen E. Saxton attended the public schools of Michigan, and as a boy sold newspapers at Battle Creek to earn his own way. In 1904 he left home to work in a large implement shop and spent two years there learning the machinist's trade; later he removed to Roseburg, Ore., and for a number of years his occupations were diversified, working in the hemp rope mills, the pine box factories and Sutter's Paper Box factory; later upon removing to Portland, Ore., he took up the plumber's trade, working as an apprentice, and in 1908 he removed to White Salmon, Wash., and established his first plumbing store with repair shop in connection and built up a fine trade, which he continued for a year and a half when he disposed of it to good advantage. Learning of a good opening in Portland he returned there and entered into partnership with Mr. Lonpaugh in the conduct of an extensive pumping machinery business, which occupied him for one year. He then became much interested in the Mellon Institute of Pittsburgh, Pa., and upon hearing that a plant was

to be opened at Thompson, Nev., he made application for the position of superintendent and foreman in the scientific mining and leaching of copper; five years were spent in that occupation and Mr. Saxton was released with reluctance as the general foreman of this concern.

The marriage of Mr. Saxton united him with Miss Bonnie Moquist, a daughter of A. E. Moquist, of Los Banos, Cal. They are the parents of one child, Ellis Edward. In December, 1920, Mr. Saxton opened his shop in Tracy and the volume of business has so increased that he has sought larger quarters twice, his present location being at 30 West Eighth Street. He owns a comfortable residence in Tracy and has entered into the industrial life of the community with true California spirit, and has already taken a most active interest in the progress and development of the West Side country. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is a Mason and has been a member of the Odd Fellow lodge for fourteen years.

HENRY A. MAGHETTI.—A model institution that seems to fill a long-felt want because of progressive operation is the Tracy Creamery at Tracy, Cal., conducted along up-to-date lines by Henry A. Maghetti, where high grade alfalfa produced under irrigation, fed to well-bred dairy cows, results in the best quality of pure milk and cream which is distributed by this house. A native of California, he was born at San Rafael, Marin County, on July 26, 1886, and was reared and schooled there until he went to San Francisco, where he took a course in the Humboldt evening high school. He is the son of Oriollio and Mary (Corti) Maghetti, natives of Italy and Switzerland, respectively, who were early settlers of Marin County, where the father became a very successful dairy farmer, and here Henry received his first lessons in farming and stock raising. After his parents passed away Henry decided to learn the pattern making trade, but he was fond of an outdoor life and could not content himself to stay indoors, as this trade would compel him to do. He then entered the employ of Shafter Howard in his creamery plant at Point Reyes and here he found the occupation to his liking. In 1909 he entered the dairy business for himself and has built up and disposed of several very fine herds of dairy cattle. Removing to Tracy in 1918, he looked the field over and became greatly impressed with the possibilities of the section under the West Side Irrigation system. He purchased the Tracy Creamery, made a number of important improvements, and installed an up-to-date pasteurization plant.

Mr. Maghetti is making and distributing a fine quality of butter, ice cream and cheese. In the conduct of the milk, cream, butter, and cheese industry, Mr. Maghetti uses progressive methods. The plant is thoroughly sanitary and is maintained along advanced lines. An automobile delivery provides quick response to orders from town and outside patrons, immediate service being a special feature. Mr. Maghetti is well pleased with conditions in the Tracy country, and having had much experience in farming he is in position to appreciate the future in this section where the lands are irrigated.

The marriage of Mr. Maghetti occurred in Santa Rosa in 1919 and united him with Mrs. Margaret (Mehegan) Maritzen, a native of San Francisco. They are the parents of three children: Clara, Barbara Jean, and Jack. For the past fourteen years, Mr. Maghetti has been active in the Odd Fellows and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce.

WILLIAM HEIL.—Conducting his realty operations on a large scale, William Heil has not only made a splendid success in this field since locating in Lodi, but was well known for his extensive development work in several sections of North Dakota before coming to San Joaquin County. Born in Yankton, Dakota Territory, May 6, 1878, he started his business life by clerking in a store at Menno, leaving there in 1899 to locate in Morton County, N. D., where he homesteaded 160 acres of land, which he developed into a stock ranch, a property he still owns. Going to Glen Ullin, N. D., Mr. Heil began his career in the realty business, being a pioneer developer of that section and doing much to develop it, selling land to Eastern speculators, disposing of Northern Pacific Railroad lands and locating homesteaders. In 1910 he helped to build up the town of Elgin, erecting the first store building and residence there, and he founded the town of Heil, laying out the town site and starting the sale of the lots the following spring in what is now a thriving town.

In the fall of 1913 Mr. Heil removed to Bismarck, N. D., and a year later he came to California and located at Lodi, having made his first visit to California and Lodi in 1907. Here he became actively identified with the real estate field under the firm name of The Heil Land Company, operating on an extensive scale in the handling of ranch properties, and has bought a number of vineyards, improved them and resold them at a fine profit. In 1919 Mr. Heil sold the Fink Bros., ranch of fifty-five acres for $1250 an acre, this being the first sale of vineyard land at this high price in the county, and in 1920 part of this same land sold for $2,000 an acre. The Trimberger place of ten acres which he sold for $7,500 brought $27,500 three years later, and the vineyard of John K. Bender, consisting of twenty acres, which he sold in 1919 for $16,000, has changed hands three times in two years, bringing $46,000 the last time, showing the increase in values in this thriving district. The company now holds the Kirschenmann ranch of seventy acres of vineyard and orchard on the lower Sacramento Road, the latter property being brought up to a high state of cultivation under the supervision of Mr. Heil. The company also owns 500 acres of bare land of which Mr. Heil personally owns 480 acres in Merced County.

Mr. Heil's first marriage united him with Miss Magdalena Fink, who passed away in Lodi, leaving three children, Emma, Hilda and Harry. On February 13, 1908, he was married to Miss Augusta Lipelt, a native of Poland, and this union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Loraine and Gerald William. Mr. Heil was one of the organizers of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Lodi and was at one time its largest stockholder, but he recently disposed of his interests in it. Progressive in all his ideas, Mr. Heil has been successful since first coming here, and with his enthusiasm and belief in the future greatness of this favored district, he has contributed much to its prosperity.



Augusta Heil.

JOHN BUNCH.—At his San Joaquin County home, on June 4, 1904, John Bunch surrendered the duties of life and passed to his reward, having completed almost forty years residence in the county. During those years he was one of the most prominent ranchers and esteemed citizens of this section of the state. His life was one of industry, thrift and honest toil, from the years of youth until he had reached the Psalmist's span of allotted years. Besides a worthy family of sons and daughters, he left his aged widow to enjoy a few years longer the comforts which their united efforts for many years had accomplished. She passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Grosclose, at Linden, Cal., on March 30, 1920, surrounded by her devoted family.

Born in Washington County, Ind., July 23, 1826, John Bunch was a son of William and Catherine (McGrew) Bunch. His mother dying when he was four years old, he was reared to his majority in his native county, receiving such educational advantages as the pioneer school equipment of the time and locality afforded. He was at the time of his death one of the few surviving veterans of the Mexican War, having enlisted for that service and having taken part in the battle of Buena Vista, as also in some minor engagements. On his return from war he remained with his father near Salem, Ind, for some time, and then went out to the new state of Iowa and located in Davis County, where he was engaged in farming and stockraising until he came to California. In connection with his other regular pursuits in Iowa, he also for a time conducted a steam saw and grist mill. His father, William Bunch, was born in Virginia in 1804, where his English ancestors had settled in the seventeenth century. In 1854 he removed to Indiana and still later to Iowa, where he passed away in 1870.

On March 4, 1852, John Bunch was married to Miss Mary F. Wallace, who was born near Nashville, Tenn., December 13, 1829, a daughter of John N. and Sarah E. (Hamilton) Wallace, her father a native of South Carolina and her mother of Kentucky. In infancy she was taken by her parents from Tennessee to Randolph County, Mo., where she lived and was reared to the age of fifteen. The family then removed to Platte County, Mo., and made their home there until they settled in Davis County, Iowa, in 1851. John Bunch and wife had nine children: Sarah F., wife of George J. Leffler; Mary E., wife of John A. Swain, of San Joaquin County; Charles F.; David M., deceased; Ann V., wife of Florin C. Swain, of San Joaquin County; Julia C. who became the wife of the late James G. Russell, but is now the wife of Davis Grosclose, farmer and stockman at Linden; Joseph W., of San Joaquin County; Ida D., wife of George Sayles; and Thomas who died July 18, 1906. In 1864 John Bunch brought his family across the plains to California, driving ox and mule teams; and after a short time spent in Tuolumne County he moved to San Joaquin County in 1865, where he rented a ranch from Joe Davis, which he farmed for one year, and then bought 280 acres running from the Eight-mile House to the upper Sacramento Road. He also owned eighty acres two and a half miles east, where he continued his activity until his death. For many years he was a trustee of the Davis school district, and he was noted for his loyal support of all public institutions and enterprises. He was a member of the Methodist Church South of Stockton, in which for a number of years he served as steward. For forty years John Bunch held the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens in this part of the state, and stood for uplift and civic betterment in his community. He was a successful business man, a good manager and financier, and was always reckoned as one of the substantial men of the county.

ADOLPH G. BUSCHKE.—An early settler who has seen much of San Joaquin County grow from a wilderness and who is, therefore, a natural lover of the Golden State, is Adolph G. Buschke, a native of Germany, born near Posen on October 11, 1859. His father, Gottleib Buschke, made a visit to Tracy early in 1910, and upon his return to his native land of Germany, passed away during May of the same year; and his mother, Louisa Meatzner, in her maidenhood, passed away in 1870. Adolph G. received a good public school education in his native country and was confirmed in the Evangelical Lutheran Church. In 1885 he came to Tracy and entered the harness shop owned by his brother, G. A. D. Buschke, whose sketch is also in this volume; two years later he removed to French Camp and went to work in Brandt's Factory remaining there for about two years; and in 1889 farmed on shares for Mr. Ott, a prominent landowner; two years later he again returned to Tracy and farmed on the William Golden ranch until 1901; during this time he had acquired a ranch near Banta, which was the first land he had owned since coming to America; today he owns three fine ranches adjacent to Tracy.

The marriage of Mr. Buschke occurred in Stockton and united him with Miss Adelaide Golden, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Golden, honored pioneers of San Joaquin County; Mr. Golden came to the county soon after the close of the Civil War and now is the sole survivor of the G. A. R. members of Tracy. He has been a most successful farmer throughout his lifetime. Mr. and Mrs. Buschke are the parents of eight children: Ella is the wife of George Sheppard and has two daughters, the family residing at Stockton; Adolph is married and has two daughters and they reside in San Francisco; Oscar married Miss Marccinni, is a rancher and resides in Tracy; Paul married Miss Noble, and they live in Oakland, Cal.; he served in the U. S. Army during the World War; Herbert married Miss Moffet and they reside at Vernalis, where he is employed as assistant engineer of the Standard Oil Pump Line; he served in the U. S. Army during the World War; Reuben is a student of the University of California in the architectural department; Gussie was married to Mr. O. Perry, a rancher at Tracy, October 14, 1922; Fred Ewald is a student in the West Side Union high school of Tracy. Mr. Buschke received his U. S. citizenship in 1893 in Judge Jones' court at Stockton, and has reared his family according to American ideals, being assisted in this work by his devoted helpmate. Hs is a Republican of stanch party loyalty and the family have been active members of the First Presbyterian Church, Mr. Buschke serving as elder. The first church service was held in the Willow district schoolhouse and rough candles made of sheep tallow were used to furnish artificial light in those pioneer days; he was one of the organizers of the West Side Bank,

since known as the Bank of Italy, but he has disposed of his interest in that institution. Mr. Buschke has been a pioneer in various lines of business; he was the first man to conduct a dairy and for many years supplied the city of Tracy with dairy products, before the establishment of creameries. His prize dairy herd has been his pride, and he has shown as far away as the Tacoma, Wash., Fair his pure-bred shorthorn cattle. In recent years chickens have been his hobby, and he takes great pride in his thoroughbred poultry. A close adherence to the Golden Rule has been the policy of Mr. Buschke throughout his entire life, and his honesty and industry have brought him peace and plenty for the balance of his lifetime.

ROBERT T. MELTON.—For twenty-two years Robert T. Melton was actively and prominently identified with farming interests of San Joaquin County, during which period he made substantial contribution to the agricultural development of this part of the state. He was born on a farm in Monona County, Iowa, November 20, 1862, a son of Jesse C. and Sarah (Nutt) Melton, the former a native of Alabama, while the latter was born in Indiana. In 1875 the family started for California and they were nine days in reaching Stockton, Cal. On arriving in the Golden State they settled in Stanislaus County, where for many years the father followed the occupation of farming. Elias Nutt, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, had crossed the plains to California with ox teams in the early '50s acquiring a large acreage near Ripon, on the Stanislaus River. He also brought with him to California a horse, which was still living at the time the Melton family arrived here.

Robert T. Melton remained upon the home ranch in Stanislaus County until he was twenty years of age and then came to San Joaquin County, afterward renting a part of the G. W. Trahern ranch, five miles west of Ripon. He raised grain on an extensive scale, having from 1,000 to 2,000 acres planted to wheat, and later he purchased 1,000 acres of the land, which he subsequently sold. In 1904 he rented the ranch and moved into Stockton, where he has since resided, devoting his attention to the buying and selling of real estate, in which he has been very successful. He has negotiated many important realty transfers and when the San Joaquin Irrigation District was being formed he took an active part in promoting the sale of the bonds and contributed in large measure to the success of the enterprise. He is a director of the City Bank of Stockton and is also a director in the Pacific National Fire Insurance Company of Sacramento, and helped to organize the Bank of Ripon, serving as a director for many years.

Mr. Melton married Miss Mary Silvis, a native of Pennyslvania, and they have become the parents of two children: Oscar T., sealer of weights and measures for San Joaquin County; and Elsie Eva, a graduate of the University of California, class of 1922, now engaged in teaching in Merced County. Mr. Melton has always taken a deep interest in civic affairs, especially in the promotion of educational standards, and served as school trustee of the Ripon district. He joined the Ripon Lodge of Odd Fellows in 1884 and is a member of Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. Elks.

LEON JAMES LUCAS.—For the past thirty-nine years Leon James Lucas has resided on his home ranch west of Woodbridge on the Thornton road. He is a fine example of the enterprising man who came to this state and centered his activity in one locality, and by industry and the best of business management built up a solid and permanent success. He is a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, born on June 25, 1859, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Phillips) Lucas, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively.

Grandfather Adam Lucas was born in Germany. With his wife he emigrated to America and located in Pennsylvania, later removing to Johnsville near Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, where he followed farming until his death.

Grandfather Thomas Phillips was born in Vermont, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He became a farmer in Ohio, and it was then that his daughter Sarah was reared and educated. She was a woman of much amiability and native charm.

Isaac Lucas followed farming in Ohio. In 1852 he moved to Iowa, locating on a farm near Cedar Rapids and continued husbandry there for ten years. It was during his residence there that Leon James was born. In 1862 Mr. Lucas, with his family, moved back to Richland County, Ohio, and there he was a farmer until his death. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lucas: Darius, of Cleveland, Ohio; Upton, in Richland County, Ohio; William and Allen, deceased; Leon James, our subject, and his twin sister, Leah Jane, who passed away when six months old; Jerome, deceased; Thomas, of Richland County, Ohio; Mrs. Emma Rinehart, of Morrow County, Ohio; Mrs. Roby Snyder, and Laura, both deceased.

Leon J. Lucas received his education in the public schools of Richland County, Ohio. He was an adept pupil and good student, so that when eighteen years old he had already received a certificate to teach school. He taught school in that county for two years, and then resolved to come west and cast in his lot with California. In 1883 he came to San Joaquin County, where he engaged in farming.

On September 5, 1888, on the Richard Woods ranch west of Woodbridge, Mr. Lucas was married to Miss Carrie L. Woods, a native daughter of San Joaquin County and a daughter of Richard and Mary Ann (Durbin) Woods, born in Virginia and West Virginia, respectively. Grandfather Thomas Woods was a planter in Virginia. After their marriage in West Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Woods removed to Lisbon, Iowa, where they farmed until 1863, when they crossed the plains in an ox-team train of about forty wagons, the journey occupying from May until November. They had considerable trouble with the Indians, who seemed intent on getting their stock. At various times, while passing through the Snake River country, when they were corralled at night, the Indians would surround them. The train arranged their wagons in a circle, in frontier style, and dug a large hole in the center for protection to the women and children. One night Richard Woods was wounded in the leg; but it was only a flesh wound, so they were not delayed. It was by surrendering some of the stock that they finally got through that section, and they were all glad when they arrived in California. Mr. Woods located in northern San Joaquin County, then covered with brush and live oak. He purchased 160 acres of land, cleared and improved it, and then farmed until he retired. His wife died in 1903, aged seventy-three,



L. J. Lucas

Carrie L. Lucas.

after which he made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Lucas until his death in 1913, aged ninety years and six months. They had ten children. The first baby, named John, died in West Virginia. The others were Mrs. Barbara Sollinger, of Lodi; Mrs. Addie Perrott, deceased; George A., in Alaska; William A., living in Lodi; Achsa, now Mrs. Hughes of Sacramento; Carrie L., Mrs. Lucas; Charles R., deceased; James A., of Walnut Grove; and Melvin O., living in Stockton.

After his marriage, Mr. Lucas followed grain farming until 1894, when he began orcharding and raising fruits. In 1903 he purchased his present place of ten acres on the Thornton road, one mile west of Woodbridge, which he set out to grapes, and which is today a splendid full-bearing vineyard. He made all the other improvements, including residence and farm buildings, and set out the ornamental trees and small orchard. It is a sightly place and a comfortable home.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have four children: Roby, wife of R. N. Welsh, a rancher in this county; Erma, the wife of Ray L. Allen, a civil engineer in Sacramento; Mrs. John A. Roseberry, wife of a rancher at Lodi; and Richard, a rancher at Acampo. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have nine grandchildren.

Mrs. Lucas is a member of the Woman's Improvement Club of Lodi; the White Apron Club at Lafayette; and the W. R. C. in Lodi, of which she served as treasurer. She is also a member of the W. C. T. U., and is a strong Prohibitionist. In politics, Mr. Lucas is a Republican, and in voting with his party he takes a good citizen's interest in all public affairs. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church at Stockton.

HERBERT A. FAIRBANK.—Among the representative men of San Joaquin County, Herbert A. Fairbank is in the front rank, his various interests bringing him in close touch with viticulture, horticulture and commercial activities, for which he is specially fitted. His resourceful business ability has been used in behalf of public improvement, and the substantial upbuilding of the state and county. He was born in Cook County, Ill., on April 19, 1860, a son of John B. and Emily P. (Mack) Fairbank. The father, John B. Fairbank, was a Congregational minister and moved to Morgan County, Ill., when Herbert A. was a small lad. Having had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was two weeks old, Herbert A. Fairbank was sent to Jacksonville, Ill., to live with his grandmother. After the father's second marriage he went to live with his father's family at Fort Wayne, Ind. He began his education in the Fort Wayne public school and in course of time was graduated from the high school of that city. He then entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he remained for three years. The father, John B. Fairbank, passed away in 1881.

After leaving Illinois College, Mr. Fairbank went to Sioux Falls, S. D., and was employed by the Sharp Lumber Company as bookkeeper for three years. He then went to San Antonio, Texas, and was bookkeeper for the William Cameron Lumber Company, which operated twenty-seven yards throughout the state, and remained with this company for two and one-half years. In 1886 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., and for six years was with the California Fruit Union. Then for four years he was employed with the National Fruit Association, and afterwards became identified with the Producers Fruit Company and served in the capacity of president and manager of the company up to five years ago, when he came to Lodi. There he had secured fruit lands previously in the Christian Colony district. Jointly with his son-in-law, W. H. Dement, he owns and operates 220 acres, all amply supplied with water for irrigating purposes by pumping plants. They have fifty acres in vineyard and 170 acres in orchard. After purchasing this property they had remodeled the house into a comfortable and commodious home, but suffered the misfortune of having it burned to the ground during January, 1922.

When the Citizens National Bank of Lodi was organized, Mr. Fairbank was unanimously elected a director of the institution; he is the president of the Lodi Canning Company and also serves as president of the Associated Fruit Growers, Inc., of Lodi.

The marriage of Mr. Fairbank occurred in Sioux Falls, S. D., on September 6, 1882, and united him with Miss Lillian E. Buck, born in Viroqua, Wis., a daughter of I. K. and Sarah Buck. Her father, I. K. Buck, was a hardware merchant in Viroqua. Later he was in the same business in State Center, Iowa, and then moved to Sioux Falls, S. D. Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank are the parents of one daughter, Gladys, Mrs. W. H. Dement. Mr. Fairbank is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons of Lodi, Chapter R. A., and Scottish Rite of Sacramento, and Islam Temple Shriners of San Francisco; and is also a member of the W. O. W. of Sacramento and of the National Union. It is not success alone that has won for Mr. Fairbank the respect, confidence and friendship of his fellow men, but his high character, his devotion to the general good, and his exemplification of manly principles.

EDWIN THOMAS HANNAFORD.—An honored pioneer resident of Stockton, Edwin Thomas Hannaford has made this part of California his home for more than sixty years. He was born on Cape Elizabeth, near Portland, Maine, May 1, 1840, his ancestors being of English birth. In the fall of 1860 he left his native state and sailed on the Star of the West to the Isthmus of Panama, and up the Pacific on the Cortez to San Francisco, landing in the latter part of December, 1860. On January 3, 1861, he arrived at Stockton and for a year and a half he worked on the Foreman ranch, where the town of Linden now stands, grinding grain in a primitive flour mill owned by Rynerson & Wasley. Later he came to Stockton and engaged in the tobacco business with George Houston. They raised their own tobacco on Craig's ranch and cured it, having five acres in this crop. Natural leaf was then selling for $1.00 a pound and smoking tobacco was seventy-five cents a pound. Selling out and dissolving partnership he went to Knight's Ferry, working in the old flour mill of D. W. Tulloch, and when he returned to Stockton in 1865 he entered the employ of the City Flour Mill, located on Main Street and owned by Willard and Austin Sperry and Mr. Burkett. For fifty years he was one of their most trusted employees and at the time of his retirement in 1915 he was presented with a gold service pin by the Sperry Company in honor of his long and faithful service. He filled all positions in the mill except that of engineer and general superintendent. He was superintendent of the cereal mill and later for twenty-six years had

charge of the boys and girls employed in the cereal mill. He did all the flour packing in the early days and has seen many changes in the mill's processes and machinery during his long term of service. At a recent banquet at the mill he was the guest of honor and made a fine speech, his name heading the list of veteran employees.

In earlier years Mr. Hannaford was prominent in musical affairs, having a fine basso-profundo voice. He formed two male quartettes and with the three Wheeler sisters made a concert tour throughout the Valley, visiting San Jose and other places. For three years he sang in the choir of the Congregational Church and never missed a Sunday during that time. Hale and hearty in his eighty-third year he is still very active and can dance a jig as well as in his youth. He joined the Odd Fellows in 1863 at Linden; afterwards he was a member of Yerba Buena Lodge in San Francisco. The world is his church and to do good is his religion. He has been a Republican from the time of Lincoln.

Mr. Hannaford was first married in Sacramento to Miss Madeline Bingham, born in Pennsylvania, who died in Oakland, leaving six children, five of whom are living: Mrs. Mary Hihn, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Nellie Andrews, of Watsonville; Edwin T., Jr., of Stockton; Mrs. Jennie Menasco, of Watsonville; Mrs. Lorena Elliott, of Venice. His second marriage united him with Miss Margaret Andrews, who was born in Nebraska. Her parents, John H. and Margaret (Curry) Andrews, were both natives of England, and in 1865 they crossed the plains with mule teams. They settled at first in Oregon and later came to Stockton, where Mr. Andrews opened up a harness shop on South Center Street between Main and Market, and the brick building which he erected is still standing. By this union they have one son, James L., a carpenter in Venice.

JAMES DRACE.—An honored pioneer of San Joaquin County, James Drace passed away at his home at San Jose, Cal. August 8, 1918. He was born at St. Joseph, Mo., April 14, 1834, being a son of James Drace, a pioneer farmer of Missouri who was born after the death of his father in Philadelphia. When nineteen years of age, he started across the plains to California with ox teams. He did what most of the early comers to California did, went first into the mines seeking for gold; then he began freighting from Stockton to the mines driving an eighteen-mule team over the rough mountain roads. He followed this occupation for seven years, then invested his savings in 160 acres of land and built a house on it, residing there until 1866, when he sold out and bought the home place on Mormon Slough, near Linden, now known as the Drace ranch.

At Linden Mr. Drace was married to Miss Jane Potter, born July 3, 1847, a sister of Joseph Potter, a pioneer of Linden. Five children were born to this couple: Charles E.; Dora is the wife of C. H. Needham, of Wesley, Cal.; J. A. is associated with Charles E. in extensive ranching operations and reside in Stockton; Elizabeth is deceased; Alice M. is with the Associated Oil Company of San Jose, Cal. After more than thirty years residence in San Joaquin County, James Drace rented his home place to his son J. A. Drace, and removed to San Jose where he purchased a residence on South Fifteenth Street, and there resided until his death. He was preceeded by his wife who died in 1916. He was a charter member of the Scio Lodge I. O. O. F. of Linden, was a Democrat in politics and was a member of the Methodist Church.

ERNEST MAXMILLIAN TSCHIERSCHKY.—One of the early settlers in California who has contributed his share towards the building up of the commonwealth is Ernest Maxmillian Tschierschky, who was born near Bunzlau, Silesia, Germany, October 3, 1836. Left an orphan when three years of age, he made his home with an uncle in Nausholz, where he received a good education in the public schools. After being confirmed in the Lutheran Church when fourteen, he removed with his uncle to Stettin, on the Baltic Sea. There he naturally went to sea, as was the custom of the youth in that port. He made six trips before the mast in a German vessel to England. Then he went deep sea sailing in the "Mirau," a sailer bound for New York City, in 1858, and from that port he made seventeen trips across the Atlantic. He also sailed in coasting vessels, to the West Indies and South American ports. On the steamer "Liberty" he made twenty trips between New York and Havana.

Mr. Tschierschky was shipwrecked in the Bay of Biscay off the French coast in a sailing vessel, but got ashore in the night. He then traveled by land to Paris and then made his way back to Stettin. He was also in a collision in the North Sea when their ship sunk an English vessel off the coast of England. During the Civil War he served as quartermaster on two different government transports, the "Delaware" and "John Rice," out of New York City, along the Southern coast, transporting troops and supplies.

Mr. Tschierschky was married in New York City in August, 1868, to Miss Caroline Beneker, who was born in Brennerhaven, Germany. In September of the same year he came with his wife to San Francisco via Panama. Landing from the old "Constitution," he quit the sea and located in Stockton, being employed in a lumber yard until 1870. That year the Stockton Lumber Company was started and he entered their employ, continuing with them without interruption for forty-one years. During that time he was foreman for a year and then was salesman until he retired.

Soon after he came to Stockton, he built a residence on North Pilgrim Street, and he resided there for many years. His wife died in 1911, aged sixty-three years. Their union was blessed with ten children: William is postmaster at Tracy; Frederick is in the plumbing business; Herbert is also a plumber; Louis is employed in a planing mill; Alexander is a deputy sheriff. The other children are Laura, Wilhelmina, a graduate nurse, Mrs. Caroline Woleson, Mrs. Freda Sturla, and Mrs. Grant. All live in Stockton, excepting William and Wilhelmina, who make their homes in Tracy and San Francisco respectively.

During the years he was in the lumber trade he was also interested in ranching, having had the foresight many years ago to purchase land near Ripon which he devoted to grain raising and later set to vineyard. After keeping it for a number of years, he sold at a good profit, and later on he disposed of the remainder of his land. He had purchased the original 480 acres in 1875 for $5,000. Some men, considered good business heads, said he was a very



E. M. L. Tschierschky

foolish man to pay so much; but a few years later, after he had demonstrated it a success, the same men changed their minds and said they guessed he understood land.

Mr. Tschierschky was made a Mason in New York City, and then became a member of the Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M. He was reared a Lutheran, and still adheres to that religious faith.

THOMAS GARNER.—Among the prominent citizens of the West Side section of San Joaquin County, Thomas Garner for the past twenty-seven years has been the superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad department of signals and general yardman at Tracy. He was born in Corpus Christi, Texas, on November 28, 1866. When he was about two years old, his father, James L. Garner, was killed by a Mexican while riding the range. His grandfather, John Garner, took Thomas to his home and reared and schooled him until he was eleven years old. John Garner was an extensive land and stock owner in Texas. In 1877 he left his grandfather's home and came to California alone to the home of his mother's sister, Mrs. Thomas Fox, in Sutter County, Mr. Fox being engaged in the cattle business near Yuba City. Thomas found employment on the range and earned fifteen dollars per month and within three years time he had saved enough money to pay the transportation for his mother and sister from Texas to San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Garner passed away in Tracy during 1910.

Thomas attended the public schools in Yuba City and when the family removed to San Francisco he attended the Lincoln grammar school; and in 1890 finished a business course at Heald's Business College in that city. He then learned the blacksmith's trade and followed it in Yuba City and San Francisco. In 1891 he became a brakeman out of Oakland on the Western division of the Southern Pacific Railroad; three years later he was stationed at Tracy and had the run out of Lathrop to Fresno.

The marriage of Mr. Garner in 1895 united him with Miss Lulu Lisle, a native of Sutter County, Cal., a daughter of John Q. Lisle, a prominent pioneer farmer of Sutter County who passed away in 1912. In the early days he erected and owned the Lisle toll bridge over the American River; the bridge is still standing and in good repair. Mr. and Mrs. Garner are the parents of one daughter, Margaret E., a graduate of the West Side Union high school; she is also a gifted musician, having completed a three years course in piano and harmony in San Francisco; she has a large class in piano at Tracy. In 1898, Mr. Garner joined the Summer Lodge of Odd Fellows and has passed through all the chairs; he is now a trustee of the lodge; he has been high priest of the Encampment for the past fourteen years, with the exception of one term. For the past thirteen years, with the exception of two years, he has been the clerk of the board of trustees of the Tracy schools; this school district recently voted $75,000 worth of bonds for new buildings, for which Mr. Garner is in no little measure responsible. In an article signed by the Tracy grammar school teachers, which appeared in the Stockton Record of March 30, 1922, the teachers warmly endorsed Mr. Garner for re-election. Needless to say he was reelected by a very emphatic majority. Mr. Garner has been the treasurer of the Brotherhood of Trainmen for twelve years and has recently been honored with the twenty-five years service button, in recognition of his faithful and efficient service. His political views are those of the Democratic party. While contributing liberally to all worthy charities, Mr. and Mrs. Garner hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church; their home is at 55 West Ninth Street, and they also own a residence and some excellent real estate in the Rosedale addition. In April, 1920, he was elected, by popular ballot, city trustee. He was selected by the city board of trustees as it chairman, and is now serving as mayor of the city of Tracy with ability and dignity.

MRS. MARY CECELIA JACOBSEN.—A native daughter who is giving of her best efforts towards building up and developing her county, Mrs. Mary Cecelia Jacobsen was born on the Selby ranch near Redwood City, San Mateo County, a daughter of Edmund and Sarah (McSorley) Elligott, born in Limerick, Ireland, and New York respectively. Her father came to Minnesota as a lad and when sixteen came to California via Panama. For a time he followed mining and then coming to San Jose he was married to Sarah McSorley. Her parents, James and Mary (Martin) McSorley, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, had come to Oneida County, New York, where the daughter, Sarah, was born and there the father died. The mother then in 1862 came via Panama with the children and she spent the remainder of her days in San Juan. Of the six children in the McSorley family there is only one, Dan McSorley, now living ,and he resides on his ranch adjoining Mrs. Jacobson.

Mr. Elligott was foreman of the Selby ranch in San Mateo County, later for Alex. Grogan at Palo Alto. He removed to San Juan, San Benito County, and purchased a sixty acre ranch; engaging in fruit raising. Selling out, he purchased a wheat ranch, a part of the Curran ranch at Gilroy, and when he sold that he moved to Petaluma, where he followed farming and dairying. He came to Stockton in 1880 and in 1881 he purchased 119½ acres and later 27½ more from John Tretheway, and on his 177 acre ranch he farmed until his death, March 5, 1908. The mother had passed away October 21, 1895.

Mary Cecelia, their only child, completed her education in the Petaluma high school, coming to Stockton in 1880. She was married in St. Mary's Church October 3, 1893, to Jacob Jacobsen, a native of Denmark, born December 18, 1860, whose father, Louis, was a farmer, and there Mr. Jacobsen was reared and educated. When eighteen years of age he came to New York State, later removing to Kansas, whence he came to California. Mr. Jacobsen inherited the Elligott ranch and after their marriage they engaged in farming the place.

The Jacobsen ranch is devoted to grain, hay and fruits, some of the acreage being devoted to raising table grapes. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobsen's union has been blessed with two children: Louis E., a graduate of St. Mary's College and Heald's Business College, is now engaged in viticulture and in buying and shipping grapes, as well as managing his mother's ranch. Edmund D. entered service in the World War, June 3, 1918, and was sent to the recruiting barracks at Angel Island and afterwards to Camp Johnston, Fla., and then transferred to Newport News and at Camp Hill served in 312th Remount Squadron. Three weeks later he was sent to Brest, France, where he continued in the service in remount work. During

his seven months of service in France he was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and upon the termination of hostilities his regiment was sent into Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation, and his particular company was stationed about seventeen kilometers west of Coblenz. During the Meuse-Argonne offensive he received a slight shrapnel wound from which later blood poisoning set in and it took three months' treatment in the hospital before the infection was eradicated. Returning to the United States, he received his honorable discharge at Mitchell Field, Long Island, as private, first class. After his discharge he returned to Stockton and for two years was employed with the Holt Manufacturing Company and then he entered his present position with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. He was married September 17, 1919, to Miss Blanche Duncan, a daughter of Chas. H. and Ethel (Tupper) Duncan, of Linden, and they have a lovely daughter, Meredith, who is the pride of Grandmother Jacobsen. For some years Mrs. Jacobsen was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Loyal Order of Moose. In national politics she is a Republican.

STANLEY D. HERBERT.—Among the more recent additions to the horticultural industry in the Farmington section of San Joaquin County is Stanley D. Herbert, who is the owner of the Littlejohn Creek orchard, consisting of eighty acres in producing orchard of cherries, apricots, prunes and walnuts. He was born in 1879 in Dane County, Wis., a son of A. W. and Sarah P. (Baldwin) Herbert, now engaged in horticulture at Ashland, Ore. The father is a native of the Isle of Wight, England, and Mrs. Herbert was born in Indiana of French-Canadian parents. A. W. Herbert located in Oregon in the '80s where Stanley D. received a good education and was graduated from the Agricultural College at Corvallis, Ore., in 1901, with the degree of B. S. In 1902 he left home and engaged in civil engineer work in eastern Oregon remaining there until 1904 when he entered the University of California at Berkeley, taking a post-graduate course during 1904-5. He then followed civil engineering work in California and Nevada, working on the Truckee-Carson reclamation project and in Solano County and was engaged in this work for about ten years; he then became superintendent of the Natomas Consolidated of California in Sacramento County. During 1916-17 he was in the seed business at Stockton and sold out in 1918 just after entering the service, and after the war he located on his farm southwest of Farmington in 1920.

On October 11, 1919, Mr. Herbert was united in marriage with Miss Ruth Hewitt, a daughter of W. T. Hewitt, a pioneer of the Farmington section, San Joaquin County. One son has been born to them, Edward William. Mr. Herbert served in the World War in the 104th Engineers and was at Camp Humphrey, Va. He was discharged with the rank of captain. Fraternally he is affiliated with Charity Lodge, I. O. O. F. and the American Legion at Stockton; he is a director in the San Joaquin County Cherry Growers Association and is a member of the Prune and Apricot Growers Association and serves as the director of the Farmington Farm Bureau. Reliable in business, loyal in citizenship, he is highly esteemed by his many friends.

MARGARET FARRELL.—A patriotic woman who may well be proud of the record of her family in the late war is Mrs. Margaret Farrell, enterprising and successful vineyardist and rancher, who lives about two miles west of Acampo. She was born in San Francisco, on July 26, 1864, the daughter of Patrick and Maria (Burke) Haley, both natives of County Galway, Ireland, and substantial farmer-folk Owing to conditions in that country, her parents had little opportunity for education, and her father looked more hopefully toward the future when he came to America in 1859. Her mother came several years earlier, with a married sister. Mr. Haley and Miss Burke were united in matrimony in New York on November 1, 1859. In that city they lived for a couple of years, until they went to St. Louis; and then they engaged in farming in Missouri. From the Iron State they came to California in 1864, and settled in San Francisco, in which city Mr. Haley was a laborer for a couple of years. When they left the Bay City they went inland to Santa Clara County, where they rented a part of the Martin Murphy ranch, east of Milpitas, and engaged in farming.

In the fall of 1869 Mr. Haley removed to San Joaquin County with his family, and for a year rented a ranch near Waterloo; and then for three years they farmed west of Woodbridge. On October 31, 1874, Mr. Haley bought a farm of 220 acres on the Mokelumne River two miles west of Acampo, which soon became known as the Haley grain ranch; and a year or so later he purchased an additional eighty acres, making in all some 300 acres. In 1900, he rented his ranch and retired; and sixteen years later, a couple of days before Christmas, 1916, he passed away, aged ninety-five years. Mrs. Haley, the mother of our subject, had died on November 4, 1901, aged seventy-four, mourned by a large circle of friends. Four of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Haley died in infancy, and our subject was the only one that grew to maturity.

Margaret Haley attended the school at Woodbridge, and finished her education at St. Joseph's Academy in Sacramento. On February 15, 1885, she was married to Edward Farrell, the son of John and Ann (Welch) Farrell, natives of West Meath, Ireland, where Edward Farrell was also born. His parents remained in their native land, and died there; but Ed. Farrell came to California as a boy and settled in Sacramento. He went to school there, and in time became identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Farrell lived in Sacramento, making their home at their residence at 2115 M Street; and Mr. Farrell continued working in the Sacramento shops until the time of his death at Sacramento on January 17, 1914, when he closed a very useful life, the honored father of nine children. John E. is at Sacramento, in the employ of the Southern Pacific; Thomas is a well-known lawyer in Sacramento, formerly deputy district attorney of Sacramento County for seven years, and now in private practice; Edward P. is a plumber of Sacramento; Joseph M. is with the State Highway Commission in that city; James A. is farming and lives at home; Frances died of the influenza on November 4, 1918; Anna is at home; Leo William is a medical student at St. Louis; and Winifred is at home.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Farrell continued to reside in Sacramento and also took charge of the ranch in July, 1915; and now, out of her 300 acres,



Margaret Farrell

forty-two are in vineyard, and a part is a young vineyard; and all are Tokay grapes. She also has a home in Sacramento, and thus spends time both at her city residence and at the ranch dwelling. In national politics a Democrat, Mrs. Farrell allows no partisanship to hinder her support of the best men and the best measures affecting local interests.

Mrs. Farrell was privileged to have four sons in the service, and when the Liberty Loan was floated in October, 1918, she marched with some 12,000 women, all dressed in white, in the parade in Sacramento; and as the only woman bearing a four-star banner, she was the recipient of an ovation such as might have been given with propriety to the President of the United States. Edward P. Farrell was a member of Company I, 363rd Infantry, 91st Division. He trained with the division, went to France with them, and also returned with them, a private in excellent standing. Joseph M. served in the 115th Division of Engineers, and was in France from July, 1918, to July, 1919. Leo William was at Camp Pike, in Arkansas, in the officers' training school. At St. Louis, in August, 1918, he enlisted and served until December of that year; and then in February, 1919, he returned to the Medical School at St. Louis University. James A. enlisted in the service on September, 1917, and was sent to Camp Lewis, where he was placed in Company M, 363rd Infantry, 91st Division. He was there for four months, and then was transferred to Company E, 58th Infantry, 54th Division, and was sent to Camp Green, in North Carolina. On May 18, 1918, he went to France, and on July 18 he went into Chateau-Thierry, and later was in the Aisne-Marne, Vesle, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and the Toulon offensives. He went over the top five times, but had the miraculously good fortune never to be wounded. On August 13, 1919, he was discharged with the rank of corporal, having returned to the United States on the first of June. Mrs. Farrell is a member of the Y. L. I. and the Catholic Ladies' Relief.

MRS. CAROLINE M. SMYTH.—A representative pioneer woman of San Joaquin County, is Mrs. Caroline M. Smyth who, for over sixty-two years, has borne her share in the advancement and development of the Linden section of the county, where she still resides, honored and respected for her many admirable traits of character. She resides on the ranch nine miles east of Stockton to which she came as a bride in the year 1860, and where her children were born and reared. Her husband, James H. Smyth, whose useful life came to an end on April 19, 1885, was one of California's forty-niners, and from the period of early settlement until the time of his death was prominent in the agricultural and public life of San Joaquin County. In business he was an excellent and sagacious manager, and in the various affairs of social and community nature he always manifested a large degree of public spirit and showed himself capable of the highest American citizenship.

Mrs. Smyth was born in County Derry, Ireland, November 27, 1833. She was reared and remained in her native land until her marriage with Mr. Smyth, which occurred January 3, 1860, a sketch of this pioneer also appearing in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Smyth were the parents of eight children, six of whom are living; Mary M.; Annie E. has recently returned from a trip to Europe, a member of the Lundy party that toured Europe, where she spent a most enjoyable time; Carrie M.; Herbert is the manager of the home ranch; Helen, and J. Hudson, a prominent medical practitioner of this part of California, who has a son, J. Hudson, Jr. The fourth child, Grace, died when four years old, and the youngest, Samuel Edgar at six and one half years. Mrs. Smyth's ancestors were English who left for Ireland during the reign of Charles I. in order to enjoy religious freedom, and for many generations the family have been Presbyterians, Mrs. Smyth being a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Stockton. For the past thirty years, Mrs. Smyth has spent a portion of each summer at her cottage by the sea, which is located near Capitola. She is a highly esteemed member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the San Joaquin Society of California Pioneers, and in all her relations of life has proved herself worthy of the esteem with which she is held in her locality.

JAMES H. SMYTH.—The life of this honored pioneer of 1849 had its beginning in County Antrim, north of Ireland, February 9, 1822, and its end came in 1885, after sixty-three years of activity and usefulness. The family which he represented was of prominent lineage in the annals of Ireland, where his parents, Samuel and Mary (Adam) Smyth, held a high position in the most refined circles of society. The mother died at the age of eighty-five years in 1865, and the father, who owned and operated a large farm, was seventy at the time of his demise. Reading had given them a broad culture and they aspired to give their children advantages which they had been denied in their early years. One of their sons, Samuel, was educated for the ministry and at the age of twenty-two he assumed a Presbyterian pastorate at Draperston, where he remained until his death forty years later. Meanwhile he was honored and beloved by the people among whom his lot was cast, and into their homes he went, welcomed alike in times of joy and of sorrow, cheering the sick, helping the sorrowing and befriending the needy.

It was the intention of the parents that their son, James H. also should enter the ministry, and with that ambition in view gave him exceptional educational advantages for that day and locality. However, his tastes were not in the direction of ministerial work and after he had studied some years he decided that he would seek other avenues of activity. Coming to America in 1842, he settled in Texas and there engaged in ranching for five years or more. During 1849 he came to California via Panama. For a time after arriving in this state he mined at Columbia, Tuolumne County, and at Sonora, the same county, but he met with no special good luck. His next venture was in the hauling of freight from Knights Ferry to Columbia and Sonora, and later he had several teams hauling copper from the copper mines to Stockton. In 1859 he bought a raw tract of 970 acres and later increased his holdings by the purchase of 140 acres and another tract of 240 acres.

Returning to his old Irish home in 1859, Mr. Smyth was there married early in the year of 1860, his brother officiating at the wedding, which united his destiny with that of Caroline M. Smyth, who though bearing the same family name, was not related to him. Born in Ireland, November 27, 1833, she was a daughter of John and Mary (Laughlin)

Smyth and traced her ancestry to England on the father's side and Scotland on the mother's side. The wedding trip of the young people was a voyage to America. It had been the intention of Mr. Smyth to settle in Texas, but his wife became ill, and it was then deemed advisable to proceed to California. They came via Panama and settled on the ranch eight miles from Stockton, where they industriously labored in the improvement of the land and the building up of a valuable property. Meanwhile he bore an active part in establishing the early schools and making the first roads through his part of the county. As school trustee he accomplished much in behalf of the common schools. It was his belief that nothing promoted the growth of a district more than good schools and good roads, and his public spirit was evidenced in the energy and sincerity with which he supported these movements. One of his intimate friends was the illustrious Captain Weber, who gave him an opportunity to buy land in his grant, later a part of Stockton, but the difficulties encountered in perfecting the title caused him to hesitate, and he thus lost an opportunity which did not come to him in later years. For years he was active in the membership of the San Joaquin Society of California Pioneers. In politics he voted with the Democratic party.

NEAL S. HOLMAN.—Among those who have contributed to the agricultural development in San Joaquin County is Neal S. Holman, who since a child has made his home in the county and now resides on his fine home ranch two miles southwest of Linden on the Holden Road, where he engages in the grain and stock business. He was born in Randolph County, Mo., March 28, 1872, a son of William Benjamin Holman, a native of Missouri. He was one and one-half years old when his parents started for California, arriving in the Golden State on Thanksgiving Day, 1874, and he assisted his father until he was twenty-seven years old.

On December 5, 1899, Mr. Holman was married to Miss Lavina Abbie Dunton, a native daughter of California, born in Stockton, August 11, 1873. Her parents, Marcus L. and Harriet (Greenleaf) Dunton, were both natives of Westpoint, Maine, and came to California in 1872. Mrs. Dunton was a direct descendent of the John Greenleaf Whittier family. Both parents are now deceased, survived by Mrs. Holman and Mark Alfred Dunton, a resident of Eugene, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Holman became the parents of two daughters; Claire Estella, a graduate of the Stockton high school, class of 1920; and Avis M., a beloved daughter, who passed away on February 24, 1920.

The same year of his marriage, Mr. Holman began farming on his own responsibility, first leasing the McFarland place, where he engaged in raising horses, mules and cattle, as well as raising large quantities of wheat, continuing on this ranch for ten years; then he purchased his present ranch of 120 acres, a portion of the old Henry place, where his family has since resided. Three years ago Mr. Holman erected a modern residence on his ranch; he owns a complete harvesting outfit and does a great deal of contract harvesting throughout the county, besides on his own place. Mr. and Mrs. Holman are stanch friends of the best along educational lines, both having served as school trustees; at one time Mrs. Holman was clerk of the board of trustees of the Home Union school district. Mr. Holman is an advocate of good roads and is an active member of the local Farm Bureau. The success that has attended his efforts in business is well merited, for he has labored untiring and at all times has been honorable in his dealings with his fellowmen.

MRS. CAROLINE C. GERARD.—An interesting pioneer of San Joaquin County who did her share to aid in the development of the country around Lodi, was the late Caroline C. Gerard, a native of England, where she lived until she was seventeen years of age. Then she came to the United States, making her home in New England; and there she met and married John H. Gerard, also a native of England. He was a mere child when he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Soco, Maine. The straitened circumstances of the family made it necessary for John H. to begin his self-support when other children of a similar age were attending school. As a boy he was employed in the cotton mills of Biddeford and Soco, Maine; so his education was obtained by his faithful attendance at night school. His duties in the mill were confining, and he felt his restrictions even more keenly as the reports of better prospects in the West came to his attention both by means of the press and by word of mouth from those who had returned to the East from the newly discovered gold mines. In 1855, after his marriage to Miss Caroline Sterling, a young lady who was ambitious and heartily seconded his desire to cast his lot in the Golden State, they made the journey to San Francisco, the same year of their marriage, coming via the Isthmus of Panama route. They went to Calaveras County, where Mr. Gerard mined for a while; and then came to San Joaquin County, locating near Woodbridge, in 1856, where he purchased 183 acres of virgin soil, the clearing of which entailed much hard labor. Later he acquired 640 acres northwest of Lodi and engaged extensively in the stock business. He also owned 300 acres of grazing land in Calaveras County. His ranch near Lodi being heavily timbered he continued to clear off the timber and brush until he had the entire tract under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard had the distinction of being the pioneers in the raising of grapes in this locality. In 1862 they set out six acres of vines, at the same time also planting an orchard. They worked together happily, both ambitious to improve their place, and it was a sad blow to Mrs. Gerard when her husband passed away in 1882. He left an only son, James Stevens Gerard, who is making his home on a part of the ranch.

Mrs. Gerard, after her husband's death, continued their ranching enterprise; and in time a goodly portion of the ranch was set out to vineyard, which proved profitable. The place is now divided between her three living grandchildren, Raymond, James Stevens, Jr., and Mrs. Lillian Schleef, who make their homes on their respective places.

Grandmother Gerard, as she was familiarly known by her friends, was endeared to all who knew her. She continued in the even tenor of her ways, doing all she could to build up and improve this wonderful county and thus bring about the civilization of the present day; and at her passing, at the age of seventy years, she left an honored name and was mourned by her family and all who knew her.



MRS. CAROLINE GERARD

JOHN GEORGE MAISEL.—A man who by honest toil and close application to business made a success and who enjoyed a large place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens was the late John George Maisel. He was a native of Catonsville, Md., was born in January, 1856, and was reared and educated there. After leaving school he learned the butcher's trade at Catonsville in all its details and opened up his shop and successfully operated his business until 1880. In Catonsville on September 7, 1880, he married Miss Mary Ann Hahn, a daughter of Frank and Julia (Simon) Hahn. The young people came to the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon intending to remain only a short time in Stockton, but remained for two years, Mr. Maisel meanwhile working at his trade in the El Dorado Street market. Returning to his native town in 1882, he sold out his interests and in 1884 returned to Stockton for his permanent residence. He established the New California market on El Dorado Street; then in 1893 he moved his market to North Hunter Street, a few doors from the present Maisel market. The Maisel Meat Company is now carried on by the son of the founder and many new branches have been added; the company now owns a chain of four shops in Stockton and have their own slaughter house on the Linden Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Maisel are the parents of one son, Owen L., who married Eleanor Laumeister. During the late war he served with the 319th Engineers in France. Mr. Maisel passed away on April 21, 1917, at the family home in Stockton, mourned by his devoted family and a host of friends. He was at all times interested in the development of his locality, and his sterling qualities of mind and heart made him well liked and esteemed by all who knew him.

CHARLES METZLER.—For the past nineteen years Charles Metzler has made his home in San Joaquin County on his fine orchard and farm one and one half miles north of Linden. All of the improvements on his ranch have been made by Mr. Metzler, and it is now one of the most desirable and profitable orchards in the valley. Forty acres are devoted to peaches, six acres to almonds and twenty acres to French prunes, the balance of the ranch being devoted to diversified crops. He was born near Mergentheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 28, 1849, a son of Martin and Catherine (Ohm) Metzler, both natives of that country. His mother passed away the same year he was born and later his father was married to Miss Mary Beckstein, who proved a kind stepmother to the motherless boy. His father passed away in 1856.

From his earliest recollections, Charles Metzler had a desire to locate in America. He received a good education in the excellent schools of his native land and in August, 1872 he arrived in New York City, where he worked for three years in a tannery for nine dollars per week; however, he saved enough money in three years to pay his way to California, arriving in San Francisco in the fall of 1875. He first located at Redwood City, where he conducted a bakery, but later suffered the loss of his property by fire; he then removed to San Jose, where he engaged in farming near Los Gatos for five years. During this time his first wife, Anna C. (Meyers) Metzler passed away, leaving three children: Carl of Arroyo Grande; Fred of Paso Robles, and Mrs. Annie Wilson of San Leandro. He was married the second time in San Francisco, December 6, 1884, to Miss Helena Martens. She was born in Oldenburg, Germany, a daughter of John J. and Helena C. (Von Aschwege) Martens, and the mother and the daughters came to California in 1882. John J. Martens, who was an expert miller, died in 1868, survived by his wife who passed away in Linden, December 24, 1906, mourned by three sons and three daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Metzler are the parents of five children: Emma, the wife of Adolph Dauth, has three children and they reside in San Francisco; Henry W. represented in this history; Elise married George D. Gill, they have three sons and reside in Bellota; Helena, the wife of John S. Platt, has two children and they reside in Linden; Albert is a rancher. Mr. Metzler completed his U. S. citizenship in 1882 at San Jose. From 1885 to 1903 he was occupied in general farming in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties and while residing there was a school trustee for the Monterey and Jolon districts, serving for three terms. Mrs. Metzler's sister, Mrs. Frank L. Meier, came to the Linden section in 1876, where Mr. Meier has become a prominent prune grower and is an authority on horticulture in this district. Mrs. Metzler is a stanch member of the Methodist Church in Linden, and the family enjoy the respect and esteem of many friends in San Joaquin County.

HOLMAN BROS.—Prominent among the successful men of affairs whose strenuous lives enable them, while carving out some fortune for themselves, to also serve their fellowmen and help to advance the community, the Holman brothers, grain and stockmen of the Farmington section of San Joaquin County, rank among the foremost in these important industries. They own and operate 1,177 acres of choice wheat land, where they exercise the most modern system of planting, cultivating and harvesting of crops, thus reaping a fine quality and a large quantity of choice grain. The company known as the Holman Bros. is composed of James T. Holman, senior partner, and William Edgar, both born in Randolph County, Mo., members of a family of six children born to William B. and Martha (Prather) Holman, also natives of Randolph County, Mo. The Holman and Prather families came to Missouri from Kentucky in the early '30s and here the father and mother of the Holman brothers were born, reared, educated and married. William B. Holman was a successful merchant and at the same time carried on quite extensive farming interests in Missouri until 1874, when he brought his family to California and settled near Linden, where he engaged extensively in stock and grain raising until his death in 1908, survived by his widow until 1920, when she, too, passed away. William B. Holman spent more than a third of a century in the Linden section and was identified with its development in an unselfish way. Fraternally he was a Mason. After his father's death, James T. Holman, being the eldest of the family, assumed the responsibility of the family and large farming interests left by his father, and his brother William Edgar became partner with him in the stock and grain busines, which has been so successfully carried on by them.

On October 18, 1892, occurred a double wedding which united James T. Holman and Miss Luella G. Needham and William Edgar Holman with Miss

Lillian V. Needham, accomplished daughters of Charles E. and Olive L. (Drake) Needham, and sisters of Hon. James Carson Needham, judge of the Superior Court of Stanislaus County, residing at Modesto. Mr. and Mrs. James T. Holman are the parents of one son, Earl Leigh, a graduate of the University of California who served in the A. E. F., during the World War, as second lieutenant in the engineers; at the present time he is assistant superintendent and engineer state controller light and power at Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Holman are the parents of one son, Charles. James T. and William Edgar Holman are members of the Farmington Lodge, I. O. O. F., while their wives are both active in the Rebekah Lodge and all are stanch Republicans. James T. Holman serves as a trustee of the Farmington school.

MRS. LAURA B. VAN LOON.—A leader in social, religious and civic circles, Mrs. Laura B. Van Loon has taken a prominent part in the life of the community since taking up her residence at Ripon in 1906. She was born at Ceres, Stanislaus County, the daughter of Mark and Mary (Horn) Williams; the father, who was of Welsh descent, was born at Fayetteville, Ark., his parents being among the early settlers of that region, while Mrs. Williams was born at Springfield, Mo., of English and Welsh ancestry.

Mrs. Van Loon was reared and educated at Ceres and when twenty-four years old was married to Francis E. McKee, who was then in the general merchandise business at Lathrop, Cal. After a time he sold his store to Reynolds Bros., Sydney W. Reynols being one of the firm, and went to Le Grand, Merced County, where with Benjamin Eastman as a partner he built up a good merchandise business. In 1902 he sold this business and removed to Pacific Grove, where he resided for some time, and in 1906 came to Ripon, where with Sydney W. Reynolds he established the firm of McKee & Reynolds, buying out the store of E. C. Dickinson, who at that time was conducting the business under the firm name of Yaple & Company. It was the pioneer establishment in its line in Ripon and through the well directed energy of Mr. McKee and his partner, a splendid business was built up. Mr. McKee's successful eareer was cut short, however, as his death occured on September 22, 1916, following an operation for appendicitis, leaving his widow and one daughter, Neva Arline, now the wife of H. J. Simmons of Pacific Grove and they are the parents of a son, James Francis Simmons. Mr. McKee's half interest in the business was equally divided between wife and daughter, and the former still retains an active interest in the management of the business.

Her second marriage occurred on February 12, 1919, and united her with L. L. Van Loon, the popular agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Manteca, who formerly occupied this position at Ripon. Mr. Van Loon was born and reared at La Crosse, Wis., becoming a telegraph operator at the age of nineteen. He has continued in this line ever since, holding responsible positions on the Salt Lake and Southern Pacific Railroads. Mrs. Van Loon is active in the membership of the Congregational Church at Ripon, and was prominent in the erection of the beautiful new edifice. She is serving as deaconess and was formerly superintendent of the Sunday school, from 1916 to 1920. She usually serves on the election board, and has been president and vice-president of the local W. C. T. U. Though now a progressive Republican, she heretofore voted as a prohibitionist and is proud to have worked for the successful adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

MRS. MARIE OTT COOPER.—An honored pioneer resident of San Joaquin County, Mrs. Marie Ott Cooper has been privileged to see and have part in the development that has come about in the past half century, making this one of the progressive and prosperous sections of the Golden State. She was born near the River Neckar, Wurtemberg, Germany, January 23, 1858, the daughter of Frederick and Barbara (Trick) Wille, both natives of that place and well-to-do farmers; the father was born on December 26, 1833, and the mother on December 6, 1835, and they resided in their native land until 1878, when they came to America. They were the parents of four children, of whom three now survive: Mrs. Anne Schneider of Stockton; Mrs. Marie Ott Cooper of this sketch, and Mrs. Barbara Gasser of Eureka, Cal.

Mrs. Cooper was educated in a private school at Reutlingen, Germany, and on August 7, 1875, she was married to Martin Ott, who was one of San Joaquin County's prominent early settlers. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 8, 1837, and in 1853 came with his father and brother to America, settling in Detroit, Mich., where Martin Ott clerked in a mercantile establishment until 1858. Starting to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, he arrived at San Francisco in June, 1858, and remained there for nine months, when he went to Tuolumme County, where he engaged in mining until 1867. He then came to San Joaquin County and bought 200 acres of land on the San Joaquin River and farmed for a time, but on account of ill health he removed to San Francisco. After two years he returned to his farm where he began cultivating the virgin soil and became extensively interested in raising chicory, and with Carl Dangers established the San Joaquin Chicory Factory on the San Joaquin River, being engaged in this business for twenty-seven years. He made his home on the ranch until his death on January 11, 1897, passing away at the age of sixty, a man of sterling worth, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. April 4, 1875, he started back to his old home in Wurtemberg and there, as stated above he was married in 1875 and then returned to California with his bride. Mr. and Mrs. Ott became the parents of four children; Minna, a graduate nurse, resides at Stockton with her mother; Fred W., a rancher and deputy county assessor, is represented elsewhere in this work; Emma, who graduated as a nurse at Mt. Zion Hospital in 1903, resides at home; Leonore married H. Barstow; they have a daughter and reside in Berkeley.

Mrs. Ott's second marriage united her with A. D. M. Cooper of San Francisco and San Jose, the noted artist and authority on the American Indian who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. About fifteen years ago Mrs. Cooper built a commodious residence at 127 West Willow Street, Stockton, and here are to be found some of Mr. Cooper's finest canvases and many Indian curios of great value. A member of the Lutheran Church since her early girlhood, Mrs. Cooper gives much time to its activities and is a generous contributor to its benevolences.



Martin Ott



Marie Ott Cooper.

CHARLES PROFIT ANDERSON.—Among the successful vineyardists of San Joaquin County, Charles Profit Anderson has made a decided success of his viticultural activities and his home place near Ripon, known as the Cannan vineyards, has long been known for the excellency of its table grapes, principally Tokays. He is a native of Stockholm, Sweden, born August 15, 1864, a son of Lars and Annie (Anderson) Anderson, both natives also of Sweden. Lars Anderson was born in 1817 and in 1865 came to America. The family consisted of nine children: Ellen, Martin, Betty, Fannie, William, Annie are all deceased; Peter T. resides in Washington state; Nels L. owns a fine citrus ranch at Lindsay, Cal. and Charles Profit, the subject of this sketch. Lars Anderson located at Chicago, Ill. and later removed to Gladstone in the same state. He was a Republican in politics and received his U. S. citizenship at Oquawka, Henderson Co., Ill. The father passed away in 1885, survived by his wife who passed away four years later, in 1889.

Charles Profit Anderson entered the public school at Gladstone, Ill., at the age of six years and finished school at the age of thirteen and at eighteen years of age he left home to make his way in the world. He selected acting as his vocation and his first appearance was in Chicago as an Irish comedian, receiving a salary of sixty dollars per week and expenses; then while in Minneapolis, Minn. he signed up with Sells Bros. Circus for $125 per week and all expenses and during 1885-6-7 received $500 per month for his work and traveled all over the world. After completing his contract with Sells Bros., he took up the study of electrical engineering and entered the shop of Thomas A. Edison at Schenectady, N. Y. where he spent four years; then he went to New Orleans and was employed four months in the installation of an acetylene plant. He then entered business for himself and removed to Corpus Christi, Texas, where he constructed a large light and power plant and also installed an electrical system for a large storage plant.

On November 30, 1891, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Ella Stewart, a native of Texas, a daughter of James and Eugenie (Gazelle) Stewart, an old New Orleans family, of French descent. After his marriage, Mr. Anderson removed to Fort Worth, Texas, where he became general manager of the Standard Light & Power Corporation at Fort Worth where he remained for five years. Being advised by his physician to engage in outdoor employment he moved to Edmond, Okla., where he purchased 480 acres of land which he farmed to wheat and also engaged in stock raising on a large scale. At the time of the Galveston storm and flood Mr. Anderson lost $6,000 and soon thereafter sold his place and removed to Missouri, locating near Forsyth, and there bought a ranch of 1,000 acres where he extensively raised cattle and hogs. Again Mr. Anderson suffered severe reverses and in 1903 he disposed of his holdings and removed to California, and in going about from place to place was impressed with the advantages of the Ripon section of San Joaquin County, so purchased 160 acres near the town. For two years he was hampered by ill health, but the California climate proved beneficial and he was able to accomplish splendid results in viticulture and he is considered a pioneer in this industry in the Ripon section. His first experience in setting out a vineyard was on thirty acres of his home place where he got a ninety-five per cent stand, thus proving the adaptability of the climate and soil for grapes. Mr. Anderson also owns two other ranches—one of eighty acres near Avena, San Joaquin County, and the other one of twenty acres in Sacramento County, and both places are being rapidly developed.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of six children: Olive Ruth, the wife of Wellington Manley, employed in the registry department of the Sacramento postoffice and they have two sons; Ella DeVie married William Smith and they reside in Los Angeles; Vera C. is the wife of Virgil Merritt and they reside in Williams, Arizona; Charles Arnold is foreman at the Ford garage at Colusa; Eugenie G. is the wife of James Smith and they reside at Sacramento; Zenobia J. is at home with her parents. In politics Mr. Anderson is a Republican and a stanch advocate of prohibition and fraternally is a charter member and a commander of Samson lodge, K. P., of Chicago. Mrs. Anderson is a talented woman, a graduate of Corpus Christi College, Texas, and takes an active part in all civic affairs of her locality and is a member of the executive committee of the South San Joaquin County W. C. T. U. Mr. Anderson finds great pleasure in fishing as a means of recreation and is classed as one of the best anglers in the county.

ED. N. PIERCE.—Capability and efficiency have marked the career of Ed. N. Pierce and as assistant superintendent of the San Joaquin General Hospital, located at French Camp, he conducts its affairs in a most satisfactory manner. He was born in Providence, R. I., December 23, 1859; his parents were also natives of the same state and during the Civil War his father gave his life at the Battle of Pittsburg Landing. At seventeen years of age, Ed N. Pierce enlisted as a seaman on the U. S. S. Pensacola and later was transferred to the U. S. S. Constitution; he followed a seaman's life for three years, then in 1880 arrived in California and was discharged from the service. He then removed to Solano County, where he found employment on a large ranch and in 1883 he entered the Clarke Business College in Stockton where he remained for one year.

At Stockton, in 1884, Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Inez L. Austin and began farming near Calla Corners, remaining there until 1889, when Mr. Pierce became second nurse at the General Hospital at French Camp; later he became head nurse and chief assistant to the surgeon in the operating room. After nine years of service, he resigned and again engaged in farming at Calla Corners, and he was active in bringing about the organization of the South San Joaquin Irrigation District, covering approximately 71,000 acres and he served six years as secretary; he still owns twenty acres at Calla Corners, which he continues to farm. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pierce: J. Austin; Edna; Effie is the wife of George Murphy; E. N., Jr., is a rancher at Calla, he served with Gen. Pershing in Mexico in the 1st Division of the A. E. F.; Mark W. is a rancher and served his country in the Navy and during the war made fourteen round trips across the Atlantic; Lela is the wife of John Fair, principal of the Gilroy high school; Chester S. is the first superintendent of the agricultural department at

the County Farm and during the war served with the motor transport ammunition train of the A. E. F.; Byron served as an aviator and was in training at Rockwell Field. Mr. Pierce is justly proud of his sons' war records. In 1915 he again took up his duties at the County Farm and has been made assistant superintendent of the farm and hospital. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally is a member of Mt. Horeb Lodge of I. O. O. F. at Ripon and is a past grand of the lodge and past district deputy, and twice been a delegate to the grand lodge; he is also a member of Tyrian Lodge of Masons at Manteca, and the Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite at Stockton.

ANDREW RIVARA.—The advancement of San Joaquin County and the upbuilding of the city of Stockton had a progressive promoter in Andrew Rivara, whose name has been connected with many of the influences and movements tending toward development along many avenues. Born in Italy, twenty-three miles northeast of Genoa on March 12, 1853, he was there reared and attended school until he was fifteen. His father was a farmer and owned and operated a flour mill. His son's duties were to deliver the grain to the mill on the backs of mules, and take the flour back to the bakery, a distance of seven miles. He made two round trips daily, thus coverin twenty-eight miles each day on foot. Tales of the wonderful opportunities of the New World had penetrated to their village and when he reached the age of twenty-one he decided to cast his lot in this new country. In 1874 he married Miss Mary Musto and together they came to America, coming direct to Stockton, Cal., arriving on October 30. He secured employment with Peter Musto, who ran a grocery store at El Dorado and Market streets; his hours were long, working from daylight to nine at night, receiving for his labor twenty dollars per month, which continued three years, when his wages were raised to thirty dollars per month. He then dedided to go into business for himself, and opened a small grocery store on North Hunter Street near Lindsay, remaining in that location for seventeen years. He then bought a lot on the corner of Main and Madison streets and erected a store building and for the following twenty-three years carried on his business. During 1915 he sold his business, but is still owner of the property. He is now living retired from active business altogether, his extensive real estate holdings requiring all of his time. In partnership with three other men, he owns a sixty-acre ranch on the San Joaquin River southwest of Stockton, which is now a full-bearing vineyard and orchard, and he is the owner of a ten-acre ranch, seven of which is in vineyard, located near the race track east of town.

Mr. Rivara has built up a competency wholly through his own efforts and foresight and during his forty-eight years of continued residence in Stockton, has witnessed the remarkable and substantial growth of that city. For over thirty years he has been a member of the Italian branch of the Foresters of America. Mr. and Mrs. Rivara are the parents of nine children, of whom only three are living. Mrs. Laura Armanino, Mary, and Edna. They had a daughter, Adeline, Mrs. Mina, who died in 1918, leaving a son, whom Mr. Rivara adopted and is rearing and educating.

MRS. SARAH EMMA BURGESS.—A woman of much native business ability who is making a success of the profession she has chosen is Mrs. Sarah Emma Burgess, who has been a resident of California since December 4, 1868. She is a native of Iowa, born at Maquoketa. Her father, Levi S. Preston, was a native of Pennsylvania. Grandfather Colburn Preston was born in Vermont and he married Sarah Webber. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, while Great-grandfather Preston served in the Revolutionary War.

Levi S. Preston migrated to Iowa when a young man and was married at Maquoketa in 1857 to Viola Haswell, also born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Nathan B. and Ruth (Webber) Haswell, natives of Vermont. Nathan Haswell was an educator in Pennsylvania and was also a writer and newspaper man. Viola Haswell was engaged in teaching in Iowa. The young couple farmed in Iowa until 1868, when Mr. Preston removed to Eagleville, Harrison County, Missouri, where he farmed for two years and then brought his wife and three children via New York to Aspinwall, then crossed the Isthmus to Panama City and thence by steamer to San Francisco, landing on December 4, 1868. For a time he followed farming near Brentwood, Contra Costa County, and later he resided for a time in Stockton, but spent his last days in Redwood City. His widow survived him until 1918, passing away in Stockton at the home of Mrs. Burgess.

This worthy couple had seven children that grew up, five of whom are living and Mrs. Burgess is the second oldest. Coming to San Francisco when six years of age she well remembers the long journey and interesting experiences of the trip. A studious child, she obtained a good education in the public schools of Contra Costa County. Her marriage occurred in San Francisco April 7, 1882, when she was united with Philip H. Burgess, a native of Massachusetts, born at Ashburnham, near Lynn, October 24, 1848, a son of Joshua and Susan (Piper) Burgess, who were descended from an old Puritan family. In 1856 the Burgess family removed to Mankato, Minn., where Philip was reared on the farm. History tells of the Indian massacre in that region during the period of the Civil War, but fortunately the Burgess family lived some distance back from the river, the line of the Indians' route of massacre, so they were saved. However, this stirred the patriotism of young Philip and he left his books and volunteered in the spring of 1864 enlisting in Company C, 11th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, being sent into the South where he served faithfully with his command until after the close of the war, being mustered out in the summer of 1865 after a year's service and still only a boy of sixteen years. The following incident shows the difference in the treatment of the soldier boys of that day and the present: When he was returning on the train it was so crowded he was obliged to ride on top of the caboose and he went to sleep and woke finding himself on the edge of the car with his feet dangling over the side and caught himself just in time to save himself from falling.

On his return home he continued employed there until 1875, when he came to Contra Costa County, Cal., engaging in farming near Antioch until 1883, when he located in Stockton. For four years he followed the building business and then July 21, 1887, entered the postal service as a letter carrier, being



Philip H Burgess



Emma Burgess.

the first letter carrier sworn in in Stockton Here he continued faithfully doing most efficient work for a period of thirty-three years, when he was retired on a pension. He had been a student of Christian Science for many years and was a very successful practitioner, so after he retired he gave all of his attention to his practice, serving two different periods as second reader at the Christian Science Church. He passed away on May 10, 1922, mourned by his family and many friends, and particularly of Rawlins Post No. 23, G. A. R., of which he had been a member for thirty-six years.

Mrs. Burgess had for a number of years been interested in pension work, aiding the old veterans and widows of veterans to secure pensions, and in 1917 she was admitted to practice before the Department of the Interior at Washington, and since then as pension attorney has practiced here and has been very successful in her work, her office being at her home, 1643 South San Joaquin Street.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Burgess was blessed with three children: Irvin H. died in 1900; Herbert and Dwight E., the latter one of the leading contracting painters in this city. They also adopted a niece, Lois E. Burgess, now the wife of Archie C. Toal; they have one child, Vivian Esther. Mrs. Burgess is very prominent in civic and social circles having taken an active part in temperance work in connection with the W. C. T. U., and is a past noble grand of Rainbow Rebekah Lodge No. 97, Stockton, as well as a member of Rawlins Relief Corps No. 23, and Roosevelt Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R. She is a member of the Christian Science Church and is a stanch Republican.

WILLIAM J. RHOADS.—Among the recognized and successful leaders in the realty field of Stockton, William J. Rhoads, of 15 North California Street, is eminent. A native of the great Prairie State, he was born in Pekin, Ill., on November 16, 1850, and as a youth started in railroading with the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad, now known as the Illinois Central. He was fireman, and then worked his way to be both locomotive enigneer and a master of transportation. In 1874, he made a trip to California, and passed through Stockton on going south, and he worked on the construction of the San Fernando Tunnel of the Southern Pacific Railroad, under Frank Freitas, general superintendent when 4,000 white men, and 10,000 Chinamen were employed on the great work.

Returning to Pekin, Ill., he continued railroading, and later entered the Internal Revenue Department of the United States under President Harrison, acting as gauger, and at the defeat of Harrison, in 1892, he resigned and came to California. He intended to locate at Fresno, but on revisiting Stockton, viewing the waterfront and seeing the heavy shipments of grain and the activity of the place, he perceived that Stockton was destined, in time, to be a large city. He therefore settled here, and here he has ever since had his shoulder to the wheel.

With Oullahan & Adams, he entered the real estate and brokerage business at 108 East Main Street, and after a year with that well-established firm, he set up in business for himself at the corner of Market and San Joaquin streets. He next occupied the basement under the Stockton Savings Bank, and at one time William Dudley was his partner. Later, he occupied a store on North Hunter Street. Some fourteen years ago, he moved to the corner of California and Main strets, and then he came to his present place in the same block, at 15 North California Street, where some of the notable deals in the history of Stockton real estate have been consummated. For a number of years, and up to death of Mrs. Maria Hubbard, he was agent of the M. S. Hubbard estate. He specializes in country property, nor could anyone be found whose knowledge and word are of more value, in the matter of advice, to the would-be purchaser.

In 1896, Mr. Rhoads made the first subdivision in San Joaquin County—the John Caine Ranch of 160 acres located one and one-half miles east of Manteca; and having bought the property for $8 per acre, it was put on the market at $25—$5 in cash down, and $5 per year, until the balance was paid. Since that time, Mr. Rhoads has sold land in that same tract at $500 per acre. A few years ago, he also sold, by subdivision, the Sharp Tract of 450 acres east of French Camp, which he offered in five to twenty-acres pieces; and all of this tract he disposed of, save 100 acres including the old home site, which he retained and he made his home for eighteen years and then sold. This ranch was known as the Hedgeside Dairy Ranch.

When Mr. Rhoads married, he chose for his wife, Miss Minnie O'Finley, a native of Union County, Ill. and the daughter of the popular sheriff of that county, who had held that office for twenty-five years, and at one time also county clerk, and prominent generally in political life. Two sons have blessed the union: Samuel is with the California Corrugated Iron and Concrete Company of Oakland, and William is in the oil business. There are three grandchildren. Mr. Rhoads is a Mason, and belongs to San Joaquin Lodge No. 19 F. & A. M., Stockton Chapter, No. 28 R. A. M., Stockton Commandery, No. 8 K. T. and Aahmes Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. of Oakland. He was made a Scottish Rite Mason April 26, 1887 in Peoria and holds membership with the Peoria Consistory.

HARRY T. FANNING.—Years before the discovery of gold in California made this the center of attraction for men ambitious to gain sudden wealth, H. T. Fanning came to the state for the purpose of making his permanent residence here. He was not only a pioneer of the state, but was as well, one of the first residents of what is now the city of Stockton. Mr. Fanning was a native of Troy, N. Y., born in November, 1819, and was a brother of the late Howard M. Fanning, also an early settler of Stockton. By way of Cape Horn Mr. Fanning came to California in 1843, and at the time of the breaking-out of the Mexican War he went to the scene of the difficulty and lent his services. He was in Monterey at the time that city was made the first capital of California, on June 3, 1843.

After the close of the war Mr. Fanning came to San Joaquin County and engaged in the cattle business in partnership with Captain Weber, driving his cattle from Sacramento to San Jose; and in so doing he passed the section of country which is now the site of the city of Stockton. After selling their cattle they went to San Francisco and purchased lumber with which to build a house in Stockton, two weeks being required to transport the lumber by boat to this city. With this material they construced the first house ever erected in the city, this being located on

the water front near the present site of the steamboat landing. For a number of years Mr. Fanning derived a good income from the dairy business, which he established here, and later the produce business. This he carried on up to within a short time before his death, which occurred in 1875.

JOHN J. POPE.—A review of the life of John J. Pope shows how potent an element is persistency of purpose in the active affairs of life. Dependent upon his own resources from ten years of age he came to California in the days of its mining excitement and has steadily worked his way upward. He was born in Washington County, Ark., December 22, 1854, a son of Robert and Sarah (Eddlemon) Pope. Robert Pope met an accidental death in 1858. Grandfather and Grandmother Pope were natives of North Carolina. They left their native state when very young and settled in East Tennessee in 1818 and were married there in 1827; they removed to Arkansas in 1841, and in 1861 came to California, both of them dying ten years later. They were the parents of thirteen children, three of whom died before their parents came west. On coming West they left Washington County, Ark. March 10, and with ox teams and with some livestock they crossed the plains and mountains, having some trouble with the Indians on the way, who stole their cattle, two horses and two mules. Thomas Pope, an uncle of our subject pursued the Indians and recovered the cattle, but not the other property. They landed in San Joaquin County, September 6, 1861. Grandfather Pope was made captain of the train to pilot it across the plains and Mrs. Robert Pope, with her family, joined the train. There were ten children in the family: Lee; John J.; Benjamin F. of Lodi; Robert and Tilly, deceased; Nettie resides at Bakersfield; Daisy resides in Arizona; the three younger children died in infancy. Mrs. Sarah Pope later married a Mr. McFadden who settled at Copperopolis and worked in the mines; later they removed to Oakdale where they purchased a home. She lived to be seventy years of age.

John J. Pope had very little opportunity for attending school; however, before leaving his native state of Arkansas he attended school for a short time; then later he was able to attend the old Salem school in Lodi for a short time. After his mother's marriage to Mr. McFadden, his stepfather made life unbearable for him, so he left home when he was ten years old and never returned for any length of time, except an occasional visit to his mother, to whom he was devoted. After leaving home he went to Butte County and worked at various jobs, then he returned to San Joaquin County and worked on threshing machines, hard work for a young boy. In 1876, he and his brother Benjamin F. bought a 250-acre grain farm on the Waterloo Road northeast of Stockton; this place was afterwards sold and Mr. Pope purchased 160 acres across the road from the Harmony Grove school house, where he has since made his home. About twelve years ago the first house erected on the ranch burned down and Mr. Pope erected another on the same spot.

On December 8, 1866, at Waterloo, Mr. Pope was married to Miss Laura Light, a native of Waterloo, Cal., a daughter of Solomon and Mary (Straiter) Light, the former a native of Illinois and the latter of Missouri. Her parents came to California in 1864 and settled three-quarters of a mile east of Waterloo where Mr. Light bought a quarter-section of land, thirty-five acres of which he set to vineyard. They were the parents of six children: Sarah Elizabeath, deceased; Louisa Alice is Mrs. Benjamin F. Pope of Lodi; Lucy Ella is Mrs. M. E. Mason of Waterloo; Mary M. is Mrs. Bouckou of Oakdale; Mrs. Pope; George W. resides at Escalon. Mr. Light passed away at the age of seventy-two and the mother at the age of forty-four. Mr. and Mrs. Pope are the parents of three children: Clora, Mrs. Wesley A. Mowrey of Waterloo, has one son, James; Jessie is Mrs. Kay Willits of Linden, and Ila is Mrs. J. P. Milligan of Stockton and the mother of two sons, Roland and John Robert. Mr. Pope has equipped his ranch with fine buildings and other improvements. Of the original quarter section, he now owns 100 acres, having disposed of sixty acres some time ago, and he is now engaged in buying and selling horses and cattle. In politics he is a Republican and with his family are members of the Methodist Church of Lodi.

GEORGE E. FRIOUX.—Numbered among the younger members of the San Joaquin County bar, where he is meeting with success in the practice of law, George E. Frioux is a descendant of one of California's pioneer families. His parents are Louis and Katherine (Waters) Frioux, both natives of Calaveras County. The father, who is now deceased, came from a pioneer French family, and for many years he followed mining, teaming and stage driving in the Mother Lode country. Mrs. Frioux's father, James Waters, is still living in Calaveras County at the age of eighty-eight. A native of Boston, born there in 1833, he left his home in 1849, coming around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel, and landing at San Francisco early in 1850, and he has now been a resident of Calaveras County for more than seventy years.

George E. Frioux was born at San Andreas, Cal., May 7, 1895, and was educated in the schools of San Andreas and Mokelumne Hill. In 1912 he received a teacher's certificate and for three years he was engaged in teaching in Calaveras County; he was also deputy treasurer and tax collector of Calaveras County for two and a half years. During this time he studied law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1917. Two months later he entered the service of his country, and trained at Camp Lewis with the famous 91st Division. He was attached to the Sanitary Unit and went overseas with this contingent, serving with the U. S. forces until July, 1919, when he returned to San Francisco and received his discharge at the Presidio. Looking about for a location he selected Stockton, opened his office in the Yosemite building on January 1, 1920, where he is engaged in the general practice of law.

On June 3, 1922, Mr. Frioux was united in marriage with Miss Nina Caldwell, a native of Kentville, Nova Scotia. He has entered heartily into the activities of Stockton and is a member of the San Joaquin County Bar Association, Karl Ross Post, American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars; and is also a member of San Andreas Parlor, N. S. G. W. in which he is a past president, and belongs to the Anteros Club. He is president of the Calaveras Society of San Joaquin County.



Geo. E. Trioux

HARVEY M. ODELL.—An efficient public official of San Joaquin County, Harvey M. Odell, the present public administrator, is a descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families in the county, his maternal grandfather, Capt. William S. Moss, a native of Illinois and California pioneer being represented elsewhere in this work.

Harvey M. Odell was born November 24, 1883, at Lathrop, San Joaquin County, the son of Dr. Thomas H. and Mary B. (Moss) Odell. The father, who was a physician, was a native of Alabama and came to Stockton in 1880, and here he practiced his profession until his death in 1887. Mrs. Odell, who was born at Peoria, Ill., came across the plains with her father, Captain William S. Moss. She is still living and makes her home at Stockton. Harvey M. Odell attended the public schools of Stockton and Heald's Business College, and went in for grain farming and stock raising on a large scale and is at present farming between five and six hundred acres. He is also engaged in buying and selling real estate.

Mr. Odell was married at Stockton on December 4, 1907, to Miss Susan S. Southwell, a native of Colorado, and they have a son, Clayton H. A Republican in politics Mr. Odell has always taken an active interest in political affairs and in 1918 was elected to the post of public administrator.

LOUIS R. SANGUINETTI.—Prominent among the most enterprising firms of San Joaquin County are Sanguinetti Bros., the successful vineyardists and independent packers of table grapes of Lodi, worthily represented by Louis R. Sanguinetti, a native of that county where he was born on May 13, 1877. His father, Stephen Sanguinetti, a native of Italy, now deceased, came to America in early days and tried his luck at mining; but it did not suit him, so he located in Stockton, in the early '60s. He was given hard work in a vegetable garden at fifteen dollars per month. With his savings he bought land in the Delta district near that city, and engaged in farming; and he erected a brick house of thirteen rooms, and improved the place with flowers, palms and a garden, making it one of the show-places, in pioneer times. Some forty years ago, he bought the old Ayers Vineyard located on the Woodbridge Road, north of Lodi, and both of these places are still owned by the family. Stephen Sanguinetti married Miss Geronima Largomassino, and he was an exemplary husband, father, neighbor and friend. Several children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sanguinetti: Fred, Louis R., the subject of our review; Henry, and Silvia. A daughter, Anna, married a gentleman of the same family name; Rose became Mrs. Vignola; and Palmira married J. Mezzera.

Louis, after finishing school, worked for awhile with his father on the home ranch, and when it was found that the Ayers Vineyard was not doing well, he was sent by his father to take charge of the place. From that time, the Ayers Ranch began to be a paying property, through the young man's able management; although he was only twenty-one when, in 1898, he took charge of it. This vineyard is one of the oldest in the county, some of the vines being sixty years old. It has sixty-five acres of Black Prince, Mission, Muscat, and Tokay grapes, and there is also a second orchard. With a brother, Henry, Mr. Sanguinetti packs independently, under the brand of Sanguinetti Bros., and this brand tops the prices in nineteen out of twenty cars shipped East. Mr. Sanguinetti has a one-third interest, with W. A. Spooner and James Anderson in a vineyard of eighty-seven acres; he also owns valuable real estate in Stockton, including two business blocks, and in 1922, he completed the Traveller's Hotel at Lodi.

At Stockton, November 27, 1900, Mr. Sanguinetti was married to Miss Tillie Sturla, a daughter of Paul Sturla, an early settler in Lodi, whose rise and success is portrayed elsewhere in this volume. Melvin Stephen, the elder son who graduated at the head of his class at the Lodi high school in 1921, is now a student at Stanford University, and Allen Paul, the younger son, attends the Lodi grammar school.

FLOYD E. GARNER.—A young business man of promising ability is found in Floyd E. Garner, the capable field superintendent for the Earl Fruit Company of the Lodi district. A native son, he was born near Acampo, San Joaquin County, on July 18, 1894, a son of Charles C. and Martha (Blodgett) Garner, the former also a native of California and the latter of Missouri. His paternal grandparents removed from Galena, Ill., to California in 1853 and settled in Tuolumne County and two years later Charles C. was born at Chinese Camp, Cal. In 1864 the family removed to San Joaquin County and settled on the Benedict ranch, which they cleared and planted to grain. The family were located on different ranches throughout the county until in 1878 when they removed to Whitman County, Wash., where they farmed for three years and then returned to San Joaquin County, purchasing a ranch near Acampo and Mr. Garner has the distinction of being one of the first men to plant Tokay grapes in that county. Charles C. Garner has always been interested in horticulture and viticulture and in 1904 established a real estate business in Lodi, and he has won his way to the front by application to business and honest dealings with his fellowmen. He is held in high esteem in the community which he has helped to develop.

Floyd E. Garner was educated in the grammar and high schools of Lodi and completed his education by a business course at Heald's Buisness College in Stockton. For the past ten years he has been working for the Earl Fruit Company, with the exception of the two years that he served in the World War, and in the fall of 1920 he was made field superintendent. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in the fall of 1917 and received his training at Mare Island and in May, 1918, went overseas with the fourth replacement troops as a member of the 23rd Machine Gun Company, Second Division, as a gunner. Upon his arrival he was sent to the front and from June 12 to September 9, 1918, saw active service on five fronts, taking part in the battle of Chateau Thierry, as well as all the engagements of the Second Division and was fortunate enough to come through without a scratch; on his return to the United States he received his honorable discharge on July 15, 1919. His marriage united him with Miss Georgia Henderson, a native of San Joaquin County and they have one daughter, Dorothy Dean. Mr. Garner owns a fine twenty-acre Tokay vineyard of eighteen-year old vines near Youngstown. He is a member of the Lodi Post, American Legion.

W. SAM CLARK.—The career of W. Sam Clark has been one of remarkable self-achievement and self-advancement. Lack of finances in his early life made it impossible to carry out his cherished ambitions as quickly and as easily as he had anticipated and in the end he made his own way in gaining prominence in his chosen line of work, so that his success is due rather to his energy and perseverance in pushing ahead over obstacles to the goal of his ambition, than to any fortunate circumstances. California is his native state and he was born at Livermore, Alameda County, August 11, 1873.

His father, John W. Clark, was born in Illinois and there he married Jane M. Brady, a native of Indiana, who was descended from a very distinguished old Southern family, being an own cousin of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Southern Confederacy. John W. Clark crossed the plains to California in 1862, locating at Livermore, and there he made his home until his death; Mrs. Clark passed away while on a visit to her daughter in Portland. Seven children were born to this worthy pioneer couple, five of whom are living.

W. Sam Clark received a good education in the public schools and early in life showed a natural bent for horticulture and viticulture. The culture of figs engaged his attention before this fruit became of such commercial value as it now has. In 1895, when twenty-two years old, with but one thought in mind, he set out for Alaska to make his stake, so that he could follow up his cherished ambition to buy land and engage in the culture of figs; this was two years before the discovery of Klondyke. Mr. Clark mined on the Klondyke, then on the Koyukuk River, 250 miles inside the Arctic Circle, in the land of the midnight sun, then in various other sections, among them Fairbanks and the Tanana River, enduring the rigors and hardships of that northern climate. He was a member of the committee formed to maintain law and order and passed through many trying ordeals and narrow escapes in the formation of that frontier country. Seventeen years were spent in the far North and three different times Mr. Clark made a fortune, only to lose it, but he finally came home with enough money to start his experiments in fig growing.

In 1912 Mr. Clark removed to Fresno County and there started his first fig nursery, the variety of figs planted being known as the Kadota. Later he changed the name to Clarkadota and copyrighted it to protect his nursery business, and it is now known the world over. His first planting was eight acres near Dinuba and since that time he has established nurseries and fig orchards in different parts of the state. His large fig plantation near Stockton is one of special interest to the people of this county. The Clarkadota fig is a freak or bud-sport and was discovered by Stephen H. Taft of Sawtelle, Cal., some twenty-five years ago. The first large plantings were in the home orchard of Mr. Clark in Fresno County and were at that time an undeveloped possibility. Climatic conditions in Fresno which were exactly right for all other varieties of figs previously grown proved to be unfavorable for the greatest development of this fig, which is a fresh shipper and preserving fig. Slightly cooler weather conditions as found around Stockton proved to be almost ideal for its greatest production. The ideal shipping facilities by rail and water makes Stockton the natural center for the future development of this fruit.

The first unit of the Clarkadota fig plantations, consisting of 370 acres, was planted four miles east of Stockton in the spring of 1921 and 700 additional acres in 1922, and still further plantings are to be made in the spring of 1923. The original project was financed by Edward S. Munford and J. L. Craig, but Mr. Munford retired from the business at the end of the first year. The plantations were subdivided and sold in tracts of five or more acres under a five year caretaking contract, Mr. Clark furnishing the stock and superintending the planting for the entire project. The early and prolific bearing of this variety of fig makes imperative the establishing of large preserving plants in the city of Stockton to handle this exclusive California product, which practically amounts to a state monopoly, with the whole world as a market and Stockton as the center of production. In addition to his interest in the development of the fig, Mr. Clark has been an appraiser for the Federal Farm Loan Board for a number of years and thus is one of the best-informed men in California on land values. For five years he was a director of the Dry Fig organization of Fresno County and was also instrumental in the organization of the California Peach & Fig Growers Association, with headquarters at Fresno, and at the present time is a director in the Clarkadota Fig Growers Association of Stockton and a trustee of the Antelope Valley Land Development Company of Southern California. This company is developing and planting a tract of over 1,000 acres and bringing into production an orchard of figs and other fruits as well as a vineyard. Personally Mr. Clark has his individual nurseries in the following places: Orland, Byron, San Fernando Valley, Riverside and Phoenix, Ariz. In each of these he is specializing in Clarkadota nursery stock, being the largest grower in the United States.

On December 10, 1906, in Fairbanks, Alaska, Mr. Clark was united in marriage with Miss Frances Miller, who was born in Chicago, a union that has proved very happy and has been blessed with the birth of one son, W. Sam, Jr. Frances Miller was the daughter of Giles Miller, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., who was among the early pioneers of Chicago, first engaging in farming in that city and then in the real estate business. He married Louise Eighme, born in Buffalo, N. Y., and both have passed away. Frances Miller received a good education in Chicago, where she was reared in a home of culture and refinement. In 1906 she made the trip to Alaska to visit her sister, Mrs. M. L. Gleason, who had gone there in the pioneer days of 1898, and in Fairbanks Miss Miller met and married Mr. Clark. Fraternally Mr. Clark was made a Mason in Dinuba Lodge No. 385, F. & A. M., is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies in Fresno and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. He is vice-president of the Stockton Exchange Club, and ever since he has resided here he has taken an active interest in community affairs, always using his influence to advance the civic, social and moral conditions. Mr. Clark gives much credit for his success to his estimable wife who has taken a deep interest in all his affairs and nobly done her share, encouraging him in his ambitions and ready at all times to endure hardships and make sacrifices to aid him in attaining his goal.



W Dane Clark.



Frances M. Clarke.

Mr. Clark well deserves the title of Father of the Clarkadota fig, as he has given many years of his life to its propagation, and his perseverance will bring about the enriching of hundreds of others in the culture of this wonderful fruit.

JOHN ALEGRETTI.—It is a rare occurrence that a man fills a position thirty-seven years with increased efficiency, but such is the case with John Alegretti, who has been superintendent of the gardens at the San Joaquin General Hospital for that period of time. His birth occurred at Chiavari, Province of Genoa, Italy, December 24, 1844, a son of Giuseppe and Elizabeth (Bizanio) Alegretti, both natives of Italy and now deceased. At about eighteen years of age John Alegretti, though unable to speak English, left home for America, arriving in San Francisco in 1862; he entered the employ of his uncle, A. Bizanio, and attended night school in the Bay City. Desiring to start in business for himself, he became a fisherman on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and for several years continued with fine success; he then located in Stockton and went to work for James Crozzier, in market gardening on Rough and Ready Island, from which were shipped fruits and produce to San Francisco and other markets in California; in 1877 he rented and conducted what was known as the Ten-Mile House on the Durham Ferry Road. In 1888, Mr. Alegretti gave up farming and became superintendent of gardens at the county farm, where he has since remained faithfully and efficiently, performing his duties to the entire satisfaction of the county.

The first marriage of Mr. Alegretti occurred in Stockton which united him with Miss Carrie Ganelli and they were the parents of five children, three living: Giocannia is the wife of M. Pardini; Miralda is the wife of Charles Garrow; and Sylvio. Mrs. Alegretti passed away at the age of thirty-two and in 1893 Mr. Alegretti was married to Mrs. Kitty Carson (Summers) Lloyd, daughter of the late Dr. Summers of Walnut Grove, Cal. She was born while her parents were enroute to California near the sink of Carson River. On July 31, 1871, Mr. Alegretti became an American citizen and has since been a stanch Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Alegretti reside in their comfortable home in the grounds of the hospital at French Camp and are held in high esteem by all who know them.

JOHN W. MONTGOMERY.—A progressive rancher of the type that always profits from experience, is John W. Montgomery, the owner and proprietor of a grain warehouse in Lockeford. A native Californian, he was born near Lockeford on October 26, 1856, a son of Chandler R. and Olive (Whitmore) Montgomery, the father a native of Rocklin and the mother of Camden, Maine. Chandler R. Montgomery came to California in 1850 and for a while he mined at Placerville; later he engaged in teaming between Sacramento and Placerville. For a short time he was at Mokelumne Hill and in 1852 came to a point on the river where he preempted a quarter section of land east of what is now Lockeford, where he engaged in grain and stockraising. From time to time he bought preemptions from several men until he had aquired some 1,400 acres and engaged in raising grain on a large scale. Of their family of thirteen children the following are now living: John W.; Mrs. Alice E. Barber of Deer Isle, Maine; Winifred S.; Olive; Chandler R, of Lockeford; Florence, Mrs. W. E. Taggert; Elizabeth, a teacher; and Mrs. Carrie Earle of Los Angeles.

John W. Montgomery, the eldest of the family, attended the grammar school in Lockeford, then took a business course at Stockton, after which he engaged in ranching, having acquired 330 acres of land to which he added from time to time until he came to own 400 acres on which he was engaged in raising grain for many years. He still owns 275 acres of this ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Montgomery on May 15, 1884, occurred at Atlanta and united him with Miss Rosa M. Minges, born near Atlanta, a daughter of John and Phillipina (Leicht) Minges, the former a '49er and a well-known man in the early days in San Joaquin County. Three children were born of this union: John M. graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in electrical engineering and won high rank as lieutenant-colonel of the Cadets and was captain of the rifle team, winning the gold medal in 1907, and the silver medal in 1908, for individual shooting. His team frequently was pitted against opponents and easily won their share of medals for markmanship. He died December 31, 1908, at the age of twenty-four. Olive P., graduated from the University of California and taught school in Contra Costa, Yolo and Modoc Counties until her marriage to Robert L. Cooke, now a teacher of the science of radio in the Merced high school. Lester M. is the youngest and after finishing his schooling selected ranching as his field of opportunity and is now meeting with success in his operations near Lockewood. For many years John W. Montgomery has conducted a large grain warehouse at Lockeford, which is equipped with modern machinery for handling grain and he also has a small rolling mill with which he crushes feed for the local ranchers. In his political affiliations he is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Stockton.

GEORGE W. BROWN.—A representative of the high-class agricultural methods which have made San Joaquin County one of the most prosperous in Northern California, George W. Brown has pursued his active and honorable career in this state for more than thirty years. His valuable and pleasant home estate located about three and a half miles west of Ripon consists of 220 acres of choice irrigated land which is entirely devoted to the raising of alfalfa, the yield averaging one and three-quarter tons to the acre and six cuttings are made during the year. The entire acreage will be eventually set to grapes, and already Mr. Brown is preparing portions of his ranch for that purpose. He was born near Rolla, Mo., November 3, 1866, a son of George Washington and Elma (McCourtney) Brown, the former of French ancestry, born in western Kentucky and the latter descended from an old Scotch family, also born in Kentucky. There were but two children in the family, Mrs. Mary Martin, residing in Rolla, Mo. and George W. the subject of this sketch. Both parents are now deceased.

George W. Brown received his education in his native state and the age of twenty-three, in 1889 came to California. He soon found employment in planting the vineyard owned by the late Judge Norton near Lodi and at the end of the second year assumed the position of foreman of the large ranch, where he

continued for four years. During this time he became conversant with many phases of viticulture and he was also able to save enough money to start farming pursuits on his own account, which he did in the Elliott district, where he farmed until 1896 when he removed to Collegeville and farmed on the Buck & Earl ranch for four years, his principal crop being grain. He remained in this district until 1907 when he leased the Norton & Anger vineyard for ten years.

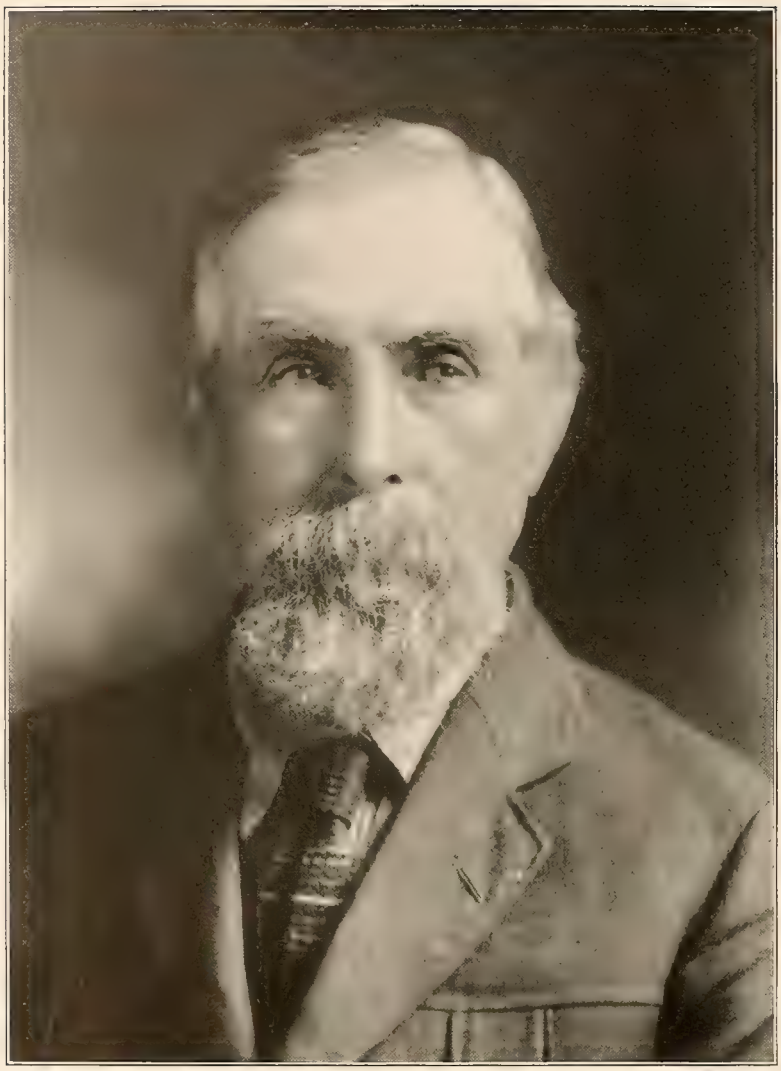
On September 28, 1892, while residing in Collegeville, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Frances Pierson, a daughter of Jacob and Rosella (Lindsey) Pierson, both natives of Kansas. Jacob Pierson was a veteran of the Civil War and served from 1861 to 1865. He passed away in Olathe, Kan. The family came to California in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of five children: Roselma married James M. Cusick and they have one son and reside in Ripon; Marion is married and has one son and resides in Manteca; Miss Merle is at home; Leland is married and has a daughter and is superintendent of the Norton & Anger vineyard; and Elliott is attending Union high school. Mr. Brown and his son-in-law, J. M. Cusick, are the owners of a fine herd of dairy cattle, which Mr. Cusick operates on shares. Mr. Brown is an authority on viticulture in the Ripon district of the county, having thoroughly tested the soil and climate regarding the growing of extra choice Tokay grapes. In 1920 Mr. Brown erected a comfortable modern residence on his ranch where the family reside; he is a member and past noble grand of Mt. Horeb Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F., at Ripon and belongs to the Masons at Manteca.

JOHN ALEXANDER PETERSON.—A native Californian and an enterprising and prosperous rancher is found in John Alexander Peterson, who is the owner of a ten-acre vineyard about four and one-half miles southeast of Lodi on Harney Lane. He was born near Oakdale, Stanislaus County, on July 20, 1875, a son of Jacob and Anna Marie (Hanson) Peterson. The father, Jacob Peterson, was born in Schleswig, then a part of Denmark, and was a farmer in his native country. While still a young man, he came to California, leased land near Oakdale, and later farmed a half section of land which he owned at Grayson. In 1885 he removed to Calaveras County, where he died in February 15, 1900, from the affects of an injury received when his horse ran away. Our subject is the eldest of a family of nine children: John Alexander; Mamie, the widow of Fred Schon of San Francisco; Christ of Taft; Jacob resides at Taft; Christina, Mrs. Henry Clauson of Wallace; Bessie, Mrs. Walter Reiger of Taft; Peter of Clements; Henry resides at Mariposa; one child died in infancy.

John Alexander Peterson received his education in the Grayson school in Stanislaus County and when his parents removed to Calaveras County he attended school at Wallace. When he was seventeen years old he left home and worked on different ranches in the neighborhood of his home; then for some eight seasons he worked in the Gwinn mines; then tried his luck in the mines of Tonopah, Nevada, for two years. Not contented with mining life he returned to Lodi, where he bought his home place of ten acres paying $450 per acre (he could have bought the same property earlier for $50 per acre), six acres of which is in vineyard and the balance in alfalfa; he has installed an irrigation system and has built a bungalow.

The marriage of Mr. Peterson occured at the Gwinn mine on April 14, 1904 and united him with Miss Carrie Ludwig, a native of Sutter Creek, Cal. and a daughter of Albert and Hannah Ludwig. Her father was killed in an accident and her mother is living at the age of seventy-two years. She is one of six children and was educated in the Paloma district at Sutter Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of two children: Alice and Ruth. In politics Mr. Peterson is a Democrat; he has made a success of his work here and his ranch is now an excellent property, well improved and valuable.

R. J. PARSONS.—Fifty years have come and gone and great the changes that have occurred during the residence of R. J. Parsons in California, forty-six years being spent in San Joaquin County, a respected citizen and a well-to-do agriculturist. He was born near Thorntown, Ind., September 29, 1844, and was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to a farm twelve miles north of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. His father, Lewis Parsons, was a native of Virginia and migrated to Kentucky in 1831, where he was married to Miss Polly Kersey and in 1838 they removed to Indiana. Grandfather Kersey was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and also fought in the Indian War and was a pioneer of Indiana. At twenty years of age, R. J. Parsons removed to the western part of Iowa, then spoken of as "out west," where he engaged in farming and remained there until his marriage in January, 1871, which united him with Miss Susie Arnett, a native of Iowa, whose parents were pioneers of that state. Her grandfather lived to be 100 years old, passing away in Cedar Rapids, in 1886. On April 14, 1872, Mr. Parsons and his bride arrived in California and upon their arrival in Truckee encountered the heaviest snowstorm in the history of that place, which was not much to their liking, and their journey was continued until they reached Sacramento, then on to San Joaquin County, where Mr. Parsons began farming on the Brock place near the Ross Sargent ranch and remained there for twenty years; he then removed to Butte County where he bought a farm but never lived on it except to plow it. He sold it at a good profit and in 1876 he took up his permanent residence in San Joaquin County where he purchased 160 acres near Woodbridge; two years later he bought another 160 acres. In 1880 he planted eighteen acres to Tokay grapes which have since brought a fortune to the present owner. In 1902 Mr. Parsons sold his ranch and moved to Stockton and for ten years was occupied in street and road contracting work; following this in 1912 he purchased fifty-five acres in the South San Joaquin irrigation district where he has since made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were the parents of seven children, all born in California. Alfred Nelson Parsons died when about thirty years old, leaving one child; Myrtle Louise is the widow of F. A. Marshall of Yakima, Wash. Clara is the wife of J. S. Hannah of Dunsmuir, Calif.; Elmer Robert Parsons, a construction foreman, resides at Stockton; Mabel is the widow of G. Napier of Seattle, Wash.; Lela L. is the wife of J. E. Mahin, who resides on his ranch near Escalon, but is an engineer with the El Dorado Brewing Company at Stockton; Earl Arnett is in the employ of the Holt Manufacturing Company. The wife and mother passed away in Stockton in 1904. Politically Mr.



R. J. Parsons



Susan Adelia Parsons

Parsons is a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is numbered among the early settlers of his neighborhood, and has witnessed great changes during his residence here as the county has emerged from pioneer conditions to its present high state of cultivation and prosperity.

BERT BETHFORD BANTA.—The descendant of a California pioneer, Bert Bethford Banta can well take pride in the achievements of his progenitors, for it is to their unbounded faith in the future of this part of the country and their many years of arduous labor, that much of the present prosperity of this generation is due. Mr. Banta's grandfather, Henry Banta, who was the father of the late James Banta, came to California in early days and settled in San Joaquin County where he acquired several hundred acres of land, Banta being named for him.

Bert Bethford Banta was born on March 25, 1889, in Merced, but grew up in San Joaquin County, attending school in the Willow district school. His mother, Mrs. Millie (Wacksmuth) Banta is a native of Pennsylvania, who accompanied her parents to California in 1868, her father being Edward Wacksmuth, a pioneer of the county, who was highly esteemed and honored by his friends and business associates. Edward Wacksmuth was born in Germany on January 31, 1834, and in 1857 came to the United States, locating at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union Army and served until 1864 when he received his honorable discharge at Washington, D. C. He saw service in the following battles: Battle of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Days' Fight on the retreat with General McClellan, Battle of Malvern Hill, Battle of the Wilderness under General Hooker, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania, and Gettysburg under General Meade. He was wounded in the right wrist and breast in the Battle of the Wilderness and was removed to the Base Hospital in Virginia and was cared for until his recovery. Soon after his discharge he removed to Franklin, Pa., where he was employed as an engineer for a short time; then went into the grocery business at the same place. In 1868, ambitious for a field of greater opportunities, he sold his business and embarked for California via Aspinwall, across the Isthmus of Panama and to San Francisco. Remaining in California but one year, he returned East for his family and on their arrival located in Sacramento, but after six months removed to Ellis, a town on the Central Pacific Railroad, where he engaged in the hotel business; he afterward leased the hotel for two years and engaged in the sheep business. However, in 1877 he resumed the hotel busines and the following year removed his hotel building into Tracy, where he conducted a first-class house for many years. The Wacksmuth block on Central Avenue, stands as a monument to this man, who pioneered and won success. Besides Mrs. Banta, there are three children: Mrs. Elda Slack of Tracy, Mrs. Mary Grunauer and Eddie Wacksmuth, of San Francisco.

During 1909, Bert. B. Banta was graduated from the California School of Mechanical Arts in San Francisco, and then entered the University of California, taking up the agricultural course, and in 1914 received his B. S. degree. Returning to Tracy he has ever since been engaged in grain farming and stock raising, and is justly proud of the blooded animals on his farms. His extensive land holdings are coming under the irrigation systems and thereby will become not only more productive, but more valuable. Mr. Banta erected a fine residence on a 320-acre tract of land adjoining Tracy where he makes his home; 125 acres are devoted to a fine field of alfalfa, and many acres of corn are also seen on his vast holdings, which are in the West Side Irrigation District.

Mr. Banta's marriage, which occured in Berkeley, Cal., in December, 1918, united him with Miss Amelia Armstrong, a daughter of Mrs. D. F. Armstrong, a resident of Berkeley. Mrs. Banta is an active worker in the affairs of the Woman's Improvement Club of Tracy and Eastern Star Circles. Mr. Banta is a well known figure in the Masonic Blue Lodge, Royal Arch, and Eastern Star, and is a strong member of the Farm Bureau of San Joaquin County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Banta being great lovers of the outdoors, have spent many happy days in the high Sierras, hunting and fishing, and have visited every National Park in the West, and some of them many times. Mr. Banta is a man of affairs and is ever ready to lend his aid to projects that are for the good of his home town and community.

GEORGE J. LUHRSEN.—An enterprising and successful business man and rancher whose far-sightedness has been of service to others as well as himself, is George J. Luhrsen, who came to San Joaquin County in 1876, where he has since continuously resided. He was born on February 26, 1864, in San Francisco, Cal., the son of Louis and Bridget Luhrsen. His father, a native of Germany, came to San Francisco in 1856 and was employed in the sugar industry, operated by Claus Spreckels at San Francisco, until 1875, when one year later he removed his family to the San Joaquin Valley where he passed away in 1890. The mother, who was born in Ireland, passed away here in 1892. They were the parents of two children, George J., and Mrs. Fred Holloway, who passed away in 1914.

George J. attended the Lincoln grammar school in San Francisco one year, until he was eleven years old, when he became self supporting; however, he was only eight years old when he earned his first dollar. He became employed on the ranch owned by the late Herman Miller, located near the old town of Ellis; at the age of fourteen he took a man's place on the threshing machine and for many seasons covered the West Side section on a header operated in the wheat harvest. In 1878, the year the village of Ellis was moved to Tracy, Mr. Luhrsen drove a thirty-mule team used in hauling the buildings overland two and one-half miles. In 1882 he entered the employ of D. and M. Lammers near Bethany, San Joaquin County, and for the next thirteen years was a successful and trusted employee.

The marriage of Mr. Luhrsen occurred on February 18, 1894, and united him with Miss Matilda Anne Lammers, the eldest daughter of the venerable pioneers, Deitrich and Dorothea Lammers of this county. They have one child, Esther D., the wife of Virgil F. Poet, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Tracy in 1914; they are the parents of two children, George Franklin and Mabel Dorothea, twins. Mr. Luhrsen owns 320 acres of rich land all under the system of the West Side Irrigation District, of which he is director of division No. 1. For twenty-two consecutive years he has served as a trustee of the Lammersville district school; and with his usual progressive spirit, helped in

establishing the West Side Union high school, and he is a member of the board of trustees, having served as such since it started. In his political affiliations he is a Republican, and as a member of the county central committee has had the privilege of doing some excellent work in the choice of candidates. On February 28, 1885, Mr. Luhrsen became a member of the Sumner Lodge of Odd Fellows and for four different terms has held the office of noble grand; in 1896 served as delegate to the Grand Lodge Encampment held in San Francisco; he is past district deputy of the lodge, coming from district No. 7, and was the first man to hold that office; he is a charter member of Encampment No. 49; a member of the Samarian Rebekah Lodge, Canton Ridgely; a past president of the Tracy Parlor, N. S. G. W.; also a Master Mason of Mt. Osso Lodge No. 460, of Tracy.

MARY ALICE NELSON.—A very interesting and stimulating example of the ability often shown by women to manage their ranch estates, is afforded by Mary Alice Nelson, the owner of a choice Delta farm, embracing 367 rich acres near the Kingston District schoolhouse—one of the finest Delta farms, in fact, in all San Joaquin County. A native daughter naturally proud of her identification with the Golden State, she was born at Douglas Flat, in Calaveras County, on March 9, 1867, the only child of Edward and Jeannette (Powell) Thomas; and in that county she was reared, that is, for the first few years, for in 1870, on the death of her mother, she was taken to the home of William Richards, at Washington Flat, growing up there, and attending both the Angels Camp and Murphys district schools until she was fifteen years of age.

In this connection it is fitting to give a brief history of her foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Richards, as it is very interesting. Wm. Richards was born in Cornwall, England, and there he was married to Grace Huskin and they emigrated to Southern Wisconsin and there Mr. Richards was engaged in lead mining. In 1850 he started across the plains in an ox-team home with his wife and five children. En route they were attacked by Indians and lost much of their stock, delaying them so they were obliged to winter in Salt Lake. On a certain day the father and mother had gone into the city for supplies and while they were away two of the boys, the second and third in the family, fourteen and twelve years of age, respectively, went to the Jordan River to gather some wood. In Wisconsin they had been used to skate on the ice and one of them tried it and said it was strong, but he immediately broke through and went under. His brother rushed to his assistance, and both were drowned. To the credit of Brigham Young it must be said he sent men to try to recover the bodies but succeeded in securing only one.

The next spring the family came on to California. They wintered in Stockton, 1851-52, then to Washington Flat, where Mr. Richards had a store and hauled goods and supplies with ox teams from Stockton. His wife kept the store and traded in gold dust and about every sixty days made a trip to San Francisco, where she sold the gold dust to the mint. Mr. Richards was also interested in mining. He remained there until he died, in 1873. His widow survived him until 1880. Of their three remaining children, William died in 1906; Elizabeth, Mrs. Forsyth, resides on the home ranch; Grace died in 1917.

In 1882 Mary Thomas came to live in the home of her father, who had established himself as a prosperous farmer near French Camp, and completed her education in Stockton Business College, from which institution she was graduated June 18, 1885, after which she assisted her father in his business and presided over his home until she was married on June 18, 1890, to James A. Nelson, a native of Sweden, who came to California when nineteen years of age and became a pioneer rancher of San Joaquin County, and from 1890 to 1915 was actively identified with the development of the district. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Nelson had located on leased land on Roberts Island from Woods Brothers and engaged in raising grain. However, he soon purchased land in the district known as the pocket which, with the aid of his family, he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Nelson long served as a very conscientious member of the board of trustees of Kingston School district, and stood high in the Stockton Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. He was a Democrat in matters of national politics. At the time of his death, he had amassed considerable property, and was a prominent figure in Stockton financial circles. He died on June 22, 1915, survived by his widow and five children.

Ellsworth P. Nelson graduated from the public schools, and is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and the Scottish Rite order. He has been for years the right hand of his mother in conducting the extensive farming operations, and has more than justified the confidence reposed in him. Edward Thomas Nelson also graduated from the public schools and Heald's Business College. He served in the 347th F. A. in the U. S. Army, A. E. F., and has an enviable military war record with the Army of Occupation, returning to civilian life as a disabled veteran, and having a hard struggle to regain his health. Erwin Nelson, the rancher, was educated at the public schools and Heald's Business College. He served in Company M., 363rd Inf., in lumber camps in Washington, and has an honorable discharge from Camp Lewis. He is now at home on the farm, doing his best to contribute toward the restoration of post-war prosperity. Grace Inet graduated from the Stockton high school; and James Victor Nelson is a student there, where he is a prominent athlete, and represented his school on the 1921 and 1922 football teams. He is also a De Molay member. Mrs. Nelson can be justly proud of her sons and daughters, having been very successful in rearing them to become useful citizens, a credit to their native County.

Mrs. Nelson displays excellent business acumen, and is thoroughly conversant with the modern methods employed on her Delta farm, where there is so much in strong contrast to the conditions of early days. She recalls very vividly the time of her advent to the Delta in 1895, when there were no bridges, and one had to cross the channels by ferry, if one traveled in a carriage or dray, as the ferry did not operate for foot-travelers, for whom a row-boat was employed. She recalls also the first appearance of a top surrey in the Delta in 1893. Mrs. Nelson, as a veritable pioneer, owns one of the treasured $50 gold-slugs made in California in the '50's—one received by her foster father, William Richards, when he sold a yoke of oxen he had driven across the plains. She values this slug highly, and naturally shows it with pride, for few persons own one like it. She is a mem-



Mary A. Nelson

ber of the Congregational Church and of the Auxiliary of the Pioneer Society of San Joaquin.

Mrs. Nelson has also been the owner, for twelve years or more, of desirable residence property at 528 West Oak Street, Stockton, where she spends the winter months, although she has a very commodious, comfortable and ornate home at the ranch. She is a woman of splendid characteristics, and is beloved and highly esteemed, not only by her devoted children, but by her neighbors and business associates as well.

FRANK OLIVER HOUSKEN.—San Joaquin County and the town of Tracy and environs are largely indebted to Frank Oliver Housken, who has aided in laying the foundations on which have been built the present progress and prosperity of this section. He was born in Union township, San Joaquin County on February 17, 1868, a son of George Housken, a pioneer of the county, who settled ten miles northwest of Woodbridge about sixty years ago and who conducted a general merchandise store in that locality. In 1873 the family moved farther down the Mokelumne River to the home ranch northwest of New Hope and there four sons and four daughters were reared and educated, excepting for the schooling received in higher institutions. His father is now past eighty-three years of age and resides with his daughter, Mrs. Fountain, in Oakland, but still retains his ranches and interests in San Joaquin County.

Frank Oliver began his education in the New Hope school at the age of six years and finished his high school course in the San Francisco high school; he then entered the University of Michigan and was graduated from the law department in 1890, received his L. L. B. degree and during the same year was admitted to the bar. Returning to California, he was admitted to practice in 1890 by the California Supreme Court, and later in the Federal Court. He had been commissioned a notary public all that time by each governor of the state, commencing with Governor H. H. Markham.

Mr. Housken limits his practice to civil work, having no inclination toward criminal practice, and is inclined to specialize in real property law, with its numerous fields, including probate law. He conducted the proceedings for the incorporation of the city of Tracy and has been its legal adviser in handling the bond issue.

The marriage of Mr. Housken occurred in 1901 and united him with Miss Anna S. Lammers, a daughter of Diedrich and Dorothea (Hemson) Lammers. Her father came to California in 1859 from South Carolina and was married to Miss Hemson in 1871 at Ellis, Cal. Diedrich Lammers settled in San Joaquin County in 1866 and followed ranching all his life. The Lammers district school was named for Diedrich Lammers and his brother, Martin Lammers. Diedrich Lammers passed away at his home near Tracy in 1890, his wife surviving him until 1917. Mrs. Housken was reared and schooled on the West Side and she and her sister, Mrs. George J. Luhrsen, are the sole survivors of the family. She is prominent in the Rebekahs, being past noble grand and takes a keen interest in public affairs and the welfare of her locality. Politically, Mr. Housken is a Republican, but has ever held principle above party. His interest in the West Side section of San Joaquin County led him in 1921 to found the West Side Pioneer Society; he is an authority on its history. He has in his possession a copy of the first newspaper published in Tracy and all subsequent editions, which he has carefully preserved.

Mr. Housken is a member of the following fraternal orders: Masons, I. O. O. F., N. S. G. W., Foresters of America and the Rebekahs. He has been through all the chairs and in 1904-5 was district deputy grand patriarch of the local district. He is a director in the Pioneer Bank of Tracy. Mr. Housken believes heartily in irrigation, and in 1908 was secretary of the organization to promote same.

ALFRED D. WARDROBE.—An exceptionally interesting and instructive story is that of the pioneer family of Alfred D. Wardrobe, the progressive and successful vineyardist, who lives one and one-half miles to the east of Acampo. He was born in San Joaquin County, near the Live Oak schoolhouse, in Elkhorn Township, on September 15, 1867, the son of S. V. and Eunice (Cobb) Wardrobe. Both his father's and his mother's family came to California from Massachusetts in 1851. Grandfather Charles Cobb was a boot and shoe manufacturer, and just before the outbreak of the Civil War he sold a large consignment of his products to patrons in the Southern States. He was paid Confederate script, which in time proved utterly worthless, and was thus forced into bankruptcy. In 1865, with only $15 as capital, he landed in California, after a journey by way of the Isthmus, having left his wife and children behind in Boston. He obtained a job in San Francisco cleaning a cargo of shoes that had come round the Horn, and had moulded on the way. For this he received $9 per week, and had to board himself. When it became known that he was an experienced shoe-man, he was offered the position of salesman in the shoe-store; and when, later, someone wanted a man to take charge of his shoe-store in Marysville, he was sent there, and he remained in Marysville as manager of the shoe-store for several years. At the end of six years, he was able to send for his wife and family, and they joined him at Marysville. Later, he took up some land between Lodi and Stockton, 160 acres in all, and embarked in farming; and after a while he acquired another tract of 160 acres. He lived to be about eighty-six years old, and came to be worth approximately $10,000 before he passed away. A few years ago the home place was purchased by Stewart Elliott.

S. V. Wardrobe, whose full name was Samuel Valorious Wardrobe, the father of our subject, made three trips to California, the first, around the Horn in 1848, the second in 1850, and the last in 1851, when he yielded to the lure of the moment and went into the mines. Afterward, he bought a ranch in the Live Oak section, and as he was naturally a progressive agriculturist he became quite an extensive grain farmer. In the early days lumber was very scarce. While back home in West Scituate, Mass., a suburb of Boston, on his visit in 1850, he had his brother, Reuben Langdon Wardrobe, who was a carpenter and joiner, frame a 12'x12' house out of Eastern yellow pine, which was shipped in the knock-down to California via the Horn. It was unloaded from a new steamer, at Weber's Point, in Stockton, and by the two brothers was hauled out to S. V. Wardrobe's land, near where the Live Oak schoolhouse is now situated. Later on additions were

made and the house was remodeled, but to this day it encloses the first 12′ x 12′ house, which was converted into a bedroom. The house is still standing, and is in use to this day. In that bedroom our subject's oldest brother and Alfred Wardrobe himself were both born. It is the oldest living-room, which has been in continuous use, in San Joaquin County. S. V. Wardrobe and his devoted wife were blessed with four children. Frank S., the eldest, is in Butte County; Lucy is deceased; Alfred was the third-born; and Eunice, the youngest, is also deceased.

Alfred Wardrobe attended the Live Oak School, and remained with his father until the latter's death, at the age of fifty-six. The mother had already passed away. After his father's death, he and his brother managed the old home place of 627 acres until 1910; and then a division of the property was made, he receiving 307 acres, and his brother 320. He sold this place, and bought twenty acres on the Acampo-Lockeford road, about one and one-half miles east of Acampo, a fine tract of vineyard and orchard, which Mr. Wardrobe has developed with his own pumping plant and irrigation system.

At Sheldon, Cal., on May 6, 1896, he was married to Miss Rebecca Macy, the daughter of Seth and Jane Macy, and a native of Sacramento County. Her father was born in Iowa and her mother in Missouri. In the late fifties, Mr. Macy went into the mines. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Wardrobe have had four daughters, and three are living, Oleta having died at the age of eighteen. Viola and Myrtle are high school students at Lodi, and Vernon is a pupil in the grammar school. Mr. Wardrobe is a Democrat and is a member of Elkgrove Lodge of Odd Fellows.

PETER F. LAMBERT.—A pioneer vineyardist of the Summer Home district of San Joaquin County is Peter F. Lambert, who is recognized as one of the representative citizens of San Joaquin County. His birth occurred near Coblenz, Germany, September 10, 1854, and until he was twenty-one years old he worked in his father's vineyard. The vineyard was in terraces on steep hillsides and portions of it have been in the possession of the Lambert family for three generations.

Peter F. Lambert received a fair education in the public schools of Germany and in 1876 was serving in the Prussian army; he fled to Holland, where he boarded the S. S. Maize bound for New York. Arriving in New York he made his way to Nebraska, stopping at various points of interest en route; he then spent three years in the Black Hills of South Dakota, mining, but with no particular success. His next move was to Miles City, Mont., where he was employed by the Northern Pacific Construction Company and became a foreman for the company and remained there for four years. Gradually he worked his way to the coast, down through Washington and Oregon to this state, locating first near Healdsburg.

The marriage of Mr. Lambert occurred at Billings, Mont., in 1889, and united him with Miss Annie Bohman. Mrs. Lambert passed away at Manteca in June, 1909. In 1897 Mr. Lambert decided to try his fortune in the Klondike and he was one of a party of four to go, remaining there two years when he returned to California and joined his family at Healdsburg. In the spring of 1901 he sold his vineyard home at Healdsburg and located at Manteca, which has since been his home. The second marriage of Mr. Lambert occurred in 1916, uniting him with Mrs. Minnie Fisher, who had two children, Albert and August B., by her first marriage. Mr. Lambert has developed his home place of thirty acres in the Summer Home district to a vineyard, his average yield being eight tons to the acre. In 1879, at Deadwood, S. D., he became a United States citizen and since that time has voted the Republican ticket. In 1917 he became a member of the California Raisin Growers' Association, and from 1915 to 1919 served as a director of the South San Joaquin Irrigation District.

CHRISTIAN NEUMILLER.—Prominent among the sturdy, progressive pioneers of Stockton who will long be pleasantly and gratefully remembered as the representatives of a public-spirited, widely-respected family in the front rank of Californian settlers, was the late Christian Neumiller, who died at his home in Stockton on November 3rd, 1919. He was born at Wolfersheim, Canton Zweibruecken, in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, on February 16, 1835, and when twenty years of age came to the United States and served an apprenticeship to the baker's trade. When a full-fledged journeyman, he worked as a baker in Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, Va., and Washington, D. C., and in 1858 migrated westward to California, via the Isthmus of Panama. He arrived in San Francisco on October 18, 1858, and after six days in the Bay City moved inland to Stockton where, on New Year's Day, 1859, he entered the employ of the State of California, becoming chief baker in the bakery department of the State Hospital at Stockton. From the beginning he gave satisfaction to everybody; and he continued to discharge that responsibility, at times not altogether light, until September 1, 1908, when he retired, rounding out an enviable record, especially for almost continuous service, for he was with the State Hospital all the time, with the exception of about five years, or from 1867 to 1872, when he was engaged in farming in San Joaquin County. On his retirement, therefore, he completed about forty years of honorable service in the state, during which time Stockton continued to be his home—excepting, of course, the period when he was on the farm, near Collegeville, about ten miles from Stockton.

In June, 1865, Mr. Neumiller was married to Miss Marie Mey of Sufflenheim, Alsace, then a part of France, who had come to the United States twelve years before and had reached California for the first time in 1863. She died at Stockton on August 18, 1905, esteemed and beloved by all who knew her, the revered mother of two daughters and two sons, Mrs. Mary E. Minta, widow of the late Judge Wesley Minta, of Stockton; Miss Emma C. Neumiller; William C. Neumiller, treasurer and tax collector of San Joaquin County, and Charles L. Neumiller, a member of the law firm of Neumiller & Ditz, elsewhere written of in this work. These worthy representatives of one of the worthiest pioneer families hereabouts continue to reside at Stockton, Charles L. Neumiller and the two daughters making their home at the old Neumiller homestead, and William C. Neumiller maintaining his own home with his family.



Chr. Neumiller

WARREN LAMB.—Among the more recent business organizations of Tracy, San Joaquin County, is the Orange Crush Bottling Company, incorporated at $75,000. The main office of the company is at Sixth and B streets, Tracy, and there are branch offices with bottling works in Stockton and Turlock, Cal. The proprietor, Warren Lamb, was born at Charleston, Lee County, Iowa, on March 28, 1857, a son of James and Sarah (Sloars) Lamb, both natives of Richmond, Ind His father, James Lamb, came to California in 1849, but returned to New York via Panama and thence to Indiana, where he was married. The young people then removed to Iowa in 1855 and engaged in farming and stockraising, and in 1860, with a party of fifteen ox-teams started across the plains; after six months they arrived in Clements, Jackson Valley, Calaveras County, Cal. The company experienced many hardships and adventures, but had no trouble with the Indians. Securing land they began to farm, but in 1862 a disastrous flood almost ruined the settlers of Jackson Valley. In 1863 Mrs. Sarah Lamb passed away and the family was broken up until in 1866, when his father married again and their home was once more established; also their property was reclaimed, and ten years were spent in Jackson Valley, where Warren learned to do farm work, and remained at home until 1880.

Mr. Lamb's marriage united him with Miss Hattie E. Minser, a native of Indiana, but who came West with her parents in 1860. They are the parents of four children, as follows: James N., born in Calaveras County in 1886, married Miss Pearl Gieseke, and they have one son. They reside on Seventh Street, Tracy, and he is a prominent member in the Knights of Pythias, Native Sons of the Golden West, and treasurer of the Foresters of America. He has held a number of public offices in Tracy, and is now the vice-president and general manager of the Orange Crush Bottling Company. Ida M. is the wife of John W. Shaw and they have one son and reside in Tracy; Ethel E. is the wife of A. C. Shaw and they have one daughter and reside in Stockton; W. Ray Lamb is married and has one son and they reside in Stockton; he is a stockholder in the Orange Crush Bottling Company and is manager of the Stockton branch of the company.

Mr. Lamb farmed in the Elliott district of San Joaquin County, and in 1890 removed to Valley Springs where he established a livery and hotel business, which he conducted successfully for ten years. In 1900 he made a trip to Alaska and the following year removed his family to St. Michaels, and the following three years were spent in prospecting and mining, with some success, but on account of health conditions in 1903 he returned to California and settled in Livermore, Alameda County. Here he established a small business for the manufacture of soda water and in 1914 the business had so increased that a branch store was established in Tracy, with James N. Lamb, his son, in charge, known as Lamb & Sons, dealers in soda water, ice, fuel and feed. As representatives of the National Ice Company they do a fine business in the summer with ice and soda. This company owns the exclusive right to bottle and distribute Ward's Orange Crush and Lemon Crush soda drinks in the following four counties: San Joaquin, Contra Costa, Stanislaus, and Merced. The plant at Tracy is equipped with up-to-date machinery and has a capacity of turning out 800 dozen bottles per day. At Turlock the company is constructing a fine hollow tile building with complete modern equipment. More than 500 cases of soda water will be produced daily by the company, and it will be one of the largest and best equipped bottling companies in the valley.

The Lamb family have always been strong advocates of irrigation and have been useful factors in the development of the locality in which they reside. Mr. Lamb owns a thirty-acre alfalfa ranch in the West Side Irrigation District, and is a stockholder and director in the Pioneer Bank of Tracy. He served as a member of the Republican County Central Committee and was one year a delegate to the state convention. For over forty years Mr. Lamb has been an active member of Odd Fellows' Lodge No. 219, and is past grand of same; is a member of the Rebekah lodge and has passed all the chairs and was a delegate to the grand lodge. He is a past officer of the Foresters of America, and past president of the Chamber of Commerce of Tracy.

FRED A. LATTIN.—It is an acknowledged fact that the most important work to which a man can direct his energies is that of teaching, and to this Fred A. Lattin is devoting his time, energies and thought. He was born in Schuyler County, N. Y., on January 12, 1862, a son of Joseph and Josephine (Howard) Lattin, of old English ancestry. The father was a teacher, and also owned and conducted a large farm in Schuyler County. His early ancestors were pioneer settlers in New England and were prominent in early colonial history.

Fred A. Lattin entered the country district school and upon finishing the elementary grades, entered Cook's Academy for one term. At the age of eighteen he taught two terms in his home district school, but desiring a better and more complete education, he entered the State Normal School at Cortland, N. Y., receiving a teacher's certificate in 1884 from that institution. Removing to Hinckley, Ill., he held a principalship for four years; then removed to southern Michigan and for seven years was active in the management of his wife's ranch, and while residing there became active in the state grange.

The marriage of Mr. Lattin occurred in Quincy, Mich., in 1886, and united him with Miss Jessie Cook, a daughter of A. B. and Anna Cook. They are the parents of two living children: Leon C. is married and resides at Lodi; he has one child named Fern; W. George is married and resides at Athena, Ore., and is employed by the Standard Oil Company; he has one child, Jeane; a third child, Bessie, died at the age of thirteen years. In 1894 the family removed to California and settled in Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, seeking a better climate on account of Mrs. Lattin's health. A fruit ranch was purchased near Campbell and he was employed as teacher in the Santa Clara County public schools, remaining there until 1901, when they removed to Lake County and he was principal for two years of schools in that county; the next move was to Modesto, and there he engaged in the general merchandise business for about one year, when he again took up his profession, and the year following removed to Ripon and there taught in the district schools. In 1910 he purchased a five-acre ranch near Lodi on which the family reside. Since 1917 Mr. Lattin has been the superintendent of the Tracy schools, which have shown a remarkable growth under his supervision; in 1917 the enrollment to the Tracy schools was 225 with seven teachers, in 1922 there are sixteen teachers with an enrollment of 520 students. Prof. Lattin has been

connected with the public schools for thirty-two years. His political affiliations are those of the Republican party and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Lattin belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lodi.

ADOLPH H. LINNE.—The determination to win success has been the paramount characteristic in the career of Adolph H. Linne. Though obstacles and discouragements were many, he pressed steadily forward, until he is an influential citizen of the community. His native city is San Francisco, where he was born on June 1, 1871. Very early in life he was thrown upon his own resources as his parents passed away in the early '80s. The necessity of earning his daily bread required most of his time, and his schooling was therefore very meager, but he had learned well the lessons of honesty and industry. In October, 1883, Mr. Linne came to San Joaquin County and found employment on the Henry Fink ranch at Bethany, where he remained for about four years; then he was transferred to Mr. Fink's ranch near Banta, and until 1898 continued to labor upon the Fink ranch, when he went into partnership with his brother, Henry A. Linne. Entering into an agreement with Mr. Fink whereby they could farm 1,000 acres on shares, the brothers began operations. The first year was a very dry one throughout the entire district, and as the systems of irrigation had not been completed, the farmers suffered greatly from the drouth and, in consequence, short crops, but they persevered and became well known for their extensive grain farming. As their income increased, they purchased 640 acres of land south of Tracy, which is today a valuable property, devoted to grain raising, and in 1907 Mr. Linne built a fine residence and other substantial buildings. As time went on the Linne brothers have acquired more land, some of which faces on the Lincoln Highway southeast of Tracy and is now some of the most desirable land in the locality. There was 520 acres in this tract, all under irrigation; 160 acres has been divided off into forty-acre tracts, and sold off. The remaining 360 acres is devoted to grain, but the Linne brothers are preparing it for orchard and alfalfa.

The marriage of Mr. Linne was solemnized in 1901 and united him with Miss Annie Collins, a daughter of the late Capt. John W. Collins, an old sea captain, who married Miss Annie Pruser, a native of Germany, born in 1831, who came to America about 1867. Capt. Collins died near Tracy in 1876. Mrs. Linne was reared and schooled in the Jefferson district, the old school remaining within a half mile of their home until 1915, when it was torn down and the district consolidated with the Tracy public school. Mr. and Mrs. Linne are the parents of two children: Adolph H., Jr, a graduate of the West Side Union high school, class of '21, and Wilma E. Mr. Linne was one of the organizers of the West Side Bank, which is now a branch of the Bank of Italy, and he is a member of its advisory board; also a charter member of the Tracy Parlor, N. S. G. W. No. 186, and an active member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mrs. Collins, who was a sister of the late William Pruser, wealthy pioneer rancher near Tracy, resided with her brother until her death in 1907, his death occurring at a later date. She was well beloved and highly respected, and was the mother of three children: John W. Collins of Stockton; Annie, Mrs. Adolph H. Linne; and Minnie, the wife of Paul W. Harder, a prosperous rancher residing near Tracy.

CHARLES L. NEUMILLER.—A very popular member of the California Bar, distinguished for his legal knowledge and highly esteemed for his unswerving integrity, is Charles L. Neumiller, the senior member of the law firm of Neumiller & Ditz, occupying a spacious suite of well-appointed offices in the Commercial and Savings Bank Building, Stockton. He is the younger son of the late Christian and Marie (Mey) Neumiller, natives respectively of Rhenish Bavaria and Alsace, whose interesting life-stories are given elsewhere in this historical work, and he was born, a native son proud of his association with the great Golden State, at Stockton on October 21, 1873. He was reared and educated in Stockton, attending the public schools there, and was graduated from the Stockton high school with the class of '92.

While yet a boy, he began to cherish the ambition to become a lawyer; and this ambition he stuck to despite the fact that his father, as a hard-working man, had not the means of putting his son through college, and particularly of affording him a training in the law. Young Neumiller, therefore, was confronted with the problem of making his own way and at the same time of saving enough to take him through the law school of the University. Upon his graduation from the high school, he entered the employ of the Farmers Union and Milling Company, of Stockton, filling the position of office boy, and by attending closely to the details of the work he was expected to do, he was soon advanced to the position of shipping clerk, both of the mill and the seven establishments called the Eureka Warehouses. In 1893, the Sperry Flour Company acquired the mill and the mill warehouses, but Mr. Neumiller was retained and made superintendent of the grain storage warehouses. In this capacity, he had an abundant opportunity of becoming acquainted with the leading farmers and grain men of San Joaquin County, and some of these associations bore good fruit years later.

The year 1898 was a very disastrous one for the warehouse business—first, because of the great fire, which completely destroyed warehouses No. 5 and No. 6, and secondly because the severe drought caused a crop failure, so that there was no immediate need of rebuilding the structures destroyed by fire. Mr. Neumiller, however, turned this misfortune to good account; he resolved to complete his education and to fit himself for the legal profession. In August, therefore, he matriculated at the Hastings Law School and began to pursue the regular law studies, at the same time taking work in the University of California; and each summer he returned to Stockton, where his former employers gave him work, and in that way he managed to pay his way through college. Applying himself assiduously to his studies, he graduated in 1901, both from the University of California and from the Hastings Law School, which conferred upon him the degree of L.L.B. with the authority of the University, with which the Law School was affiliated.

Being thus duly admitted to the Bar of California, he was retained by his employers to close out their interests and large land holdings in Tulare, Kings, Fresno and Kern counties; and in this he succeeded very well, although the varied work required nearly a year. On June 1, 1902, he returned to Stockton and on July 1, 1902, he entered the district attorney's office, under Arthur H. Ashley, of Stockton, then



C. L. Stenneilles

district attorney of San Joaquin County. On January 1, 1903, the law-firm of Ashley & Neumiller was organized, with offices in the Salz Building, for the general practice of law. This firm built up a good practice, but in 1910 the partnership was dissolved and each partner resumed practice for himself, Mr. Neumiller retaining the offices in the Hale Building on Main Street where the firm of Ashley & Neumiller removed in 1906.

In 1914, George A. Ditz, a graduate of Stanford University and the Harvard Law School, came as a young lawyer into Mr. Neumiller's office, and two years later he became a partner in the law firm of Messrs. Neumiller & Ditz, now enjoying a large practice, making a specialty of corporation work. They are the attorneys for The Holt Manufacturing Company, the Sperry Flour Company, the Samson Tractor Company, the Wagner Leather Company, the Monarch Foundry Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, the Tidewater & Southern Railroad Company, the Rindge Land & Navigation Company, and many other well-known concerns.

Mr. Neumiller is a member of the Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows and Native Sons, and also of Stockton Commandery, No. 8, K. T. In politics, he is a strong Progressive Republican, a warm admirer of the late Theodore Roosevelt, and always has been a close and personal friend of Senator Hiram W. Johnson. Since 1912, he has been a member of the State Board of Prison Directors of the State of California and since 1915 he has served as the president thereof, which speaks for itself, for there, as everywhere else, he has discharged his trust conscientiously and efficiently.

CLARENCE LOYD HUGHES.—A very successful and enterprising rancher, who resides in the vicinity of Manteca, is Clarence Loyd Hughes, who has followed farming pursuits from young manhood, broadening his field of work and material activity and increasing the range of personal usefulness with each succeeding year. He was born near Modesto on the Waterford Road, June 21, 1880, a son of George Teagard Hughes, born October 20, 1845, at Jefferson, Pa., and Elizabeth Agnes (Davison) Hughes, born July 24, 1865, at Benton, Mo. George T. Hughes was the eldest son of William Hiller Hughes, who came across the plains by ox-team in 1853 and settled at Sonora. The mother passed away on May 9, 1918, at the age of sixty-two years.

Clarence Loyd Hughes began his education in the public schools of Stanislaus County, then attended a private school at Stockton for two terms. After finishing school he returned to his father's ranch, where he remained until he was twenty-four years old, when he started out for himself. He purchased some farming land and engaged in general farming and now owns two well-improved, valuable ranches. These landed interests have come to him as the result of his own industry and thrifty management, since he began life without any considerable capital and has relied on his own efforts for his success. Successful in material affairs, he has not neglected the other aspects of life, and has become an important factor in the development of irrigation in the South San Joaquin district.

The marriage of Mr. Hughes occurred October 16, 1908, which united him with Miss Elizabeth Louise Zurcher, a daughter of David and Eliza (Miller) Zurcher, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter born in Illinois, December 19, 1864. David Zurcher, who was born on October 12, 1845, came to America in 1875, and in 1887 was made a citizen at Portland, Ore., where he passed away in 1910. The mother died October 18, 1920, at her home in Manteca, having reared five children. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are the parents of two children: Frederic Loyd was born at Crow's Landing, May 27, 1911, and George Miller was born at San Jose, Cal., April 16, 1913, and both are attending the Manteca grammar school. In politics, Mr. Hughes is a Republican, and fraternally, a member of Tyrian Lodge No. 439, F. & A. M., at Manteca; a member of the Sciots at Stockton; and also belongs to Manteca Lodge No. 425, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family are members of the Baptist Church at Manteca. In his chosen line of work Mr. Hughes is meeting with well-merited success and yet he finds time to faithfully perform his duties of citizenship and all who know him respect him for his honorable principles, his upright dealings and his true worth.

PATRICK LYNCH.—A prominent pioneer rancher of San Joaquin County, Patrick Lynch is now living retired at his home, 720 East Lindsay Street, Stockton, while his son, James P. Lynch, is active in the management of their large estate of 400 acres, highly productive and developed. He was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, April 25, 1850, near the village of Lisnaskea, next to the eldest of a family of nine children born to Peter and Mary Ann (Carroll) Lynch. The Carroll family came from County Monaghan, Ireland, and for many generations both the Lynch and Carroll families had been farmers. Grandfather Lynch was an extensive stock and grain farmer in the old country.

Patrick Lynch received a fairly good education in his native country and remained at home assisting his parents in rearing and caring for the large family of children until he was twenty-one years old. Taking passage on the Adriatic he arrived in New York twelve days later and immediately started for California and upon arriving in Stockton he began work on the farms of that section, and during the threshing season worked in the Cowell district He spent several seasons on the West Side and in 1886 made a purchase of 120 acres in what is known as the black lands, five miles southeast from Stockton; this he eventually sold to R. E. Wilhoit. This property was formerly owned by a Mr. Brown and was a desolate, unimproved portion of the county and at that time there were no roads, no schools, nearer than French Camp, and the outlook for advancement and prosperity in that section was extremely meager. However, Mr. Lynch had a vision of the time when this would be a productive and prosperous community, had the place under plow, and soon after his first purchase he made a second one of 240 acres, formerly the Austin ranch, ten miles from Stockton, and here Mr. Lynch has continuously made his home, having added 160 acres adjoining. In 1889 Mr. Lynch constructed a system of levees which are still in fine repair, showing his thoroughness in all that he has undertaken. His ranch now consists of 400 acres, which is highly developed and in splendid productive condition, the chief crops at the present time being alfalfa and grain.

On November 25, 1880, Mr. Lynch was married to

Miss Ella McCarty, a native of County Down, Ireland, who came to California in 1870. She passed away in Stockton March 6, 1923. She had two brothers, William and James McCarty, who reside in Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch were the parents of five children: Agnes J. and Mary C. are at home; James P., the second child, married Miss Margaret McCartan, of Belfast, Ireland, who came to California in 1906, and they have one son, James Joseph. Since 1915, James P. Lynch has had the active management of the home ranch and has made a splendid success of it. Dr. William P. J. is a graduate of the medical department of the University of California, and with his wife and one daughter, Patricia Ellen, resides in Stockton, where he has become prominent in medical circles as a physician and surgeon. Nellie M. died aged about twenty years. Two years ago Patrick Lynch moved to Stockton, where he owns a home at 720 East Lindsay Street, content to spend the remainder of his days in this thriving and beautiful city of the San Joaquin Valley. He became a U. S. citizen in 1880 and in matters of citizenship he is progressive and takes a helpful part in promoting the progress of the county which has been his home for a half century, being numbered among its honored pioneers.

GIOVANNI MARRACCINI.—Well known as an enterprising and successful grain rancher of Tracy, Giovanni Marraccini has also long been prominent among the Italian-American citizens in this part of the Golden State, exerting among his fellow-countrymen and fellow-patriots the most wholesome influence making for better citizenship and more advanced industrial and commercial relations. He was born near Lucca, Italy, on December 27, 1850, and in that long-famous southern country spent his boyhood on a farm, becoming so adept in agricultural pursuits that, on reaching early manhood, he ran the home farm for his parents. In 1874, wishing to find a larger field somewhere in the world, he left home for America, and reached San Francisco in June of the same year. He at once continued on inland to Yolo County, where he located near Capay, and there, for eleven years, he worked hard as a farm hand. He saved his earnings, however, and invested in implements and stock; and for another eleven years he followed farming on his own account.

In October, 1894, he removed to San Joaquin County and located on the G. Brichetto farm, near Banta; and there he did so well as a rancher that he was able to retire, in 1916, from the strenuous undertakings in agricultural pursuits to which he had for years devoted himself. On November 11, 1882, he had married Miss Eliza C. Canale, a native of Chiavari, Genoa, Italy, where she was born on July 5, 1862. Mrs. Marraccini came out to California at the age of fourteen, and with the exception of eleven years when she was a resident of Capay, she has always resided near Banta. Four children were granted Mr. and Mrs. Marraccini: Rinaldo J. resides with his wife and two children at the ranch home-place, where he is manager of his father's business; Antoinette is the wife of Charles Boltzen, and resides near Vernalis on a ranch; Angie is the wife of Oscar Buschke, and they live near the home place; and Eda is at home. All the daughters are members of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. Rinaldo J. is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Native Sons of the Golden West, and Mr. Marraccini is a charter member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Capay, and has lived up to the precepts of the order since he joined the lodge some forty-eight years ago. He was made an American citizen in Yolo County in 1883, and soon afterward joined the Republican party.

GEORGE NELSON.—A man of wide and valuable experience, and exceptional ability, natural and developed, in his important line of work, George Nelson, at present foreman for Messrs. Daniels & Green, Stockton, has been prominent for some years on account of his active and responsible connection with construction work, having much to do with the development of both the city and San Joaquin County. He was born on a farm in Sweden, on October 8, 1883, the son of Jons Nilsson, a farmer, and his good wife, Johanna, worthy folk in moderately independent circumstances, and he was the youngest of five children that grew up. His parents were devoted to their family, and from his sixth to his fourteenth year, he was sent to the excellent Swedish schools,—so famous for "sloyd" and other progressive features,—while at the proper age he was confirmed in the Swedish Lutheran Church. After confirmation, toward his middle-teens, he left home and struck out into the world to make his own living; and for a while he followed various kinds of work, in time learning the trade of a carpenter, and learning it thoroughly, as is customary in his native land.

In 1903, spurred on by the many stories of greater opportunity in the New World, he crossed the ocean sailing from Malmo, Sweden, on July 10, on the "Oscar II." of the Scandinavian-American Line, landing at Ellis Island after a pleasant ocean voyage of two weeks. He did not tarry long in the metropolis, but pushed on toward the West, to South Dakota and Rapid City, at which place his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Nelson, were holding down a homestead. He remained there a week, then found work as a cage tender in the Clover Leaf gold mine at Robaix, S. D., where his brother, Carl J. Nelson, now a building contractor at French Camp, was employed. For a year and a half he worked in their gold mine, sticking to his post as long as the mine was operated.

Thrown again upon his resources, and coming fortunately under the spell of the still more wonderful stories about California, Mr. Nelson in 1905 continued his migration, accompanied by his said brother Carl J., this time to the Pacific Coast, and arrived at Sacramento in the month of March of that year. As he did not find the right kind of work in the Capital City, he went to Camino, in El Dorado County, where he put in a hard year working for the El Dorado Lumber Company, building dry-kilns and other structures. He then secured a job with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as bridge and house-builder; but after two years of continuous work in that company's service, where he added to his reputation for both skill and dependability, in 1907 he went to work for the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and continued there for a year and a half as carpenter and builder. He helped to build the roundhouse and other much-needed structures, and was sent to Stockton, where he assisted in putting up the Western Pacific roundhouse. From the first he liked Stockton and resolved some day to settle here.

During 1909, Mr. Nelson returned to Sweden for a visit to his parents, who are, happily, still living



George Nelson

and prosperous there, leaving here on August 6, and arriving at Malmö, the same month. Sweden looked good to him again, despite the attractions of California, and he remained at his old home for some months. Then, like almost everyone else who has once partaken of the pleasures of residence and life in the Golden State, he came back to California, leaving Sweden on January 3, 1910. He first made his way to England, and there took passage on the great steamer "Lusitania," now immortal through her tragic fate in the recent World War; and in time he arrived safely at Stockton again, greatly benefited, and with an enlarged experience, on account of his wide tour. For a while, he re-engaged with the Western Pacific Railroad. It was not long, however, before an offer from Edgar Woodruff drew him from railroad work to the new "Record Building," the future home of the Stockton Daily Record, and he continued with that leading contractor for a year. He then worked for Tom Lewis, the contractor and builder, for another year, and in 1913 entered upon a four months' service with James Mulcahy, a Stockton contractor and builder who was just then erecting St. Gertrude's Church in Stockton; and he next went to work for Messrs. Daniels & Green, a firm widely known beyond the confines of San Joaquin County. That was in the latter part of 1915, and he has remained with them ever since. Mr. Nelson has steadily advanced in the development of their extensive operations, having been appointed in 1917 foreman of construction, a post he has filled with signal ability ever since. He has thus come to have charge of many of the most important buildings erected in Stockton in recent years, including the brick block at the southwest corner of Main and Aurora streets, known as the City Development Building, an addition to the Harris Manufacturing Company's plant, the basement and vaults of the Commercial Savings Bank Building, the office of the Kroyer plant on Cherokee Lane, and the Levy Bros.' Department Store Building on Main and Hunter streets,—an edifice of five stories, with a basement, erected at a cost of $250,000, which will ever stand as a monument both to the contractors, Messrs Daniels & Green, and their superintendent, George Nelson, attesting remarkable excellence of workmanship, especially when it is remembered that the old building was torn down and the new one built in the short space of six months, a record in the building line in Stockton. Mr. Nelson also had charge of the remodeling by his firm of the Smith & Lang store building at the corner of Main and San Joaquin streets, and the Raggio building and the structure to be occupied by the Ernest Wilson Company on North Sutter Street, in Stockton.

On April 27, 1912, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Caroline Johnson, a native of Sweden but at that time living at Oakland, an accomplished woman who has made him just the right kind of a helpmate; and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of three children: Elsie Mona, Clara Elizabeth, and George Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson own their comfortable residence at 420 East Arcade Street, Stockton. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and also of the Swedish social and fraternal lodge, the Vasa Orderen, of Stockton; and those well acquainted with him will agree that there can be no more popular and welcome member in either of these organizations.

MORRIS HENRY GRATTAN.—Among the prominent citizens and leading farmers of San Joaquin County is Morris Henry Grattan, who is also a native of the county, where he has lived all his life and has witnessed the development and improvement from a wild frontier region to one of the best districts of the great state of California. Henry Grattan, as he is best known to his many friends, devotes his ranch of 160 acres principally to grain farming. Born on his father's ranch five miles north of Stockton on the Cherokee Lane Road, April 12, 1857, he is a son of John and Sarah Jane (Davis) Grattan. John Grattan was born in Albany, N. Y., July 4, 1827, and when a mere child his parents removed to Pennsylvania, where he was reared. When eighteen years of age he went to New York City, staying there about six months. In the fall of 1846 he made another trip there and entered the office of his brother Christopher, who afterwards was a prominent physician and surgeon of Stockton.

On March 31, 1849, John Grattan left New York City in company with his brother, Dr. C. Grattan, and his wife, on the sailer Canton, which rounded Cape Horn and reached San Francisco October 5 of that year. He engaged in mining for awhile, then helped his brother in the private hospital which he had established in Stockton; then in 1855 turned his attention to farming, buying 160 acres on Cherokee Lane Road, six miles from Stockton, where he lived until his death. From 1861 to the day of his death, John Grattan was a stanch Republican; prior to that he had been a Democrat in national politics. The only public office he ever accepted was that of inspector of customs from 1872 to 1876. On October 19, 1854, he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Davis, a native of Missouri, daughter of Judge Anderson Davis, a pioneer of San Joaquin County, who crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1852. They were the parents of six children, of whom Morris Henry is the only one now living. During the dry season of 1864, when everything was dried up, Mr. Grattan, together with C. M. Weber and others, commenced to try to get water from the Calaveras River by making ditches through to his place, obtaining the right of way. The first water was turned on Grattan's place and this was the commencement of the irrigation system in this county. He might be called the father of the gravel roads, for he took the initiatory steps toward their construction. He was a member of both the Odd Fellows and Masonic orders in Stockton. He lost his wife in 1896, aged fifty-six years. He spent his last years with his son Henry, and on January 17, 1917, he passed to his reward, aged ninety years and six months.

Reared in San Joaquin County, Henry Grattan received his education in the schools of his neighborhood and in the Stockton high school, and since his school days were over has led an active and profitable career in this section of the state. For two years he was a clerk in the well-known grocery establishment of Southworth & Grattan, a firm that did a large business some years ago in Stockton. In the fall of 1884 he went to Stanislaus County and leased the Dr. Grattan grain ranch of 1,600 acres near Hickman, where he farmed for eighteen years. His farm work was done by four ten-mule teams and his harvester required a thirty-six-mule team. In 1902 he purchased his present ranch of 160 acres north of Stockton on West Lane, which is principally

devoted to grain raising, although he has a five-acre Tokay vineyard on the place.

On New Year's Day, 1890, in Stockton, Mr. Grattan was married to Miss Edith L. Brownell, born in San Rafael, Cal., a daughter of Fred and Sarah Brownell, early settlers of California. Fred Brownell was a truck farmer on Roberts Island and he and his wife were the parents of a large family. Mr. and Mrs. Grattan have three children: Roland H., Mrs. Edith L. Foster, and Beulah M. Mr. Grattan is a stanch supporter of the public school system and served as a member of the board of trustees of Lincoln school district. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of the Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., in Stockton.

JOHN BALDWIN.—For over thirty years John Baldwin was a pioneer settler and prominent citizen of San Joaquin County. He passed away at the home of his daughter in San Francisco, April 27, 1913, aged almost ninety. He was associated with many of the early events in the county, as well as with its later progress and improvement and to the activities of these early settlers the generation of today owes much. He was born in Potosi, Mo., May 29, 1823, a son of William John and Ann (Kirkpatrick) Baldwin, natives of Mississippi and Tennessee, respectively. The Baldwin family were originally from Holland, while the Kirkpatrick family were from Scotland, both families coming to America soon after the eventful voyage of the Mayflower. John Baldwin received a good education in the private schools of his native state and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years old, when he crossed the plains over the Oregon Trail to Oregon City, Willamette Valley. The next year he came to California, arriving in May, 1849, and engaged in mining on the American River until 1851, when he returned to his home in the South via the Isthmus of Panama. One year later, with his mother and sister, he again crossed the plains to California, this time settling in Yolo County, where he engaged in general merchandising at Knights Landing on the Sacramento River, remaining there until 1860, when he removed to San Joaquin County.

On March 29, 1855, at Knights Landing, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Kirk, a native of Missouri. Mrs. Baldwin accompanied her brothers, John W., Thomas, James and Joe Kirk, to California; and they purchased and settled on a ranch near Bellota, known as the Bluett ranch; later, in 1860, this ranch was purchased by Mr. Baldwin. Here he and his wife spent over thirty years of their married life, and here all their children were born. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, five of whom grew up. Thomas J. married Lilla Cody; John K. married Myrtle Berry; Edward L. married Mary M. Jacobs; Maude A. became Mrs. Walter E. Bidwell; and Henry G. is now deceased.

In 1899, Mr. Baldwin left his ranch and removed to Stockton, where he lived with his son, John K., and on April 27, 1913, he passed away at the home of his daughter in San Francisco. He was a prominent member of the Grange Lodge, and in politics voted the Democratic ticket. His church affiliations were with the Baptist denomination. Mr. Baldwin worked his way gradually upward to prosperity, and his life history exemplified the statement that success has its foundation in earnest and honorable labor.

CHAS. J. BENDER.—An enterprising, progressive and highly successful farmer whose specialty is that of vineyarding, is Chas. J. Bender, a native of South Russia, and now one of the highly esteemed residents of San Joaquin County, where he cultivates a trim estate three and one-half miles to the northwest of Acampo. He was born near Odessa on March 17, 1869, the son of John Bender, who married Miss Christina Bender, a lady of the same name but of no blood relationship. His father was a farmer, and there were nine children in the family, those now living being Charles J., Margaret, John and Bertha. The father had fled his native land to get away from military oppression, and he came to America with his family when the oldest child, our subject, was a small boy of four years.

Arriving safely in Yankton County, Dakota, in 1873, John Bender bought 173 acres of land three miles out of Yankton; but the time of the great flood on the Missouri River in 1881, swept all of his property away, stripping him of everything. He then moved to Hudson County, S. D., and there homesteaded 160 acres, as well as locating a timber claim of like amount. He was successful at farming and purchased land adjoining, and when he left that state for California in 1903, he owned 800 acres of fine land. Arriving at Lodi, he purchased twenty acres and there he resided until his wife died in 1908, after which he resided in Lodi until his death, July 6, 1916.

The oldest of their nine children, four of whom are living, Chas. J. Bender, remained at home, faithful to his parents, until he married, in the meantime having profited by such educational advantages as he could obtain at the public schools in Yankton and in Hudson County. He was married at Menno, in Hudson County, on December 23, 1891, to Miss Elizabeth Ulmer, who was also born in South Russia, not far from the birthplace of her husband. She is a daughter of Jacob and Caroline (Mutchelknous) Ulmer, who came from their birthplace near Odessa, Russia, in 1873 with their family and located on a homestead near Menno, S. D., where the father became a large landowner and successful stockman. He passed away in 1917, his wife having preceded him in 1893. Mrs. Bender was born in 1871, and when one and one-half years old was brought by her parents to the United States, and out to South Dakota, where they settled near Menno. There she was reared and educated, as one of a family of seven, each of whom received the best advantages their devoted and industrious parents could afford.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bender operated a half-section grain farm for five years, and then Mr. Bender went in to Menno, where he engaged in the dray and livery business. Selling out, he came further west to California, in 1903, where he bought 400 acres of land about three miles to the northwest of Acampo. Today, he uses 300 acres of this land, forty acres being devoted to a vineyard, in which he has twelve acres set out to Tokay grapes, and the balance equally to Mission and Zinfandel grapes. He has twelve acres in alfalfa, and the rest is open farming land. His ranch is so piped that he can well irrigate both the vineyard and the alfalfa pastures. Mr. Bender has deeded fifty acres to each of his elder sons, and each is running his own ranch. This valuable ranch of 400 acres was formerly an altogether different prospect; for 160 acres were in a field ranch, while 240 acres were known as the Ing Bros. ranch, all of which was purchased by Mr. Bender. In 1908 he



Charles J Bender

became one of the original stockholders in the Lodi Cooperative Winery, that built the winery at Lodi, and he continued interested in it until it was sold to West & Son. In 1922, he became a stockholder in a company of ranchers that bought it again.

Six children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bender. Theodore is the popular and proficient dentist at Lodi; then comes Eugene; Alma has become Mrs. Koenig; while Calvin, Edna, and Ella are at home. Mr. Bender is a Republican, but first, last and all the time an American, broadminded enough, especially in matters of local import, to cast partisanship to the winds when it is necessary to support some other candidate or measure conceded to be the best. He is a member and trustee of the German Reformed Church in Lodi, and a member of the order of Sons of Herman.

HOWARD MALCOLM FANNING.—The life of this pioneer of 1850 began in Troy, N. Y., June 3, 1826; and in his passing, April 23, 1906, the city of Stockton lost an esteemed and honored citizen. Howard Malcolm Fanning grew to manhood in the vicinity of Troy; and on October 4, 1848, he assumed domestic responsibilities at the early age of twenty-two, being then united in marriage with Miss Laura Louise Butts, of Delaware County, N. Y. In July, 1850, the young couple started for California, reaching their destination the following October. They made their way via the Isthmus of Panama, and Mr. Fanning was compelled to walk across, there being a scarcity of mules. Mrs. Fanning was the only woman on the ship from Panama to San Francisco. By the time they reached the Pacific side, many of the party had been taken sick with Panama fever, but fortunately all recovered. They had expected to be met by a steamer to take them to San Francisco, but were disappointed in this and were compelled to take passage on a sailing vessel. Severe storms drove them back almost to the Sandwich Islands after San Francisco had been sighted, and the superstitious sailors wished to cast Mrs. Fanning overboard; for since she was the only woman on board, they believed her presence to be the cause of all their misfortunes. From San Francisco, Mr. Fanning and his wife came direct to Stockton, where they were met by his brother, Harry T. Fanning; and here for a time he was engaged in the butcher business, and later worked at the carpenter's trade, receiving sixteen dollars a day.

Harry T. Fanning, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, was one of California's earliest pioneers, arriving in 1843. He was a sailor, taking to the sea when but sixteen years of age. He served throughout the Mexican War. He became a very good friend of Captain Weber, whom he met at Monterey, Calif. Together, they drove cattle from Sacramento to San Jose, and in so doing crossed that section of the country which is now the site of the city of Stockton. They camped under the old oak tree, situated at a spot which is now bordered by Sutter, San Joaquin, Park and Flora streets. Harry T. Fanning cut his name in the old oak tree, which was later cut down to make way for the growing city. He and Captain Weber then and there resolved to locate permanently at Stockton. They went to San Francisco in a sailboat, bought lumber, which required two weeks to bring back to Stockton on a river sailing vessel, and with it built the first frame house in Stockton.

In 1858, Howard Malcolm Fanning purchased a ranch of 250 acres near Stockton, a part of an old Spanish grant, and here he engaged in farming and raising fine horses, which he sold to the government during the Civil War. At that time O'Connor's regiment was camped near the ranch, and Mr. Fanning delivered milk to the soldiers from his dairy, and also made and sold butter. When Mr. Fanning sold out the butcher business, he bought a lot on Weber and California streets which is now occupied by the Majestic Market; here he started to build a home, which he soon sold at a profit of $1,000, and this was the first $1,000 he ever acquired in California. He then bought another lot, where Gummer's furniture store on East Weber Street is now located, and proceeded to build another house, which became the Fanning home; and there the two oldest and the two youngest children were born. The Fanning home was the scene of much hospitality in the early days, and no stranger was ever turned away from their door. Mrs. Fanning was the third white woman to settle in Stockton, and for a time was the only woman attending the Presbyterian Church. With her husband she entered heartily into the life of the community, to which her death, on August 1, 1906, came as a distinct loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Malcolm Fanning became the parents of six children. Clara Louise is now Mrs. Clara F. Bugbee. She married Mr. F. M. Bugbee, a son of the Stockton pioneer, Wm. Delos Bugbee, who came to California in 1853, and settled two miles northeast of Stockton. Together with her sister, Miss Delia J. Fanning, she resides at their beautiful home at 1724 Mt. Diablo Avenue, Stockton. Mrs. Bugbee was born at the Fanning home on East Weber Avenue, and according to Dr. C. C. Grattan was the fourth white girl baby born in Stockton. The two Fanning sisters have always been favorites in their native city, and are true types of Stockton's pioneer generation of daughters. They keep a beautiful garden with plenty of flowers, and are in love with nature and the great out-of-doors. Mrs. Bugbee is an accomplished painter, having produced many art-works of unusual merit. She is, furthermore, gifted with originality and rare executive ability, and it was she who drew the plans for their present beautiful residence, which contains many unique and exclusive built-in features. Frank Albert, the second child, died at the age of three years. Delia Jane, who was born on the old Fanning ranch south of Stockton, has always been prominent and active in Stockton's musical circles, and is a member of the Stockton Musical Club, as well as of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Before coming to California, Mr. Fanning had learned the cabinetmaker's trade in his native state. Miss Fanning has in her possession a mahogany sofa made by her father in Vermont in 1846. She also has an old chest made by him in the East in the year 1843, while Mrs. Bugbee has in her possession the first rocking-chair ever brought to Stockton, and a washstand made by her father in the East. It was shipped around the Horn. Another heirloom is a set of China dishes which was bought by the mother at the first state fair held in Sacramento in the early sixties, with the proceeds of her prize-winning butter, made and exhibited by her at the fair, where it won the first prize. Harry Howard Fanning was born November 15, 1865, also on the old Fanning ranch. He married Catherine Ortman, of Stockton, by whom he had one child, Louise Fanning, who on July 6, 1917, married

Curtiss M. Robbins, and is now the mother of one child, Richard Marshall Robbins, born November 22, 1922. Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, with their child, are residing at the corner of Sutter and Oak streets, in Stockton. Harry Howard Fanning passed away on November 21, 1918. Bessie and Mary Alice died in infancy. Mrs. Catherine Ortman Fanning is still carrying on the fine Fanning orchard and vineyard on the Jack Tone road, eight miles east of the city of Stockton.

Few citizens were more deeply interested in the welfare of his home city than was Mr. Fanning, towards whose betterment he was ever lending his best efforts. For a number of years he served as supervisor of his township. He was a prominent member of the Pioneer Society, serving as its president, and in fraternal life was a Mason.

SAMUEL L. MARTIN—The story of a real pioneer family is to be found in the record of Samuel L. Martin, who came to California in 1857, and from that time until he died was counted among the real builders of the county. A native of Tennessee, he was born in Hardin County, May 22, 1833, and when he was but nine years old he was taken by his parents to Arkansas and there reared and received such education as possible at that time and place. On March 22, 1857, he started for the Golden West, all alone, with his blankets thrown on the back of his mule. After traveling a few days he overtook a large train westward bound and joined them, doing his share of the work in driving stock. In this train was the Scott family, Kentuckians, and here he met his future wife, Miss Ala Scott, who was born in Kentucky, on July 16, 1835. As soon as they reached California, the young folks were married, in October, 1857. Some members of the train decided to choose the well-beaten trails, while others who were over anxious to reach California, took a shorter route and were murdered in the Mountain Meadow massacre.

Arriving safely, after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Martin began housekeeping on a ranch six miles southeast of Lockeford, opposite the home of Mr and Mrs. J. H. Cole, who were Forty-niners, Mrs Cole being sister of Mrs. Martin. Mr. Martin acquired 260 acres of the Pico Grant, and here he developed and improved a good ranch, carrying on grain and stock-raising with a fair degree of success. Nine children came to bless their home: William T., the eldest, was born on the Dodge place, where the parents stopped a short time; the others, born on the old Martin ranch, being Joseph H., Susie, Mary J., Samuel L., James H. H., Elizabeth, Carrie M., and Ellen V. The survivors of the family are William, James, Carrie, Mrs. Lewis Moreing, Mrs. McCall and Ellen. Mr. Martin died in December, 1914; Mrs Martin passed away on April 3, 1898.

The first seven years after locating on his ranch, the crops were a failure owing to the overflow of the river. Mr. Martin, with others of his locality, put through the drainage ditch into Martin's Slough, and ever since, there has been no difficulty with water. He was a friend of education and helped build the Calaveras schoolhouse and served as a trustee of the district for many years. Mr. Martin was a whole-souled man, generous to a fault, ever ready to do his share to develop the interests of the state, county and locality.

GUSTAVE A. GERLACH.—An active participant in the business affairs of Lodi is found in Gustave A. Gerlach, the vice-president and part-owner of the Henderson Hardware Company. He was born at the mining camp known in early days as French Gulch, located about three miles from Murphys, Calaveras County, Cal., on June 7, 1864, a son of Gustave A. and Christina (Gunther) Gerlach, natives of Prussia and Bingen, Bavaria, respectively. The father arrived in California in 1850, coming via Panama, and settled at Vallicita, Cal., where he engaged in mining. There he married Miss Gunther, who had made the trip to California via Panama in 1852. For several years he was in the bakery business at Angels Camp and Vallicita. The family came to Stockton in 1877, where the father was employed with the Simpson & Gray Lumber Company until he purchased a ranch eight miles from the city on the Linden Road, after which he engaged in viticulture until his death in 1896, aged seventy years. The mother passed away in 1899, at the age of seventy-one years. There were seven children in the family. Louis and Julius are deceased; Lena, Mrs. J. M. Harry, resides in Stockton; Emma died at the age of seven years; Gustave A. is the subject of this sketch; Fred W. died at the age of fifty-two years; and Amelia is the wife of Dr. C. R. Harry, and resides in Stockton.

Gustave A. Gerlach began his education in the grammar schools of Angels Camp and completed it at the Washington school in Stockton. His school days were over at the age of fifteen, when he began to make his own living, at first working at anything he could get to do, until he was sixteen. Then he was apprenticed to learn the tinsmith trade in Stockton with Robert Rowe, at the corner of Main and Sutter streets. After completing his apprenticeship of four years he worked as a journeyman for Mr. Rowe another four years, and during this time learned the plumbing trade as well as the trade of sheet metal worker. After this he worked for John Jackson for eight years, until 1896, when he located in Lodi. Here he entered the employ of Henderson Bros. Co., who had taken over the hardware business of John Collins; and Mr. Gerlach took charge of the sheet metal and plumbing department for the company and has continued in that capacity ever since. When Henderson Bros. Co. was incorporated, in 1906, Mr. Gerlach was solicited to become a member of the corporation. He bought an interest and became a director, still continuing in the same capacity. In 1909 W. A. Spooner and E. G. Steacy purchased the interest of the Henderson brothers, and then Mr. Gerlach was elected vice-president of the company. Their location is at 13 and 15 North Sacramento Street. They deal in all kinds of hardware and are equipped to do sheet metal, plumbing, and steam fitting work of all kinds, employing twenty-one men in shop and store work. Mr. Gerlach is a stockholder in the Lodi Investment Company, that built Lodi Hotel and Lodi Theater.

On August 6, 1885, in Stockton, Mr. Gerlach was married to Miss Kathryn Morton, a native of that city, and daughter of Freeman and Kathryn (Brown) Morton, the former a native of New York and the latter of Germany. The mother was eight years old when she came to America with her parents, and grew to young womanhood in New York, where she met and married Freeman Morton. In 1847 the



Gustave A. Gerlach

father came to California as a member of a New York regiment under Colonel Stevenson, to serve in California during the Mexican War. With his wife and one daughter he came around Cape Horn landing at Monterey, and served with the regiment as a sharpshooter until the close of the war. He was honored by being presented with a silver-mounted rifle. After his discharge he mined for a time at Mokelumne Hill, after which he returned to Stockton and engaged in the draying business until his death in 1868. His widow survived him until 1900, passing away at the age of seventy-three. This worthy pioneer couple were the parents of eleven children: Elizabeth, Samuel, Harriet, John, Mary and Tillie (twins), Cornelia, Emma and Alice (twins), Louis, and Kathryn (Mrs. Gerlach). Mrs. Gerlach was born, reared and married, and her two children were born, in the same house in Stockton.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerlach had two children: Christine, a graduate of Chico Normal, who is teaching in Stockton; and Gustave A., Jr., who met a tragic death by drowning at the age of twenty-three. With two companions he was in a rowboat on the Mokelumne River just below the Woodbridge dam, when one of the company fell overboard. The river was at a high water mark in flood season; and when Gustave A., Jr., endeavored to save his companion, both were drowned, and it was several hours before their bodies were rescued from a whirlpool in the river bottom.

Mr. Gerlach was a charter member of the Lodi volunteer fire department, and has served in various offices. In 1913 he was elected president of the department and he has been retained in that position ever since. He is prominent in fraternal circles, having been made a Mason in Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M.; and he is a member of Lodi Chapter, O. E. S. He is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias Lodge in Lodi; a member and past president of the Eagles, of Lodi; and a member of Lodi Parlor, N. S. G. W., and Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. Mrs. Gerlach is a member of Lodi Chapter No. 150, O. E. S.; past president of Ivy Parlor, N. D. G. W., and a member of the Woman's Club and the Congregational Church in Lodi Mr. Gerlach has served as a school trustee of the Salem district. He votes with the Democratic party and keeps well informed on the issues of the day. His success in business is well-merited, and has served as a source of encouragement and inspiration to others. His life has been characterized by unflagging industry, and it is upon this foundation that he has builded his present prosperity.

WILLARD J. BUZZELL.—A native son of California, and a representative of one of the earliest pioneer families, is Willard J. Buzzell, tower foreman of the Southern Pacific Railroad bridge at Mossdale since 1907, without a single accident to mar his record. He is a son of W. J. Buzzell, a native of France, who was a seaman on a whaling vessel sailing the seven seas. In 1840 the father made a trip to the Pacific Coast; and while his vessel lay at Half Moon Bay, Cal., he and a companion deserted and made their way to shore under cover of night and a few days later he engaged to work as a trapper in the mountains along the coast. Coming to Sutter's Fort in 1844, he was married to Miss Frances Kelsey, a daughter of David Kelsey, a pioneer who settled near French Camp, San Joaquin County, in August, 1844. Here David Kelsey built a tule-house on land given him by Mr. Gulnac. The agreement was, that if David Kelsey would live on the land for one year, Mr. Gulnac would give him a square mile of land on the Mokelumne River. This Mr. Kelsey agreed to do and built his house, the second house built in what is now San Joaquin County, the first being that of Thomas Lindsey, also constructed of tule. Soon after the family were settled in their new home, Mr. Kelsey visited an Indian who had the smallpox, contracted the disease, and died a short time later from its effects. The mother also was a victim of the dread disease. She became blind and later passed away, leaving their two children, America and Frances, alone in that unsettled, pioneer country. They were cared for by herders, and there Frances later met W. J. Buzzell, her future husband. The other sister, America Kelsey, is a noted character in California history, famed in song and story, and immortalized as the heroine in Dave S. Matthews' historical novel, "America Kelsey, a Romance of the Great San Joaquin Valley," from the press of the Stockton Record, 1915. In his foreword to this story, the author says:

"This is a fictional story of life in the great San Joaquin Valley, based on actual historical facts. The heroine is America Kelsey, the first white girl to live in the section of California now known as San Joaquin County.

"The names in most instances are those of people who actually lived there during the strenuous days depicted. The Indian tribes, history tells us, were as described.

"The author has used the writer's license in weaving a romance that demands the use of fiction throughout. In fact, it's not a history—it's a romantic story of California life. To possible heirs of characters whose names have been used in this story, I beg their indulgence."

W. J. Buzzell met Captain Weber at San Jose, and together they came to Stockton; and the two men were closely associated until 1850, when Mr. Buzzell sold his tavern and removed to Santa Cruz. There were six children born to him and his wife. Helen was born at Sutter's Fort, August 2, 1845, and married H. A. Reed, of Half Moon Bay; she now resides with her daughter, Mrs Max Brown, at Burlingame. David died at the age of two years. Elizabeth A. was born at Stockton, September 9, 1847, and was the first American girl born at Stockton. She married Christopher Grattan, and they had two sons and one daughter; after his death she married L. A. Gunn, and she is now a widow residing at Berkeley, Cal. Willard J. was born at Santa Cruz, June 10, 1850. Joseph was born at Santa Cruz, August 8, 1852, and was reared and received a good education in that place. He became a farmer and married Miss Mary Lawrence, in 1888, at Stockton; and they had two children. Later he became deputy sheriff under Thomas Cunningham, and on November 28, 1895, was shot and killed near Paradise Cut, while in the discharge of his duty. The home he built for his family at Mossdale was swept away in the flood of 1911. Subsequently to his death, his widow became Mrs. O. A. Seamands. Mary Teresa is now Mrs. Abe Nichols, of San Francisco, and has one daughter. Mrs. William J. Buzzell passed away at the age of thirty-four, while residing at Half Moon Bay. The father later married again and had one son, Herbert, now residing at Half Moon Bay. The former was

accidentally drowned in Half Moon Bay, close to the spot where he entered the Golden State in 1840.

Willard J. Buzzell received a good grammar-school education, and since he was thirteen years old has been making his own way in the world. He grew up on his father's ranch near Purissima, and for several years was employed as a stage driver through the La Honda and Pescadero territory. In 1865 he settled at Stockton and found work on the Dr. Grattan ranch east of the city, and while there attended the public school on Cherokee Lane. From 1869 to 1871 he was employed on the Clowes ranch. In 1872 he removed to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in the freight department, at Third and Townsend streets, where he remained about one year. Then he went to Silver Reef, Utah, and engaged in placer mining, with his headquarters at Salt Lake City; he spent ten years in that locality and made and lost a fortune. Returning to San Joaquin County, he was employed by E. C. Clowes as foreman on his extensive grain ranch, and this job occupied him for eight years. On May 16, 1907, he became the bridge tower foreman at Mossdale on the Southern Pacific Railroad bridge. Mr. Buzzell belongs to the Fraternal Brotherhood. He is a stockholder in the Home Builders Association at Salt Lake City, and in the Coast Tire & Rubber Corporation of Oakland.

MARQUIS LAFAYETTE McCALL.—A highly esteemed business man and rancher of San Joaquin County, residing on the Waterloo road, is M. L. McCall, who was born in Jefferson County, Mo., March 24, 1882, the son of M. L. McCall, a native of Ohio, who had married Annie Eliza Williams, who bore him five children: Clarence; Llewellyn, now deceased; Jennie, Mrs. Percy L. Bliss, of Oakland; Marquis Lafayette, of this review; and Lyman C. In 1890, the McCall family came to California; and soon after settling at Stockton, Mr. McCall built the Aurora flouring mill on East Weber Avenue, which he conducted until he retired in 1904. Those who remember him recall a wide-awake, high principled man who was ever ready to lend his aid to all worthy projects for the development of his adopted city and county. He died on May 10, 1914, at Stockton, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mrs. McCall passed away at the age of sixty-three years, on December 10, 1913.

M. L. McCall, the subject of this article, attended the Jefferson school and the Stockton High School. He worked with his father in the mill from the age of thirteen, at the same time attending school. In 1904, the father turned the mill over to his two boys, M. L. and Clarence A., who carried on the business until 1910. The mill had a capacity of 150 barrels of flour per day; it usually was operated on a capacity basis.

At Stockton, on November 24, 1915, Mr. McCall was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Victory Martin, born on the old Martin homestead; and part of the house in which they live was built in 1853. After their marriage the young couple began their married life by settling on the old Martin ranch, about ten miles from Stockton, which is now owned by them and consists of 180 acres of fine farming land. Mr. McCall is a member of Charity Lodge, No 6, I. O. O. F., and politically supports the best men and measures regardless of party lines. He is ever alert to do what he can for the betterment of his locality and believes that the interests of one should be the interests of all.

HENRY D. BINGER.—More than one third of a century has passed since Henry D. Binger became a resident of California, his arrival in the state dating from 1888. He was born at Rodenburg, Hanover, Germany, on December 6, 1852, a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Hauschild) Binger, who were also natives of Hanover. The father followed his trade of blacksmith in his native country, but in 1862 he came to America. He arrived at Castle Garden, New York, with his wife and four children, the eldest son Charles having preceded them to Ohio. Christopher Binger, after purchasing the railroad tickets for the family to their destination, Napoleon, Ohio, had only five dollars left. However, as soon as he arrived in Napoleon he went to work, as did also each member of the family, so they soon had secured a foothold in the new country. He died at eighty-six years of age and the mother passed away when past eighty years. They were the parents of six children, five of whom grew up: Mrs. Anna Hogrefe, of Napoleon; Charles, living in Humboldt, Kan.; Mrs Mary Rohrs, deceased; Mrs. Katie Rohrs, of Napoleon, and Henry D., the youngest, and the subject of this review.

The education of Henry D. Binger extended from the time he was six years old until he was nine, when he came to Napoleon, Ohio, with his parents, in 1862. On the voyage across the ocean he had a comrade, John Bockelman, several years older, who on arriving in New York City, while on the steamer, before they landed, enlisted for service in the Civil War. Unfortunately, Mr. Bockelman died from pneumonia brought on by exposure while in the service.

On his arrival at Napoleon, Ohio, Henry D. Binger immediately began the battle of life, working on his father's ranch and also on other ranches, giving his wages to his father to help support the family, until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1875 he made the trip to Stillwater, Minn., where he was employed at rafting logs down the Mississippi River for a season, then was employed two years in a stone quarry. In 1878 he returned to Napoleon, Ohio, and there bought a forty-acre place and farmed it until 1886, when he sold it and leased a farm for a couple of years. Coming then to California, he settled on thirty acres two miles east of Lodi on the Lockeford road. Twenty-four acres he planted to Zinfandel grapes, the first wine grapes planted to the east of Lodi. In 1898, Mr. Binger installed an irrigating system consisting of a No. 5 Sampson pump driven by a twelve horsepower engine. He was the first man to irrigate his land east of Lodi. That year was unusually dry and it cost Mr. Binger $400 to irrigate his vineyard, but it was the means of saving it. Three years later, he set out almond trees on his remaining six acres. Mr. Binger was the architect and builder of his two-story house, constructed of concrete blocks.

Mr. Binger was married in Ohio on April 28, 1878, to Miss Dora Boling, a native of Hanover, Germany, and daughter of Christopher Boling, who was a farmer in Ohio, where he passed away. Mrs. Binger is the second eldest in a family of four children, Anna, Dora, Mary and William. Mr. and Mrs. Binger are the parents of three children. William and Carl reside in Lockeford, and Gertrude is Mrs. Barker of Lodi. She has two children, Dorothy and Charles. Mr. Binger is non-partisan in his political views, preferring to vote for the candidate best fitted to perform the duties of the office for which he was selected.



H. D. Binger

Mr. Binger and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church in Lodi. He has made two trips back to his old home in Ohio, first in 1911 and again in 1920. Each time, however, he was glad to get back to his own home and enjoy the wonderful country and climate of California. He may well be called a self-made man, and is numbered among the progressive agriculturists of San Joaquin County.

EDWARD B. CARROLL.—A pioneer of more than ordinary interest and distinction was Edward B. Carroll, in whose memory Carroll Hollow was named. A native of New York City, N. Y., he was born in 1820 and had the privilege of a fine education in that state before enlisting in the Unitd States Army, in 1835, and serving as first sergeant in a company sent to Florida to quell an uprising. After this task was completed he settled in Charleston, S. C., and was for three years occupied as a steel engraver. He was a member of the National Guard of that state, but saw no service. Early in 1846 he enlisted for service under General Scott, and owing to his activities he was advanced to the position of first lieutenant under Capt. L. S. Gallagher and Col. W. B. Burnett, and was with the troops when they entered Mexico City. Three years later, in 1849, Mr. Carroll came to California in advance of Stephenson's regiment. During the journey he endured severe hardships in crossing the desert and mountains, but finally reached southern California, where he found employment in the mines. A few months sufficed to show him that he was not going to make his fortune there; so he gave up mining in those parts, and we next find him in Sacramento, Cal., whence he went to the mines in Tuolumne County. Among his party were two men, Brighton and Wright, who afterwards came into notice in 1850, when they erected a rude-looking building with sides and roof of zinc, located at what was then known as Rio Buenos Ayres, but which later became known as Carroll Hollow. During the early fifties, there came to California two men named Green Patterson and Grizzly Adams in quest of bear, and he became a lifelong friend of these men. Mr. Carroll was a noted rifleman, known in every part of the state as a crack shot. Through his strategy, daring and thorough knowledge of the habits and haunts of the bear, he captured and caged the largest bear ever in captivity; later this bear was taken East by Grizzly Adams, and while on an exhibition tour in Massachusetts became so troublesome that Mr. Adams was compelled to shoot him.

During the year of 1850 Mr. Carroll located in the natural pass in the mountains between Livermore and San Joaquin valleys, and built his cabin by the side of a beautiful stream of water. Here, three years later, he erected a fine tavern, a portion of which is standing today in what is known as Carroll Hollow. Those were the days of maurauding bands of outlaws who traversed the country murdering and pillaging; history records fourteen murders which occurred in this natural pass, during those troublesome times, and how many more there were will ever remain unknown. Green Patterson, the well-known pioneer, was murdered in this canyon early in 1866; also six members of the Golden family were killed by ruffians, who were never brought to justice. Green Patterson became intimately associated with Edward B. Carroll in the early days of Carroll Hollow. He was a half-breed Cherokee Indian who had served in the Mexican War. He became wealthy, owning some sixty thousand acres in San Luis Obispo County. It is believed that his brother-in-law, "Sandy Simpson," was murdered for his money at Carroll Hollow. Among the other very early associates of Edward B. Carroll, were William Bright and Horatio Wright, who were among the very earliest settlers at Rio Buenos Ayres—now Carroll Hollow. They were there before Edward B. Carroll. Horatio Wright became a partner with Mr. Carroll in running the store and roadhouse. They were among the first to become interested in the Tesla coal mine and brick and tile factory about seven miles up the gulch from Carroll Hollow. Coal and clay are found in close proximity at this place. Horatio Wright had a brother, George Wright, who was a banker in New York City. Desiring to obtain more money with which to develop this project properly, Horatio Wright went back to New York City to see his brother, the banker; but he never returned and was never heard from again. In all likelihood he was murdered. Designing capitalists soon precipitated the project into litigation, and the original owners, of whom Mr. Carroll was one, were defrauded of their holdings. Mr. Carroll, in company with John O'Brien, Joseph Conn, and William T. Coleman, was among the first to reach the Tesla coal mines; but through this fraudulent litigation they were never able to take out enough to make it pay, and whereas each one should have been wealthy, they all died poor.

Mr. Carroll's marriage occurred in 1875, and united him with Mrs. Thomas Clarig, whose maiden name was Anna Morley. She had three children by a former marriage, who were adopted by Mr. Carroll; and the family made their home in Tesla, a few miles from the place where Mr. Carroll first built his rude cabin. He passed away in 1881, survived by his widow and three adopted daughters. Mrs. Carroll then removed to Oakland, Cal., where she passed away on September 14, 1918, a highly honored pioneer woman. She was one of the survivors of the ill-fated steamship "Central America," which went down off Cape Hatteras, September 12, 1857, with $4,000,000 in gold and several hundred passengers in a very severe storm on her trip from Havana to New York City. Mrs. Carroll, who was then Mrs. James Reading, was one of the few passengers rescued. The "Central America" was originally the "George Law," which had been refitted and rechristened "Central America," and was being used as a Pacific mail steamer. She was an old hulk—in reality unseaworthy.

The eldest daughter, Mrs. Mamie (Carroll) Burns, owns and resides upon eighty acres where stand the original buildings, erected by Mr. Carroll in 1850. It is one of the most interesting places, historically, in the San Joaquin Valley. She was born at San Francisco, was orphaned by the death of her father when she was a little girl, the mother being left a widow with three children: Mamie, Elizabeth, and Maggie. Upon the mother's marriage, in 1875, to Edward Baldwin Carroll, all the three little girls were adopted by him, and all of them grew up in Carroll Hollow. Mamie was married in the month of April, 1902, to Mr. James Burns, who was born at San Francisco. He is and for the past fourteen years has been a state fire warden, working out from their historic old home at Carroll Hollow. Elizabeth is the wife of Jack Elmhorn, chief engineer on an ocean liner plying in the Pacific to the Hawaiian Islands, and resides in San

Pedro. Maggie became the wife of Harry W. Teeple, who was a well-known Southern Pacific conductor. She makes her home for the present at Los Angeles, Cal., with her only son, Harry C. Teeple, who is in the employ of the Shell Company at the corner of Lincoln and Mission roads in the southern metropolis. At the breaking out of the late World War, Harry C Teeple was the youngest man on the San Francisco Chronicle office force to enlist. He has an honorable record, having served for the period of the war in the United States Navy on the steamship "Pueblo." The history of Carroll Hollow constitutes an interesting chapter in the annals of San Joaquin County, and no one knows more of it than its oldest living inhabitant, Mrs. Mamie Carroll Burns.

HARVEY SMITH CLARK.—In the long years since Harvey S. Clark came to California, he has taken an active and helpful interest in the development of the central section of the state, being numbered among the prominent and influential citizens of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County. He was born at Janesville, Wis., May 8, 1869, a son of Harvey Spencer and Mary (Smith) Clark, both natives of Michigan. The maternal grandfather Smith was a frontiersman in the lumber region of Michigan, and the father, Harvey Spencer Clark, was born and reared there. When he was married to Miss Mary Smith, he moved to Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade as a printer; later he moved his family to Detroit, Mich., and worked at his trade there. In 1875 the father came to California, and a year later was followed by his family. He engaged in farming in the vicinity of Lodi; later he was appointed postmaster of Lodi, and served in that capacity for sixteen years. There were three children in the family: Luella, Mrs. Burkholder; Harvey S., of this sketch; and Wallace, who died in October, 1922, all of Lodi. The father passed away at the age of seventy-eight years, while the mother is still living at 315 East Pine Street, Lodi.

The father purchased a quarter-section of land in the Elliott district, two and a half miles northeast of the Elliott schoolhouse, and Harvey S. attended this school for three years; after the family removed to Lodi he attended the Lodi grammar school. Three years were spent in learning the printing trade with the Lodi Sentinel. Then he became a journeyman printer and worked at Woodland and Sacramento, afterwards coming to Stockton and working two years on the Stockton Independent. On account of his father's failing health, he then returned to Lodi and assisted his father in the postoffice. He was appointed postmaster several years before his father's death, and served for thirteen years, during which time the city and rural delivery system was inaugurated. When a change came in administration he was succeeded by a Democratic postmaster. Mr. Clark was then elected to the office of city clerk, and served for seven years, resigning this position on February 1, 1921, to devote his entire time to his ranch, southeast of Lodi on Wyandotte Avenue, consisting of thirty-five acres planted to vineyard of the Tokay, Alicante and Cornichon varieties of grapes, with some fruit and alfalfa. He has a fine and complete irrigation system, consisting of one five-inch and one three-inch pump, driven by a twelve-horse-power and a seven-and-a-half-horse-power engine, respectively.

The marriage of Mr. Clark occurred on June 25, 1916, in Sonora, Cal., where he was united in marriage with Mrs. Minnie I. Murray (nee Chaney), born and reared in Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Clark has one son, Paul Murray, a graduate of Stanford University, class of 1922, where he majored in geology. Mr. Clark is a Republican in politics, and is prominent fraternally, being a member of the Masons, a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Modern Woodmen, of Lodi.

ROBERT BLACKSTONE FORSYTH.—A native son of California, who from early manhood has been active in the reclamation and protection districts of the county, is Robert Blackstone Forsyth, born at New Hope, San Joaquin County, August 3, 1875, the eldest son of a family of three children born to Robert Blackstone and Julia (Posey) Forsyth. A brother, Daniel Forsyth, resides at Thornton; and a sister, Carrie Bell, is Mrs. Ray, of Sonora. The father, Robert Blackstone Forsyth, came to California from Illinois in 1858 via Panama and settled on a ranch in the Ray school district. He lived to be seventy-nine years old, but the mother passed away at the age of twenty-eight years, when Robert was a small boy of six summers.

Robert Blackstone Forsyth received his education at the Ray district school and was engaged in general farming pursuits until he was twenty-four years old, when he and his brother Daniel started in the dredging business, constructing a dredger, and helping to build levees in the reclamation district of the county. They worked along the Stockton levees in the Victoria, Staten and Lisbon districts as chief engineers; and later they built a dredger at Yuma, Ariz., for the California Development Company and ran it, helping in the canal work on the Colorado River irrigation district through the Imperial Valley, which has become one of the most productive districts of California. The brothers continued in partnership in the dredging business until 1906, when Robert Forsyth sold his interest to his brother and settled on a forty-acre ranch a quarter of a mile south of the old Ray district schoolhouse. Most of the forty acres was unimproved land, which Mr. Forsyth set to a vineyard of Zinfandel and Tokay grapes. This vineyard is now a fine, productive one, irrigated by a six-inch pump driven by a fifteen-horsepower motor.

On August 6, 1908, in Los Angeles, Mr. Forsyth was married to Miss Hazel Hack, born in Freeport, Sacramento County, on the Sacramento River, a daughter of Nathan D. and Lavina (Kirtland) Hack, both natives of California. The father was a rancher at Freeport. His father, George Hack, a native of England, crossed the plains to California from Wisconsin in the fifties. At Freeport, on January 3, 1881, Nathan D. Hack was married to Miss Lavina Kirtland, the eldest daughter of Thomas and Narcissus (Tucker) Kirtland. Great-grandfather Kirtland was a native of England who settled in Ohio at an early date and came to California in the pioneer days. Thomas Kirtland, the grandfather of Mrs. Forsyth, was a blacksmith at Jenny Lind, Cal., and later moved to Freeport, where he had a blacksmith shop. George Hack owned a 300-acre farm at Freeport, and there he resided until his death. N. D. Hack, the father of Mrs. Forsyth, owned 100 acres of land at Freeport, on which he reared his family of five children: Hazel, Mrs. Forsyth; Pearl Irene, Mrs.

R. B. Forsyth
Hazel Forsyth.

York of Sacramento; Nathan D., at Live Oak; Blanche, Mrs. Stokes of Stockton; and Mabel, Mrs. Crawford of Freeport. For four years after Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth were married, they lived on the dredger in Merritt Island District. In 1912 he built a comfortable residence on his forty-acre ranch, which has since been their home. They are the parents of one daughter, Bernice, attending the Ray school. For many years, Mr. Forsyth has been a trustee of the Ray school district. In politics he is a Democrat, but independent in local matters; and fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias of Lodi.

HENRY F. ELLIS.—A leader in every movement for the advancement of his home district, Henry F. Ellis of Lodi, manager of the Stewart Fruit Company here, had an interesting career in the newspaper field before becoming associated with the fruit industry. A son of California pioneers, Mr. Ellis was born in Napa County, January 23, 1866, his parents being Ralph and Caroline (Everets) Ellis, both now deceased, the former a native of New York, while Mrs. Ellis was born in Indiana. Ralph Ellis came to California in the gold-mining days and located at Downieville, Sierra County, where he was agent for Wilson and Evarts, who conducted a bank there. Gold dust was then used to a great extent as a medium of exchange, and Mr. Ellis used to carry it across the country to Marysville, making frequent trips through this wild, unsettled district. He was for some time county clerk of Sierra County, and on removing to Napa County held the office of sheriff there from 1865 to 1870. He also farmed in that county and built and operated the first grist-mill in the state at St. Helena. In 1870 he came to San Joaquin County and for seven years farmed south of Stockton, going then to Lodi, where he ran a flour mill. He sold this in 1881 and established the "Lodi Sentinel," a weekly newspaper, displaying characteristic versatility and initiative in taking up this entirely new line of endeavor. Later he turned this paper over to his son Frank, and with another son, W. R. Ellis, went to Woodland and bought the "Woodland Mail." He was a charter member of the Lodi Lodge of Masons, and was its first master. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ellis were the parents of five children: W. R. Ellis, of Sacramento, former secretary of the California State Highway Commission; Frank, of Stockton; Henry F., of Lodi; Mrs. Freeman B. Mills; and Mrs. Margaret E. Porter.

Henry F. Ellis was fourteen years old when the family came to Lodi, and he was educated in the public schools and at Woodbridge Academy. He entered newspaper work with his father on the "Lodi Sentinel," becoming its editor, and later went to Woodland, where he was city editor of the "Woodland Mail," spending ten years there. In 1909 he gave up newspaper work and became local agent at Lodi for the California Fruit Exchange, a position he held for twelve years. In 1904 Mr. Ellis represented San Joaquin County at the St. Louis Exposition, having an attractive exhibit in the Agricultural Building, and he brought back fifteen prizes.

In January, 1918, Mr. Ellis became district manager for the Stewart Fruit Company, this being one of the largest concerns in this line in the state, with shipping and packing houses all over California. They ship strictly on a commission basis, and in 1920 sent out 410 cars of deciduous fruits and grapes from Lodi. About six years ago Mr. Ellis bought an eighty-acre vineyard for $20,000, and improved it, putting in a pumping plant; and at the end of four years he sold it for $64,000. In 1909 he purchased sixty acres of raw land, planted part of it to Tokay grapes, and later set out the remainder to prunes. In 1920 the grapes produced six tons to the acre, and he has refused $2,000 an acre for the property.

Mr. Ellis was married on August 11, 1887, to Miss Lochie Green, a native daughter of San Joaquin County and a member of an old pioneer family. Two daughters have been born to them: Carrie E., a graduate of the Lodi high school, the San Jose Normal and the University of California, is the teacher of domestic science in the Lodi high school; Frances M. graduated at the Lodi high school and the San Jose State Normal, and teaches in the Lodi grammar school. Prominent in educational affairs, for ten years Mr. Ellis served as trustee of the Lodi union high school and of the Lodi grammar school. A Republican in politics all his life, he is now city recorder of Lodi; and he is also a member of the board of trustees of the Lodi Public Library. During the World War he took an active part in all the Government programs, and was secretary of the Lodi Liberty League. He became a charter member of Lodi Parlor No. 18, N. S. G. W., when he was only eighteen; and he and George E. Lawrence are now the only living charter members of the lodge. Well-known in Masonic circles, he is a member of Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M.; Stockton Commandery, K. T.; and Islam Temple, of San Francisco.

J. O. BEAUCHAMP.—A worthy representative of one of the pioneer American families is J. O. Beauchamp, the well-known rancher and realtor living about three and a half miles to the west of Escalon, where he owns nearly forty-six choice acres. He was born in Pike County, Mo., on April 18, 1865, the son of James W. Beauchamp, a native of Pike County, long active as a farmer and stockman in Missouri, in which state he has spent his days. He is still living, 92 years of age, while his wife (whose maiden name was Susan S. Nalley), also born in Pike County, is eighty-two years old. Her father, Davenport Nalley, was born in Virginia, and settled in Pike County in pioneer days, where he became a prosperous farmer and stockman. Mr. Beauchamp's paternal grandfather was born in Kentucky, brought out his family to Pike County, and there settled upon a farm. He was a member of the Christian Church, and a local preacher, and his influence for widespread good was recognized in Pike County. Mr. Beauchamp's mother was his father's second wife. They had six children, five of whom grew up; Mr. Beauchamp is the eldest, and is the only one residing in California. The maiden name of Mr. James W. Beauchamp's first wife was Sally Biggs, and by her he had two children.

J. O. Beauchamp attended the public schools, including the high school, in his home district, at Paynesville, Mo., and then went to a business college at Bowling Green in the same state, a town identified with the career of his second-cousin, Champ Clark, now so distinguished in American history. He was the son of John Hampton and Aletha Jane (Beauchamp) Clark, and his full name was James Beauchamp Clark; but when he began practicing law in Bowling Green, he abbreviated his name to Champ, and by that shorter appellation he was later known.

Senator Champ Clark, while on a lecture-tour to the Pacific Coast, visited Mr. Beauchamp at his home in Santa Rosa; the relationship was confirmed and the two worthies had a delightful time together.

On Christmas Day, 1889, Mr. Beauchamp was married at Clarksville, Mo., to Miss Elizabeth Jeans, of that town, a daughter of Newton Jeans, a farmer who was born and reared in Pike County, and who came out to California with Mr. Beauchamp and here breathed his last. His wife's maiden name was Margaret Watts; the Jeans, Watts, and Beauchamp families were all Missouri pioneers. John Watts, an uncle of Mrs. Beauchamp, came to California in 1849, and became interested in a project for supplying water to the miners in the mining country in which he lost about $80,000; later, he went into business at Stockton, and later still settled at Blocksburg, in Humboldt County, where he owned a stock farm, and where he died. He lived to be seventy-three years old, and died well-to-do. These families were all originally from Kentucky.

After their marriage, Mr. Beauchamp bought his father's home-place in Pike County, Mo.; but on account of his wife's ill health, he sold out, and came to California in 1899. Settling at first in Humboldt County, he spent the next three years at Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, where he ran a dairy-ranch just outside of Santa Rosa; and later on he moved into the city and subdivided the "Roseland" tract, realizing a good profit from his venture. He moved to his present place in 1917, and now deals quite extensively in real estate, mostly farm lands and ranches near Escalon. He is an exceptional judge of land values. Two children have been granted Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp: Ruth is now the wife of G. R. Shriver, rancher and insurance agent at Santa Rosa; and Margaret is at home. The family attend the Christian Church.

DIEDERICH LAMMERS.—A successful agriculturist whose long residence in San Joaquin County won him a high place in the esteem of his community was Diederich Lammers. A native of Germany, he was born on July 11, 1837, his parents being Henry and Marguerita (Dascher) Lammers, worthy residents of that country who spent all their lives there.

Coming to America as a young man, Mr. Lammers at first located at Charleston, S. C., where he worked as a grocer's clerk two years before coming to California in the fall of 1869. He spent some time in San Francisco, and in 1870 came to San Joaquin County, where an older brother, Martin Lammers, had already located upon a farm in Tulare Township.

In 1871 Mr. Lammers was married to Miss Dorothea Hemsen, also a native of Germany, who came to California in 1870. They became the parents of two daughters: Matilda Amelia is the wife of George H. Luhrsen; and Annie Gesena married F. O. Housken, well-known attorney of Tracy; and sketches of both appear elsewhere in this history. Mr. Lammers became the owner of 320 acres of valuable land near Bethany, and this he developed into a fine ranch, meeting with splendid success in his farming operations. He passed away on May 30, 1900, his wife surviving him until March 13, 1917.

HENRY BRUCE BARKIS.—A representative citizen of San Joaquin County who has helped to make the San Joaquin Valley one of the most prosperous farming districts in the state of California is Henry Bruce Barkis, the owner of a fine vineyard of twenty-five acres one mile east of Lodi on the Lockeford road. He was born at Union, Boone County, Ky., on August 9, 1858, a son of Andrew Jackson and Mary Elizabeth (Robinson) Barkis, his paternal grandmother being a descendant of Alexander Campbell of West Virginia, dating back to Colonial days. Henry Bruce Barkis is the eldest in a family of four children, the others being Ida May, now Mrs. Churchill; Emmett L., residing at San Francisco; and Fred Ira, deceased. The father lived to be seventy-eight years old, and the mother passed away in 1898

Henry Bruce Barkis as a boy received but little schooling, and was only thirteen years old when he began earning his own way, working first as a waiter in the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company's restaurant at North Vernon, Ind., where he remained for three years. He then went to Meade County, Ky., where he hauled rock from a quarry to build a mill race for a flour mill; and later he drove a yoke of oxen and broke up 100 acres of land. His father removing to New Albany, Ind., Henry Bruce went along and worked at odd jobs until he decided to become a millwright. Going to Louisville, Ky., he was apprenticed to W. T. Pine, mill constructor. Applying himself to his task, he soon became proficient in his work, and from an apprentice earning four dollars a week he became foreman over the men and received three dollars per day; and later he became general superintendent for Mr. Pine in mill construction work, and remained with him for eight years, building flour mills in Kentucky, Tennessee, and southern Indiana.

Mr. Barkis' first marriage occurred on March 2, 1882, at Greenville, Ky., and united him with Miss Fanny Love, a daughter of Col. S. P. and Jane (McConnel) Love. Mr. and Mrs. Barkis were the parents of one infant daughter, who passed away at the age of six weeks, a short time after the death of the mother. The mother and child were both buried at Greenville, Ky.

During March of 1885, Mr. Barkis, in company with a number of his friends, attended the inauguration of President Cleveland, and upon his return to his Kentucky home, was greatly disappointed and dissatisfied with the East and the Middle West; so he turned his face toward the far West and California. Arriving in San Francisco, he secured employment with Wagner & O'Brien as a journeyman in mill-building, which occupied him for three months, after which he began the rebuilding of the Del Monte mills for Thomas Parsons, which he completed in 1885. Then he went to Stockton and began work for the Sperry Company as miller, and was with them for twelve years. He next went to Knights Ferry and helped to rebuild the flour mill for Charlie Tulloch, which required one year to complete. He spent a few months in South Vallejo as miller for the McNear Company; and from 1899 to 1904 he was superintendent and outside man for the Wagner Manufacturing Company, after which he withdrew from the company and engaged in the millwright business for himself. During the great fire and earthquake in 1906 he sustained considerable losses, but soon had his plant rebuilt and in working order. He over-



H. B. Barkis Sr

hauled the Long Syrup and Refinery Company's plant, and then as a millwright installed machinery in printing plants, elevators, etc. When his lease ran out in San Francisco, he traveled throughout the state, building mills and installing machinery, his last job being for the Colusa Milling Company in 1912. In 1910, Mr. Barkis brought his family to Lodi and established his home on his ranch, known as the Tokay Home Ranch, located about one mile east of Lodi. The thirty acres which he purchased was a stubble-field, which he developed into a vineyard and family orchard. Later he sold five acres of this tract, and then the traction line cut through his ranch, so that it now contains about twenty-three acres. Besides building a house and ranch buildings, he has installed two irrigation plants, both equipped with five-inch pumps, one having a ten-horsepower motor and the other a twelve-horsepower motor. Mr. Barkis has suffered many reverses in business, but his indomitable energy and optimism won out and he is now enjoying the reward of hard work and patient application to business. He has recently refused an offer of $50,000 for his fine vineyard and home place.

The second marriage of Mr. Barkis occurred on November 18, 1888, at San Francisco, uniting him with Miss Mary G. Kelly, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and they are the parents of three children: Alilia May, now Mrs. Kavanagh, of San Francisco; Fred Ira; and Henry Bruce, Jr. In national politics, Mr. Barkis is a Democrat; and he has served on the Victor election board for the last ten years. He is thoroughly progressive in his political views as well as in his business affairs. Fraternally, he is a Mason, having joined that order in 1887 while residing in Stockton; he is also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 11, of Stockton.

He has built a packing-house on his own ranch on the Valley Springs branch of the Southern Pacific Railway, which runs along the southern border of his place. Here he packs his own products, under the now justly famous "Big-Boy" label. His brand of Big-Boy Flame Tokay table-grapes, grown and packed by himself, are unequaled in quality and command the highest prices in the markets of the East. Public-spirited and generous to a fault, Mr. Barkis helps along every worthy cause and dispenses a whole-hearted hospitality.

HARRY H. LADD.—Horticultural Commissioner Harry H. Ladd has rendered signal service to San Joaquin County's diversified domain, where hardly an acre can be found not suitable for profitable culture. As state quarantine guardian he has kept parasites from entering, and as horticultural commissioner his skill serves to stimulate crop production. Born in Ottumwa, Wappello County, Iowa, July 15, 1875, Mr. Ladd came West to Vacaville, Solano County, with his father; and there, on his father's fruit ranch, developed that authoritative knowledge of plant life that has made him a quoted expert. At the age of twelve he learned to know fruit, picking it when he had to stand on boxes to reach the lower limbs. He became thoroughly acquainted with every department, watching the cultivation, drying, picking, packing, orchard processes and shipping of the fruit. For four years thereafter he was foreman of a fruit ranch near Vacaville, owned by New Yorkers, and conducted many interesting and valuable experiments.

In 1900 Mr. Ladd located in Stockton, his first employment there being with the William Wills wholesale and retail fruit interests. About that time, in a small way at first, began the horticultural commission's work in San Joaquin County, the three commissioners serving without pay, yet doing much to put forward the county's increasing horticultural activities. He was a member, and ever since has been identified with this bulwark of California's prosperity. Along in 1908 the law was changed, and under state examination a state official was assigned to San Joaquin County. William Garden was the first commissioner. Mr. Ladd served as chief inspector; and in 1914, on Mr. Garden's death, he was named by the San Joaquin County supervisors as commissioner, which position he occupies today. He has ten men under his jurisdiction.

Mr. Ladd is a firm believer in and advocate of the profuse use of fertilizer in orchards to keep up the standard of the trees. His theory is, that if the trees are strong and sturdy, attacks from disease and parasites will be far less menacing. In recent years San Joaquin County has made notable strides horticulturally, especially in the production of cherries. While all kinds of fruit are grown abundantly, the county has won a world-wide reputation for Tokay grapes. Thousands of acres of this famed variety are under cultivation here. Mr. Ladd believes that only a beginning has been made, and that the future will dwarf the past. The irrigation systems have grown rapidly; and with practically no waste and useless acreage in the county, no limit can be set. As commissioner, Mr. Ladd has rigidly maintained packing standards which are highly regarded in the East.

Few persons realize how, as state quarantine guardian, he has to maintain an endless fight against the importation of dreaded pests and parasites, whether through shipments by mail, parcel post, and express, or otherwise, from other states and from abroad, innocently or maliciously. Even livestock is inspected to guard against the introduction of parasites. Mr. Ladd's administration has saved millions to fruit growers, and his counsel has been freely at the disposal of any seeker, which accounts for his unquestioned popularity. Since irrigation has started in south San Joaquin County, this section has entered a new era, in which growers directly and indirectly share the wealth and stimulate the prosperity of the entire district. In his fraternal associations, Mr. Ladd maintains membership in Morning Star Lodge of Masons, at Stockton.

GEORGE MARION MARKHAM.—A successful business man and one of the leading citizens of Ripon, San Joaquin County, is George Marion Markham, who for the past thirty-eight years has been a resident of this thriving town. He was born in the rural district near Dycusburg, Ky., a son of George Washington and Nancy (Kelly) Markham, of English and Irish descent, but natives of old Virginia, both now deceased. George Marion Markham had little opportunity for an education, and at the age of thirteen began to make his own way, selecting farming as his vocation, which he followed until he was twenty-two years old. His half brother, Prof. J. W. Wells, had come from Dycusburg, Ky., to Ripon, where he was engaged to teach in the public school. He was accompanied by his half-sister, Helen Mark-

ham, who now resides in Ripon. J. W. Wells was a Baptist minister as well as a school teacher. Mary E. Markham, sister of Helen, arrived in Ripon on May 10, 1883; their younger brother, George Marion Markham, joined them in 1884.

Arriving at Ripon Mr. Markham found employment on the William H. Crow ranch in the harvest field, and in the warehouse in Ripon, which occupied him for three years. At that time, the town of Ripon consisted of a blacksmith shop, a small schoolhouse, and two saloons. There was no bridge across the Stanislaus River, Murphys Ferry being used until 1887, when the county bridge was built. Mr. Markham was employed as a ranch hand on farms throughout the county until 1901. With his sister Mary, he then started farming, Mary acting as housekeeper. They purchased their first acquisition of California real estate from their half-brother, J. W. Wells, and Mr. Markham invested in fifty acres in the Whitmore subdivision near Ceres. In 1912 they erected the Markham Hotel. On November 1 of that year it was ready for occupancy and was opened to the public. This is one of the best hostelries in San Joaquin County. The ground floor is devoted to stores, the hotel being on the second floor. Mr. Markham used one of the storerooms as a restaurant, which he operated for five years, while his sister managed the hotel, considered one of the most comfortable and sanitary houses in the city. At the same time they developed the Ceres property, which was sold in 1914 to good advantage. They are also the joint owners of the building occupied by the First National Bank, which was completed in 1921. The building where the postoffice is located, and other stores connecting, were completed in 1922. They are the owners of choice ranch property in the Ripon district, and have been active in the development of irrigation in their locality, and in the organization of the First National Bank of Ripon.

Both Mr. Markham and his sister have manifested in all their undertakings, whether in private or in public affairs, a spirit of progressiveness and enterprise which has brought them success and the confidence of all with whom they have had dealings. Mary Markham is a person of exceptional diligence and excellent business ability, and works in perfect harmony with her brother, whose judgment in regard to finance, land values, and business matters at Ripon, is regarded as being very accurate. They are very kind, and considerate of others. At the death of their half-brother's wife, they helped to bring up and put through school his three children, Ellen, Ernest and Winnie Wells, who are all married and doing well at the present time. They have also helped a great many unfortunate children, among whom was Charles Woods, an orphan boy, whom they brought up from the time he was five years old. He is now married, and resides with his family at Madera, Cal., where he is in the employ of the American Express Company. They have also reared Alvin Hensen, an orphan boy, since he was five years old. He has resided in their home for nineteen years and has received a high school education and encouragement to develop his voice and musical talents. Mary Markham is a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the First Congregational Church in Ripon.

ADELBERT M. COWELL.—A resident of Stockton since 1886, Adelbert M. Cowell is so well informed on local conditions and affairs that he is among the most sanguine in his hopefulness for the future of Central California, and especially of Stockton and the San Joaquin Valley. He was born in Auburn, N. Y., on June 29, 1844. He is a son of Myron and Melvina (Sanders) Cowell, natives of New York, where the father was a grain merchant and stock buyer. Adelbert M. is second oldest of their six children. His opportunities for schooling were extremely meager and while still a young lad he learned the stone and brickmason and plasterer's trade; he then removed to Washington, D. C., where an older brother, Albert, resided, who was a brick contractor, and our subject worked with his brother on the construction of buildings after the close of the Civil War, during the administration of President Grant. Then going south to Richmond, Va., he found employment with the Richmond & Alleghany Railroad on construction work at Lynchburg, Va., and also on similar work for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in West Virginia; he also did work for the U. S. Government at Memphis, Tenn. He then returned to his native city of Auburn, N. Y., and remained there for one year, when he went to Wichita, Kans., and engaged in contract brick work. During the year of 1885 he arrived in California and located in San Diego, where he did contract construction work for the San Diego Flume Company. The following year, in 1886, he arrived in Stockton, where he has since made his home. Among the more notable buildings on which he did the brick work, are the H. C. Shaw Company building; the Central Methodist Church; the John Jury building on Weber Avenue; the brickwork on all the principal buildings on Main, Market, Center, Weber Avenue and other business streets; he also constructed a number of ovens for bakeries throughout the city. His construction work has not been confined to Stockton alone, but has extended to other counties; he erected two school houses in Fresno; a schoolhouse and business block in Porterville; a paper mill and twenty houses and one hotel in Floriston, above Truckee in the high Sierras; has built furnaces and set boilers in mining towns through northern California, and was in charge of the construction work of the dam and reclamation project at Six Mile bar, near Knights Ferry. Mr. Cowell erected two modern residences of his own on North Stanislaus Street, in one of which he makes his home.

The marriage of Mr. Cowell united him with Miss Sarah Hollingsworth, a native of England, and they are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living. An unusual condition exists in his family, a death not having occurred for fifty-two years. Their children are as follows: a daughter, Frances, died in infancy; Arthur W. is a brick contractor in Stockton; Ernest; J. Eugene and Myron are bricklayers; George is an actor; Esther is the wife of E. W. Butters of Stockton; Anna is at home; Mrs. Eva Peek resides on a ranch near Stockton; Mrs. Maude Weber resides in San Francisco. Mr. Cowell is now living retired from active business cares. He and his family are members of the Central Methodist Church and for many years Mr. Cowell served as trustee. He joined the Methodist Church at Auburn, N. Y., in 1860, and has been a member ever since; he has always taken an active part in its benevolences and has served as classleader, while Mrs. Cowell has been a member



A. M. Cowell

since ten years of age, and has been active in the work of the church, also as classleader, and in foreign and home mission work. She was the first woman to speak to the prisoners at the San Joaquin County jail, caring for and looking after the families of the men in jail, visiting the homes of the destitute and buying food and clothes for the needy. Mr. and Mrs. Cowell are highly esteemed in the community.

L. A. MILLS.—Prominent among the professional men of San Joaquin County is L. A. Mills, popular attorney at 710 Commercial Bank Building, Stockton, and widely known on account of his activity on behalf of the principles and aims of the Progressive Business Club, now recognized as one of the most effective organizations making for higher commercial and civic standards in the United States. He was born at Mt. Palatine, Putnam County, Ill., on March 8, 1878, and attended the public schools of his native city. He pursued courses for a couple of years at the State Normal School, and after that took a course for three years in engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. He followed electrical engineering for a couple of years in Boston, and from 1904 to 1913 was in the wholesale electrical supply trade at Peoria, Ill. In 1913, he came West to San Francisco, and the following year removed to Stockton, where he had charge of the electrical department of the Sperry Flour Company. In 1915 he started the Mills Mercantile Agency, commencing in a small way by sending out cards from his home, and building up a large business, which now requires a suite of offices in the Commercial and Savings Bank Building. During this time he also studied law, and on April 1, 1919, he was admitted to the California Bar. He enjoys a lucrative law practice—the result of ability and dependability.

Mr. Mills is a director and past president of the Progressive Business Club of Stockton. This is one of the leading luncheon clubs, and is active in furthering the best interests of Stockton and vicinity. It is affiliated with the national organization. Two members from each line of business or profession are eligible to membership, and every Thursday there is a luncheon, when public speakers of repute are entertained and live topics of the day are discussed. The club aims to spread the doctrine of true Americanism, to disseminate the high principles and patriotic ideals of the United States Government, to promote interest among different local clubs in proposed legislation, to foster the spirit of fraternalism among members and between local clubs, to encourage each local Progressive Business Club to pledge its active support to all meritorious civic movements and co-operate in every way for the benefit of local conditions, and to promote and encourage the living of the Golden Rule in private, civic, social and business life.

Mr. Mills' faith in Stockton is such that he invests every dollar he can spare in Stockton real estate. He rendered valuable service on the committee appointed to secure a suitable camp-site for recreational purposes for the people of Stockton, which resulted in the selection of a beautiful site of thirty-one acres at Silver Lake, in Amador County. He also rendered valuable services to his municipality, as chairman of the City Council's Committee of thirty, in drafting the new building law pertaining to building restrictions and zoning. He is a member of the mayor's unemployment committee under Secretary Hoover, and is giving much time and attention to securing employment for those in need of it. He is very active in encouraging "Stockton First" investments. Through smart salesmanship, thousands of dollars have each year been taken out of Stockton and San Joaquin County. In order to keep the money at home for building up the home city, Mr. Mills interested himself in the organization of the Mort Investment Company, which has for its purpose the erection of business buildings in Stockton. The company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of $350,000. Mr. Mills is serving on its directorate and also as its general counsel. Its first building will be known as The Mort, which will be a two-story-and-basement reinforced concrete building, 101 by 303 feet, extending clear through the block from Stanislaus to Weber Street, between Webster and Main. Mr. Mills is the chairman of the new charter general committee composed of thirty-six members chosen from twelve local organizations; it has for its object the adoption of a new charter for the city of Stockton, embodying the managerial plan of city government. He is vice-chairman of the forum committee of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Merchants' Association and Advertising Club, and also a member of the executive board of the South Stockton Improvement Club. He is an able promoter of Stockton's material interests.

EUGENE MYRLE GRAHAM.—The family name of Graham is well-known throughout San Joaquin County. The paternal grandfather of Eugene M. Graham was an early settler here, and here the present efficient county clerk of San Joaquin County, Eugene D. Graham, was born and reared, as were also Eugene M. Graham of this sketch, and his two brothers, hereinafter mentioned, all prominent in Stockton's professional, political and business circles. Grandfather Robert L. Graham, who settled here in 1852, was a native of Kentucky, born of Scotch lineage, while the maternal grandparents were of German descent. Grandfather Graham left Kentucky with an emigrant train bound for California in 1852, and upon arrival located upon a ranch near Lodi. Of his four children, Eugene Douglas Graham, the father of Eugene Myrle Graham, was the youngest. He was born on his father's ranch north of Stockton in 1866, and in 1888 was married to Miss Frances E. Mann, a native of Iowa, who had accompanied her parents to California in 1869, being then a babe in arms. Eugene Douglas Graham farmed for seven years after his marriage, or until 1895, when he removed to Stockton to take up the duties of deputy county clerk under Otto Grunsky. He continued in the office for five years, when he resigned to engage in grain farming near Lodi. In 1902 he was nominated on the Republican ticket and elected county clerk of San Joaquin County. Since taking the oath of office in 1903 he has served continuously and efficiently in that office, being held in high esteem by the citizens of the county. Three sons have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Graham: R. Ellsworth, deputy county clerk in Department 2 San Joaquin County; Lloyd L., engaged in the grocery business in Stockton; and Eugene Myrle.

Eugene Myrle Graham was born on September 13, 1896, at Stockton. His preliminary education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of his native city, and after graduating from high school,

in 1915, he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco, where he was graduated with the class of 1918. During the World War he served in the United States Navy Hospital Corps and was sent overseas on the hospital ship Mercy. After the armistice was signed he returned to his home in Stockton, where he began the practice of his profession. He has won for himself an excellent position as a representative of the dental fraternity. He is a thorough and discriminating student, and his judgment is rarely at fault in matters pertaining to his profession. Fraternally, he is a member and second vice-president of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and a member of the Delta Blue Lodge Masons. He is a member of the San Joaquin County Dental Association. A man of broad learning and culture, possessing the progressive spirit of the day, he has won an enviable place in the social and professional circles of Stockton.

EMIELIE MEYERS.—A widowed mother of a large and highly respected family, Mrs. Emielie Meyers, of Lodi, left the rigors of North Dakota to bring up her family in the delightful climate of California. Mrs. Meyers is the widow of Frederick Meyers, who passed away at their North Dakota farm home, September 27, 1904.

Frederick Meyers was born at Mensguth, Prussia, January 20, 1859. While yet a very young boy he was brought by his folks to Russia, as a result of a colonization project of German people in the Czar's dominions. He grew up in Russia in the colony of German people, and was schooled in the German language and brought up to farm work, his forebears having followed agricultural pursuits for several generations. Desiring to better his condition in the land of freedom, he emigrated to Dakota Territory, settling near what is now Madison, S. D., where on September 20, 1888, he married Miss Emielie Poelke, born at Wolinige, Russia, a daughter of Carl and Amalie Poelke, who were born and married in Germany and after their marriage went to join the German colony at Wolinige, Russia. The Poelke ancestors, in addition to being thrifty farmers, had for generations been craftsmen and carpenters and joiners; they manufactured spinning wheels and were adept in woodwork and building. Of seven children born to Mrs. Meyers' parents, only one brother and one sister besides herself are now living, namely: Mrs. Amalia Matz, of Fessenden, N. D., and Rudolph Poelke, a carpenter and builder in Los Angeles. Mrs. Meyers is the youngest of the family.

About one and a half years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Meyers moved to Wells County, N. D. There the young couple worked hard, prospered, and became the owners of a large wheat farm and the parents of ten children: Elliott E., who receives biographical mention elsewhere in this work; Albina L., the wife of Ed Whittleton, a farmer at Tracy; Emma, Mrs. G. D. Smith, of Lodi; Oscar, who died at Lodi in 1921, at twenty-five years of age; Rudolph, residing at home in Lodi; and Lydia E., Hildah, Minnie M. and Henry A. (twins), and Mertha E., all residing at home with their mother. Mrs. Meyers still owns the large wheat-farm of 640 acres in Wells County, N. D.

In 1906, with her family, Mrs. Meyers moved out to Lodi, Cal., and has since nobly worked to keep her family together and to bring up her children in a Christian manner, according to the best of American ideals. In this she has succeeded in the highest degree. Mrs. Meyers has built a commodious and up-to-date residence at 524 East Locust Street in the city of Lodi. Her home is a center of hospitality and of true domestic happiness. In religion, Mrs. Meyers is a Baptist; in politics, a Republican.

JAMES W. COLEY.—A man of unusual ability and great strength of character, is James W. Coley, who has closely identified himself with the best interests of San Joaquin County and more especially with the Escalon section of the county for the past fifteen years. He was born near Gate City, Va., October 9, 1872, his parents being George W. and Virginia (Agnor-Vineyard) Coley, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. There were seven children in the family, James W., the subject of this sketch, being the oldest. He received his education in the public schools and Kingsley College, a private school. When he was eighteen years old he became associated with his father in farming pursuits, raising splendid crops of buckwheat, corn, and also high-grade stock.

The marriage of Mr. Coley occurred in 1896, which united him with Miss Belle Ramey, born at Gate City, Va., and they are the parents of seven children: Roy W. enlisted in August, 1917, in Battery C. at Stockton, was assigned to the 143rd Field Artillery and trained at Camp Kearney for seven months; then transferred to the first division of the Fifth Field Artillery and was sent overseas, reaching France in July, 1918, and became a part of the A. E. F., being in four major engagements and for nine months was in the Army of Occupation at Coblentz, Germany. He received his honorable discharge in September, 1919, and immediately joined his family. He is now a merchant in Escalon; Verne died at the age of eighteen years; her twin sister, Ona, is now the wife of Oscar Franklin and they have one daughter, and they reside in Escalon; Vonley enlisted in Battery C at Stockton and was transferred to the 144th Field Artillery and sent to Camp Kearney for training. On account of being under age he was discharged; later he re-enlisted in the Coast Artillery at San Pedro and went overseas. On account of illness he was sent home, but later re-enlisted at Camp Lewis in the Coast Guards and served until the end of the war. After his discharge he remained at home for a few weeks, then enlisted in the U. S. Marines and has since been at Pearl Harbor, Philippine Islands; Clarence, Joy and Grady are the younger children.

When James W. Coley located at Escalon in 1907, the place was merely a railroad station and our subject and his brother, John A. Coley, were the first men to build a business block in the town; they also invested money in vacant property, which is now all built up. Mr. Coley has also built a number of residences and has developed two ranches in the South San Joaquin Irrigation District; after the fire in 1917 he erected a business block on Main Street and he also owns valuable real estate on Coley Avenue. He has always been a strong advocate of irrigation and has given his untiring effort to the perfecting of the South San Joaquin Irrigation District. In politics he is a stanch Republican.



James W. Caley

HENRY STIER.—It is seldom the privilege of a biographer to write a review of the life of a centenarian, and it is with pleasure that we record the activities of Henry Stier, a resident of Stockton for nearly sixty-five years. He took a great interest in the affairs of city, state and nation, and it was indeed interesting to converse with him on matters pertaining to the long ago. A native of Germany, he was born on October 20, 1819, fifty miles from Frankfort-on-Main, and learned the trade of shoemaker in his native land. He immigrated to America and landed in Baltimore, Md., on November 22, 1845. For ten years he was in various cities of the East, among them being Lancaster, Pa.; New York City; Cincinnati, Ohio; Nashville, Tenn.; and St. Louis, Mo.; and successfully followed his trade. In 1854 he started for California via the Nicaragua route. Landing in San Francisco during the same year, he engaged in his chosen occupation. He was a member of the famous Vigilantes. In 1857 he removed to Stockton, and in 1860 opened a shoe store on North El Dorado Street. He was occupied as a shoemaker up to about twenty years ago, when he retired from active business life. Mr. Stier well remembered seeing the first railroad engine enter the city over the Central Pacific (now the Southern Pacific) tracks in 1868.

The first marriage of Mr. Stier occurred in Germany, in 1840, and of that union was born one son, John, now deceased Mr. Stier's second marriage occurred in 1850 in St. Louis, Mo., and united him with Miss Helena Belt, a native of Illinois, who passed away at Stockton April 1, 1904. They were the parents of three children, all living: Leroy Henry, of Fresno; Edward James, in Alaska; and Clara A., who was educated in the schools of Stockton and was graduated from the Stockton high school in 1876.

Since 1877 Clara A. Stier has been a teacher in the public schools of Stockton. She has witnessed many changes and introduced many new methods in the schools during her forty-three years of faithful and efficient service. She has been active in all educational matters, and is now teaching in the Lafayette School. For many years she was soprano in the Episcopal Church. Her mother was an excellent business woman, and the daughter has no doubt inherited much of her mother's ability. She has been successful in her various business ventures, and owns valuable real etate in Stockton and a productive forty-acre vineyard near Manteca, which she planted in 1907. She is past president of San Joaquin Parlor No. 5, N. D. G. W.

Henry Stier was always a stalwart Republican, and voted for eighteen Presidents of the United States. He cast his first vote for President Pierce in 1852, having become a naturalized American citizen in 1851; twice he voted for Abraham Lincoln; and he voted for President Harding at the last election. He was a well-informed man, kept abreast of the times, and gained a valuable store of knowledge by reading the best of literature, being especially interested in science and art; and he was a great lover of music. He was always temperate in all things, which accounted for his remarkable physical and mental activity, and his unusual longevity. He was liberal and enterprising, and was always ready to assist worthy enterprises and movements for the betterment of conditions in the community. He died March 1, 1922.

JOSEPH GIANELLI.—Prominent in the business life of Stockton for half a century, and an active participant in the upbuilding of the city, Joseph Gianelli is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished by a poor lad coming to a foreign country and achieving success through his own unaided efforts. A native of Italy, he was born near Genoa, March 23, 1853, the son of a farmer, and was reared in his native place, early in life fitting himself for a business career, buying and selling stock for an uncle, a merchant. The newer world beckoned him, however, and in 1873 he made the long trip across the ocean, landing in New York and coming direct across the continent to California, and with characteristic energy he immediately secured employment in a country store ten miles from Stockton, the neighborhood being sparsely settled in comparison with its thickly populated country district of today.

On May 5, 1875, Mr. Gianelli entered the employ of Basilio Laogier, who kept a small grocery store at the corner of Hunter and Market streets. November 14, 1876, he embarked in the grocery business for himself in partnership with his brother, the late Ben Gianelli, and they conducted a grocery store at the corner of California and Fremont streets. This partnership was later dissolved, and in 1879 Joseph Gianelli established his store at Hunter and Market streets and here the business has been continuously conducted since that date. The volume of business was small in those early days, as was his store, but he gave it his undivided attention, and soon a steady growth began, his stock being enlarged from time to time until now this store carries everything for the home and ranch. Groceries, light hardware, household goods, agricultural and farming implements are among the merchandise carried, and the establishment is headquarters for Delta ranch owners, sheep raisers and cattlemen and others of this rich section, where opportunity welcomes new homemakers and investors.

Mr. Gianelli's success was attributed largely to his capacity for detail and familiarity with every feature of the grocery business. It was said of him that he could walk through his big store where scores of clerks were employed and at a glance tell just what was necessary at the moment; he gave his directions in a quiet, friendly manner and every part of the business responded to his knowing and steady management. An active man, he was often at the store before his clerks arrived and he could be found in his office long after business hours, studying the various angles of his big business.

Mr. Gianelli's marriage united him with Miss Louisa Sanguinetti, and they were blessed with a family of seven children: Joseph, Jr.; Basilio R.; Amerigo E., the well-known realtor of Stockton; Reuben; Rudolph; Mrs. Edna Dooley and Mrs. Rachela Schofield. Two of the sons were associated in business with their father, Joseph being vice-president of the corporation, and Basilio R., president of the Stockton Merchants' Association, is the secretary and treasurer, the store being under his active management. Mr. Gianelli was a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks; for years he was a prominent figure in the Italian Benevolent Society and other Italian organizations. In earlier years Mr. Gianelli owned several ranches, but his inclinations were for business

and he sold them to give all his time to his store. He was a self-made man and his prosperity was acquired solely through his own efforts. He died February 20, 1923, at his home at San Joaquin and Flora streets, mourned by a wide circle of friends and by his numerous relatives.

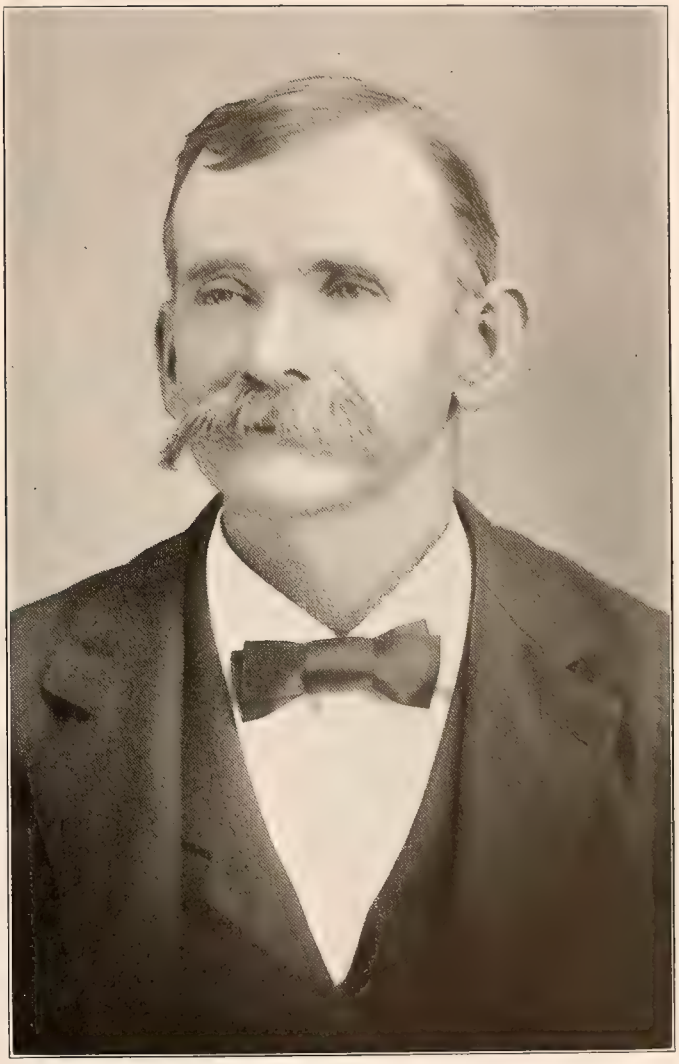
HERBERT J. WOOCK.—Prominent among the outstanding figures in the business circles of San Joaquin County is Herbert J. Woock, who was born on March 22, 1894, at Acton, in Los Angeles County, California, the son of Julius and Elizabeth (Nickel) Woock, natives of Germany. Julius Woock came to California about thirty-five years ago and settled in Los Angeles County, where he was married. He and his wife are now residing in Lodi, and are the parents of four children: Hattie; Walter R., a rancher near Lodi; Herbert J., of this sketch; and Eric M., secretary of the Superior Iron Works, Inc. Julius Woock is the owner of two vineyards at Lodi. He was a bee-keeper and rancher in Los Angeles County for some time, but has followed ranching and horticulture since he came to Lodi.

Herbert J. Woock received his early education in the public schools of Los Angeles County, and in 1904 came with his parents to Lodi. He was raised on his father's farm; and in time he and his brother Walter R. Woock, went into the electrical wiring, engine repairing, and pump business, starting in a little shop on their father's farm, which is located one and one-half miles southeast of Lodi. They did general pump repairing for the neighbors until they became the general sales agents for the well-known Monarch Pumps manufactured by the Monarch Foundry. These two brothers invented the elbow check-valve and the "Superior" Pump. They are now the manufacturers of the celebrated Superior centrifugal and turbine pumps, one of the leading pumps for irrigation purposes. They are also the manufacturers of the Superior line of pumps for domestic and municipal purposes. As their business expanded, the Superior Manufacturing Company was incorporated with Walter R. Woock as president and Herbert J. Woock as sales and shop manager. The name was changed to the Superior Iron Works, Inc., upon reorganization of the company, January 1, 1923, and Herbert J. Woock then became president as well as general manager. The factory, which is located at 420 North Sacramento Street, Lodi, is a fine brick and steel structure, having a frontage of 450 feet. The main building, built in 1920, is 206 by 139 feet, and the grey-iron and brass foundry building, which was added in 1922, is 50 by 80 feet. This plant is considered one of the best equipped machine shops in San Joaquin Valley.

The Superior Iron Works, Inc., is capitalized at $600,000, and its annual output is $200,000. The company's business is expanding, and they employ approximately fifty men in full season. They do general jobbing in both the foundry and the pattern-making department. Through the efficient management and co-operation of the brothers, this concern has become a thriving and successful business house. Herbert J. Woock is a member of the Lutheran Church and the Luther Walther League, of Lodi. He is also a prominent member of the Business Men's Association and the Mokelumne Club.

WILLIAM WILSON HURON.—A venerable pioneer citizen, William Wilson Huron has been a resident of San Joaquin County for almost half a century. His life work and success have been closely identified with this section of the state and the esteem of his fellow-citizens reflects the industry and ability which he has displayed in his career. He is living retired from active business life at his home, 117 Olive Street, Lodi. He was born in Boone County, Ky., September 6, 1844, a son of William Huron and his wife Lydia (Coleman) Huron. The father was a carpenter by trade and he and his wife were the parents of eight children: Elizabeth, Mrs. Farrell, deceased; Francis Marion, deceased; Maria, Mrs. Bradford, resides in Boone County, Ky.; Madison, deceased; William Wilson of this sketch; Malinda and Nancy are deceased; Thomas A. lives in California.

William Wilson Huron at the age of eighteen entered the service of his country in the Second Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry and served under Generals Morgan, Forest and Wheeler until April, 1865. After the Civil War was over he removed to Virginia and on October 1, 1868, at Jeffersonville, now Tazewell, Tazewell County, he was married to Miss Louise Thompson, a native of that place, a daughter of James and Lavisa Thompson, farmers in Virginia. Mr. Huron engaged in farming in Virginia until 1874, when he came to California by train, the journey consuming about ten days. He settled first at New Hope, where he farmed for a year, then in 1877 went to the Woodbridge section of San Joaquin County, where he purchased a quarter-section of land three miles west of the town. In 1879 he bought another quarter section and farmed the 320 acres to grain until he was obliged to give it up on account of the drought. He then took a contract to develop 160 acres to vineyard for Mr. Thompson, receiving seventy acres for doing so. On this ranch Mr. Huron built a house and lived until 1917 when he leased his vineyard. In 1920 he disposed of it, and now lives in Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Huron were the parents of one son, James, who is now deceased. Mrs. Huron passed away in 1901, and in Merced, January 3, 1914, Mr. Huron was married a second time to Mrs. Levisa (Smith) Thompson, a native of Tazewell County, Va., a daughter of James and Rebecca Smith, prosperous farmers, of old-time families of the South. Levisa Smith was first married to Jas. H. Thompson and they came to California in 1875 and in time came to own 640 acres six miles east of Galt. There Mr. Thompson passed away in 1911. They had twelve children, ten of whom grew up. Rebecca and Mrs. Bessie Thomas are both deceased; Mrs. Mary Connor lives near Wilton; Edgar H. is a rancher near Clements; Wm. of Acampo; Clarence served overseas in the World War, being stationed in England, and now resides in Stockton; Reese is a rancher near Elliott; Mrs. Josephine Chapdelaine of Woodbridge; Mrs. Florence Galt of Stockton; Walter lives in Christian Colony. After her husband's death Mrs. Thompson sold the ranch and resided in Stockton until her marriage to Mr. Huron. Mr. Huron is affiliated with the Masons and is a past master of Woodbridge Lodge and with his wife is also a member of the Eastern Star; in politics he is a Democrat.



W. W. Thrun

EDWARD REYNOLDS.—Among the old-timers of San Joaquin County, Edward Reynolds occupies a prominent position and is among the oldest living pioneer citizens of California, where he arrived in 1853, and almost continuously has employed his energies for half a century in the wholesome and honorable occupation of farming near Lathrop, where he has been highly successful. He was born near Ellenboro, Grant County, Wis., December 2, 1844, a twin brother of Eldridge Reynolds, who now lives in Stockton. Edward Reynolds is the youngest son of James and Martha (Ramsey) Reynolds. His great-grandfather, in the Reynolds line, was a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and his maternal grandfather, David Ramsey, displayed equal valor in defending American interests in the War of 1812. The father, James Reynolds, was born in Fleming County, Ky., November 30, 1806, where he received a fair education, and in 1826 was married to Miss Martha Ramsey, who was in the same county, and was born February 6, 1804. In 1828 James Reynolds moved to Indiana, where they remained but a short time, then going to Illinois. In 1830 he returned to Indiana, where he engaged in farming for a year, then moved to Grant County, Wis., where three of their children were born. James Reynolds was an expert brick and stone mason and followed his trade until 1853, when he and his family became members of a party under Captain Cutler Salmon which started across the plains in April, 1853, reaching California in October of the same year. Following are excerpts from a letter written by Cutler Salmon and dated at French Camp, Cal., October 30, 1853, and addressed to James Borah, his brother-in-law in Grant County: "I landed at Hangtown on September 8. I found no difficulty in crossing the plains. We took our time for it, made every day count for itself. I have settled seven miles southeast of Stockton on the main traveled road to Sonora. I bought a farm, paid $3,000 for it, was offered $1,000 for my bargain, would not take $10,000 for it. Stockton is a shipping town, from two to four steamboats every day. I have 200 acres under fence. Our timber in the valley is oak—rather poor for fencing and building. The mountains afford any amount of the best pine and cedar. We can raise any kind of grain and vegetables that can be raised anywhere. A sample of corn grew fourteen feet to the first ear and twenty feet to the top of the stock. It grew on the T. Clark ranch. Large horses, for instance, such as I sold Ashley, are worth $1,000; oxen are worth $200 and $300 per yoke, cows $150. I got all of my horses through, even to the General—that is my colt—he stood the trip the best of everything I had. I started from the Missouri with fifty head of cattle, got through with thirty-two. I have seen the wild oats as far as the eye could see, standing just as thick as it could with thousands of Spanish cattle feeding on it. The weather here this morning is as pleasant as ever I saw in midsummer in the states. I think I shall be amply paid for my sacrifices that I made in leaving that country. I think I have got my family where they can enjoy life, though the trip across the plains is a tedious trip. We were over six months, but nothing very hard about it. We started with twenty men in the company and we stood guard every night and day from the time we left the Missouri till we got to Hangtown. Had no trouble with the Indians nor nobody else. My son, James Salmon, stopped at Hangtown, have not heard from him since. I will now tell to those who intend crossing the plains next season, if there be any, to fetch the lightest and best horses that you can get—oxen the same—cows of the very best quality. My wagon that William Runk made is worth $400. The best wagons I ever saw are made in Stockton, they carry from four to six tons and are drawn by ten mules, all valued at $5,500. As far as the mines, I know but little about them—the boys are teaming and make ten dollars per day each; they drive four horses each and receive three dollars per team per day—common labor mechanics receive from seven to ten dollars per day. We have the greatest salmon in great abundance, elk, antelope and wild fowls of all kinds. I will not advise anyone to come to this country yet. I will now close by advising you to stay in the East some little time." The location mentioned in this letter is known as Dutch Point and in the early days was a freighting station and hotel on the road between Stockton, Sonora and the Southern mines.

James Reynolds came to San Joaquin County in 1854, having stopped one year at Placerville. He settled near French Camp, acquiring lands under preemption and later became an extensive grain farmer with unusual success; he also became a strong advocate of irrigation, planting and developing one of the first orchards and vineyards of the valley. The Reynolds home became the headquarters for the emigrants from Grant County, Wis., for almost a quarter of a century. In 1855 the first school was organized and the first schoolhouse was built on a portion of the Reynolds home place; the first year there were fourteen pupils in attendance, coming from four to eight miles, riding horseback or in wagons, as the Spanish cattle were numerous, as well as dangerous. James Reynolds passed away July 22, 1867, survived by his widow and seven children: Eliza, Richard, David R., Rosana, James A., Eldridge and Edward, the latter two being twins.

Edward Reynolds received a good education in the district schools of San Joaquin County and grew to young manhood on his father's farm. Returning to Grant County, Wis, in the fall of 1869, he waited until the close of the spring term of school, 1870, and on April 7, 1870, married Saluda Campbell, his childhood sweetheart, who was teaching near Ellenboro, Wis. She was born October 23, 1851, the youngest daughter of William Campbell, born of Scotch parents in the North of Ireland, and Susan (Maloy) Campbell, who was born in New Brunswick. Mrs. Campbell was reared in New Brunswick and the state of Maine, and came to Grant County, Wis., with her parents, in 1848. Edward Reynolds returned with his bride to California, in April, 1870. Six days were spent in making the trip from Wisconsin to California, which sixteen years before had required six months. They are the parents of three children. Edwin M., a rancher and dairy farmer, married Bertha May Salmon, of French Camp, and resides between Manteca and Lathrop. Sydney W. married Mabel Fisher and they had one child, Eleanor Lucile; Mrs. Reynolds passed away January 20, 1910, and Mr. Reynolds was married a second time to Mrs. Byrd Birmingham, of Ripon, where he had a large general merchandise store known as the McKee & Reynolds store, and also has large farming interests in South San Joaquin County. Jessie Viola was married to William A. Ryhiner, of Lathrop, a farmer

and rural delivery mail carrier, and for years treasurer of the State Mail Carriers' Union; he is a grandnephew of Capt. C. M. Weber, founder of Stockton.

Mr. Reynolds has been identified with every movement for progress and development and has endeavored to keep to the standard set by his father along agricultural and dairy lines and success has rewarded his years of perseverance and toil. He was a pioneer mover in the establishment of the Manteca Creamery and bought the first block of stock. In politics he was a stanch Republican early in life, but later became affiliated with the Prohibition party. For twelve consecutive years he served as school trustee of the East Union school district. Since 1902 Mr. Reynolds has lived a less active life, his sons assuming the responsibility of the home place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have been active in the temperance work of their district and have contributed both time and means toward its success. They rejoice that they have lived to see the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mrs. Reynolds has been an active and Mr. Reynolds an honorary member of the W. C. T. U. of San Joaquin County for the past thirty-five years, Mrs. Reynolds having served as president of local and county work, and as state superintendent of departmental work

On April 7, 1920, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the Brethren Church at Lathrop. The following original poem from the pen of O. B. Parkinson, an old-time friend of the family, was read:

"Here's to our grand old neighbor,
Good friend of yours and mine,
Who has beat a goodly path
Through the corridors of time,
Straight on the center guide line
Toward the pearly gates sublime,
A path which we may travel
And be sure to reach the goal;
Ghosts of his good deeds shining
O'er our heads into the soul.
To the wife who traveled with him
And whose feet the path have trod,
And whose voice and hand uphold him
On their journey on toward God,
May the sunshine of her presence
In the future as in the past,
Play around them on their journey—
Play each day until the last."

ERNEST M. McKINDLEY.—Among the well-known fruit culturists of San Joaquin County is Ernest M. McKindley, whose career in that industry has been markedly successful. He was born at Sutter Creek, Cal., January 7, 1884, a son of Josiah McKindley and his wife, Emma A. (Mattice) McKindley, natives of Missouri and Illinois, respectively. Josiah McKindley was a babe in arms when his parents crossed the plains to California in 1853. The story of his life may be found in this history.

Ernest M. McKindley went to school at the Lee district school of Sacramento County, and his earliest recollections are those of helping with the farm work on his father's farm. In 1901 his father settled on his present place, and Ernest has assisted in cultivating, planting and caring for the orchards and vineyards since his youth. In 1919 he purchased a thirty-acre ranch on the Terminous road, fifteen acres of which he set to vineyard, and further improved it, and in January of 1922 sold it at a fair profit. For the past six years he has had charge of the 300-acre stock ranch owned by his father on the Mokelumne River, but makes his home on Poplar Street in Lodi.

On Christmas Day, 1909, Mr. McKindley was married to Miss May Tenney, a native daughter of California, born in Monterey County, but educated in the schools of Acampo. She is the daughter of John and Mary Tenney and the oldest of a family of four children, the others being Jose, Edith and Lester. John Tenney was the proprietor of a hotel in Acampo, and was in that business at the time of his death in 1913. Mrs. Tenney resides at the present time in Healdsburg. Mr. and Mrs. McKindley are the parents of seven children: Mahlon, Irma, Edna, Ruth, Ray, Cecil and John. In politics Mr. McKindley is a Democrat, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Lodi Parlor, N. S. G. W.

WILLIAM THOMAS FRANKLIN.—Among the most thorough and practical viticulturists of the Lodi section is William Thomas Franklin, who has been reared on a farm and has studied grape culture from all angles. He was born on his father's ranch six miles west of Lodi on July 25, 1864. His father, Rufus Franklin, was born in Arkansas and made his first trip to California, crossing the plains with an ox-team, in 1848; however, he returned to the East and when he came back to California in 1853 he came via the Isthmus of Panama. As a young man, he worked on ranches throughout San Joaquin County and in the early '60s took up a Government claim of 160 acres six miles west of Lodi, on which ranch our subject was born; later he acquired more land, in the same vicinity, on which he raised grain. He planted the first large vineyard of wine grapes, principally Zinfandels, in the county, consisting of eighty acres, his cuttings coming from Napa County. He was a member of the Jefferson lodge of Odd Fellows in Woodbridge. He married Miss Elvira Lynch, a native of Missouri, and they became the parents of eight children, three of whom are deceased; the five living are: Mrs. J. Burrill of Berkeley, Jessie Louis of Stockton, Amos W. on the home place, William Thomas, our subject, and Mrs. Florence E. Wood of Oakland.

When a boy, William Thomas attended the district schools of San Joaquin County and when he was ten years old learned to plow and do other kinds of farm work. After the death of his father he took charge of the home place; he planted 165 acres to Tokay grapes and in 1919 sold his interest in the home farm.

Mr. Franklin married Miss Nileta M. Thompson, a native of Kansas, and they have two children, Nileta C. and Harold W., who is married and has two children. In 1914, Mr. Franklin became outside man for the Pacific Fruit Exchange of Lodi, in which capacity he is giving most efficient service, for his years of experience and close touch with the grape industry make him invaluable. Fraternally he is a member of Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M. He is an upright and honorable citizen in every sense of the word and has the good will of all with whom he has come in contact.



W. T. Franklin

EDWARD M. DRAIS.—Among the notables of early San Joaquin history who have passed to their reward and after lives of conscientious, upright living and successful endeavor in material affairs have been called to the next higher realm of existence, is Edward M. Drais. Mr. Drais was a representative of the best class of men of the early fifties who streamed into the Golden State and sought fortune and home on the sunny western slope of the continent. When he died on April 6, 1918, the county lost one of its best citizens, a man of great individual worth and excellence, who had performed the tasks allotted to his years with credit, and who left behind him a family who, themselves an honor to his name, will cherish his memory and works till the peaceful end of their own human lives. He was born back in the old state of Missouri, in Platte County, February 17, 1842. His father, Madison J. Drais, a native of Virginia, during early manhood moved with his parents from Virginia to Illinois. He was employed in the butcher trade for a time at Chillicothe, Ill., whence he subsequently moved to Platte County, Mo., where he was married. In 1852, with his family, he emigrated across the plains, by way of Salt Lake, to California, and came directly to San Joaquin County, settling at the present site of Farmington. He was thus among the very earliest settlers of that region, and for many years was a well-known citizen and prominent rancher of that locality. At his death on October 26, 1896, San Joaquin County lost a worthy pioneer citizen, one who had passed a life of most successful effort and gained for himself the lasting regard of those around him. He was a Democrat, and was identified with the Masonic order.

Edward M. Drais was ten years old when the family migration took place from Missouri. He was able to perform a good share of the labor of that journey, and he often recalled the events connected therewith perhaps more vividly than any subsequent scenes of his life. They drove ox-teams, and from the time they left St. Joseph, Mo., until Stockton, Cal., was reached, they were three months and fifteen days on the road. From the time he arrived in this state until he had attained to man's estate he lived at Farmington. He was equipped with a fair common school education, and from his earliest years he was identified with agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. In 1864, he settled on a ranch in Stanislaus County, where he resided for more than half a century. He had a fine, commodious residence on his ranch, and the bloom of prosperity was upon his career for many years and in all departments of his work. For a number of years Mr. Drais served as a trustee of the Home Union school district in his neighborhood, and his interest in education was promoted by his regard for the welfare of his own children as well as by the public-spirited interest which he felt for the community in general. While he was not identified with any particular church denomination, he lent his aid and approval in a generous manner to all public institutions and causes for the good and advancement of his community.

On August 11, 1864, Mr. Drais married Miss Rosa Gann, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of John and Eliza Gann, both natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Drais was brought, in 1859, by her parents from Buchanan County, Mo., to San Joaquin County, Cal., the trip being made across the plains in emigrant fashion. Mrs. Drais passed away on December 31, 1906, and on April 6, 1918, Mr. Drais died. They were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom survive them. These are: Birdinia N., wife of R. C. Gruell, farmer at Peters, Cal.; George E., executor of the Drais estate; Walter, who assists in running the home farm; Minnie P., wife of W. D. Mobley of Farmington, represented in this volume; Henry H., a farmer in the Farmington district, married Annie Alders, and now resides at Hotel Phelan in Stockton; Elizabeth E., widow of Louis Stuart, son of J. D. Stuart, well-known farmer in the Eugene section; and Madison James, who helps to operate the Drais home place.

George E. Drais was appointed executor of his father's vast estate; and he and his brothers, Walter and Madison, in partnership, have successfully conducted the large Rock Creek farm for years. All are men of fine character and sterling worth, and are worthy sons of a worthy father.

GEORGE C. LAWRY.—One of the pioneer families in the Golden State is that which finds a worthy representative in San Joaquin County in George C. Lawry. The Lawrys have ever borne their part in the upbuilding and development of this region, and have invariably been exponents of progress. Mr. Lawry was born on his father's ranch on Harney Lane, July 9, 1872, a son of Benjamin H. and Sarah (Pope) Lawry. The father was a native of North Anson, Maine, born in 1829, but was reared in Boston and there learned the machinist's trade. In 1859 he came direct to California and settled in Stockton, where he was engaged in the flour mills as engineer; later he was engineer at the Linden flour mill. He then went to Stockton and opened a machine shop and his family lived on the ranch on Harney Lane which he had purchased, first a quarter-section, and then later added another quarter-section of land, which was devoted to general farming, after the brush and timber had been cleared away. Mr. and Mrs. Lawry were the parents of four children: John M., Cora E., wife of W. J. Hunter; George C., the subject of this sketch, and Susie I., Mrs. F. W. Coblentz. The father passed away on July 5, 1883, at the age of fifty-three years and seven months. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Lawry superintended the farm in a very creditable manner, her management showing ability and resourcefulness. She passed away in May, 1908.

George C. Lawry received his education in the Live Oak district school and after finishing the eighth grade attended the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge. After finishing school he helped his mother about three years with the management of the ranch, and at the same time he leased a grain ranch of 200 acres near Lockeford and engaged in farming for three years. In 1894 he leased some bottom land on the Mokelumne River and began to raise potatoes. With his season's crop of about sixty tons of baled hay, 300 sacks of barley and 400 sacks of potatoes he went to Mokelumne Hill, hauling all this produce to the mountains with teams and opened a grain, feed and livery stable business. He also engaged in farming, leasing 300 acres in one tract and a section of land from Mrs. Leota, where, besides raising hay and grain, he started in the stock business and got his first experience in that work.

Remaining at Mokelumne Hill for seven years, Mr. Lawry then went to Valley Springs and there bought

640 acres of land and within three years added 320 acres to his holdings in that vicinity, also leasing 2,000 acres of range land, and engaged in the stock business, his average never falling below 250 head and many times going over that. During the first four years of his residence at Valley Springs he teamed and hauled provisions to the mines. Mr. Lawry also acquired 700 acres below Lodi in the tule land, which he still owns. The family resided at Valley Springs for seventeen years, then came back to Lodi and now live on a fifty-acre ranch, a portion of the old home place, deeded to him by his mother. When Mr. Lawry received it it was a stubble field; he put in nine acres in Tokay vineyard and the balance in Zinfandel grapes; he has laid three-quarters of a mile of concrete pipe for irrigation purposes and has a five-inch pump with a twenty horsepower motor. In 1921 he built a fine, new, modern bungalow on his place.

At Lockeford on December 5, 1894, Mr. Lawry was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Hart, daughter of Edward and Mary Jane (Ralph) Hart, both born, reared and married in England, where their first two children were born, the others being native Californians. Their names are: Arthur J., deceased; William, living near Clements; Edward lives at Elliott; Sarah M., Mrs. Lawry; Eletha A., Mrs. George Olson of Linden; Harry J., of Elliott; and Albert, of Clements. Edward Hart and his family came to California in 1871 and located on a ranch near Clements, which he purchased and on which he lived until his death, as did his wife. He was a fancier of bronze turkeys, exhibiting at nearly all the fairs held in Northern California and always taking first prize; he also shipped birds to various western states and to New Zealand and Australia. He was a highly respected citizen and at the time of his death was mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawry have had six children: George Melbourn worked with his father on the home place until he entered the service of his country in the World War. After receiving his discharge from the army, he helped his father that season, then located on a ranch of forty acres nearby for a year. He then managed a 280-acre ranch near Stockton, running about 1,400 head of sheep and a dairy; soon after he took his sheep to a 1,000-acre ranch in the hills, controlled by his father, and when he sold off his flocks he went to Los Angeles and engaged in the foundry business. Having a natural mechanical talent, he has succeeded in his undertakings. He married Miss Imogene Hawkins of Lodi and they have a daughter, Vallerie June. Irene Lawry married Lester Magellan of Stockton and has two children, Betty Vern and Billy; Hazel is the wife of E. H. Hawkins of Acampo and has one child, Gerald; Alma became the wife of Otto Sapp of Stockton and the mother of Robert and Lawrence Lester; Ethel and Theodore are at home with their parents.

Mr. Lawry has always been interested in the advancement and development of the educational system of San Joaquin County and was one of the organizers and was clerk of the board of trustees for the first four years of the Oak Grove district at Valley Springs. Thirty years ago he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics he is a Republican. By diligence and enterprise Mr. and Mrs. Lawry have improved their opportunities and they have become very substantial citizens.

GEORGE WIGGINTON.—A resident of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County, George Wigginton came to California in 1886. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on October 24, 1844, a son of George and Anna (Hottel) Wigginton, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The family of Wigginton dates back to the sixteenth century. During the War of the Rebellion they were strong abolitionists and Mr. Wigginton served under General Schof in the Army of the Potomac in Company C, of the 157th Ohio Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Delaware on the Delaware River for four months.

George Wigginton is next to the youngest of a family of ten children. He received his education in the public schools of Ohio and assisted his father with the farm work until eleven years of age, when he began to earn his own living. He went to Pittsburg, Pa., and there learned the cigar-maker's trade, which he followed in various places for fifty years, having his own business a great part of the time. Mr. Wigginton vividly recollects the grandfather of Harry Thaw—who then lived in Pittsburg near the cigar factory, where he worked as a lad of twleve—and his own boyish pranks in shooting beans and putty-balls at the old eccentric in his perambulations past the factory. He also recalls the occasion of Abraham Lincoln's first visit to Pittsburg at the beginning of the Presidential campaign in 1860, when he made a strong plea for home manufactures and the iron and steel industry, then taking up the slavery question, he made a powerful argument in favor of abolition. After hearing the address, young Wigginton ventured the prediction that the speaker's looks would probably never put him into the Presidency, but that he would go in with a smashing vote just the same.

The marriage of Mr. Wigginton to Miss Sarah H. Owen occurred at Steubenville, Ohio, on December 13, 1870. Miss Owen was born at Steubenville, a daughter of Richard and Eliza Owen, and received her education in that city. Richard Owen was a tailor by trade, who came to California in 1849 and settled in Calaveras County on the Mokelumne River, where he resided until his death. Mrs. Wigginton met a very tragic death at Lodi, August 4, 1900, at the age of forty-eight, as the result of injuries sustained in a runaway accident on the 26th day of the preceding month. Mr. and Mrs. Wigginton became the parents of two children, Lilie and Emma, who are both living at the family home on South Quinby Avenue, in Lodi—a home where true filial affection abounds. Lilie has charge of the telephone exchange at the Beckman Grocery, in Lodi; while Emma is employed in the office of the Hotel Lodi.

Lilie Wigginton married Mr. George W. Spink, who became master mechanic for the Key Route Company at Oakland. On the 15th day of November, 1903, while in the performance of his duty, he was accidentally injured while passing through the subway at Oakland. He died from the injury received, on November 17. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Spinks: Aline, wife of Harold Deal of San Francisco; and George, who resides with his widowed mother at Lodi.

Emma Wigginton married David E. Otis, who became superintendent of the municipally owned and controlled incinerator at Portland, Ore. On September 14, 1913, while in consultation with Mayor Albee at the City Hall in Portland, his life came to a



G. Wigginton

very abrupt end, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. and Mrs. Otis became the parents of one child, Norman Otis, who married Miss Glory Emery of Los Angeles. Norman Otis is now with the Ford agency at Eagle Rock, a suburb of Los Angeles.

In 1886, Mr. Wigginton came to California, and first settled in Oakland, where he worked at his trade for nine and a half years for Fibush Bros. Altogether the family lived in Oakland about eighteen years. Mr. Wigginton then went to Stockton, where he worked at his trade for two years; then went to Fresno for a short time, and then to Benicia, where he remained for six months. In 1890 he located in Lodi and purchased eight acres west of town, for which he paid $115 per acre. When he sold the property he received $800 per acre for it. He then went to Portland, Ore., and worked for the City Creamery, his son-in-law, Mr. Otis, being the superintendent of the plant. He remained there for five years. In 1917 he returned to Lodi and bought his present two-acre home on Quimby Avenue, on which he built his residence, and where he has since resided. In politics, Mr. Wigginton is independent, and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Terre Haute, Ind., and the Ancient Order of Foresters of Oakland.

JAMES STEVEN GERARD.—In a record of those who have been prominently identified with the development and progress of modern California, it is fitting that definite consideration be granted to James Steven Gerard, for he has been a prominent representative of the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County, and has so ordered his life as to gain and retain the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen. He was born at Dutch Flat, Cal., on July 11, 1856, and was the only son of that sturdy pioneer, John H. Gerard, who married Miss Caroline C. Sterling. Both parents were natives of England. They are represented on another page in this history.

James Steven Gerard received his education at the school located at the four corners south of Woodbridge, known as the Burton Towne corners, and in 1878 was married to Miss Annie C. Penny, a native of Massachusetts, a stepdaughter of the late Capt. Thomas Chapman, who was captain of the Pacific mail steamer "San Blas" for twenty years. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard removed to San Francisco, where he was employed by freight and transportation companies out of Stockton to San Francisco. They are the parents of six children: Caroline, Mrs. Shirkie, died in San Francisco; Leon died in San Francisco; John, deceased; Lillian, Mrs. Schleef; Raymond; and James Steven, Jr. The last three reside on their ranches near Lodi.

Mr. Gerard was agent for the Union Transportation Company, working under James Gillis; then he was clerk under Division Superintendent W. W. Prugh of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; then spent some time working for the California Transportation Company in bay and river steamer work, and later was agent for this company at Oakland for three years. During the great San Francisco fire of 1906, Mr. Gerard lost his entire belongings, house and personal effects. Mrs. Gerard passed away a number of years ago and our subject now makes his home at Woodbridge, dividing his time among his sons and daughter on the old Gerard home place. Mr. Gerard has many warm personal friends who have been attracted to him by his many sterling traits.

JAMES STEVEN GERARD, JR.—Among the younger generation of horticulturists in the San Joaquin Valley, few names are more prominently associated with the agricultural development of the county than that of James Steven Gerard, Jr., the owner of 170 acres of orchard and vineyard one and a half miles west of Lodi on the Sacramento Highway. His fields and vineyards are indicative of his careful supervision and progressive methods, and thus he is numbered among the leading agriculturists and fruit-raisers of San Joaquin County. A native son of California, he was born in San Francisco on September 24, 1893, a son of James Steven and Annie C. (Penny) Gerard, natives of California and Boston, Mass., respectively, and a grandson of John H. and Caroline (Sterling) Gerard, natives of England, who were pioneers of San Joaquin County, and are represented elsewhere in this work.

James S. Gerard, Jr., began his education in the old Mission grammar school in San Francisco and then entered the Wilmerding School of Mechanical Arts. Then he took up the study of law at the St. Ignatius Law School and in the offices of Morrison, Dunne & Brobeck of San Francisco, but not being very much enthused over that study, gave it up. When he was seventeen years old the family returned to Lodi and settled on the old Gerard home place. Upon the death of Grandmother Gerard, our subject inherited 104 acres, a portion of the Gerard ranch. Twenty-five acres of this ranch was in vineyard and the balance has been developed into an orchard of cherries, pears and almonds. The entire ranch is piped for irrigation with concrete pipe, the water being supplied by two pumps, one a six-inch pump and the other a four-inch pump, driven by a fifteen horsepower and seven horsepower motors. He has sold thirty-four acres, retaining seventy acres.

In 1915, Mr. Gerard built a comfortable bungalow home on this ranch, and on June 4 of the same year was married to Miss Mildred Levisa Stannard, a native of Lodi, Cal., and daughter of H. B. and May (Carleton) Stannard. Her parents came to California some thirty years ago from La Crosse, Wis., where her father was a merchant. The father passed away in Lodi, but the mother still resides there. Mrs. Gerard received her education in the Lodi public schools of her native town of Lodi. They are the parents of one daughter, Janet May. Within the last year, Mr. Gerard has purchased 100 acres in the Merced irrigation district, which has been set to orchard and vineyard. Mr. Gerard is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of Woodbridge Lodge No. 131, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He is also a member of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., Stockton Council Royal and Select Masters, and Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T., as well as Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Sacramento; and with his wife is a member of Woodbridge Chapter, Order of Eastern Star. Mr. Gerard is past president of Lodi Parlor No. 18, N. S. G. W., and is a member of the Lions Club, Mokelumne Club of Lodi, and the Woodbridge Gun Club.

Mr. Gerard entered the service of his country, enlisting in the Navy in August of 1918, and was sent to Goat Island, where he trained as an apprentice seaman for six months. Then he was sent to Harvard Radio School, Cambridge, Mass., and attended three months. He was then stationed at the Fire Island radio station, N. Y., as an electrician's

mate, radio second class, remaining there until he was returned to California and discharged at Goat Island in May, 1919. He is a member of Lodi Post No. 22, American Legion.

FRED D. BURLEIGH.—Among the progressive and enterprising men who are very optimistic and see a great future for the San Joaquin Valley is Fred D. Burleigh, manager of the Fred Hartsook studio at Stockton. He is a native of Illinois, born at Taylorville, Christian County, in 1873. His paternal ancestors are traced back to England and descended from a very old family of the nobility. George N. Burleigh, the father of Fred D., was born in Macon County, Ill., and Grandfather Burleigh served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil War.

George N. Burleigh was a photographer in Taylorville and there he married Miss Mary Murphy, who was also born near that place; later Mr. Burleigh located his studio at 111 West Side Square, Springfield, Ill., in the place adjoining 107, the location that was formerly the law office of Abraham Lincoln. George Burleigh was a successful photographer, continuing his business in the Capital City until he retired. He spent his last days in Newark, N. J., while his widow now lives at Daytona, Fla. This worthy couple had three children, of whom Fred is next to the oldest. Until the age of twelve he lived in Taylorville, where he attended school, when his parents moved to Springfield, Ill., and there in due time he was graduated from the Springfield high school. Gifted by nature with an artistic temperament he displayed from the time he was a lad much interest in his father's studio and soon after his graduation he studied photography in all of its details, learning the art under his father's preceptorship. On reaching the age of twenty-one he entered the employ of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y., as traveling demonstrator over the West, his territory extending from the Gulf to the Canadian border and from Chicago to the Pacific coast. This vast territory kept him very busy, but he found it very interesting, giving him an experience that was indeed instructive and comprehensive.

In Iowa Mr. Burleigh made the acquaintance of a beautiful and accomplished lady whom he married at Fort Dodge. She was Miss Ida May Johnson, a native of Fort Dodge, who was a graduate of Highland Park University at Des Moines, Iowa, and was a cultured and refined woman. However, her health became impaired, so thinking she might be benefitted by the mild and salubrious climate of the Pacific coast he transferred his headquarters to San Francisco in 1902, from which place he traveled the entire Pacific Coast. He liked climate and conditions in this state as well as its people, so very wisely he finally concluded to make his future home in this land of sunshine and flowers. Resigning his position with the Eastman Company in 1912 he removed to Sacramento, where he accepted the position as operator and manager of Fred Hartsook's studio. Success crowned his efforts and it was his fortune to build up the business until it became the largest and most popular in the Capital City. After six years of successful endeavor he was transferred to the Stockton studio, and here his ability has been appreciated, so that the studio has been brought to the same high standard. The business place is located at 531 East Main Street, where they have a large and well furnished studio and where they accomplish the most artistic and satisfactory work. A large proportion of the portraits in this work are from photographs taken at Hartsook's studio.

Mrs. Burleigh on coming to California for a time improved in health, but in time she began to fail and although she had the best of medical attention and care she succumbed and passed on June 7, 1919, a woman much loved and mourned by her family and many friends. Their union had been blessed with one child, a lovely daughter named Effidean.

Fraternally, Mr. Burleigh is prominent in local Masonic circles. He was made a Mason in Mt. Nebo Lodge No. 76, A. F. & A. M., Carlinville, Ill. On coming to California he demitted and is now a member of Delta Lodge No. 471, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., Stockton Council No. 10, and the Order of Sciots.

Mr. Burleigh is a firm believer in protection, the fundamental principle of the Republican party, hence he casts his influence and works for the good of the country under that banner. He fully appreciates the wonderful resources of California, and takes pleasure in assisting in its civic and social development.

REXFORD B. RICHMOND.—A progressive young man of superior business qualifications who has been identified with the automobile industry for the past seven years, Rexford B. Richmond has made for himself a distinct place in Stockton's business circles. Quick to discriminate and swift to grasp the opportunity for success, his selection of San Joaquin County as the scene of his operations in the automobile field has been well rewarded.

He was born in Malvern, Iowa, on May 23, 1885. His father being a harnessmaker he learned the trade with him. In 1907 the family removed to Colorado and father and son took up a homestead near Sterling, and our subject remained there four years and was engaged in farming and at the same time worked at his trade as harnessmaker. In the year of 1911 he came to California and located in Merced and was employed in the harness department of the Barcroft Hardware Company. When this company opened a branch store at Chowchilla, Mr. Richmond was sent there in charge of the new store. In 1913 he removed to Stockton and two years later established his own business, that of making automobile tops. He started in a small way at 28 South American Avenue with a capital of fifteen dollars. As his business grew and expanded he was obliged to seek larger and better quarters and removed to 228 East Miner Avenue, where he manufactures auto tops de luxe, with stationary top and disappearing curtains. Mr. Richmond has the exclusive contract for San Joaquin County for the Gillig sliding curtains, in celluloid and glass. The Richmond perfected auto top is made of extra superior materials, has overhead light, beveled glass, tonneau windshields, pockets for flowers, dust brushes, etc., and is built to give long service without becoming loose in the frame, the heavy ash sills being reinforced with metal braces Mr. Richmond is also distributor for the Hartford tonneau windshield; he also manufactures seat covers and conducts a modern upholstery department.

The marriage of Mr. Richmond united him with Miss Ada Patmon, a native of Holyoke, Colo., and they are the parents of four children: Ruth, Charles, Evelyn and Glenn; the two youngest children are natives of California. Fraternally Mr. Richmond is



Reford B Richmond

identified with Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a wide-awake booster and is a worker for good roads and harbor improvements.

FRED W. WURSTER.—A distinguished member of the banking profession in California is Fred W. Wurster, the assistant manager of the Bank of Italy of Stockton, in which city he was born on May 12, 1866. His parents were Chris and Anna M. (Follert) Wurster, both natives of Germany, and both now deceased. The father died in 1876, while the mother survived until 1903. Mr. Wurster came to California in the early '50s by way of Panama, and being a carriage painter, he followed that trade. He always took an active part in the old Volunteer Fire Department, and in time became prominent, and he was among the most popular members in the Stockton Lodge of Odd Fellows. Besides the son, the subject of our review, a daughter, Louise, also survives this marriage. On the death of her husband, Mrs. Wurster became the wife of Charles A. L. Grunsky, and to her second union was born a daughter, Anna Pauline Grunsky.

Fred Wurster had the good fortune to attend both the excellent Stockton public schools, and then, on September 17, 1883, he entered the employ of Fred Ruhl, the hardware merchant. On May 10, 1886, he became associated with the Stockton Iron Works. On October 10, 1898, however, he entered banking circles when he became a clerk in the San Joaquin Valley Bank, where he rose until he became assistant cashier; and when, on January 19, 1916, the bank became a national institution, he was made cashier of both the commercial and the savings departments. A year later, on November 27, the Bank of Italy took over the San Joaquin Valley National Bank, and then Mr. Wurster was appointed assistant manager, and this position he now holds. Thus Mr. Wurster has been associated for close to a quarter of a century with banking institutions in Stockton, and it is fitting that he should be on the executive committee of the Stockton Merchants' Association. He is also an active member of the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau, representing therein the city of Stockton center. When the San Joaquin Fair was revived in 1919, Mr. Wurster was made president for that year, and he contributed his share to making the Fair held in Oak Park a success in every way. This Fair is still held annually, and Mr. Wurster is an honorary director. In early days he was active in developing the Southern San Joaquin irrigation district, and helped to put 70,000 acres of land under water; he was then a large landowner there, and he still retains a small alfalfa ranch in that district. All his life he has had an active part in civic affairs, and he has taken especial pride in working for the best interests of the county.

On November 16, 1894, Mr. Wurster was married at Stockton to Miss Maude E. Wilson, who was born at Brewer, Penobscot County, Maine, but was reared in Stockton, where she attended the high school. Two children were born to this union. William Wilson Wurster was graduated from the University of California with the class of '19, having specialized in architecture; Helen graduated in December, 1921, at the University of California, Department of Household Science. Mr. Wurster is one of the trustees of the Congregational Church, and he is also treasurer of the congregation. He is both a member and a past president of the Stockton Parlor No. 7 of the N. S. G. W., and a member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F.

MRS. CHARLOTTE BABSON WHEELER CLOWES.—Among the well-known pioneers of San Joaquin County is Mrs. Charlotte Babson Wheeler Clowes, the owner of Cooper Oaks, an excellent ranch of 354 acres, 60 acres of which is in alfalfa and the intention is to plant more land to alfalfa. She is a good business manager, and since her husband's death has most creditably borne the obligations and duties laid upon her. She is a native daughter of California, having been born in Stockton, June 8, 1863, a daughter of Roscoe and Helen Mar (Babson) Wheeler, both natives of Gloucester, Mass. At the age of seventeen Roscoe Wheeler left his native state and came to California via Panama, starting in 1849, and arriving early in 1850, and here he married Miss Babson, who came hither in the fall of 1860. Mrs. Clowes is the eldest in a family of five children, the others being Helen M., deceased; Roscoe Wheeler, who resides in Berkeley, Cal.; Susannah and Charles are both deceased. Roscoe Wheeler followed the freighting business on the San Francisco Bay and San Joaquin River and at the time of his death owned a tug and several vessels for freighting. In 1872-73 the family made their home in Gloucester, Mass., and in 1875 they took up their residence in Oakland, Cal., and while residing there the father passed away at the age of seventy, the mother living until she was seventy-eight.

Charlotte B. Wheeler received her education in the Gloucester and Stockton grammar schools and the Oakland high school, from which she was graduated, and on June 11, 1889, in Fruitvale, Cal., she was married to Edward Cooper Clowes, also a native of Stockton, born June 9, 1859, a son of Benjamin S. and Mary Lester (Cooper) Clowes, natives of New York and Hempstead, Long Island, respectively. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Cooper, was a brother of Peter Cooper, the great American philanthropist. Benjamin S. Clowes was killed by an explosion in Stockton, while the mother lived to be eighty-two years old. Edward Cooper Clowes was one of a family of ten children and received his education in the Stockton grammar and high schools, then spent two years in the University of California. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Clowes lived on the Cooper ranch on the north bank of the Calaveras River on Cooper Lane. This ranch was originally owned by J. B. L. Cooper and upon his death passed to the eastern heirs. Mr. Clowes was a nurseryman by trade and was engaged in that line while living on the Cooper place, but found that the heavy black soil of that ranch was not so suitable for his nursery business, so moved it to Woodbridge. He passed away on the home place on March 28, 1902, after which Mrs. Clowes assumed the management of the ranch, and by her able management has paid off the mortgages and now the fine ranch of 354 acres is clear of incumbrance. There were three children in the family: Helen, a graduate of the University of California, with the M. A. degree, ably assists her mother in the management of the home place; Edward Cooper died at the age of seven years; and Roscoe Wheeler is a member of the senior class of the University of California. Mrs. Clowes conducts a dairy of 150 head of

stock all tuberculin tested and high-grade Holstein cows, and the milk supplies customers in Stockton, from eight to twelve men being employed in the handling of the cows and milk. On the ranch is a fine, up-to-date dairy barn, equipped with the most modern and sanitary machinery for handling milk. Mrs. Clowes is a Republican in politics and a member of the Pioneer Auxiliary Society of Stockton.

MRS. ELIZA DEMORETTA FORE.—Among the pioneer women of San Joaquin County is Mrs. Eliza Demoretta Fore, residing two miles west of Lodi on the Kelly Road, where she owns an excellent ten-acre ranch all under cultivation. She is a good business manager, and since her husband's death has most creditably borne the obligations and duties laid upon her by that event. She is a native of Cameron, Mo., a daughter of John and Catherine (Nave) Miner, both parents being natives of Kentucky, where her father plied his trade of saddlemaker and also engaged in farming pursuits; later he became a merchant. There were six children in the family, namely: Malissa, Cassa, Winfield Scott, Eliza, our subject, and Joseph. The father lived to be seventy-five years old and the mother ninety-five.

Eliza Demoretta Miner received her education in the grammar schools of Cameron, Mo., and on March 4, 1877, was married to Millard Henry Fore, also a native of Missouri, a son of Charles Fore, who was a farmer. Mr. Fore owned eighty acres in Linn County, Mo, and on this farm the young married couple lived until 1882, when they sold it and came West to Oregon, where he purchased land and resumed his farming pursuits, also leasing 250 acres. However, they resided in Oregon only one year, then removed to Woodbridge, where he made his home until his death in 1909. Seven years ago, Mrs. Fore built a house on their ten-acre vineyard property, where she now resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Fore were the parents of eight children: Charles Rucker is married and a rancher; Clarence Lester is married and has one daughter, Phyllis Lucile; Jewell Pearl, Mrs. Grimsley, has one daughter, Golden Maude; Goldie, Mrs. Guy C. Lewis, has two sons, Torrence and Roland; Millard L. resides on the home place; Claude Elmo is married and has three children, Claude Elmo, Jr., Burdette Marion, and Dorothy Lorraine; Burdette Cornell lives at home; and Noble D. resides at Stockton. Three of the sons serve their country during the World War. Millard served in England as a cook in the officers' department; Burdette served in France in Company C, 145th Machine Gun Battalion of the 40th Division; and Noble was in Company 10 A of the recruit camp at Camp Kearney.

Mrs. Fore is a Democrat in her political affiliations. She is a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, the Women's North Side Club, and the White Apron Club of Lafayette Hall district. Mrs. Fore has favored all measures for the promotion of the social, material, intellectual and moral welfare of her community, where she has made many friends. During the forty years of her residence in San Joaquin County, she has seen many changes and has watched the development of San Joaquin County as it has emerged from pioneer conditions to become a factor in the progress and prosperity of the state.

PAUL OARD.—In the Oard Radio Laboratories, Stockton possesses an industry that is decidedly out of the ordinary. Located in a handsome plant at South and Aurora streets, this concern, specializing in the manufacture of radio apparatus of a very high quality, distributes its product across the entire United States.

Paul Oard, the founder of this concern, one of the pioneer radio men of the industry, and an inventor whose devices have contributed materially toward the progress of the radio art, was born in Salem, Ore., October 28, 1894, the son of Sherman and Edith (Pelton) Oard. In a sudden and distressing accident three years later, the father met death while with the Northern Pacific Lumber Company of Portland, leaving Mrs. Oard the breadwinner of the little family. In later years, Mrs. Oard, visiting friends in California, met and married H. R. McCoy of Stockton, now a retired Delta farmer.

Mr. Oard while still in Stockton high school, became fascinated with the possibilities of the radio art, which at this time, 1911, was emerging from the experimental stage into its present commercialized form. In 1912, passing the Government radio examination with flying colors, he entered the services of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company as a ship operator, and while with this concern for the following two years visited the major part of the globe.

In 1914, barely out of his teens, Mr. Oard resigned from the Marconi Company, and returning to Stockton, opened his first place of business. Shortly afterwards he put his first radio patent through the Patent Office. The business prospered in a modest way until the United States entered the World War, and all privately owned radio stations were closed by Government order. In view of Mr. Oard's thorough knowledge of the radio art he was appointed radio instructor by the Government and by the state of California for Stockton high school, and in this capacity took active part in the training of operators for the Government service. As a result of his untiring services, Stockton furnished a larger proportionate number of radio operators than any other city in the state of California.

With the close of hostilities and the resumption of radio activity Mr. Oard plunged actively into the manufacture of radio apparatus again. It was at this time that the Oard Radio Laboratories came into existence, with Mr. Oard's stepfather, H. R. McCoy, as the silent partner. Shortly after the organizing of the concern, possession was gained of what is now conceded to be one of the most valuable of wireless patent licenses, the famous Armstrong Regenerative circuit, which gave the Oard Radio Laboratories a commanding position in the radio world.

In 1921, George A. Turner, prominent capitalist of Stockton, and also an inventor, became interested in Mr. Oard's work, and incorporated the Portable Wireless Telephone Company for the express purpose of acting as distributors of the Oard radio apparatus. Under his able and capable direction a strong organization was launched which in a short while was distributing through the medium of several hundreds of dealers across the United States. Prominent among the radio devices is the now famous Phantom Radio Receptor, one of Mr. Oard's inventions which possesses the property of being able to receive radio messages over distances of sev-



Paul S. Card

eral thousands of miles without the use of outside aerial wires or connections.

Although the bulk of business done comes from east of the Rocky Mountains, and although several flattering offers have been received relative to establishing the manufacturing plant on the Atlantic Seaboard, Mr. Oard prefers to keep the industry in Stockton. At this writing, the books of the company show that over one thousand dealers and jobbers are handling the Oard products, the concern not handling any retail trade. A national advertising policy is also followed.

The marriage of Mr. Oard united him with Miss Lucial Garrow, a daughter of Alexander Garrow, whose life history is to be found in these pages. Mr. and Mrs. Oard are the parents of one daughter, Ruth Lucial. In politics, Mr. Oard is a Republican and is a member of Truth Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Stockton.

HENRY A. FRERICHS.—A wide-awake believer in irrigation and development, Henry A. Frerichs as president of the board of directors of the West Side Irrigation District uses his influence in creating a new era of prosperity for the enterprising city of Tracy and environs. He was born in San Francisco on August 9, 1868, and a few months later was taken by his parents, John and Magdalena (Schneider) Frerichs, to San Joaquin County, making the trip by boat to Mohr's Landing, near Bethany, then by wagon across the country to a tract of government land just south of what is now the thriving city of Tracy. Mr. and Mrs. Frerichs were venerable and honored citizens of this county, numbered among the worthy pioneers to whom the county owes a debt of gratitude for what they accomplished in reclaiming its wild lands. John Frerichs died on November 7, 1907, having been preceded by his wife, who passed away on October 14, 1907.

Henry A. Frerichs attended the Ellis district school and finished his schooling in the Willow district, which has since been incorporated in the Tracy schools. Henry A. Frerichs has always been identified in farming enterprises since he was old enough to help his father, and subsequently he has been active in perpetuating the policies of his father, who was a most successful man. At the time the first survey was made in the West Side Irrigation District, Mr. Frerichs was active in making the system cover 60,000 acres, but due to the great opposition this was cut down, so that now about 12,000 acres are benefited, which means a loss to the county of many thousands of dollars. Mr. Frerichs owns 160 acres of the original homestead settled on by his father in 1868, which has been developed into a model alfalfa ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Frerichs united him with Miss Susie C. Lingenfelser, a native of San Francisco, where she was reared and educated. They are the parents of three children: Myrtle is Mrs. Henry C. Fiske, a rancher near San Joaquin City, and they have one child; Harry J. married Miss Marion Johnson of Los Angeles, Cal., and they reside in Tracy. He served in the Ninety-first Division for ten months; then with the 316th M. P. overseas for twelve months; then he returned to the United States and was honorably discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, in 1919; Claude J. was corporal during the late war in the 13th Division, 75th Infantry, Company L, and received his honorable discharge in January, 1919, and is now at home with his parents on the ranch. Mr. Frerichs is a charter member of the N. S. G. W. of Tracy, and his sons are also active members; he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. Politically he is a Republican, a trustee of the West Side Union high school for many years; also serves as county deputy assessor, which position he has filled for the past six years. He gives his support to every worthy project for the betterment of his locality and is highly interested in the affairs of the local Farm Bureau.

JOHN W. FREDERICK.—A native son and lifelong resident of San Joaquin County, who is also a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist is John W. Frederick, residing on his 160-acre ranch three miles west of Ripon, which he farms to wheat and barley. He was born on the place where he now resides, November 4, 1871, a son of John and Nancy (Underwood) Frederick. John Frederick was born in Indiana and later was taken to Iowa by his parents, where the family lived until 1860 when they crossed the plains with an emigrant train to California. The Frederick family located near Stockton, on the Peter Clapp ranch, where they remained for one year; later they removed to the salt grass land and range country three miles west of Ripon. At that time the land was thought to be worthless for farming. John Frederick had married in Iowa Miss Nancy Underwood, a daughter of Philip Underwood, born in Iowa, and the Underwoods accompanied the Fredericks to California in 1860. Seven children were born to this pioneer couple: Mary Ellen resides at home; Flora, Mrs. Frank Stephenson, has two daughters and one son, and are ranchers on the homestead near Ripon; Mrs. Birdina Curtis resides in Ripon; Ida, Mrs. H. A. Buchanan, resides at Folsom, and has four sons; Eliza, Mrs. John Garrison, resides in Ripon and has four daughters and four sons; John W., the subject of this sketch, and James W., resides with his wife in Modesto, where he is engaged in the real estate business and ranching.

John Frederick homesteaded 160 acres and purchased 160 acres, making 320 acres, which he farmed to grain; he also raised considerable stock on his ranch. He bought ten acres of timber land near Taylor's Ferry on the Stanislaus River, which is now owned by our subject. John Frederick served as a school trustee of San Joaquin school district until he passed away in 1885. The mother and sons managed the ranch until 1896, when our subject took full charge of it and leased other lands on which he raised large quantities of wheat and barley, besides having considerable stock. In 1900 the original house built by his father more than a half century ago, was replaced by a more commodious residence which stood for seventeen years and then was destroyed by fire; three years later Mr. Frederick built his modern residence where he and his family now reside. The mother passed away in Ripon in 1916, and John W. became administrator of the estate.

In 1920 John W. Frederick was married to Miss Kathryn Nutt, a daughter and third child of thirteen children born to Henry D. and Sarah M. (Hull) Nutt, natives of Indiana and Iowa, respectively. Mr. Frederick purchased the interests of all his brothers and sisters and owns the original 160 acres, as well as the ten acres of timber land on the Stanislaus River, which his father purchased so many years ago for the permanent home of the Frederick family.

The irrigation activities of San Joaquin County has always found an ardent supporter in Mr. Frederick and his influence for the advancement of his particular locality has been given enthusiastically.

CHARLES EDMUND WILLIAMS.—An enterprising business man of Stockton, whose foresight and optimism have been of real service in the development of the important commercial interests of the Gateway City, is Charles Edmund Williams, one of the founders of the firm of Williams & Moore, pioneer shippers of wool, hides and tallow, and manufacturers of soap, of 148 South Aurora Street. Mr. Williams was born at Batesville, Independence County, Ark., the son of Robert and Eliza (Ridgway) Williams, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania, and both now deceased. His father passed away while Charles was a baby; and his mother, with five children, in 1853, crossed the plains in an ox-team to California, locating at Stockton.

Here Charles attended the local schools, and in this city he secured his first employment, in a grocery store. Then, in partnership with B. W. Owens and and E. Moore he engaged in raising sheep in Central Nevada, and also in San Joaquin Valley, and in this enterprise he continued for ten years. Early in the '80s he formed, with Edward Moore, the partnership of Williams & Moore, and they began to deal in wool, hides and tallow, becoming one of the pioneer concerns in that field. Mr. Moore died about thirty years ago. In recent years the firm has added to their plant a soap manufacturing department, under the name of the Stockton Soap Works. The plant is located in the industrial district, on South Aurora Street, and there are manufactured the well-known and popular soap products: "Stocktonia," a laundry soap, and "Angora," a borax favorite used for toilet and bath, and also a general line of laundry soaps for the trade. In partnership with James Jamieson, Mr. Williams has become one of the owners of a muscat vineyard of 130 acres south of Fresno, which was developed from raw land and is now in full bearing. Mr. Williams is a member of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, and is a director of the Harris Harvester Works of Stockton.

As one of the oldest living pioneers in the county, Mr. Williams has witnessed many of the most important and interesting changes that have taken place in this part of the Golden State. He was a member of the Hook and Ladder Company of the Stockton Volunteer Fire Department in early days, and served one term in the city council as a representative from the Second ward and two terms as councilman-at-large. He was elected mayor of Stockton in 1903, and served until 1905, one of the best mayors the city ever had. He is a stanch Republican.

At Stockton, in 1881, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Lillian Wood, a native of New Jersey; and they have been blessed with three children. Maude is the eldest; Hazel, the second-born, has become Mrs. George M. Burton, of Stockton, and the mother of one daughter, Catherine; and the youngest is Byna. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are communicants of the Central Methodist Church. Mr. Williams has been through all the chairs of Charity Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

JOHN W. HIEB.—An enterprising contractor of Lodi whose thorough training and dependable workmanship have brought him a high degree of success in his chosen line of work is John W. Hieb, who for a quarter of a century has been numbered among the residents of the Lodi district. A native of South Dakota, born August 2, 1880, he was reared at Menno, his native place. His father, William Hieb, who was born near Odessa, Southern Russia, came to Lodi from South Dakota in 1897 and bought thirty acres of raw land one mile south of Lodi and planted a vineyard, one of the first to be operated on a commercial scale in the district. After living there a number of years and bringing the place to a high state of development, he disposed of it and now makes his home in Lodi, retired from active business. He was the founder of the Salem Reformed Church and has always been active in its affairs. The following are his eight children: William W., a rancher; John W., the subject of this review; Jacob W. is a partner in the firm of Hieb Bros., contractors; Mrs. Magdelene Kost; Mrs. Katie Youpp; Mrs. Alida Bender; Albina, deceased, and Mrs. Pauline Walder.

John W. Hieb was educated in the public school in Menno, S. D., and at the same time from a boy assisted his father on the old homestead. He was a natural mechanic and worked as a helper to a carpenter, building residences, barns and churches. He was seventeen years of age when he arrived in Lodi and he assisted his father in the planting of the vineyard and in its care. He then took up carpenter work, and first was with a bridge construction crew for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and later he received a careful training in his trade with O. Corbin, one of the pioneer builders of Lodi, being five years in his employ, and holding the position of foreman for the three last years of that period. During this time he superintended the construction of a number of fine residences, among them the homes of Frank Beckman, Mrs. Anna Hudson and Dr. Tennyson. Mr. Hieb then entered business with August Marklein, and during their partnership they built the grammar school at Franklin, St. John's Episcopal Church at Lodi, and practically all the business section of Victor, in addition to the Evangelical Church there and many of the homes. Later this firm was dissolved and Mr. Hieb took in his brother, Jacob W. Hieb, as a partner.

Mr. Hieb has been connected with the contracting of over 500 residences and business blocks in and around Lodi, and for some of the homes he has drawn his own plans and specifications. Among his work we note the following: Seven churches in Lodi, the Congregational Church near Victor, the Farmers & Merchants Bank and the White Front Store at Lodi, the residences of H. J. Cooper, Dr. A. C. Boehmer, G. G. Hieb, J. G. Hieb, Max Elbert, all of Lodi, and a $24,000 residence for Louis Chapdelain one mile west of Lodi, one of the best in the county. He just completed the Evangelical Church, Lodi, at a cost of $25,000, and the William Spooner residence, costing $12,000. He has had an average of twenty-one men in his employ in recent years and his reputation for fine work has brought him all the business he can handle. He owns a number of lots in Lodi on which he expects to build residences later. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants Bank.

In 1900 Mr. Hieb was married to Miss Caroline Hieb, a native of Menno, S. D. She is the daughter of Gottlieb and Magdelene (Mettler) Hieb, who were



John W. Hieb
Carolina Hieb

also born near Odessa, Russia. They emigrated to Menno, South Dakota, where Mr. Hieb was engaged in the mercantile business for twenty-five years, until he disposed of it and located in San Joaquin County on a farm near Victor, where he engaged in viticulture until he retired to Lodi where he and his wife resided until their death. They had five children: Jacob G. resides in Oakland; Mrs. Magdalene Handel of Lodi; Mrs. Christine Ulmer of Lodi; Mrs. Caroline Hieb and Gottlieb, a resident of Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Hieb are the parents of three children, Leon, Herbert and Bernice. Mr. Hieb and family are members of the Salem Reformed Church and he has served as trustee for several years. For the last twelve years he has done more building in Lodi and vicinity than any one engaged in the building business. He has made a study of his line and also has studied architecture, and draws the plans for residences, churches and public buildings.

GEORGE ALLEN LADD.—San Joaquin County owes much to such well-organized, well-conducted business concerns as the Ladd Dairy farm in the Montezuma district in the vicinity of Stockton, whose proprietor is George Allen Ladd, a worthy representative of a pioneer family of California, dating back to 1853. He was born on the ranch where he now resides, March 25, 1875, a son of Walter Eugene and Juliette Estella (Ayers) Ladd, and is the eldest of a family of four children, the others being Walter E., Elmer A., and Juliette. His grandfather, George Samuel Ladd, was a New Englander by birth and reached California, with his brother Ira W. Ladd, also represented in this history, in 1853, and both were prominently associated with educational and commercial enterprises of the county. George Samuel Ladd married Miss Abigail Bourland, a native of Arkansas. She survives her husband, who passed away in 1902, and she resides in Stockton.

Walter Eugene Ladd, the father of our subject, was born in 1859 and in 1885 he was married to Miss Juliette Estella Ayers, a native of Lodi, San Joaquin County. Walter Eugene Ladd passed away in September, 1918, the mother still surviving.

After finishing the grammar school in the Montezuma district, George Allen Ladd attended Heald's Business College in Stockton, where he took an electrical course; later he was employed in an electrical supply establishment in Stockton where he remained for four years; he then entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad as machinist, continuing with them for a period of three years. He then accepted a position with the Southern Sierra Power Company as operator, but three months later on receiving word of his father's death, he returned to Stockton and assumed control of the ranch interests left by his father, continuing to operate the dairy established by his father a number of years ago and steadily improving his herd of dairy cattle; he is much interested in the new and progressive methods of handling his dairy and gives his personal attention to all the details of the business.

The marriage of Mr. Ladd united him with Miss Nellie M. Whitmore, a native of Ceres, the daughter of Col. Richard Keith and Annie (Pagels) Whitmore, pioneer ranchers of Stanislaus County. Mrs. Ladd may well be proud of the civic and the military record of her father, Col. R. K. Whitmore. He came from New Jersey to California about 1875, and while still a young man undertook the farming of grain at Stockton. After a while he moved to Ceres, and quite naturally assumed leadership in the early days of that town. He married Miss Annie Pagels, and she, too, has her share of the credit as a founder of the promising town. More and more he became active in public affairs, and for twenty-five years he served in the California National Guards. He was for a while major of infantry, and he was mustered out as colonel of the Sixth California Regiment Infantry after seeing creditable Spanish War service. In Ceres, honored by all, he passed away in 1911. Mrs. Ladd's brother, Richard Keith Whitmore, is cashier of the American Bank of Modesto. Mr. and Mrs. Ladd have one daughter, Alice W. Mr. Ladd is a Republican in matters of national politics; but when it comes to boosting Montezuma district and San Joaquin County, he is always willing to throw aside narrow partisanship if by so doing he may be able to advance any good cause.

MRS. MARY A. LEWIS.—Among the honored pioneers of San Joaquin County is Mrs. Mary A. (McHugh) Lewis, who resides on a portion of the old McHugh ranch on the Upper Sacramento Road eight miles from Stockton. This ranch contains 136 acres of rich and fertile land, which is devoted to fruit and grain raising. She was born at Columbia, Cal., September 22, 1865, a daughter of Patrick and Elizabeth (O'Connor) McHugh, natives of Ireland. Both parents crossed the plains to California in early days and were married in San Francisco and went to Columbia, Tuolumne County, where Patrick McHugh engaged in mining. Mr. McHugh worked nine years for one man in St. Louis, Mo., at seven dollars per month and even then saved money so he could defray his expenses to California. He had three brothers, Timothy, John Bernard and Mike, who also came to California. The two former came to California with Patrick, mined together for a while and then began farming in San Joaquin County in 1868 and owned about 1,100 acres of land together. All have now passed away; Patrick McHugh died in February, 1893, his widow surviving him until April, 1906. Six children were born to this pioneer couple: Anna died at the age of one year; Katherine, Mrs. Pat Dolan, resides near the old home; John died at the age of forty-eight years; Mary A. is the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, Mrs. Odor, resides on part of the old McHugh ranch; and Arthur J. makes his home with Mrs. Lewis.

Mary A. McHugh received her education in the Calaveras district school and remained at home until her marriage, which occurred in Stockton on May 11, 1890, and united her with Jefferson D. Lewis, a son of Peter and Susan Lewis, natives of Virginia and Nebraska, respectively. Jefferson Lewis was a lad of twelve years when his parents settled in San Joaquin County. He worked for the Holt brothers for many years during harvest time, then he rented an eighty-acre ranch in the Waterloo district which he farmed to grain. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were the parents of two children: Arthur J., a farmer near the old home, has three children; Jefferson assists his mother and has one child. Mrs. Lewis reared a cousin, Katherine O'Connor, from nine months old, who has been brought up as her own. Mr. Lewis passed away in September, 1893. Mrs. Lewis inherited 136 acres of the old McHugh ranch on which

she built a fine residence in 1917, and where she now makes her home. Twenty acres is devoted to orchard, ten acres to vineyard, and the balance is hay and grain land; the ranch is irrigated by means of a pumping plant. Mrs. Lewis is a Republican in politics and a member of the Catholic Church, and is numbered among the representative and well-known pioneer women of her locality, enjoying the good will and esteem of her many friends.

W. D. MOBLEY.—A representative and successful wheat grower of San Joaquin County is W. D. Mobley, who is one of the best authorities on wheat and its production in the state of California. His home ranch is situated three miles southwest of Farmington, and consists of 330 acres of rich grain land. His business career has been crowned with a gratifying measure of success that has been honorably won, and because of his prominent position in the agricultural community he certainly deserves mention in this volume. He was born in Vernon County, Mo., February 19, 1873, a son of Thomas R. and Mary (Reese) Mobley, both natives of Kentucky. Thomas R. Mobley, with his wife and six children, left Missouri for California in 1875, arriving in the Golden State the same year. They settled near Milton, where the mother still resides, the father having passed away in 1900. W. D. Mobley received a good education in the schools of Calaveras County, supplementing with a year's course in the Linden high school.

Mr. Mobley has been closely associated with his brother, William P. Mobley, a prominent mining man of Calaveras County, where he has operated for the past fifteen years, and the two brothers are still active in locating and proving up on mines in California. For ten years Mr. Mobley managed the large Mobley home ranch, consisting of 1,400 acres, on which he raised large quantities of grain and stock. Mr. Mobley has always used the most modern equipment for plowing, planting and harvesting his great crops of wheat; and since he transferred his activities to his present ranch, he has employed the same up-to-date methods of farming.

In 1911 at Farmington, Cal., Mr. Mobley was united in marriage with Miss Minnie P. Drais, a daughter of Edward M. and Rosa (Grann) Drais, prominent pioneers of San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties. Edward M. Drais was a man of influence in his locality and for a number of years served as trustee of the Home Union school district, Stanislaus County, in his neighborhood, and gave his aid in a most generous manner to all public institutions and causes for the manifest good and advancement of the community. Both are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mobley are the parents of one son, Willie A.

Five years ago, Mr. Mobley acquired his present ranch of 330 acres, which is a portion of the original homestead of James Dunham. Mr. Mobley is an active member of the local Farm Bureau; he is president of the Farmington Mutual Telephone & Telegraph Association, and in 1922 served as chairman of the grain committee of the San Joaquin County Fair Association. Mr. Mobley has exhibited and received blue ribbons at the county fairs for his fine quality of wheat and oats. As a public-spirited citizen, a friend of progress and promoter of general advancement he has long enjoyed the thorough confidence of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM H. KNOWLES.—A man of exceptional ability and experience in the wool industry of California, William H. Knowles is the capable general manager of the Tryon Wool Scouring Plant. This plant consists of a warehouse and scouring department and covers two and a half city blocks. Here fully sixty per cent of the wool clippings of California, and many more thousands of pounds from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, the Hawaiian Islands and Old Mexico, are gathered annually; these are scoured, cleaned, graded and prepared for the markets of the world. William H. Knowles was born in Wansted, England, December 17, 1877, a son of William and Charlotte Ann (Craven) Knowles, both natives of England. When our subject was one year old he was brought by his parents to the United States, where they first settled in Connecticut; later they removed to Massachusetts where the father has since been identified with the woolen industry and is now one of the officers of the American Woolen Company at Lawrence, Mass. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, of whom William H. is the eldest; Albert, Charlotte, Lowrie, Edith, George, John, Clara and Annie are the others. The mother died about fourteen years ago at the family home at North Andover, Mass.

The education of William H. Knowles was obtained in the schools of Lowell and Lawrence, Mass. While still a young lad he began to learn the wool industry, running errands during vacation time for the Butler-Robinson Woolen Mills, and at fifteen years of age he entered their employ as a regular worker; during the years of his service with this company he went from one department to another, becoming proficient in all branches of the industry. He then entered the Washington Mills in Lawrence and was put in charge of the spinning and winding department; later he was in the wool department of this concern. He then took charge of the wool sorting department for M. T. Stevens & Sons of North Andover, Mass., where he remained for nine years. In 1907 he came to California and soon found a position with the Century Mercantile Company of Berkeley as outside man, buying the wool for this firm, covering his territory with a horse and buggy. When he removed to Stockton he became wool grader and buyer for Mr. Tryon. When the Stockton Woolen Mills failed, Mr. Tryon in connection with Mr. Knowles and others took over the business and Mr. Knowles became secretary and general manager; one year later Mr. Tryon purchased the interests of the other members of the company and Mr. Knowles was retained as general manager.

On December 21, 1910, at Sacramento, Cal., Mr. Knowles was united in marriage with Miss Veda Belle Hull, a native of Kansas, a daughter of O. H. and Nancy M. Hull. O. H. Hull was the senior member of the firm of Hull & Stewart, dealers in pianos and school supplies in Stockton; previously he engaged in the nursery business in San Joaquin County; later he removed to Oakland and engaged in the real estate business until his death. Mrs. Knowles is the third oldest in a family of five children, the others being Herschel, Merril, Sophronia and Leland. Mr. Knowles is a Republican in politics and fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M., and the Sciots of Stockton, and Aahmes Shrine in Oakland, and with



Wm. H. Knowles.



Mrs. William H. Knowles.

his wife is a member of the Eastern Star Lodge of Stockton; he is also a member of Loyalty Court of Amaranth, the Stockton Rotary Club, the Elks, and the Stockton Chamber of Commerce.

MRS. VEDA BELLE HULL KNOWLES.—Prominent among the distinguished women of Northern California is Mrs. Veda Belle Hull Knowles, the gifted wife of William H. Knowles, of Stockton, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. With her husband, she is intimately associated with the business progress and social life of Stockton, and her social and patriotic activities have given her a wide acquaintance and celebrity.

Mrs. Knowles was born at Smith Center, Kans., and came with her parents to Stockton when six years old. Her father, Octavius H. Hull, was born at Grafton, W. Va., and grew up in Virginia until his seventeenth year, when he enlisted in Company H, of the 12th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war, receiving after eighteen months of service an honorable discharge. In May, 1883, he came to California and settled at Stockton and became a popular dealer in pianos and organs, and also in school, hall and church furnishing supplies. He was married at New Sharon, Iowa, to Miss Nancy M. Baldwin and died at Oakland, in 1914, age sixty-nine. Mrs. Hull is living at 6027 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, which for many years has been the family home. There were five children in their family: Herschel is blind, but is nevertheless very successful as the proprietor of an extensive express and storage business at Berkeley; he is a graduate of the Deaf and Dumb Institute in that city. The others are Merril, a carpenter and builder at Madera in Madera County; Veda Belle, of this review; Sophronia, the wife of William H. O. Smith, paint contractor at Oakland; and Leland, who met a tragic death on December 5, 1921, from injuries received when he was kicked by a horse while at work on his extensive grain farm at Farmington. He served for four years in the United States Navy, where his patroitism, courage, manliness, and good fellowship endeared him to all.

Veda Belle Hull grew up in Stockton, where she attended the Stockton high school with the class of 1904. She was athletic and a great lover of the out-of-doors, and won laurels locally as an equestrienne. At the same time, she was an apt student of the voice and piano, and excelled in elocution. From childhood she took important parts in dramas, concerts and public entertainments, and became known outside San Joaquin County. She has never relinquished interest in her art, and is at present pursuing her studies in elocution under Miss Ella M. Henderson of Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles reside at their beautiful home at 401 West Poplar Street, Stockton, which has long been a center of the most enjoyable social functions. She is a member of the Stockton Chapter of the Eastern Star, of which she is associate matron; and a member of Loyalty Court, Order of Amaranth, of Stockton, of which she is the standard-bearer. She is also a member and past president of Rawlins Woman's Relief Corps. For two years she served as vice-president of the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California, and was on its board of directors for three years, and she was department senior vice-president of the California and Nevada Woman's Relief Corps during 1917 and 1918. She organized and mothered the Mary B. Hancock Tent of the Daughters of Veterans of the Civil War, National Alliance, and was unanimously elected the first president. In national political affairs, she works as a Republican, her counsel being sought by candidates and party heads.

During the late World War, which called for such heroic endeavor on the part of American women, Mrs. Knowles was very active in Red Cross work. She held the exalted position of General of the Army and Director of the Red Cross, of San Joaquin Chapter, San Joaquin County, and is at the present time one of its directors. Gifted with a beautiful voice, she became a member of the M. E. Church choir, at Stockton, as a high school girl, and later for many years was its soloist and leading soprano. Her interest in social and public affairs has never waned. She is prominent as a member of the Historical Association of San Joaquin County, and is an active worker and a prime favorite in the Philomathean Club of Stockton, a Federated state club of California. For three years she was a member of the Associated Charities. Her work in appearing before the California Legislature and the State Board of Control in collaboration with Mrs. Geraldine Frisbie, president, Mrs. Farwell, secretary, and other active workers for the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California, has borne very good fruit. The corps may now buy its fine home property at Santa Clara, known formerly as the Dr. Osborne Sanitarium, where relief and the best of care is given to daughters and relatives of soldiers of the Civil and other wars. Mrs. Knowles has visited Washington, D. C., in furtherance of the Woman's Relief Corps interests; she has crossed the continent six times, and has attended national conventions at Portland, Ore., Columbus, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Boston, and Los Angeles. In 1920 at Washington, D. C., she had the honor of attending the President's reception given to the diplomatic corps and workers of the various countries allied in the World War. Gracious, kind and generous, she is truly a leader in political, fraternal and social circles.

EVERETT H. WOLF.—A progressive native son, whose advancement has been steady, is Everett H. Wolf, the capable president and general manager of the Stockton Paint Company, located at No. 547 East Main Street. He was born in Stockton, Cal., on August 24, 1888, a son of William and Hermina (Rothenbush) Wolf, both natives of California, and numbered with the pioneers of San Joaquin County. His father was in the grocery business in early days with the Hedges Buck Company; later he was superintendent of streets at Stockton; after retiring he lived in this city until he passed away, being survived by his widow. The only child was Everett H., who attended school at the Weber, Fremont and El Dorado grammar schools and was graduated from the Stockton high school with the class of 1906. As a boy he worked in the Stockton Paint Company store and after finishing his education entered their employ as a regular. He learned the business thoroughly and worked his way up until he became president and general manager, a position he has filled since 1912. The Stockton Paint Company was established some twenty-five years ago, carrying a general line of paints and doing contract painting. In 1904 they started the manufacture of "Old Mission" paint, which has become very popular throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, Southern Oregon and Ne-

vada, the territory covered by their traveling men. The present members of the corporation have owned the business since 1912. Besides the manufacture and selling of their own products, they carry on a retail business and jobbing lines of Eastern goods.

The marriage of Mr. Wolf, at San Francisco, united him with Miss Evelyn Watts, a native of Modesto, Stanislaus County, Cal., and they are the parents of two children, Marjorie Jane and Mary Evelyn. In fraternal circles Mr. Wolf is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, Elks; of the Anteros Club, the Rotary Club of Stockton, the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association.

JOHN OWEN McKEANY.—Concentrating his activities upon his business affairs, John Owen McKeany has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken, and today his influence for good is felt in his locality. He was born at Morristown, N. J. on November 5, 1871, a son of Ed. McKeany, a native of Ireland who came to America in 1862. In 1882, the family migrated to California, settling in Livermore, Alameda County, where the father founded and conducted the McKeany nurseries and engaged in landscape gardening, which he followed for many years. Disposing of his nursery business, Mr. McKeany removed to Oakland, Cal., living in retirement fifteen years prior to his death in 1917.

Coming to California when only nine years old, the greater part of John Owen McKeany's education was obtained in the Livermore school; then for a year and a half he was occupied in learning the blacksmith's trade; later he learned the butcher's trade and for ten years followed that occupation, his retail shop being operated along successful and progressive lines. During the year of 1895, removing to Tracy, he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and was soon promoted to the position of engine foreman of the yards.

The marriage of Mr. McKeany occurred in Stockton, Cal., on February 16, 1896, and united him with Miss Mary Passler Knollenburg, a daughter of Mrs. Mary P. Knollenburg, and a stepdaughter of the late Peter Knollenburg, a sturdy pioneer of San Joaquin County. Mrs. Knollenburg is now eighty-two years old and resides with her daughter in Tracy. Mr. and Mrs. McKeany are the parents of three children: Lysle married Miss Mary Golden of Mississippi and they have two children, Jacqueline and Lysle, Jr. He enlisted in the United States Navy on June 20, 1917, serving as clerk in the department of pharmacy, his service covering a period of twenty-two months. Suffering a severe breakdown he is being cared for in the U. S. Hospital at San Diego, where he is gradually regaining his health. Francis, the second son, married Miss Gladys Quinlin, and they reside in Tracy; Roy attends the University of California where he is a student in the law department; he was the first president of the high school student body at the West Side Union high school, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1921; he was popular in all affairs of the school, especially in athletics, and is a member of the Del Rey fraternity house. For the past twenty-two years, Mr. McKeany has been a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; the family reside at their home at No. 224 West Tenth Street, Tracy.

CHARLES KIMBALL BAILEY.—The pride and strength of any country, its mainstay and support, is the farmer, whose toil produces food for the masses, and without whose labors poverty and ruin would soon come to the nation. The hardy frontiersman of America had much greater tasks before him than the mere tilling of the soil; he had forests to raze, rivers to bridge, roads to make, privations and hardships innumerable to endure, yet rarely did he falter in the grand and noble work, the work which meant civilization, progress and prosperity. In the mighty work of rendering the great state of California a fitting place for mankind Charles Kimball Bailey certainly performed his share of the task, and no one was more deserving of praise than he. He passed to his reward in November, 1905, honored and beloved by all who knew him, for his life had been useful and productive of great good to his locality.

Mr. Bailey was born in Andover, Mass., June 9, 1830, a son of Samuel and Prudence (Farmer) Bailey. The father, a Massachusetts farmer, lived to be seventy-five, the mother sixty-three years old. Grandmother Bailey was over eighty years old when she died, and her brother, Jesse Trull, was eighty-five years old. Grandfather Bailey also died at an advanced age. The Bailey, Farmer and Trull families are believed to be long settled in New England. Charles K. went to school more or less until the age of twenty years, but after he reached the age of fourteen he drove a market wagon in spare hours, and when there was no school. His father was a farmer and market gardener, and the son had early opportunity to learn the business. In 1851 he went to work in a grocery store in Lowell, and in June, 1853, he came to California via the Nicaragua route. After one month in San Francisco he went to mining at Mokelumne Hill, and followed this business in that section for nearly ten years.

On January 8, 1863, at Mokelumne Hill, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Mary E. Belknap, born near St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1846, a daughter of James D. and Rachel (Rhoads) Belknap. James D. Belknap brought his family across the plains with ox teams and covered wagons to California in 1850, the journey occupying seven months and eight days. Arriving in San Jose, they remained there a short time, then removed to Mokelumne Hill. The mother, a native of Pennsylvania, died four years ago, aged ninety-three years, and Grandmother Barbara Rhoads lived to be 104 years old. In 1863, Mr. Bailey bought 160 acres of land in partnership with C. W. Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter was a native of Vermont, born in 1830, and came West to California in 1852, where he was associated with Mr. Bailey in mining enterprises and later in stockraising, the partnership being maintained until the death of Mr. Carpenter in 1883, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Bailey became an extensive landowner, owning at the time of his death in 1905, 5,360 acres, besides a large number of fine horses and 6,000 sheep. He was survived by his wife and five children and a sister, Mrs. Perrin, residing in Lowell, Mass., aged eighty-seven years.

The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are as follows: Nettie Orilla, the widow of James A. Louttit; Addie Mabel, Mrs. E. D. Middlekauff; Hattie Maud, wife of Dr. E. A. Arthur; Edward Franklin, and Mamie Ethel. Mr. Bailey was a member, in high standing, of the Mokelumne Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F.



Charles K Bailey



Mary E Bailey

In 1917 Mrs. Bailey with five others left Stockton in an automobile for Detroit, Mich, making the journey in fifteen days, a marked contrast to the journey she made seventy-three years before. Mrs. Bailey has retained a portion of the home ranch for herself as long as she lives and the balance has been equally divided among her children. She is still an active member of the Methodist Church at Linden and is alert and interested in all matters pertaining to her locality. Mr. Bailey achieved success through honorable effort, untiring industry and capable management, and his true nobility of character and deference for the opinions of others gained for him many warm personal friends. Mrs. Bailey is well preserved and does not show the years of pioneering she went through. She reads, sews and works without the aid of glasses and is in good health. A cultured, refined woman of pleasing personality and charm, she still resides on the old Bailey homestead where she went as a young bride over sixty years ago and is held in the highest esteem throughout the county where so many useful years have been spent.

HENRY MOHR.—The good old days of the pioneer are recalled by the life story of Henry Mohr, the early settler long honored throughout San Joaquin County, and especially so as the founder of Mohr's Landing, known now as Bethany, on the San Joaquin River. For over a half century he had resided in California and San Joaquin County. He was born in Holstein, Germany, on March 12, 1829 and was bereft of his parents when only nine years of age. A neighboring family cared for him for the next six years, when he went to sea on a German merchant ship and several years were occupied on voyages to the Dutch East Indies, West Indies and other islands and countries of the world, sailing a number of times around the Horn and the Cape of Good Hope. Sailing through the Golden Gate in 1851, he determined to give up a seaman's life and locating at Hayward, Alameda County, he made that his home for several years, when he removed to San Joaquin County and secured lands near the river and established the only means of transportation to and from San Francisco there. He established his first home on Union Isle and engaged in raising grain and stock until the winter of 1861-62, the year of the disastrous flood that inundated the island and caused great financial loss to the farmers. With the brave spirit and strong will which characterized his whole life, Mr. Mohr set about to retrieve his lost possessions; engaging in the lumber and ferry-boat business on the river, he soon had made up all he lost. In 1868 he acquired the farm near Bethany which has been the home place ever since, and which responded to his excellent farming methods with bounteous crops each season.

In 1873 occurred the marriage of Mr. Mohr to Miss Dorothea Lindemann, a native also of Holstein, Germany, born September 29, 1848, who came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, in company with three girl friends, arriving in San Francisco in 1869, and going to Livermore, Alameda County, where a sister, Mrs. Emma Rose, resided. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mohr only one survives, Mary, the wife of William C. Brown, a native of San Joaquin County, a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, prominently and favorably known ranchers of the upper division of Roberts Island; the other children, Henry, Dora, William and George, are deceased. Mohr's Landing was, until the coming of the railroad in 1869, a most flourishing business center, as the river was the chief means of transportation and the farmers availed themselves of it, and the straightforward business methods used by Mr. Mohr made him a business man with few equals. He was a stanch Republican and few men in this portion of California were more familiarly or favorably known, and when he passed away on December 16, 1909, the community lost one of its most progressive citizens and a loyal friend to all who were privileged to know him. Mrs. Mohr still lives on the old home place, now conducted by her son-in-law, W. C. Brown.

FRED B. MOORE.—A pioneer resident and a prominent grain farmer of San Joaquin County, Fred B. Moore has been profitably engaged in the ranching industry in the Collegeville district of San Joaquin County for a continuous period of thirty-five years. Many other interests have likewise taken his time and attention, and he is spoken of throughout the county as a public-spirited, genial and upright man. He was born at Woodbridge, one-half mile east of the Sargent place, March 27, 1863, a son of T. S. Moore, a native of New York who migrated to Grinnell, Iowa, in 1847, and two years later, in 1849 crossed the plains with ox teams to California. T. S. Moore was a butcher and carpenter by trade and for several years after arriving in California he worked at his trade at Coloma. In 1863 he removed to San Joaquin County and farmed near Lodi; the following year, 1864, he purchased a ranch west of Lodi where he farmed for thirteen years, then sold to J. L. Hudson. In 1877 he removed to Washington, then a territory, where he engaged in farming for four years; then returned to San Joaquin County and located at the old Five-Mile House on the Lower Sacramento Road. His last days were spent in Stockton, where he passed away about twenty years ago. Fred B. Moore received a fairly good education at the Lafayette district school and was a young lad when he started at farm work. For the past thirty-five years he has been farming in the Mt. Carmel and Collegeville district of the county and his perseverance and industry have been well rewarded.

The marriage of Mr. Moore occurred in 1885, and united him with Miss Eliza E. Carey, born on the Carey Road six miles southeast of Stockton, a daughter of the late Wilson Carey, a prominent pioneer and grain and stock farmer of the Mt. Carmel district. Mr. Moore owns 280 acres of fine wheat land located five miles southeast of Stockton, on which was formerly located the old Six-Mile House on the Mariposa Road. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have one son, Arthur W., born on the old Wilson Carey ranch near Stockton, January 7, 1888. He received his education in the Mt. Carmel school and since he was old enough has helped his father with ranch work. For the past three years he has managed the extensive grain farm. On February 28, 1919, at Stockton, he was married to Miss Laura Cox, born July 28, 1888, in Linden, Cal., a daughter of W. E. Cox, pioneer farmer of Linden. Both father and son believe in the most up-to-date methods of grain

farming and their equipment consists of the latest improved machinery known, which greatly facilitates their extensive grain growing operations.

GEORGE E. MINGES.—In the history of agricultural development of San Joaquin County mention should be made of George E. Minges, whose business career has been crowned with a gratifying measure of success that has been honorably won. He is a native son of both California and San Joaquin County, where he was born April 22, 1864. His parents, John and Philipena (Leicht) Minges were natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1849. When John Minges landed on the Atlantic Coast, he made his way westward, crossing the plains to the Pacific Coast, and first located in Southern California, but in 1850 located in Stockton, where he conducted a gunsmith shop. He also conducted one of the first bakeries in Stockton and was likewise proprietor of a hotel, and his name became closely identified with the development and substantial upbuilding of the town. In 1859 he removed from Stockton to Atlanta, where he remained for many years. He also resided for several years on the west side of the San Joaquin River in Stanislaus County, but subsequently returned to Stockton, where his last years were passed, an esteemed and honored pioneer of the county. His death occurred November 23, 1893. He was a Republican in politics and his religious faith was that of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. Nine children were born to this worthy pioneer couple of whom George E. Minges is the youngest.

George E. Minges was reared to man's estate in San Joaquin County, and acquired his early education in the public schools near his home. Later he attended the San Joaquin Valley College, at Woodbridge, Cal., and there, on the completion of a course in the business department, he was graduated. Early in life he became familiar with all the duties and labors attendant on the life of an agriculturist, for he assisted in the farm work of the old family homestead. Throughout the greater part of his life he has followed farming and stockraising, and in buying and selling stock he has realized a handsome competence. For several years he has taken a very active interest in the matter of irrigation throughout the county, and is recognized as among the most prominent advocates in its behalf. He labors untiringly to secure the adoption of irrigation methods in the district, realizing the value thereof in promoting agricultural interests. His former extensive holdings of 1,120 acres are nearly all under irrigation and his fields are now extremely productive. In all of his farming methods he has been progressive, and so gained a very desirable measure of prosperity.

On November 24, 1887, Mr. Minges was married to Miss Birdie Williams, of Woodbridge, California, a daughter of Richard W. and Amanda (Irelan) Williams, early settlers of San Joaquin County. They are the parents of eight children: Georgia Avis, deceased; Eva May, Mrs. Cary Nicewonger, has four children and resides at Palo Alto; Beulah, Mrs. Bernard Grogan, has three children and resides at Atlanta, Cal.; George W., resides at Orange Cove, Cal. He served in the World War as a machine gunner in Company B, Thirty-ninth Infantry, Fourth Division A. E. F., and was honorably discharged, August 18, 1919; Leslie A. is a rancher at home; Walter is also a rancher on the home place; Leland and John Richard. The family is prominent in social circles and the Minges household is noted for its generous hospitality. For a number of years Mr. Minges served as a trustee of the Castle school district and for a portion of the time was clerk of the school board. Mr. Minges and his wife are members of the Atlanta Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as steward, and his wife as president of the Aid Society; she is also a member of the W. C. T. U. and the Y. W. C. A. and both are interested in the local farm bureau. In October, 1922, Mr. Minges traded his ranch for improved property in Stockton, where they now reside.

HAZARD ZOLLIE BARDIN.—A rancher of Upper Roberts Island, numbered among the enterprising agriculturists of his locality, is Hazard Zollie Bardin, the owner of a choice Delta farm of 100 acres, which was formerly a portion of the Pescadero grant, highly cultivated and well improved. He was born at Parler, S. C., Aug. 23, 1881, a son of Hazard and Ida J. (Exum) Bardin, natives of South Carolina of English and French descent. Hazard Bardin, Sr., was a merchant in Parler, S. C. and was also a manufacturer of turpentine, owning a factory which he conducted for forty years. In 1892 he removed with his family to Ft. White, Fla., also in the yellow pine woods, the same as at Parler, so he again engaged in manufacturing turpentine until he gave up active business about five years ago. He was bereaved of his wife in 1899. Eight children were born to them, seven of whom are living, Hazard Zollie being the eldest. As a lad he received a good education in the public schools and a military school at Palatka, Fla., remaining at home with his parents until 1901, when he went to Jacksonville, Fla., where he was occupied in the offices of the Southern Express Company for five years. In 1907 he came to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Wells Fargo Company as messenger, traveling throughout California and continuing in that position for seven years. He was thus able to judge the different localities of California by actual observation and San Joaquin County was selected as the place for his permanent home.

On October 6, 1914, Mr. Bardin was married to Miss Louise Undine Kuckuk, Union Island, the first white child to be born on that island. She is the daughter of Fred and Lena (Ellebrock) Kuckuk, early settlers of San Joaquin County. Her parents were pioneers on Union Island and Mr. Kuckuk aided in reclaiming the Delta country where he is still engaged in farming. They have two children living, Fred Jr., the eldest, and Louise Undine, who received her education in the Byron school, riding a pony eight miles to school every day. In 1908 she purchased 100 acres with money she had made in the sheep business and in 1914 she and her husband took up their abode on this tract of land, then a swamp covered with tule. At the present time it has been reclaimed and planted to alfalfa and general farming products, and hogs and sheep are being raised profitably. Mr. Bardin is a member of the American Federation of Farmers and he and his wife in their political preferment are independent, preferring to vote for principle rather than party.



Louise K. Bardin

H. Zollie Bardin

FREDERICK G. MENKING.—For almost his entire lifetime, Frederick G. Menking has been a resident of San Joaquin County, for he was about three months old when his parents brought him to California. He was born at Hoboken, N. J., May 23, 1868, and in August of the same year his parents removed to Stockton, Cal., coming via the Isthmus of Panama on the S. S. "Golden State" to Aspinwall, then across the Isthmus on mule back, and there they took passage to San Francisco on the S. S. "Arrow." The father purchased property from Captain Weber on Pilgrim Street and Miner Slough, Stockton, where he erected a house; here he engaged in the lumber and freighting business. He married Miss Katherine Tons, a native of Germany and a sister of John Tons, and she passed away in 1917, while the father died in San Francisco in 1921.

Frederick G. Menking received a fairly good education in the public schools of Stockton and when a very small boy learned to handle horses successfully. Thereby an intense love for this four-footed animal was created and throughout his lieftime he has been known as an authority on horses. In the fall of 1882 he became a driver for the Moore & Smith yards, and during all the years he followed teaming he has worked for but three firms. Of recent years he was employed by the city of Stockton. Two years ago he retired to take up farming on account of poor health, and purchased fourteen acres of the L. U. Shippee homestead near French Camp. By hard work and a determination to succeed, he has made of his ranch a fine and productive fruit and alfalfa farm; here he devotes much of his time to raising fine horses, for which he is particularly well fitted.

The marriage of Mr. Menking united him with Miss Sadie Ray, a daughter of David Ray, prominent building contractor of Stockton; and they are the parents of two children: Ada and Edna. In fraternal circles he is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the W. O. W.

JUDGE SAMUEL S. McLAIN.—A native of West Virginia, Judge Samuel S. McLain was born at Parkersburg, on October 21, 1866, the youngest son of Milton and Mary (Stukey) McLain. His father, Milton McLain, was born in Ohio of Scotch parents, and removed to West Virginia where he became a very prominent citizen and engaged in farming and stockraising extensively; in partnership with his eldest son, Frank H. McLain, he was well known throughout the Eastern States as a stockman, doing an extensive business in cattle shipping during the '80s and '90s.

On March 4, 1885, Mr. McLain left his home and settled in Springfield, Mo., where he spent two and a half years, then came to California, going first to Pomona, but soon removed to Chico, Butte County. Securing a position as chief clerk in the Burns Hotel, he remained there for ten years, filling the position with efficiency, and during his residence in that city won many friends by his congenial and pleasant manner. He was also an active member of the California National Guards in 1889 and '90. He then went into the mines of northern California and spent three years in practical mining; then for several years he was connected with various hotels throughout northern and central California.

On January 15, 1900, he settled in Tracy, then a village of scarcely 300 inhabitants, and he has been an eyewitness to the wonderful growth and prosperity of this thriving city. On 1902 he was married to Miss Ella Hart, a daughter of the late George Hart, prominently known for his fourteen consecutive years of service as sheriff of Sonora, Tuolumne County, Cal. During the World War, Mrs. McLain took a prominent part in the Red Cross and war relief work in Tracy and the West Side of San Joaquin County. Mr. McLain had control of the issuance of all licenses respecting firearms, powder, etc., and also was active on the liberty loan committee. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party and fraternally is a member of the Elks No. 218, Odd Fellows and Encampment of Tracy, and has served three times as delegate to the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias. During the past eight years, Judge McLain has administered justice for his community, having been elected to the office of justice of the peace in November, 1914, and was re-elected without opposition in November, 1918. On account of his thoroughness he has never had a decision reversed after an appeal to a higher court. Judge and Mrs. McLain own their residence in Tracy as well as other valuable real estate. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, he takes an active interest in all matters that come to the attention of the organization.

FAY REED ZINCK.—Holding the record as one of California's youngest contractors, Fay Reed Zinck is also numbered among Stockton's most successful builders. A native son, he was born at Oakdale, Stanislaus County, February 17, 1890, and when a child accompanied his parents, Christian and Ora (Reed) Zinck to northeastern Oregon, and later resided in Seattle. The father was a contractor and builder. He erected the Sperry flour mill at Stockton and has followed the building business for many years. Returning to California in 1902, the family settled at Stockton, and here Fay attended the El Dorado Street school until he was fourteen, when he entered the employ of Robert Powell, the pioneer contractor. In 1905 he went to San Francisco, where he took up architectural drawing in the office of a prominent architect, and later was with the well-known contracting firm of Brunton Bros. After the great fire of 1906 he worked in San Francisco, helping rebuild the city after the holocaust that swept over it.

In 1908 Mr. Zinck returned to Stockton and for a time was associated again with Robert Powell, and later with Lewis & Barling. In 1911, although but twenty-one, he started in the contracting business for himself, but through his ability and the application he had given to his work he was even then far better equipped than men many years his senior. Successful from the start, he has erected in the neighborhood of 200 houses in Stockton, most of these being in the best residence sections of the city, and has erected many office and business blocks for the well-known real estate firm of Triolo & Calestini. He has had the contract for a number of school buildings, which he has completed most satisfactorily, among them the Lottie Grunsky school, the Jefferson Manual Training school, remodeled the high school and the Lathrop school; and on Washington Street he built a theater and garage.

With R. F. Shutes, Mr. Zinck formed the firm of Shutes & Zinck in 1919, and they conduct a planing mill on North Commerce Street, near Weber Avenue,

having already built up a good business. Mr. Shutes was formerly a resident of Minnesota and has had a wide experience in the lumber business both there and in California. They built the South Sewage Disposal plant for the city of Stockton, under the supervision of Fred S. Tibbetts, engineer of San Francisco, a $108,000 contract. The partners have erected a two-story reinforced concrete building for the First National Bank of Los Banos, and a two-story brick building block and office building at the corner of California and Market streets, Stockton, for which Mr. Zinck drew the plans, as he has also done for many of the homes he has built. They own their own concrete equipment which is considered the best in the valley owned and operated by contractors. The firm holds membership in the Progressive Business Club, and so assist in all programs for the upbuilding of this favored section.

Mr. Zinck's marriage, which occurred at Stockton on May 4, 1912, united him with Miss Nellie I. Twitchings, a native of England, who came to California in 1898; and they have one son, Edgar Reed.

HENRY THOMAS HUBERT.—Since 1876 Henry Thomas Hubert has resided in San Joaquin County, where he has extensively engaged in farming and stock raising and has steadily increased his land holdings until he now owns 560 acres twenty miles east of Stockton, near Waverly Station, on the Copperopolis railroad. He was born on the Isle of Guernsey, England, November 10, 1849, a son of Daniel Hubert, a native of the same place, who was a pilot on the boats that plied the English Channel, for many years. He married Miss Martha D. Garis and they were the parents of ten children, of whom Henry Thomas, our subject, is the second son. Daniel Hubert lived to be sixty-one years old, while his wife was fifty-four when she passed away.

Henry Thomas Hubert was reared on a farm in England and received his education in the public schools, and before leaving home for America he had three years of military service. In 1874 he left home on the steamship Atlantic and arriving in Ontario, Canada, he worked for two years at farm work; in the spring of 1876 he arrived in San Francisco and came direct to San Joaquin County, where he was employed for ten years on various ranches in the Linden section of the county. Meantime, in 1882, he made an extended visit to relatives and friends, returning in the fall of the same year to California, content to make his permanent home here.

On September 9, 1886, Mr. Hubert was married to Miss Jessie Lane, born in Texas, January 26, 1867, a daughter of Cornelius Lane, who had come to California in 1879 and settled near Lockeford, where he passed away. Mrs. Lane, a native of Tennessee, was Miss Louisa Gill. Mr. Hubert's first purchase of land was in 1886 on the Calaveras River below Jenny Lind, where he engaged in general farming with Fred Shelton for about six years. He then sold this ranch and invested his capital in his present ranch, buying first 120 acres, then additional land, until he now owns 560 acres of good, productive soil on which he raises a fine quality of wheat and barley; for the past fifteen years he has also conducted a dairy, as well as raising poultry and other livestock. Mr. Hubert became a U. S. citizen at Stockton and for thirty-five years has been a member of the Linden Lodge of Odd Fellows.

JOHN DUNCAN McKELLAR.—Over a quarter of a century has passed since John Duncan McKellar came to California and he has watched its development through all these years, noting with interest the changes that have been wrought as its natural resources have been developed. His labors have largely been put forth along agricultural lines until about three years ago when he retired to his home in Stockton, 1126 South California Street. He is a Canadian by birth, having been born at St. Thomas, Ontario, October 20, 1853, the son of John and Mary (Thompson) Duncan, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, who immigrated to Ontario, Canada, and were farmers near St. Thomas. The mother died when John D. was a little child. The father afterwards removed to Saginaw, Mich., where he followed farming until he died. Of this union two children were born, Mary who resides in Detroit and John D., our subject. He came to Michigan in 1861, remaining a short time, then went back to Ontario where he attended school. In 1871 he came to Saginaw, Mich., and was employed at lumbering, getting out logs and driving them down the Titbowasse, Old Gray, Salt and Tobasco rivers. Young, agile and strong, he could ride the logs with ease and swim like a duck and became an expert in the art of snubbing the rafts of logs. He was employed in this line for a period of eight years; then he followed sawmilling near Mason, Mich., and during the threshing season he was in that line of work. Desiring to see the West, in 1881 he came out to Wood River, Idaho, where for three years he engaged in sawmilling.

In 1884 he arrived in Stockton and worked on Roberts Island for A. S. Blossom and Ira Saunders, and while there passed through the trying times of the floods when the levees gave way and flooded the entire island; he recalls the time when Chinamen used wheelbarrows to repair the breaks in the levees. By hard work and economy Mr. McKellar saved some money and finally began to farm for himself and at different times farmed from 400 to 1,700 acres of grain. He farmed the Woods brothers' land, the John Wilkinson ranch, land on the middle division of Roberts Island; also the Keagle place, now the Westgate property, farming the latter place of 960 acres for eight years. One year he used five Holt harvesters and harvested 60,000 sacks of grain. One season his crop of 1,644 sacks of grain sold for forty-four cents a cental, and he lost a year's hard work. During later years he raised large quantities of pink, Lady Washington and Cranberry varieties of beans, which proved of great profit. He owned a farm on the island where he resided until wishing to retire. He sold his place and located in Stockton in October, 1918, purchasing his present comfortable home on South California Street.

Mrs. McKellar was in maidenhood Sarah Cook and was born in Jasper County, Mo.; her marriage ceremony occuring in Stockton, October 17, 1899. She was the daughter of Frank and Elizabeth (Abbott) Cook, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. They were farmers in Jasper County, Mo., where they spent the remainder of their lives. This worthy couple had six children, three of whom are living. Mrs. McKellar, who is the third oldest, came to San Joaquin County in 1880. A woman of a pleasing personality and much business acumen, she has been a real helpmate to her husband. By a former marriage Mrs. McKellar has a daughter, Mrs.



J. D. McKellar

Sallie Holman of Oakland. Mr. McKellar is a strong Republican and he is greatly esteemed and respected for the part he has taken in the development of this section.

A. J. NOURSE.—A native son of California and the only surviving member of his immediate family, A. J. Nourse has resided continuously in San Joaquin County and the Ripon section since 1897, where he is well and favorably known for his cooperation in every movement for the welfare of his locality. He was born at Coulterville, Cal., January 19, 1865, a son of A. J. Nourse, a native of Kentucky and a pioneer of California. A. J. Nourse, Sr. came across the plains to California in 1853 in search of gold and located at Sonora. There were thirty-five people composing the emigrant train and all survived the hardships of the six months' journey, arriving at Hangtown in October, 1853. In 1860 the father removed with his family to Mariposa where he established a business as wheelwright and for five years built the wagons used by the freighters to the mines; then he engaged in the stock business and farming near Keystone, where he preempted Government land and was among the very first to settle in that locality; he was also employed at the Shawmut mines until these were closed by the failure of the San Francisco banks. He continued in the stock business until 1876. There were five children in the family, of whom A. J. Nourse, the subject of this sketch, is one of three survivors. The mother passed away at Shawmut in 1887 and the father in Stockton in 1895. A. J. Nourse, our subject, attended the public schools until the age of fourteen and from that time was associated with his father in mill work and farming until he was twenty-five years old. In 1889 he entered the Stockton Business College for a year's business course and returning to Mariposa County, he entered the employ of G. W. Hobron & Son as superintendent of their mill during the summer months and during the winter he went to Stockton and worked at his trade.

On August 25, 1896, Mr. Nourse was married to Miss Edna May Cady, born on the Cady river ranch located on the Stanislaus River, a daughter of Stoel and Nancy J. (Pringle) Cady, natives of New York and Illinois, respectively. Stoel Cady was a '49er and engaged in mining on the north fork of the American River. He spent a few months in Sacramento, and from there went to Stanislaus County, where he took up land and put in one crop, when he found that the title was not sound; he then removed to Dent township, in San Joaquin County, and bought 1,100 acres which he farmed extensively to grain and stock. In 1853 he returned to Illinois and brought back overland about 1,000 head of cattle; later he discontinued stock raising and devoted his entire attention to general farming. His marriage to Miss Nancy J. Pringle occurred in 1854; she had come to California the previous year with the Ewing Johnson family, who settled at the Blue Tent ranch, twenty-two miles southeast of Stockton, which is the present site of Escalon. Mrs. Cady passed away in Stockton, March 11, 1895, survived by her husband, who passed away in Susanville, Cal., on November 7, 1909. Mrs. Nourse has one brother, Frank P. Cady, proprietor of the Lassen Water Company.

For three years before he bought it in 1900, Mr. Nourse conducted the Cady ranch, which consists of 800 acres, for which he paid twenty-five dollars per acre, the same land now being worth $500 per acre. Mr. Nourse purchased 320 acres four miles north of Ripon, which he subdivided and sold in small acreages, disposing of the last three years ago. Mr. Nourse owned and operated the A. J. Nourse & Company hardware store in Ripon from 1914 to 1919, when he sold out the business to Davis Bros.; he has served three terms as a director of the South San Joaquin irrigation district, was a stockholder in the Ripon Lumber Yard until 1920, is now vice-president of the Bank of Ripon and was one of the founders of this institution in 1910. Since 1913 he has been developing the Ripon Water Works, and he is a member of the Farm Bureau and the Ripon Merchants Association. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a past noble grand of Mt. Horeb Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Ripon and Mrs. Nourse is past secretary of Rebekah Lodge No. 229, at Ripon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nourse were actively identified with the war relief work and Liberty Loan drives in south San Joaquin County. Mr. and Mrs. Nourse are the parents of two children, Ruth Lucille and Ralph C. Mr. Nourse has led a busy and useful life and his readiness and willingness to serve his community have classed him among the public-spirited and substantial citizens of his locality.

JAMES GRANT MURRELL, M. D.—An honored pioneer physician of Tracy, Dr. James Grant Murrell located here during 1891, when a few cottages constituted the town. His first office was in a small shack on Eighth Street, and during an epidemic of diphtheria, in the handling of thirty severe cases, Dr. Murrell lost but one patient. Dr. Murrell served as city health officer, and city physician, and when it was decided to make two offices, he was retained as city physician. He was born in Georgetown, S. C., on March 11, 1843, and while a young lad was thrown on his own resources. Leaving home with five dollars in his pocket, he made the trip to Charleston in three days. There he found employment in an office. Near the close of the Civil War he reached New York City, where he found a friend who worked for the U. S. Government, and there Dr. Murrell secured a job at five dollars per day making coffins for the burial of the soldiers, later removing to Boston, Mass., where he remained for the next thirteen years. After attending the centennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill held in Boston in 1875, he removed to the Pacific Coast and located in San Francisco and three years later entered the Eclectic Medical College in Oakland, Cal. and completed his three year course in 1881. He opened his first office at Lincoln, Placer County, Cal., and remained there for one year, when he removed to Kern County, active in the practice of his profession there until 1891.

The marriage of Dr. Murrell united him with Mrs. Alice (Minter) Wilkes, a daughter of Monroe and Louisa (Arnold) Minter. Her father was a sturdy pioneer of Kern County, who crossed the plains with ox teams from Shelbina, Mo., when he was seventeen years of age; he spent several years in the mines and then located in Kern County where he ranched near Glennville. Her mother came to California across the plains with her parents in 1854, coming by way of Los Angeles, then to Kern and Mari-

posa counties. Both of Mrs. Murrell's parents lived to a fine old age, and are well remembered by the old residents of Bakersfield, as the father conducted a general merchandise store there for several years. By her first marriage Mrs. Murrell had three children. Ida, now Mrs. B. E. Grady of Stockton, has two children, Jack and Bobbie; Charles R. is married and resides in Bakersfield and is chief deputy county clerk of Kern County; Mrs. Clytelle Hewitt resides in Stockton and has two children, Leslie and Nadine. Mrs. Murrell is past officer and an active member of the Tracy N. D. G. W. and a member of the Tracy Rebekahs, and has just received the degree of Chivalry of that fraternity. During the recent war she was active in the canteen work and in the local Red Cross chapter. Both Dr. and Mrs. Murrell have been liberal with their time and means and have assisted in building churches and other local institutions. Dr. Murrell volunteered his services during the late war, and on November 9, 1918, he was enrolled by the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, as a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, having been authorized by the Council of National Defense.

HENRY THOMAS OHM.—A prominent citizen and an extensive grain farmer, Henry Thomas Ohm has a fine farm and residence three miles northeast of Vernalis, and as a practical farmer and business man he has achieved a most desirable degree of success. He was born on the Ohm ranch near Vernalis on December 29, 1881, the only son of Thomas and Mrs. Rebecca (Riecks) Ohm, natives of Bremen and Holstein, Germany, respectively. The father passed away July 19, 1886. The mother still resides upon the old home place, and her sketch also appears in this work.

Henry Thomas Ohm grew up on the grain ranch, and received a good education in the New Jersualem district school, supplemented by a course in the Adams Cosmopolitan School at San Francisco and the Polytechnic high school, continuing his course of study for three years. He then became a clerk in the office of Bovee, Toy & Sonntag, real estate and insurance brokers of San Francisco, where he remained for a year and a half; then, at the solicitation of his widowed mother, he returned to the home ranch, which he managed on shares. From time to time, Mr. Ohm has made an investment in lands, until he now owns extensive holdings near Vernalis, all devoted to grain raising, that yield abundant crops each season. Mr. Ohm, besides farming his own land, also operates the ranch belonging to Sheriff W. H. Riecks, a half-brother of our subject, who is a resident of Stockton. About one year ago, Mr. Ohm was one of the prime movers in, and brought about the election for, the foundation of an irrigation district, and is a member of the board of directors.

The marriage of Mr. Ohm occurred at Stockton on March 4, 1914, and united him with Miss Lillie Ohm, a native of California, born near Woodbridge, a daughter of John Ohm, of a prominent and influential family of San Joaquin County, and they are the parents of one daughter, Evelyn. Politically, Mr. Ohm is a Republican and fraternally is affiliated with the Stockton Elks, No. 218. His entire life has been spent in the San Joaquin Valley, with the exception of the time spent in acquiring his education at San Francisco, and his business career has been imbued with the spirit of enterprise which is so characteristic of the far West and which has led to its wonderful and rapid development.

CHARLES LEVER VAN BUSKIRK.—A long life of service to his community and to his fellowmen was that of Charles Lever Van Buskirk, who throughout his successful and busy career showed a signal integrity of purpose, and who probably did more than any other one man toward the building up of the business district of Lodi, the buildings he erected now standing as monuments to his progressiveness and faith in the future of this city. Born in Nova Scotia, September 29, 1845, Mr. Buskirk came to Wisconsin when a youth and started to work as a logger in the Wisconsin woods when he was only fourteen years old. He continued in this work for many years, meeting with rapid advancement, and became known as one of the leading lumbermen of Wisconsin.

The lumber business brought Mr. Van Buskirk to California in 1893, when he and his brother, George W. Van Buskirk, bought extensive timber lands in Calaveras and Amador counties. Soon afterwards Charles L. bought out his brother's interests, and later he sold three-fourths of his holdings to the Brown Bros. Lumber Company of Rhinelander, Wis., and recently the remainder to Charles F. Ruggles, a Michigan lumberman, still retaining a certificate of investment in the holdings.

When Mr. Van Buskirk came to Lodi, in 1893, he had the foresight to recognize the possibility of its growth and future business prospects. Backing his judgment, he bought a number of corner lots in the city, five of which are now in the main business center. He designed and built the Lodi opera house, since remodeled and now occupied by M. Newfield & Sons, the Van Buskirk Building, the Davis Building, the Telephone Building, the Sentinel Building and the School Street Garage. He took an active part in obtaining the first public library that Lodi had and afterwards put forth his efforts to secure the Carnegie Library. All matters pertaining to schools, charitable organizations, the paving of streets, building of churches, and other institutions of public benefit were not only encouraged but received his assistance. He made a strong fight against vice and intemperance and with others had the satisfaction of seeing Lodi rid of saloons.

While a resident of Wisconsin, Mr. Van Buskirk was married to Miss Angie B. Crocker, a native of that state, who was a loyal helpmate to her husband in all his undertakings, for four years she was county president of the Woman's Christain Temperance Union, and is an active member of the Lodi Woman's Club. Both she and her husband were devoted members of the Lodi Congregational Church, Mr. Van Buskirk being one of its trustees for many years and a leader in all its good works. Two sons were born to them: Charles Raymond, a vineyardist, and Erle Lever, manufacturer of the Vans pump, both married and residing in Lodi. Throughout his entire life Mr. Van Buskirk was interested in every movement that was progressive, aiding every community in which he resided. At his passing, October 7, 1920, Lodi lost one of its most enterprising and progressive citizens, one who was deeply interested in the civic, social and moral uplift of the community.



T. L. VanBrakirk

JOHN A. RATHJEN.—Among the agriculturists of San Joaquin County John A. Rathjen has made a fine business and industrial record at Tracy. He is engaged in general farming, but makes a specialty of the raising of barley and wheat. He annually harvests fine crops and has become one of the foremost representatives of the grain-raising industry in this section of the state. He was born on the John Rathjen ranch May 24, 1884, his father being the venerable pioneer who settled in San Joaquin County in 1872, and whose life history likewise appears below, on this page.

John A. Rathjen received a good public school education in the Banta district school, finishing in 1901. Inheriting the traits of industry and thrift from his forebears, he worked at home and on neighboring ranches on combined harvesters and at ranch work, when a mere lad, working many seasons for Hans Christian Lorenzen on his river ranch. He is the eldest son in a family of six children and naturally his father looked to him to assist in the management of the home ranch, the birthplace of all the children. Since the death of his father on June 14, 1919, he has resided on the home place with his mother and been the active manager of the extensive grain farm, consisting of 320 acres devoted entirely, at the present time, to the raising of barley and wheat. Mr. Rathjen is a strong advocate of irrigation and is, at the present time, assisting in the establishment of an irrigation district that will transform the Rathjen acres, so that other crops can be planted. Mr. Rathjen is a stanch Republican in politics, and has favored all worthy institutions and causes, being especially loyal to the public school system and the cause of irrigation. Having spent his entire life in this locality he is well known and has many friends.

JOHN RATHJEN.—One of the successful, honored and respected citizens of San Joaquin County, John Rathjen located here at an early day, when the work of improvement and progress was as yet scarcely begun. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity and its evening of accomplished and successful effort, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this worthy man, who in his business career directed his labors so carefully and intelligently that he gained prosperity, and so honorably that he won the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He engaged in general farming near Banta in San Joaquin County, where he owned 320 acres of land, on which he had made his home since 1872, and was a representative of that class of worthy citizens that Germany has furnished to the new world. He was born at Holstein, Germany, on September 21, 1843, and his parents were also born in the same locality. The father, Hans N. Rathjen, remained a resident of the old world until 1872, when, leaving his native country, he crossed the Atlantic to America and spent his last days in Nebraska, his death occurring in Washington County on October 17, 1903.

John Rathjen spent the days of his boyhood and youth in his native land and acquired a fair education. Experience and observation added greatly to his knowledge and gave him broad practical information that enabled him to successfully transact business affairs. In 1865 he sailed for the United States and made his way to Scott County, Iowa, where he remained for a short while. After visiting various portions of the West he came to California in 1868, settling in San Joaquin County, and in 1872 he took up his abode upon the present ranch, the home place of his wife and eldest son, John A. Rathjen, whose sketch also appears in this work, and here he remained until his death on June 14, 1919, making a continuous residence of forty-seven years. His labors were devoted untiringly to the improvement of his farm and the cultivation of his fields, and whatever success he achieved resulted from his own efforts.

The marriage of Mr. Rathjen occurred March 24, 1879, and united him with Miss Gesine Hilken, who was born in San Francisco, Cal., and is a daughter of John Hilken. This worthy couple were the parents of six children: Clara married Joseph Smith and they have one son and reside in Tracy; Feda, Mrs. W. J. McArdle; John A.; Charles is married and resides on a ranch near Tracy; Amy, Mrs. T. A. McCloskey of San Jose; Ida married James C. Casselman and they have one daughter and reside near Tracy. Mr. Rathjen never sought to figure in any public light, caring not for political preferment nor anything else that would cause him to occupy a place in public attention, but he had the qualities of the good and loyal citizen, and upheld the business interests and stability of the county; and he always felt that he made a wise choice when he determined to make San Joaquin County his permanent home.

MRS. REBECCA OHM.—One of the few survivors of the early day settlers of San Joaquin County, Mrs. Rebecca Ohm has borne an important part in its development. Although advanced in years, she has maintained her association with the progressive, alert, and constructive element of the locality where she has resided since 1867. With the exception of three years passed in San Francisco, Mrs. Ohm has continuously resided on the home place located about ten miles south of Banta. She is a native of Bremen, Germany, born on January 14, 1846, her parents being German and Rebecca (Segelkin) Von Bremen, who were also natives of Germany. Mrs. Ohm was reared in her native country, where she remained until her twentieth year, when with a brother and two sisters she came to the United States, sailing from Bremen to New York City, and then via the Isthmus of Panama she made her way to San Francisco, Cal., the trip covering a period of six weeks.

The first marriage of Miss Von Bremen occurred on February 12, 1869, and united her with William Riecks, a native of Hanover, Germany, and to them were born three children: William H., the sheriff of San Joaquin County; Herman A. and Carl F. In 1868 William Riecks, who was born at Kiel, Germany, settled upon the ranch upon which our subject now resides and was one of the early residents of the neighborhood. He had come to California in boyhood, crossing the plains in 1856. He first engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Livermore district, and subsequently settled in San Joaquin County. He passed away on June 9, 1879, and was numbered among the worthy pioneers who took advantage of the natural resources of the state and who in carrying forward his own business interests also promoted the general prosperity and welfare of this portion of California. On August 14, 1881, Mrs. Riecks became the wife of Thomas Ohm, a native of Holstein, Germany, where he was born December 29, 1842. He

came to California in 1866 by way of the Isthmus route, and settled in San Joaquin County in 1868. In 1881, following his marriage, he settled upon the farm now occupied by his widow, and continued there until his death on July 19, 1886. Besides being an extensive grain farmer, for many years he was engaged in the general merchandise business as a member of the firm of L. Borach & Company at Banta, Cal. He was a public-spirited citizen and was widely known in his locality, because of his devotion to the general good. He favored all measures for the promotion of the social, material, intellectual and moral welfare of his community, and he held membership in the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Ohm is also a member of that church and is among the representative pioneer women of her district in San Joaquin County. She has made many friends, and her own home in the New Jerusalem school district has always been noted for cordial hospitality. Mrs. Ohm has seen many changes during the long period of her residence in California and has watched the development of San Joaquin County as it has emerged from pioneer conditions to become a factor in the progress and prosperity of the state. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ohm, Henry Thomas, who operates the home place; Bertha M., and Antonia A.

MRS. WILLIAM H. POPE.—An exceptionally interesting and highly-esteemed resident of Tracy is Mrs. William H. Pope, the youngest of a family of five children surviving their parents, Frenz and Margaretha (Warch) Huck, both pioneers of this county, who settled in the New Jerusalem district about 1868, coming in by way of the river and Mohr's Landing. She was born in this county, and attended the New Jerusalem School, and grew up in a comfortable home; her father, who was a native of Germany, and a man of sterling qualities, spent a part of his life in the Southern mines in Tuolumne County. He passed away at Tracy, on April 9, 1904, mourned by many who had come to know and appreciate his worth. Miss Margaretha Warch had come to California alone, and had located at San Francisco; and in the Bay City she met Mr. Huck, and there, in 1862, they were married. Mrs. Huck passed away in December, 1906, survived by Mrs. Eva Schmidt, Mrs. Caroline Jepsen, Mrs. Margaretha Schmidt, F. W. Huck and Julianna Augusta, now Mrs. Pope, the subject of our story.

On September 29, 1901, Julianna Augusta Huck was married to William Henry Pope, who was born at San Francisco on August 10, 1877, the son of Gustaf and Christina (Schlichtman) Pope, and who was reared in San Francisco. He had worked at the blacksmith trade in Alameda County, and had then come to San Joaquin County; and from 1901 to 1907 had engaged in ranching. Later, he acquired the West Side Garage business on the Lincoln Highway at Tracy, to which city he naturally then moved, and there, while enjoying the pleasant companionship of his family, he met his death without a moment's warning, when, on September 15, 1921, he was accidentally killed in a collision of his automobile with a railway train, his death proving a great shock to the community. Since his death Mrs. Pope has disposed of the thriving garage business, but the ranch she has leased out on shares. He left two children, Frenz William and Nola C.

Residing in her delightfully attractive home, which she had built in 1922, Mrs. Pope is and has been very active in the Lutheran Church, and she leaves nothing undone whereby she may advance the best interests of the town and the county.

HENRY W. SCHROEDER.—A native son of San Joaquin County who finds recreation in his leisure hours in the study of history, particularly in historical research of the state of his birth, is Henry W. Schroeder, the successful proprietor of the Habit Cleaners & Dyers, at 2315 North California Street, Stockton. Mr. Schroeder was born at Tracy, September 2, 1890, his parents being William and Sophie M. (Hilken) Schroeder, the former a native of Germany, while Mrs. Schroeder was born in San Francisco; both are now deceased. William Schroeder was an early settler in the Tracy district, where he rented a part of the Sargent ranch and later purchased 640 acres of it, farming there for many years. He was the father of seven children, six of whom are living.

Henry W. Schroeder attended the Tracy schools, the Western School of Commerce and the Western Normal School, both at Stockton, and receiving a teacher's certificate, he taught for one year in Mono County. Returning to Tracy, he farmed the home place and in addition rented land. He then took up mining for a time, after which he engaged in the car renting service in Stockton. During the World War he served as quartermaster on the U. S. S. Beaver, in the submarine service, being stationed in Panama waters, and after his term of service was finished, he spent a year and a half at Los Angeles with the Standard Oil Company and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. About two years ago he returned to Stockton and opened up in business for himself as the Habit Cleaners & Dyers, and from a small beginning he has built up a large patronage and a fully equipped plant, his business requiring two auto delivery wagons.

Mr. Schroeder's marriage united him with Mrs. Catherine (Felt) Newman, a native of Fortuna, Humboldt County, Cal., and she is the mother of two children by a former marriage, Ruth M. and Robert E. Newman. Mr. Schroeder is a member of Mount Osso Lodge, No. 460, F. & A. M., of Tracy and of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and Karl Ross Post, American Legion.

ARTHUR ROBERTS.—Thirty-one years ago Arthur Roberts arrived in California and decided to make the Golden State his permanent home, and for twenty years he has been identified with Ripon in a representative way. He was born in London, England, November 19, 1864, a son of James and Jenny (German) Roberts, the former a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the latter of London, England. James Roberts was born in 1821, and his father, Thomas Roberts, removed to England in 1823. There James Roberts became a well-to-do hardwood timber merchant, until his decease.

Arthur Roberts was sent to a private school in London and at the age of fourteen was sufficiently advanced to hold a clerkship in his father's establishment; then for two years he was employed as a messenger by the Postal Telegraph Company of London. On February 6, 1884, he enlisted in the British army for general service in the Royal Artillery. After a year's training at Woolwich and Ports-



Henry W. Schroeder

mouth he was transferred to Second Battery, Second Brigade, South Irish Division R. A., afterwards known as No. Ten Mountain Battery, for service in Egypt. He was soon promoted to corporal and for the next three years was stationed in Egypt. He went through the Soudan War with the troops with Major Kitchener in the recovery of the province of Dongola, the conquering of the Mahdi tribes and the final recovery of General Charles G. Gordon. The final battle in December, 1885, at Giness, was fought with heavy losses, but with victory for the British troops. Returning to England in November, 1887, Mr. Roberts was given a bronze star war medal by the Khedive of Egypt and a silver medal by the Crown of England. The last three years of his military career were spent as sergeant under Maj. F. W. Ratcliffe at Aldershot and Newport, Monmouthshire. Soon after receiving his honorable discharge, on February 6, 1891, Mr. Roberts came to America, arriving in San Francisco March 15, 1891, where his brother Frank was engaged in the upholstery business. Early in 1892 he went to La Grange, formerly known as French Bar, to prospect for gold; Lyons Gulch proved to be a better place and here he met with considerable success for two years when an epidemic of malaria forced him to leave, and for the next six years he was manager of the general merchandise store of Percy Davis at La Grange.

On February 9, 1898, at San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Roberts was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Jane (Withington) Roberts, the widow of his brother, Frank Roberts. She was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of A. L. Withington, a Cival War veteran who passed away in 1898. Mrs. Roberts is the mother of three sons by her first marriage: Leland J., who resides in Stockton, went to work for George West & Sons, viticulturists, when only fiftteen years old and rose to be superintendent of their large interests. Frank W. enlisted in the Aviation Corps and served in France during the World War. Returning to the United States, he entered the employ of A. B. Shoemake, commission merchant at Modesto, as buyer; later he became buyer for the Hume Fruit Company and is now in business for himself at Modesto. He recently married Miss Florence Bates, a daughter of Mrs. Ora R. Bates of Modesto. Earl W. enlisted in the U. S. Navy and served on the U. S. Battleship Arizona, which served as an escort to President Wilson on his first trip to France, and also did patrol duty at Smyrna, Asia Minor. He is associated in business with his brother Frank but makes his home at Ripon. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Roberts have one daughter, Violet V., a graduate of the Ripon high school, class of '20.

Mr. Roberts received his U. S. citizenship papers at Modesto in 1898 and since 1899 he has been engaged in agriculture, first near Copperopolis, then five miles east of Farmington. In 1902 he settled near Ripon, where he bought twenty acres, and this he has developed into a model fruit ranch. For two and a half years Mr. Roberts served as justice of the peace of Dent township and he has been a trustee of the Ripon school district. He became the first president of the first Board of Trade in Ripon. For the past twelve years he has been deputy county assessor and in 1910 and 1920 he took the U. S. census. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Farm Bureau of San Joaquin County, of which he served as director for three years; he also served as trustee of the San Joaquin unit of the American Federation of Farmers for two years. He also served for two years as tax collector of the South San Joaquin Irrigation District. He has been an active worker for better educational facilities and has labored untiringly for the new Ripon Union high school and the fine grammar school there. In politics a Republican, he is a strong advocate of irrigation and is working for the development of the South San Joaquin Irrigation system, embracing 71,000 acres. Mrs. Roberts was brought up in the old Covenanter Church and Mr. Roberts in the Church of England, but they now worship at the new Congregational Church at Ripon.

MRS. FAUSTENA MONTORA ROLERSON.—A distinguished resident of Stockton who enjoys the esteem of all who know her is Mrs. Faustena Montora Rolerson, who was born near Belfast, Lincolnville, Me., on January 5, 1845, the daughter of Harrison P. and Ruth (Herrick) Taber, natives respectively of Kennebec and New Brunswick, Maine. Her father was born in October, 1820, and her mother in March, 1822; he was only nine years old when he was thrown upon his own resources, the son of a farmer upon a rocky hillside farm. However, at the age of twenty-five, he was able to marry, and to well establish himself in New England agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Taber were blessed with twelve children, eleven of whom attained maturity; and our subject was the eldest of the number. She inherits exceptional qualities from her father, who was a man of resourcefulness, and who gained success to a marked degree before he passed hence, in 1887, at the age of sixty-seven. Mrs. Taber lived to be eighty-four, and in 1904 made a visit of twelve months to California and this county.

At Waldo, Maine, in 1868, Miss Taber was married to Benjamin F. Rolerson, who was born on July 1, 1844, at that place, and was also reared on the same kind of rocky, hillside farm. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company I, 14th Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, under Captain J. B. Gardener, signing up on November 27, 1861; and as a soldier in defense of the Union he served three years of the Civil War, and on January 13, 1865, received his honorable discharge at Augusta, Maine. Then he worked at farming, and three years later was married.

In 1875, Mr. Rolerson came out to California, arriving at Stockton in May; and three years later, Mrs. Rolerson, who had been visiting her folks in the meanwhile, devotedly followed her husband to the Golden State. They went to a farm on Rock Creek, Stanislaus County, and there spent three years; and in 1882, they moved into San Joaquin County and took up their residence on Roberts Island. They bought a ranch of 350 acres, and started to develop it; but on account of floods and storms during three seasons, which drowned their crops, they had hard, uphill work. They persevered, however, in Delta reclamation endeavor, until success came their way, and they operated so extensively until 1908 that now their names stand out prominently among those who wrought the great changes there. Mr. Rolerson died at Stockton on August 1, 1909, shortly after he had sold his ranch and moved into the city, an honored pioneer, known to be generous to a fault, and in excellent standing, as a Mason, an Odd Fellow and an Elk. He was also past commander of Rawlins Post, G. A. R., of Stockton. He was active in politics;

always a stanch Republican, he served on the county committee and as a delegate to conventions. He also served as deputy assessor for many years. His religion was the Golden Rule; and he lived up to it, doing unto others as he would be done by.

Five children were born in the family; but only four survived their lamented father. Lois is Mrs. L. E. Ammons, and lives at 731 North Edison Street, Stockton. She has one daughter, Mrs. Ina Ames of San Francisco, who has one son, Charles Ames. Elmer C., who won many friends, is deceased and left a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Mead, of Ventura. Edith A. is the widow of Henry Banta, and has a son, Ralph, of Stockton. Flora M. is the wife of John Smith, and resides at Geyserville. Berdena married R. J. Heeney, of Roberts Island, whose life is also sketched in this volume. Since 1909, Mrs. Rolerson has resided in Stockton, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ammons, who with herself is much interested in the work of the College of the Pacific, not long ago removed to Stockton. Mrs. Ammons has served as treasurer of Circle No. 64, Ladies of the G. A. R., and both she and her mother take an active part in the work of this order. Mrs. Rolerson never tires of doing good, eager alike for the enlightenment of the young and the old.

FRANCIS DELBERT REYNER.—An excellent representative of the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County is found in Francis Delbert Reyner, whose energy, determination and enterprise have carried him to a well-to-do and influential position among his fellow men. His ranch and residence are located one and a half miles south of Banta, and he has been a progressive and industrious member of the farming class since young manhood. A native son of California, he was born on the Hinkle ranch near the New Jerusalem district school, on September 17, 1874, and is the only son of Francis and Lousia A. (Travis) Reyner, natives of Maryland and Missouri respectively, His father was a pioneer of California in 1861 and his life history will be found elsewhere in this work.

Francis Delbert Reyner received a good education in the schools of Banta, from which he was graduated in 1897. At the age of fourteen years he was able to take a man's place on the headers during harvest time. After finishing his schooling he went to Stockton, where he was employed by Noble D. Powell. While working there he learned the electrical supply business, and thereafter for the next three years engaged with the Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Company as lineman and in other capacities; then he went to Alaska and there he helped to establish the Alaska Fishing and Development Company and also conducted a fish saltery, this venture engaging his attention for a year and a half. He then returned to San Joaquin County and engaged in farming on the old home ranch and since 1907 has made this his home.

The marriage of Mr. Reyner united him with Miss Anna M. Vail, a daughter of Platt and Almira (Horton) Vail, early settlers of Stockton. Her father came to California in 1849 and was engaged in mining until 1854, when he returned to the East and engaged in farming near Elk Point, S. D. In 1889 they returned to California and in March, 1903, he passed away, the mother surviving him until February 24, 1922. Two daughters survive them, Mrs. Reyner and Mrs. H. C. Haslan. In politics Mr. Reyner is a Republican; and all movements and measures which affect the general welfare are to him matters of deep interest.

FREDERICK W. SCHIMMELPFENNIG.—A decidedly proficient and influential official of Stockton is Frederick W. Schimmelpfennig, the chief engineer of the Stockton Water Works, which are owned by the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. He was born in Stockton on July 11, 1863, the son of Adam and Frederica (Pforr) Schimmelpfennig, both natives of Germany, and both now deceased.

Adam Schimmelpfennig came to the United States in the late fifties, and located at Troy, N. Y., where, as a cabinetmaker, he worked for the Pullman Car Factory for five years. In 1859 he came out to Stockton, by way of the Isthmus, and bought a tract of land at the corner of East Weber Avenue between Ophir and Sierra Nevada streets, extending from Main Street to Weber Avenue, making the purchase from the late Captain Weber, in a section then out in the country. He planted grapes and all kinds of fruit-trees, and erected a residence which has been moved and is now located at Fair Oaks, an interesting landmark for sixty years. He followed the carpenter trade. Many years later, the property was divided among his children. Mr. Schimmelpfennig was twice married. By his first wife, Frederica Pforr, he had a son John, now deceased; a daughter, who is Mrs. Katherine Muller, of Monterey; a son, George W.; a daughter, Mary E., who married Robert Kelly, of Santa Rosa; a son, the subject of our interesting sketch, and Lena, who is the wife of Harry L. Horn, an attorney of San Francisco. This first wife having died, Mr. Schimmelpfennig married her sister, then a widow named Mrs. Reiss, and their union was blessed with three children. Fredericka Louisa is the wife of C. K. Smith, of Stockton, and she has a brother, Adam Henry of Oakland, and a sister, Sarah Elizabeth of Stockton. Adam Schimmelpfennig died on March 1, 1910, at the age of eighty-six and Mrs. Schimmelpfennig passed away on July 19, 1913, at the age of seventy-six.

Frederick W. Schimmelpfennig attended the Vineyard and Jefferson schools in Stockton, and when seventeen years of age, started to work in Fitzgerald's Planing Mill. Later, he went to San Francisco, where he worked in the engine room of the old Palace Hotel, in time becoming the hotel's engineer. For fifteen years he was in the engineering department of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Sacramento; and when he came to Stockton, he worked for J. M. Kroyer for six months. He then accepted appointment as engineer for the Buffalo Brewing Company at Sacramento, and later at Stockton; and on June 6, 1906, he entered the employ of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, taking a position in the engineering department, first as assistant engineer, and then, on February 12, 1913, as chief engineer, on the retirement of George C. Turner.

At Stockton, in 1895, Mr. Schimmelpfennig was married to Miss Gertrude Solomon, the ceremony taking place on the 20th of July, the gifted lady having come to Stockton from Germany, where she was born, when she was six years of age. Two children have been born to this union, Ruth H. and Naoma.



W. Schimmelpfennig

Gertrude Schimmelpfennig

FREEMAN B. MILLS—A representative viticulturist of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County, Freeman B. Mills was born on the ranch where he now resides, near Woodbridge, on March 28, 1860. He is a son of Freeman and Minerva (Grace) Mills, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Massachusetts. The mother's people date back to the Revolutionary War period. His father came to California in 1853, across the plains from Illinois, and was engaged for a time in mining gold in Sierra County and then in business in Colusa County. In 1857 he came to San Joaquin County and located at Woodbridge and bought a squatter's title to eighty acres; later he added another eighty acres adjoining. In time he became an extensive grain farmer and was thus engaged until his death on September 20, 1875, at the age of 63 years. He was a prominent man in San Joaquin County, and for one term he served in the office of sheriff of the county. He was a charter member of Jefferson Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Woodbridge, and was generally public-spirited and enterprising in all that concerned the welfare of his county. The mother survived her husband about twenty years and passed away at the age of eighty-two years. There were six children in the family, as follows: William G., deceased; Mary L., Mrs. Barron of Lodi; Mrs. Charity S. Kincaid, deceased; George A., deceased; Alice G., Mrs. Taylor of Los Angeles; and Freeman B., of this sketch.

Freeman B. Mills was reared in his native county, and was fifteen years old when his father died, after which for several years he remained at home and assisted his mother in the conduct of the home place. He began his education in the public schools of Woodbridge; then attended the Los Angeles Academy, which the next year became the University of Southern California; then in 1881 he was graduated from the University of the Pacific at San Jose with the degree of B. S. He then returned to Stockton where he received his diploma for teaching, and first taught at the Salem school, the only school in Lodi, two terms; then in the Woodbridge grammar school for three years, and two years at the Houston district school. Since then he has been exclusively engaged in his present absorbing pursuit of grape culture, in which he has gained fine success.

Mr. Mills was married August 11, 1885, to Miss Carrie C. Ellis, of Lodi, a daughter of the late Ralph Ellis of that place. Her father was a former sheriff and member of the board of supervisors of Napa County, and was prominent in state politics and also one of the pioneers of California, coming to the state about the same time as the father of our subject. Mrs. Mills received her education in Napa Seminary, a private school for girls. She is one of a family of five children: Wilson R.; Frank, at Stockton with the Morris Plan Bank; Henry; Carrie C., Mrs. Mills; Mrs. Margaret E. Porter of Woodland. Ralph Ellis lived to be sixty-five years old and his widow survived him until 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of two children: Everts F., a rancher at Lodi, and Ralphine. When Mr. Mills started his agricultural pursuits he owned thirty-five acres of unimproved wheat land. About thirty years ago he set this to table grapes and was among the first men to plant a vineyard in the Lodi section for commercial purposes. From time to time he added to his holdings until he now owns and operates 250 acres in bearing vineyard in the Lodi and Woodbridge sections. Mr. Mills has installed a thorough irrigation system, the entire 250 acres being piped with concrete water main. About three years ago Mr. Mills built a modern two-story stucco house on his ranch in the suburbs of Lodi. In 1921, Mr. Mills was interested in organizing the Woodbridge Fruit Company, of which he is president; this company purchased 400 acres of land lying due north of Lockeford on the north side of the Mokelumne River, one-half of which is rich bottom land. They have improved the tract until it is nearly all in vineyard and peach orchard. Mr. Mills was the organizer and now serves as president of the Rio Oso Fruit Company that recently purchased 900 acres of grain land on the Bear River near Wheatland. This land is under development; over one-half of it has already been set to peach trees, and the intention is to have it all set out by 1924. Mr. Mills is a member of the board of directors and is secretary of the California Fruit Exchange at Sacramento since its reorganization about twenty years ago, and a director in the Citizens National Bank of Lodi. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of Woodbridge Lodge No. 131, F. & A. M., and is a past master of the lodge.

WILLIAM R. MOLL.—A successful business man of Stockton, whose business was begun in a small way and by diligent and intelligent effort has become a profitable venture, is William R. Moll, the proprietor of the squab farm at 1540 South Aurora Street, where he has about 4,000 birds. He is a native son of San Joaquin County, his birth occurring at Atlanta on February 6, 1879, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Bedford) Moll, natives of New York and Iowa, respectively. Joseph Moll settled in California in 1875 and began farming in Atlanta, San Joaquin County; later he removed to Eugene, Stanislaus County, where he farmed until he retired. His wife passed away in 1917 and he is still living in Stockton at the age of eighty years. William R. Moll received his education at the Lone Tree district school, and at seventeen years of age started out for himself; he became a steam engineer on dredges in the Bay region; then he worked two years at Blue Lakes, Alpine County, running a hoist for the Standard Electric Company. Returning then to Stockton, he opened a cigar store on California Street, which he operated for ten years; during this time he had become interested in pigeon raising, and his business grew to such proportions, that his quarters became too small, so he moved his pigeon farm to 1559 South Hunter Street. In three years' time it also became inadequate for his needs on account of his rapidly growing business. Wishing to devote all of his time to pigeon raising he sold his cigar business and about 1914 purchased his present property, consisting of three lots on South Aurora Street, where he built suitable buildings for pigeon raising and also rebuilt the house on the place into a modern residence. He is equipped to handle 5,000 birds at one time, which is a source of good income; his birds have taken first prize not only at local fairs but also at different county fairs where he has made an exhibit. He is breeding the birds for excellency and size so as to command the highest price in the market. He ships squabs principally to Chicago and New York City. Mr. Moll was the first individual in California to ship dressed squabs to Eastern

points, his object being to obtain higher prices. In this he was successful as his returns were doubled. Others in his line heard of it and came to him for advice in shipping. He is today the largest squab breeder in Central California.

In August, 1905, in San Francisco, Mr. Moll was united in marriage with Miss Ora E. Stoughtenburgh, a native of Stockton, the daughter of John and Mary (Davis) Stoughtenburgh, born in Woodland, Cal., and Concord, Iowa, respectively. The mother died in Stockton, and the father now resides in Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Moll are the parents of one son, Irving. Mr. Moll has been a member of the Stockton Red Men for about twenty years.

JAMES BURNS.—Prominent among the best informed ship-builders in California may well be rated James Burns, the efficient and popular superintendent at the shipyards of the California Navigation & Improvement Company at Stockton. He is a native of Belfast, Ireland, and when a boy worked in the shipyards along the Clyde, in Scotland. In 1882 he came to the United States and worked for a short time at the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia; but in July of that same year he left the City of Brotherly Love and sailed on the steamer Queen of the Pacific, through the Straits of Magellan and up to San Francisco. His first trip to Stockton was in October, 1882. He was not long in finding employment on the steamer Roberts Island and the barge West Side, owned by H. J. Cochrane, and he also worked on the steamer Empire City, owned by the Cornwall Company. He quit steamboating for a time and worked at the Crown Flour Mill in Stockton, until 1898; and then he was assistant superintendent of the building of the steamer H. J. Cochrane, a passenger and freight vessel which ran in connection with the People's Railroad, later taken over by the Santa Fe System. The steamer was the fastest river boat on the Coast, and had the largest boilers and engine; and she made the round trip daily from San Francisco to Stockton.

Since 1901, however, James Burns has been in the employ of the California Navigation & Improvement Company in charge of the boat building and repairs at their yard in Stockton; and there, on the average, some fifty men are regularly employed, and this number is sometimes increased to even 100 men. Usually two steamers are rebuilt yearly, new boilers and new machinery being installed, and among the craft turned out there, the Capital City, a new steamer running between Sacramento and San Francisco, was repaired at a cost of about $60,000. The steamer McDona'd was built at the plant, as were also three steamers for the Yukon River traffic in Alaska. The plant is fully equipped for all such work with the most modern machinery. After forty years of continuous service on the San Joaquin River, our subject may be credited with a knowledge of conditions hereabouts well worth possessing.

When James Burns married, he chose for his wife Miss Annie E. McGahan, a native of Ireland; and their union has been blessed with the birth of three children: John J., James E., and Mary Theresa. He belongs to the Yosemite Club and to the Lodge No. 218 of the Elks at Stockton, where he spends half of his time, residing the other half in Oakland.

CARL A. WALTER—Highly esteemed in his lifetime, and honored above many after his demise, Carl A. Walter, the sturdy, progressive pioneer, earned for himself an enviable place among those who will always receive their meed of praise for what a grateful posterity acknowledges they really did in helping to found the great California commonwealth. His contemporaries, who knew him face to face, were intimately and accurately acquainted with his ideals, his toil and his accomplishments, largely as the result of hard, intelligent labor; and now those who weigh and balance the records of the early, self-sacrificing settlers, will not fail to accord him all the credit he deserves.

On September 26, 1849, in the year when so many thousands were rushing as fast as the slow and the inadequate conveyances of those days could bring them to California, Carl Walter was born in Holstein, Germany, where he grew to young manhood. In 1873, when he was twenty-four years of age, he sailed for America, and on May 14 arrived at Banta Station in San Joaquin County, and almost immediately embarked in extensive agricultural enterprises on the West Side, with which he was destined to be identified until 1912. On September 10, 1890, at Tracy, he was married to Miss Melanie E. Gunder, who was born in Silesia, on February 3, 1868, and had come out to California in 1887, arriving at Midway, in Alameda County. She joined the family of Reinhold Haera, who had come to California in 1866 with her brother, Frank, and had become farmer folks.

In 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Walter took up farming near the Whitehall estate, in Pescadero Grant, with which they continued occupied until 1905, and there Mr. Walter operated extensively on the West Side as a grain farmer, until 1912, when he sold out and removed to French Camp, where at present his son Carl, who resides on the home property, is farming. In December, 1921, he and Mrs. Walter moved to Stockton, and on November 9, 1922, after months of ill-health and suffering, he passed away, mourned and survived by his wife and five children, and a host of appreciative, devoted friends. His residence was at 1422 East Sonora Street. He always exerted an enviable influence in civic affairs as a broad-minded but staunch Republican. He had served for ten years as a trustee in the French Camp school, where he was chairman of the board; and he was prominent as a member of Sumner Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias, at Tracy, and his funeral, which was largely attended, was conducted jointly by these two lodges.

Several children blessed the happy union of Mr. and Mrs. Walter. Carl Walter is married, and has a wife and two children, Carl Clifton and Muerl Lois; he is with the Harris Harvester Company at Stockton, and is a member of the Tracy Parlor, N. S. G. W. Margaret is employed by Levy Bros. Melanie has become the wife of Clifton Kroyer, of the Kroyer Motors Co., Inc., of California, and resides at Long Beach. Freda is a graduate of the Stockton high school, and also of the Western Normal School, having been a member of the class of 1916. She also graduated from Heald's Business College in 1918, and has followed teaching in the public schools of San Joaquin County for the past six years, enjoying the esteem of her colleagues. She is a member of the



Carl G Walter

N. D. G. W. William graduated from the Stockton high school, 1917, and is now assistant manager of the W. L. Maxwell Company at Stockton.

WESLEY A. MORRIS.—An experienced contractor well known to Stockton and vicinity as an expert builder of bungalows, who made Stanislaus County the scene of his operations for a period of two years, but who returned to Lodi in the summer of 1921, is Wesley A. Morris. He was born near Independence, Jackson County, Mo., on February 14, 1855, the son of John Morrow Morris, a Kentuckian who hailed from Greenville and came into Missouri in early days. He farmed there, and also worked as a mechanic capable of building all kinds of wagons. He married Miss Lucinda Maze, and she died when our subject was four and one-half years old. Grandfather Jesse Morrow Morris and his wife, who was Polly Ann Johnson, were reared at Louisville, Ky., but came to Missouri in the early days. An uncle of Wesley Morris, William Maze, left Missouri and came to California some years before the Civil War. During the Civil War John M. Morris moved his family to Leavenworth County, Kansas, and in 1861 purchased a farm about seven miles to the southeast of Leavenworth; and shortly after that, he died there. He had married a second time and his wife, who survives him, makes her home at Independence, Missouri.

Wesley was sent to the rural district school near Independence, and when only fourteen years of age, he started to earn his own living, and left the home of his sister, Mary, the wife of John G. Smiley, a sergeant in the Civil War. He worked for wages on various farms until he was seventeen years old, and then he studied the mechanism of the Singer sewing machine, and became one of the company's adjusters at Kansas City, remaining there until in 1877, when he went to Independence and was in the employ of G. M. Nichol & Bro., until 1880, when he came out to California.

He intended to continue in the employ of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, but after thirty days with the Stockton agency, he took up carpentering and building with D. M. Chapell, and did so well in the new field that he was very active in Stockton as a carpenter until 1897. Then he went back to the vicinity of his birthplace, and after spending a year in the Middle West, in 1898 he returned to Stockton, but soon went to Lodi, and there worked as a contractor until 1909, when he went to Florida. At Orlando and Jacksonville he again followed building, but in 1919 returned to California. He stayed a short time at Lodi, and then, in June, 1919, moved to Modesto, where he once more took up contracting and building.

Mr. Morris has been twice married. At Kansas City on April 22, 1877, he was united to Miss Josephine E. Pierce, a native of Jackson County, Mo., and the daughter of John and Mary A. Pierce. Her parents came from Knoxville, Tenn., and were early settlers and farmers in Missouri. Again, at Orlando, Fla., on March 13, 1911, Mr. Morris chose a wife, the lady being Mrs. Mary (Temperence) Houston, a daughter of an Alabama planter. She died on January 30, 1916, near Orlando, Fla. Of Mr. Morris' three children, two are still living. Orie Bliss was well known at Lodi up to 1918 as a poultryman, but he is at present engaged in real estate transactions in Los Angeles. He married Miss Irene Genevieve Woods and they have four children. Mary Effie, the second child born, has become Mrs. Harry Lansing Boswell of Los Angeles; Mabel Gertrude died at the age of eleven months. Mr. Morris's grandchildren are Gladys Genevieve, Eunice Erma, Nadine Naomi, and Raymond Russell, the offspring of Mr. and Mrs. Orie Bliss Morris; and Harry Lansing, Jr., the child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lansing Boswell. A great-grandchild is Erma Stella Pearson, the daughter of Roosevelt R. and Gladys Genevieve (Morris) Pearson. Mr. Morris is a member of the Seventh Day Adventists, having been a member of that congregation since 1897. In politics he is strictly non-partisan, voting for the best men and measures regardless of party affiliation.

STITH A. PEARSON.—Prominent among the early-day residents of Waterloo who will always be held in loving remembrance, as they were in their life-time in high esteem, first on account of their high ideals, and secondly because of their years of hard work, self-denial and sacrifice to see those ideals realized, was the late Stith A. Pearson, who passed away, on April 13, 1922, about one month after he had celebrated his ninetieth birthday, from injuries sustained in a fall of fifteen feet from his windmill. He was born in Meade County, Ky., on March 1, 1832, and at the age of eighteen left the home place and engaged in boating upon the Mississippi River, so that tales of his varied and sometimes thrilling or amusing experiences with the river craft and river folk of that time were his delight in after years. He was a witness to a good deal in the seamier side of life, and in particular to the ravages of several of the cholera epidemics which swept New Orleans and the lower Mississippi nearly a quarter of a century ago.

In 1851, Mr. Pearson left for California with six head of oxen, and arrived at Stockton in 1852. He remained here a few months, and then left for San Jose; and after a short season of work there, he went to Michigan Bar, where he mined for two years. Buying a team, he freighted to Virginia City; and when he returned to Stockton, he worked as a farmhand for Cole and Dodge, big wheat farmers on the Lockeford Road, beyond the Calaveras River.

On June 3, 1859, Mr. Pearson married Miss Susan Willis, also a native of Kentucky, and they then made their home on the farm seven and one-half miles out on the Waterloo Road. Mrs. Pearson, whose noble character and charming personality always attracted to her a circle of devoted friends, preceded her husband to the grave in 1913, dying on April 12; and when Mr. Pearson came to breathe his last, he too passed away on the twelfth day of April. Their farm home was purchased from Captain Weber, and was a very desirable one in many respects; and Mr. Pearson became both a successful general farmer and a noted lover of, and breeder of horses, in early days raising many of the best horses in the community.

Mr. Pearson was one of the oldest members of Valley Lodge No. 135, A. F. & A. M., and was an ardent Mason, whose life reflected the ideals of his fraternity. Two sons and three daughters survived him: Charles B. and Jesse W. Pearson are both of Stockton, as is Mrs. P. W. Owen, in maidenhood Nellie Pearson; while Juanita Pearson became Mrs. Henry Harney of Lodi. Miss Violet Pearson still resides at Waterloo. Two of Mr. Pearson's sisters

also survive. One is Mrs. Amanda Owens, of Porterville, and the other Mrs. Mildred Collins, who lives at Farmersville, near Visalia. The late W. R. Pearson of Lodi, who passed away in 1920 at the age of eighty-nine years, was Mr. Pearson's brother.

ALBERT A. GRAY.—One of the most enterprising citizens of Tracy is found in Albert A. Gray, the senior partner in the firm of Gray & Strahorn, doing a transfer and heavy trucking business. He was nicknamed "Billy" Gray the day he started school at Linden, and has ever since been called by that name. He was born at Linden, just east of Stockton, San Joaquin County, on October 16, 1877, the only son of the late William J. Gray, a native of Indiana, who was reared in Iowa and crossed the plains to California with his party in 1862. He located in San Joaquin County and engaged in farming and in years became very wealthy and an extensive landowner. He married Miss Zula Prather, a native of Missouri, a daughter of the late Philip Prather, who was a pioneer of '49. Just before his death, William J. Gray suffered severe reverses and he passed away in 1890. His wife survived him and now resides in San Francisco.

Albert A. was only thirteen years old when his father died. He realized his responsibility as the main support of the family, and so took up the farm duties, but through no fault of his, after three years of hard work, he was forced to give up the ranch. He then hired out to the McCormick Brothers of Stockton, who were then running a butcher business and a stock business, and there young Gray, then about eighteen years old, did everything from butchering to herding sheep, for about a year. He next went to work for his aunt, Mrs. Matilda Prather, who was then one of the largest sheep operators in the county. The next year he served as foreman on the Conrad Ranch.

After his marriage the next fall, he rented the Gilman Chase place at Valley Springs. In the fall of 1902 he leased the dairy and farmed the Sargent Tract, west of Lodi. He operated extensively as a dairyman and at general farming, and things were coming nicely his way when the flood of 1904 drowned him out and he was worse off than broke. He started in again, moved to Bellota, where he ran 150 milch cows. Feed became short and he was obliged to move seven times in eight months to procure feed for the stock. About this time he fell heir to enough money to start him in farming again, from his father's brother, Tillman Gray. With this money he then rented the George Klipple place at Linden but on account of the dry year following he went broke again. Almost discouraged, he sold off what stock and implements he had and moved to Linden and took charge of the Linden Creamery for two and one-half years and then he went to work for the Associated Pipe Line at Linora until he moved to Tracy in June, 1909. He entered the employ of the S. P. Ry. Co. in their car department, but lost his job in the strike of 1911. He then went to work around town wheeling brick, laying sidewalks, doing carpentering, sewing sacks on threshing machines—anything at which he could make an honest dollar. Those were trying times indeed.

In 1918, in partnership with Mr. J. F. Strahorn, he bought out the Tracy Transfer, which they have since operated under the firm name of Gray and Strahorn.

Mr. Gray's marriage occurred in Stockton on October 11, 1900, and united him with Miss Lillian M. Sinclair, a native of Calaveras County, Cal, and they have one daughter, Ramona. Mrs. Gray's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, are pioneers of California and now reside at Jenny Lind in Calaveras County. Mrs. Gray has been the successful proprietor of the Hotel Francis in Tracy since 1917; they also own some desirable property in Roseville, Cal. The transfer and trucking business has gone through some hard years, but by persistence and industry, the business has been brought to a paying basis. Fraternally Mr. Gray is a member of the Elks, Sumner Lodge of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias No. 118, and Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a progressive Republican, and he was elected trustee of the city of Tracy in April, 1922.

ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS.—A representative pioneer citizen and farmer of San Joaquin County, where he has spent his entire life, is Robert Franklin Williams. He owns a beautiful estate of thirty-seven acres seven and a half miles north of Stockton, land which constituted a part of the Williams homestead since his father purchased it in pioneer times. He was born on this ranch, where he now makes his home, June 19, 1855, a son of Miles and Martha J. (Reed) Williams. Miles Williams was a native of Broad Top, Pa., born September 28, 1801, and was thirteen years old when his parents settled on a farm in what is now Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained until he was married, in 1835, to Miss Martha J. Reed, a native of Ohio, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Mansfield, Ohio, in company with his brother Robert. He moved from Ohio to Illinois, remained a year, and then went to Batesville, Ark. He engaged in the furniture business and farming, remaining there fourteen years, until 1853, when he started, with his wife and children, for California. They made the trip overland with a large ox-team train and arrived in San Joaquin Valley after a journey of six months. They camped six and a half miles from Stockton on the place where Septimus Williams had located in 1849, making quite a city of tents. Septimus Williams was one of the first to settle in this part of the country and he became a very prominent man, serving as supervisor. He was known as Captain Williams, having been a steamboat captain. Miles Williams, the father of our subject, made his home on the ranch purchased in early days, until the time of his death, which occurred November 26, 1870, at the age of sixty-nine years; his wife survived him until 1901, aged eighty-three.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles Williams became the parents of nine children, seven growing to maturity. E. G. died in 1916, and W. C. also passed away here. Malinda A. was the wife of W. B. White and she passed away in Stockton; Eliza S. was the wife of Alden Spooner, a shipbuilder; she resides at the old home; Sarah E. was the wife of J. P. Spooner, the pioneer photographer in Stockton, and she also resides on the old home place. John E., who was born while the family were crossing the plains, resides on part of the old home ranch, and Robert Franklin is the subject of this story. He attended the Elkhorn district school and from early boyhood learned the practical lessons of agriculture by doing them. As his share of the estate of his parents, he received thirty-seven acres,



R. F. Williams

on which is the house where he was born and which is today one of the old landmarks in the county. Mr. Williams is engaged in fruit growing and stockraising on his portion of the ranch, and is meeting with merited success.

THOMAS RICHARDS.—A well known and honored resident of the vicinity of French Camp is Thomas Richards, who has continuously resided in San Joaquin County since 1872, where ten years later he purchased his present ranch, located on Lathrop Road five miles south of Stockton, where he owns a large farm devoted to raising of grain. He was born at Devonshire, England, March 9, 1847, and there received a good education. When twenty years of age he came to America, stopping at Geneseo, N. Y., where he remained for four years, coming to Stockton in 1872, where he entered the employ of the Stockton Lumber Company, which occupied him for ten years. Desiring to better his financial condition, he purchased 177 acres of the Trailer ranch and, in 1884, ninety-eight acres known as the Gallagher ranch; later he bought an additional sixty-two acres of the Gallagher ranch. Enterprise and intelligent labor have gained for him an influential position among his fellow citizens in San Joaquin County, and he is reckoned as one of the most substantial men of affairs in his community.

In March, 1884, Mr. Richards married Miss Emily Abell, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of George Abell of Stockton, who came West in 1868. Her father was born in London, England, in 1819 and married Mary Ann Marks. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Richards; William Arthur married Naomi Rolerson, who died in 1915, leaving two sons, Forest and Arthur; Oscar resides at home and conducts the home place. Mr. Richards has many warm friends in the county, where he has established a reputation as an excellent agriculturist.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.—In the spring of 1878 the little church known as St. Patrick's was built at Atlanta, seventeen miles southeast from Stockton. The land for church and cemetery was donated by the late John B. O'Malley, and soon the church, which has become a landmark, was completed and dedicated by Joseph Sadoc Alemany, first archbishop of San Francisco. Father W. B. O'Connor, of Stockton, at that time pastor of all the Catholic churches in San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties, was in charge. Before 1878 the nearest church was in Stockton and occasionally the pastor came and held services in the homes, but for the most part the sturdy pioneers brought their families on Sunday to the parish church in Stockton. In the early '80s a parish was formed at Modesto with Atlanta as a part and Rev. P. Walsh became the pastor. Upon the death of Father Walsh in 1884, Rev. Father McGuire became pastor and remained so for several years, when the well beloved Father O'Connor, under whose direction the church was built, became the pastor. At this time a new front was built and the interior of the church decorated. Father O'Connor passed away December 26, 1911, and was succeeded by Father W. E. McGough, and during his administration more land was donated for cemetery purposes and improvements. Also the beautiful stained glass windows which adorn the church today were donated by Father McGough. They previously belonged to St. Agnes Chapel in Stockton and are gifts of the pioneers whose names they bear. Four years ago a new parish including Manteca, Lathrop and Atlanta was formed with Rev. John Marchisio as pastor. Recently the church has been thoroughly renovated, newly painted and more furniture added, the work being done under the direction of the pastor. It is worthy of note that through all the vicissitudes of time from 1878 to the present this church at Atlanta has remained free from debt and in good standing, and no small credit for this is due to the pioneers, among them being John O'Malley, Michael Carroll, Peter Vinet, Daniel Brennan, Patrick Brennan, Thomas Brennan, Michael McCormack, Lawrence Hearty, John Murphy, Cornelius Lamasney, John Gannan, Michael Donnelly and Vincent Brignolia.

ELI H. RIDENOUR.—In the long time that has passed, covering more than forty years, since Eli H. Ridenour came to California he has taken an active and helpful interest in the substantial improvement and development of the central section of the state, more especially along educational lines, and is numbered among the honored pioneers whose intelligently directed efforts in early days enabled them to lay a foundation for a commonwealth, upon which has been builded a superstructure of which they have every reason to be proud. His advantages in youth were limited, but he has worked his way upward through perseverance and diligence, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path, and is now one of the substantial residents of San Joaquin County. He was born near Johnstown, Pa., January 1, 1853, a son of George and Martha (Miller) Ridenour. The father, George Ridenour, removed to Clayton County, Iowa, when Eli H. was a small child of a year and a half, and was a frontiersman in that country, purchasing 240 acres of land from a Mr. Potts, who was the original settler of Clayton County. There were eleven children in the family: James, Thomas, Samuel, Alexander, deceased, Emily, deceased, Mary Ellen, Anna Liza, Mark and Richard, deceased, Emanuel and Eli H. The father passed away at the age of fifty-five, the mother surviving him until she was eighty-five years old.

Eli H. Ridenour began his mental training in the public school in the vicinity of his home and after finishing the grammar grades secured a school near his home where he taught for three terms, living at home with his parents during that time. In 1872, he entered the Western College, now Coe College, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, working his way through this college and graduating in 1880. Immediately after graduation, he received a telegram from the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge offering him a position as instructor of mathematics, which he accepted, remaining in that position for one year, when he returned to Iowa and in 1881 was married to Miss Delilah Harris at Postville, her native town. She was a daughter of Elisha Harris, an extensive farmer in the vicinity of Postville, and there Mrs. Ridenour began her education, finishing at Western College. Returning to California with his wife, Mr. Ridenour continued as the professor of mathematics at the San Joaquin College at Woodbridge until 1894, when he settled in Stockton and became the principal of the Weber school for one year. Then he became an instructor in the Stockton high school, where he taught for twenty-four consecutive years, resigning

his position in 1919 to give his attention to his vineyard west of Woodbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Ridenour are the parents of seven children: Mildred Athena died in infancy; Rheda, Mrs. Buell of San Jose, has two children, Warren Henry and Robert Allen; Hazel resides at home; Alice is Mrs. Woodhull of Stockton; Edith Mignon is Mrs. Del Monte, and with her husband resides on her father's ranch; Dr. Harris Ridenour is an instructor in the Affiliated College of Dentistry of the University of California at San Francsico; Dr. Irving Ridenour is a practicing dentist at Lodi. In 1902 Mr. Ridenour purchased twenty-eight acres of undeveloped land west of Woodbridge, which he has developed until it is now a full bearing Tokay vineyard; this ranch is under the Stockton-Mokelumne ditch. For many years the family have resided at 1900 North El Dorado Street, Stockton and the active management of the ranch is entrusted to Mr. and Mrs. Del Monte. Mr. Ridenour gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally is identified with the Masons Lodge No. 19 of Stockton. His daughter Edith is a member of the O. E. S. In citizenship he is loyal and progressive and favors everything that tends to improve the county, elevate society and advance the educational interests of his state. He and his family are identified with the Central Methodist Church of Stockton, and his influence has ever been given in behalf of public progress and improvement.

FRED J. SCHLEEF.—A native son and lifelong resident of California, Fred J. Schleef is an enterprising agriculturist and vineyardist residing on his beautiful ninety-one-acre orchard and vineyard located on the Lower Sacramento Road one mile south of Woodbridge and one and a half miles west of Lodi. His undertakings have been unusually successful, and he is esteemed for his co-operation with all movements for the good and advancement of his community. He was born in San Francisco, October 28, 1883, the son of John and Lena (Brack) Schleef, natives of Germany and California respectively. The father, John Schleef, was a young man when he left Germany for America. Arriving in California in 1863, he settled in San Francisco, where he engaged in the wholesale merchandise business. The mother is a daughter of that sturdy pioneer of 1849, Jacob Brack, whose interesting biography can be found on another page of this work. They are the parents of three children: Fred J., Anna and Margaret. His parents are living retired in San Francisco at present.

Fred J. Schleef attended the grammar schools of San Francisco and the California School of Mechanical Arts; then entered the University of California, where he studied hydraulic engineering, but did not remain until he had graduated. Removing to Lodi he farmed 750 acres of the Brack estate, which was devoted to garden truck and grain farming, and which engaged his attention for eight years. He then went to Lathrop and rented 726 acres, engaging in stock-raising and dairying, having an average of 250 cows. Success crowned his labors and industry until the great flood of 1909, which wiped him out completely, so that he was compelled to abandon his dairy. The next year, 1910, he returned to Lodi and built and developed the James Henderson dairy at Brack Station, where he had 200 acres of land and sixty head of Holstein cows; and he operated this dairy for six years. From 1913 to 1916 he was superintendent of the Stockton and Mokelumne Ditch Company, and from 1916 to 1919 devoted his entire time to the affairs of this company.

The marriage of Mr. Schleef occurred in San Francisco, Cal., on April 5, 1918, and united him with Miss Lillian Gerard, the daughter of James Steven and Annie C. (Penny) Gerard, and a granddaughter of that old and prominent pioneer, John H. Gerard. She received her education in the schools of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Schleef are the parents of one daughter, Jean Caroline. In 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Schleef moved to their present home containing ninety-one acres, eighty acres of which Mrs. Schleef inherited when her grandfather's estate was divided, this being a portion of the Gerard tract one and a half miles west of Lodi on the Lower Sacramento Road, now entirely devoted to young vineyard. Mr. Schleef owns a five-ton and a two and a half ton truck, and engages in hauling building material for the various contractors of Lodi. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally belongs to the N. S. G. W. of San Francisco and the Elks, No. 218, of Stockton.

MRS. CANDIDA GIANNINI.—A pioneer of 1877 is Mrs. Candida Giannini, who arrived in Stockton on January 6 of that year. Before her marriage, Mrs. Gainnini was Miss Candida Bertazzi, the daughter of Joseph and Louise (Rosselli) Bertazzi. Her birth occurred July 7, 1851, at St. Gotthard, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, where her parents were also born. Mrs. Gainnini is the only surviving member of a family of four children. Joseph Bertazzi was a school teacher and a well-to-do farmer in his native country who passed away when his daughter Candida was only nine months old. When she was twenty-four years old she left home for America with a party of friends and upon her arrival in New York she went to live with her sister, Mrs. Rosselli, who had preceded her to America by two years. On January 6, 1877, she arrived in Stockton and on the 27th of the same month was married to John Giannini, also a native of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, born March 19, 1837, in the village of Quinto. His parents, Antone and Johanna Giannini, were farmers and were the parents of twelve children. When John Giannini was eighteen years old he accompanied his brothers, Joseph, Balthisar and Andrew and two sisters, Elizabeth and Mary, to America. John Giannini came direct to San Francisco and later engaged in mining in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties; in the sixties he came to Stockton, where he purchased land in partnership with his brothers Joseph and Andrew, and engaged in grain raising on land now known as the Sunnyside Addition to Stockton. In 1877 the holdings of the brothers were divided, John Giannini receiving twenty-two acres as his portion, a part of which is still owned by Mrs. Giannini. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Giannini; Albina, the widow of Adolph Carigiet, who assists her mother to preside over the home; Alfred, deceased, and Celia who also resides at home. Mr. Giannini received his U. S. citizenship papers in Stockton and was a staunch Republican. He passed away on March 1, 1892, honored and beloved by all who knew him. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Giannini has handled the property in a most conservative and businesslike manner and it has become one of Stockton's most favored residential sections. In



Candida Giannini

1908 Mrs. Giannini completed her beautiful home on Cherokee Lane, where she now resides, surrounded by her many friends.

JESSE W. PEARSON.—A progressive rancher whose enterprise, foresight and scientific methods have brought him enviable success and abundant prosperity, is Jesse W. Pearson, now residing on the old Stith A. Pearson home ranch where, in the comfortable home of his parents, Stith A. and Susan Pearson, he first saw light—the former a very substantial Californian whose life-story naturally forms a part of this historical volume. Nine children were born to the worthy couple; Richard Bell, now deceased, being the eldest, and Stith and Harry, also both deceased, coming next. Charles B. lives at Stockton; Nellie, resident in the same city, is Mrs. P. W. Owen; while our subject was the sixth in the order of birth. Mrs. Henry Harney, of Lodi, was Juanita Pearson before her marriage; and Violet is Mrs. Eubanks of Stockton. The youngest child died in infancy.

Jesse attended the best grammar school to which he could be sent, the long popular Greenwood school, and then he helped his father on the home farm until 1913, when he rented and managed the home place of two hundred acres devoted to grain-farming. Now he owns for himself thirty-five acres of that ranch, under fine cultivation. He is aggressive in his management, and as a good student, is always alert for the last word of science; he uses the most up-to-date methods, and approved implements.

At Stockton, on July 8, 1912, occurred the wedding of Mr. Pearson and Serena Hannah, a native of Canada, where she was born near New Brunswick, the accomplished daughter of John and Agnes Hannah. She had accompanied her father and mother to California when she was six years old, and they settled in the Waterloo district. Mr. Hannah died about ten years ago, survived by his devoted wife. The esteemed couple had a family of five children, and Serena continued her schooling in the Calaveras district. One child has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, a daughter, Jesslyn. Mr. Pearson is a stanch Democrat, and never loses an opportunity to improve, by his broadminded sentiments and healthful influence, the status of politics, particularly as they affect local conditions.

MRS. KITTIE L. MUNFORD.—Liberal and kindly, a woman who is much interested in charitable and civic organizations is Mrs. Kittie L. Munford, who is a native daughter of the Golden West, born in Stockton. She was in maidenhood Kittie Crofton, a daughter of John and Margaret Crofton, who were born in Ireland and came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in their youth and there they were reared and educated. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Crofton came to California, crossing the plains with ox-team and wagon. His wife joined him eighteen months later, coming via the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Crofton and family were pioneer settlers in Stockton and Mr. Crofton took an active part in the affairs of the growing city. He served as constable of the city and was an able conscientious and efficient officer; he died in 1873, aged forty-six years. He was a member of Charity Lodge of Odd Fellows. His widow survived him until 1881.

This worthy pioneer couple had six children, as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Lillis of San Francisco; Margaret, Mrs. McDougald passed away in Oakland; Mrs. Kittie Munford, the subject of this review; Ella C., Mrs. Harrell, died in Palo Alto; John died in San Francisco; Mrs. Laura Stanford resides in San Jose. Kittie Crofton attended Dr. Hunt's Seminary for several years, then the public schools until she graduated.

She was first married to Brooke C. Crawford, who was a successful merchant of the firm of Rosenbaum and Crawford and passed away March 22, 1895. Her second marriage in 1900 united her with Philip Barry Fraser. He was a prominent banker and influential man of affairs in Stockton until his death in 1910. In July, 1919, she married Edward S. Munford of Washington, D. C., now living retired in Stockton.

Mrs. Munford has always taken an active part in civic and social circles in Stockton. She is a member of the Philomathean Club and is one of the seven women who organized it. She was very prominent in the founding of the Stockton Day Nursery, being one of three women who started it, October 1, 1918, being president of its board of directors, and her efforts of those early days stand out prominently in the history of the organization.

PHILIP BARRY FRASER.—A brilliant and successful man who rose to a foremost position as a banker and financier was the late Philip Barry Fraser of Stockton. He was born in Montreal, Canada, October 12, 1841, of Scotch parentage, and received a good education in his native city.

After his school days were over, having become interested in the land of the Stars and Stripes he crossed over into New York State, where he studied telegraphy and followed that line of work in different cities in the East during the period of the Civil War until 1864, when he determined to come to California. In the summer of that year he crossed the plains with team and wagon, taking in what is now Yellowstone Park en route.

On his arrival in California he located in Stockton, where in due time he became manager for the Western Union. Here he established an enviable record for promptness, integrity and honesty of purpose, so that when the First National Bank was started he was selected for the position of cashier. This he accepted and filled the place with exceptional credit and was retained in the position for many years. In 1889 he resigned and with two business friends he founded the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Stockton, being elected its first president and manager and guided the destiny of the institution with such ability it became one of the strong financial establishments of the city. He also gave much time to other local enterprises, assisting every worthy movement that had for its aim the improvement and building up of the city, giving freely of his time and means toward civic improvement and the betterment of the conditions and enhancing the happiness of its citizens. He continued as president and manager of the Farmers and Merchants Bank until his demise on July 2, 1910.

Mr. Fraser's first marriage occurred in Stockton, when he was united with Annette Parker, who passed away in 1897, leaving three children: Mrs. Mary Pitman, Alfred P. and James C. Fraser. Three years later, in 1900, he married again, being united with Mrs. Kittie L. Crawford, a native daughter of this city, the interesting and accomplished daughter of John and Margaret (Lenehan) Crofton, pio-

neers of Stockton, and the widow of Brooke C. Crawford. Mr. Fraser was prominent in fraternal circles, being a Knights Templar Mason and an Elk.

Mr. Fraser was a well-read and well-informed man in literature, civic and national questions, keeping abreast of the times. Having a retentive memory and being a ready talker, he was always an interesting conversationalist.

CHARLES F. SMITH.—An enterprising rancher, who is also a native son, is Charles F. Smith, who was born on the ranch upon which he is now living about two miles west of Clements, on January 9, 1876. He is a son of John and Caroline (Megerle) Smith, the former a native of Tennessee, from which state he went to Cherokee County, Texas, and from there came to California and for some years drove stage from Sacramento to Stockton, Sonora and Benicia. Mrs. Smith was the daughter of the pioneer, Christian Megerle, who came to California the first time in 1849 and after remaining here about a year went back East for his family and to settle up his affairs, after which they came to the Coast in 1852, settled on the Mokelumne River, about three miles from Staples Ferry, about a mile west of what is now the town of Lockeford, where D. J. Staples, J. F. Staples, W. H. Nichols and a number of other pioneers had located in 1849. Mr. Megerle turned his attention to ranching and during his lifetime acquired about two sections of land, upon which he raised grain and stock. On his trip to this state he brought six of his seven children; the oldest son, C. H. Megerle, had made a start for the coast country with another train and lost his life in 1851. Those who accompanied him were Caroline, the mother of our subject; Henry J., who was killed in a fight with Indians in 1856; Ernest P., Louis J., Philip L. and Fred C. Mr. Megerle was a fine old character, influential and public spirited. He died in 1872, at the age of sixty-nine, on the ranch where he had settled in 1850. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, who were married in Sacramento, were ten in number; William A., died in Montana in 1913; Laura E., died in 1889; Olive G. married P. W. Compton of Modesto; Fredricka, became the wife of W. S. Allen and died at Sutter Creek in 1921; Minnie I., lives in Modesto; Carrie V., is the wife of C. H. Bacon of Placerville; Charles F., of this review; Claude M. is in Oakland. Two children died in early childhood.

Charles F. Smith received his education in the Athearn school at Clements and when he was eighteen years old became the practical head of the family and has resided upon the old home place where he was born, with the exception of about five years when he was engaged in mining in Goldfield, Nevada. He now owns eighty acres of fine bottom land, which was originally owned by his Grandfather Megerle, and engages in general ranching.

The marriage of Mr. Smith in Stockton on July 29, 1915, united him with Miss Leva Murray, a native of Tazewell County, Ill., who came to California in 1904. She is a daughter of Thomas and Ella Murray, natives of Kentucky and Illinois respectively and farmers in the state of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of one son, Charles Morris. The ranch home was built in 1891, but in 1915, before his marriage, Mr. Smith remodeled it into a modernly equipped home. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is a member and past grand of the Odd Fellows at Clements and a member of the N. S. G. W. of Lodi. Mr. Smith stands in his community as an example of honest, exemplary citizenship.

FRANK A. GUERNSEY.—A leader in the financial circles of Central California, Frank A. Guernsey, the president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Stockton, occupies a post of high responsibility in directing the affairs of this notable financial institution, recognized as one of the strong and reliable banks of the state, since its establishment more than forty years ago, Mr. Guernsey's father being one of the founders.

A descendant of two substantial old New England families, Frank A. Guernsey was born at Stockton on October 17, 1879, the son of Darius A and Nellie (Hatch) Guernsey, the former born in the picturesque town of Lancaster, N. H., on the Connecticut River, while Mrs. Guernsey was a native of the state of Maine. Darius A. Guernsey located in San Joaquin County in the early '70s, and for a while he was a clerk in Stockwell's store at Stockton. He then went to work on the Gardenhire ranch, and he stated at that time that some day he would be the owner of this property, which prediction was fulfilled when, in later years, he was able to purchase this fine ranch of 1100 acres; he also owned several other ranches and became one of the large landowners of the county. He was prominent in the business life of Stockton, being one of the founders of the Guernsey and Allen Book and Stationery store. Later he started a piano business in Stockton, selling pianos to the farmers throughout the county. One or two pianos would be loaded on a wagon and they would start out and drive until these were sold, frequently returning to Stockton with a string of horses which they had taken in payment for the pianos. On October 1, 1888, in partnership with P. B. Fraser and D. S. Rosenbaum, Mr. Guernsey established the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Stockton, and it is interesting to note that these three men held successively the office of president of the bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Darius A. Guernsey were the parents of three children: Frank A. Guernsey, whose name heads this sketch, Mrs. Pliny E. Holt and Mrs. Harriet Du Bois. Mr. Guernsey attended the public schools, graduating from the Stockton high school in 1900. His first business venture was a clerkship in a clothing store at a very small salary. During the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo, N. Y., he was sent as a representative from San Joaquin County in charge of their exhibit, where he remained a year, and on returning to Stockton he entered into partnership with E. C. Dickinson under the firm name of Dickinson and Guernsey and established a grain business. At the end of a year Mr. Guernsey disposed of his interest and became the secretary of the Farmers Union & Milling Company, continuing until 1907, when he entered the grain business for himself.

On January 1, 1916, Mr. Guernsey was elected president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and since assuming the duties of this office he has shown unusual wisdom, progressiveness and capability in guiding the affairs of this powerful banking institution. The Farmers and Merchants Bank owns its handsome nine-story banking and office building, erected in 1917, and representing an investment of nearly half a million dollars. It stands in the heart of the business



Frank A. Merriam

district of Stockton, towering like a beautiful monument in tribute to the officers, directors and stockholders, attesting the confidence these men have in the present and future of this city of opportunities. The bank occupies the entire lower floor of the building and it is finished in a material called "wood marble"—blocks of wood made to represent marble. This was after Mr. Guernsey's own idea, to get away from the stereotyped banking institutions of stucco, gold and silver ornaments, etc. The bank is equipped with a combination cooling and heating apparatus; in the summer this reduces the temperature and in the winter the same apparatus is used for heating. On September 30, 1919, the combined capital stock was $640,000, undivided profits, $58,883 44, deposits, $5,109,119.33. The officers of the bank are as follows: President, Frank A. Guernsey; vice-president and cashier, Will E. Morris; directors, E. F. Davis, Hillard E. Welch, George Finkbohner, Dan N. Gilmore, S. B. Coates, Frank Cox, John M. Perry. The bank maintains a branch at Oakdale with E. D. Heron as manager.

When he became president of the bank, Mr. Guernsey, who was in the grain business at the time, incorporated his interests as the Frank A. Guernsey Grain Company, with the following officers, J. W. Schuler, president; P. J. O'Connell, vice-president; H. J. Mann, secretary, but he still retains a large block of stock in this corporation.

Mr. Guernsey's marriage united him with Miss Wagner, a native of Oregon, and they are the parents of two sons, D. Albert and Frank C. Mr. Guernsey's especial hobby is his finely developed ranch of 400 acres on Rough and Ready Island; this he is developing into one of the finest dairy and orchard properties in the county. He has 100 acres of Bartlett pears, and he is building up a herd of fine, blooded stock for his modern dairy. On this property he has erected a beautiful home, which with the surrounding ranch developments, makes this one of the show places of the county. Mr. Guernsey is a member of Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., of Stockton.

CHARLES OSCAR WEBER.—A successful California rancher of whom the progressive agriculturists in San Joaquin County may well be proud, is Charles Oscar Weber, living two and one-half miles to the south of Clements, near which place he was born on April 7, 1878, the son of Charles Kimball and Louisa Mohrmann Weber, born in New Hampshire and Iowa respectively, who came to California about sixty years ago, early enough for them still to render the state some worthwhile service as pioneers. Mr. Weber settled on a ranch about two and a half miles south of the site of the present Clements, when Lockeford was the post office and one had to take a long, far look to discern a neighbor. Six children came to gladden Mr. and Mrs. Weber. Minnie has become Mrs. G. Linn; Charles O. is the subject of our interesting sketch; Carrie is Mrs. Daniel Linn, of Stockton; Elsie is Mrs. Clarence McPherson of near Lockeford; Mamie is Mrs. Pettengill, and lives at San Jose; and Bernice is Mrs. Clifford, also of Lockeford.

Charles O. Weber attended both the Grant and the Brandt schools, and when the road past his father's house became a county highway and a bridge was erected across Bear Creek, he attended the Athearn school at Clements. Still later, he profited by an excellent commercial course at the Stockton Business College. He remained home assisting his father in farming and stockraising until he was married on the Dilmond Steacy Ranch, west of Mackville, on December 20, 1908, to Miss Marietta Crawford, a native of the Brandt school district, San Joaquin County, and the daughter of William B. and Minnie (Anderson) Crawford, born in Illinois and Denmark respectively and married in California. Mrs. Crawford died when Marietta was eleven years old, and her father passed away in her twelfth year, one year and one day after the mother's death, leaving her and a brother named Morgan. Then she was reared by the Dilmond Steacy family, where she lived until she was married. While her parents were yet living, they had moved into Stockton, where the family lived for a while; and so it happened that she attended the Washington school. Then her folks removed to Murphy, in Calaveras County, and there she attended the Peppermint district school.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Weber bought the old Weber home place of 160 acres. In 1916 they added 160 acres, and in 1920 acquired another half-section. The 160 acres and the 320 acres are in the Bellota district in the eastern end of San Joaquin County, and are used as grazing land; while the half-section is farm land and can be cultivated Mr. Weber has twelve head of work horses, and is well equipped with the most modern of farm appliances. He also leases from his father at Lockeford and is engaged in grain and stock raising. He is a Republican in matters of national political import, and is ever ready both to "boost" the local section and to support any well-endorsed measure likely to work for the prosperity of the country as a whole. Mr. Weber is an Odd Fellow, affiliated with the Clements lodge, No. 355, I. O. O. F. He has two children, Melvin Oscar and Lester Kimball, who are attending the Athearn school.

CHARLES E. ROSIN.—A highly-esteemed pioneer, whose useful life, serving unselfishly his day and generation, was duly appreciated by all who knew him, was Charles E. Rosin, a native of Pomerania, Germany, where he was born on December 8, 1861. He enjoyed a good education in his native country, and came out to the west coast of America, by way of Cape Horn, on the steamship Miranda, in 1890, stopping for a brief visit at Valparaiso. Arriving at San Francisco, he made his way into the San Joaquin Valley, and located in the Jefferson district.

In 1882, he was married to Miss Christine Lorenzen, who was born at Satrup, Holstein, Germany, on October 12, 1860, and remained behind in Europe when her husband ventured to establish himself in the New World. In 1893, she came out to Chicago and the World's Fair; after which she progressed westward, to join her husband, who had set himself up as a carpenter and builder at Tracy, and who, from 1895 to 1898, owned 160 acres in the Jefferson district. Five children were born to this union. Augusta has become the wife of Joseph Armstrong and they reside at Byron with their three children. Mary is the wife of William Kelso, and they reside in Contra Costa County with their two children. August F., who is single, is a driver for the Pacific Gas and Electric Corporation, and he has an enviable record for overseas service during the World War. He enlisted on August 7, 1917, with the 86th Aero Corps, and served for eleven months, in action from Varin-

court to Behonnee, in park-squadron salvage, and in the supply department of aircraft in action; and on June 6, 1919, he received his honorable discharge. William H. Rosin also has an enviable record. He served with the 13th Ammunition Train in training at Camp Lewis, and received an honorable discharge on January 19, 1919. Emma is the wife of Glenn Perryman, and the mother of one child; and they reside at Stockton.

Rich in a wide circle of admiring and devoted friends, Mr. Rosin, who had always been an active Odd Fellow and was a past member of the Encampment, passed away on August 24, 1914, at the Rosin residence on Sixth Street, which had been their home since 1910. Mrs. Rosin is a member of the Rebekahs.

CHARLES A. RUSSELL.—A native son and life long resident of San Joaquin County, Cal., Charles A. Russell has a fine estate of 110 acres four miles south of Stockton on the Tracy Road. He is the eldest son of C. C. and Julia (Bush) Russell and was born at Knights Ferry, July 20, 1865. The parents were natives of Kentucky and Massachusetts, respectively. The father, C. C. Russell, was born in 1830 and while still a young man settled in the vicinity of Cairo, Ill., and was a charter member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at that place. The mother's family migrated West to Illinois from Massachusetts in 1846. Early in 1849 the Russell family started across the plains for California, but on account of illness they were forced to stay in Missouri and so did not reach California until 1852. The father mined for three years, then moved to Galt where he engaged in farming, having as his partner a Mr. Harvey, and among the historical landmarks of the Galt section is what is known as the Russell and Harvey pocket. In 1869 the family removed to Copperopolis and were principally occupied with stock raising until 1876 when they moved to Farmington and there conducted a hotel until 1885. C. C. Russell then disposed of his hotel business and began ranching near Farmington where he remained until his death in 1904, the mother passing away on April 18, 1908. The father was a stanch Democrat. He had two brothers who served in the Union Army during the Civil War and one brother who served on the Confederate side.

The education of Charles A. Russell was begun at the Farmington school and finished with a business course at Stockton. On April 16, 1885, occurred his marriage with Miss Sarah E. Smalling, a native of San Joaquin County, daughter of Isaac G. Smalling, prominent cattle man of this section.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Russell. Charles C. married Miss Mina Biochenberger of Lodi, and they have two children, Eva and Harold. He is an expert electrician and mechanic and graduated from the State Mechanical Department at Santa Barbara and is at present engaged as a teacher in manual arts at the high school at Yuba. The younger of the family is Myrna A. Russell. In 1892 Mr. Russell located at Stockton and followed building contracting for five years, then engaged in farming. In 1905 he purchased thirty acres on which he erected a residence and since that time has bought eighty acres more, which he has developed into a rich productive ranch, constituting one of the good farms of the neighborhood. He also owns desirable real estate at Stockton and Fresno.

MRS. MARIA SANGUINETTI.—Since 1879 Mrs. Maria Sanguinetti has been a resident of California, and has borne her full share of the duties and responsibilities that were the lot of successful Californians from the early days to the present. She resides on her forty-one-acre orchard and vineyard home seven miles northeast of Stockton, on which she has built a modern bungalow home. She was born at Paggi in the province of Genoa, Italy, April 28, 1867, a daughter of Gio Batta and Anna (Podesto) Podesto, also natives of that town, who were substantial farmers. Her father was a soldier in the Italian army for eleven years and was a veteran of the war with Napoleon. He received a silver medal from the government, a mark of honor for distinguished services in the war. He resided on his home farm until his death in 1910 at the age of eighty-three years, leaving a fine and honorable record, a much esteemed and highly respected man; his widow is still living at the old home at the age of seventy-seven years. Maria is the eldest in a family of five children, the others being Katherine; Louise, deceased; another daughter Louise who became Mrs. Sturla, living in Italy; and Stefano, deceased. Maria Podesto was educated in the private schools near her home. She had an uncle in Buenos Ayres named Louis Podesto and another, Albert Podesto, in California, and so had an opportunity to go to either South America or California, finally deciding to come to the land of gold and sunshine on the Pacific Coast, a decision she has never regretted. On June 12, 1879, Maria Podesto left her native land for California in company with her uncle, John Podesto, her mother's brother, and after her arrival in California kept house for him for a year, then she worked at various places until her marriage. In Stockton, on February 5, 1882, she was married to John Sanguinetti, also a native of Genoa, Italy, a son of Augusto and Katherine Sanguinetti, farmers in Italy. John Sanguinetti was educated in Italy and was a horticulturist and viticulturist. He first married Miss Maria Prato in Italy and they had three children: Angelo, deceased; Anna and Jennie, of Stockton.

John Sanguinetti and his first wife came to California while young and settled at Stockton where John Sanguinetti engaged in truck gardening on land where now stands the Sperry Flour Mills, and his wife passed away while residing there. Subsequently he met and married Maria Podesto and they purchased a ranch about six miles northeast of Stockton in the Morado section, consisting of twenty-seven acres of bare land, which was developed to orchard. John Sanguinetti died on that place November 21, 1896, aged fifty-one years, and the home place was divided equally between Mrs. Sanguinetti and his two daughters by his former marriage. Mrs. Sanguinetti received thirteen acres as her share of the estate, and two years ago she sold her portion of the old home place. Twelve years ago she had purchased twenty acres in the Morado precinct where she now resides, and she has added to her original purchase until she now owns forty-one acres in orchard, vineyard and hay land, which is well irrigated by an electric pumping plant, thus making it productive, so it brings a fine income. While Mrs. Sanguinetti leases most of her ranch, yet she has demonstrated her ability to make good along agricultural lines. In politics she is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. She has seen a great im-



Maria Sanguinetti

provement in the county in the forty-three years of her residence here, Stockton having grown from a small place to a large city with handsome buildings and paved streets. She loves her adopted state and would not be content to live elsewhere.

JOSEPH F. STUART.—In 1912 the Ripon Nursery & Improvement Company was established and since that time Joseph F. Stuart has been president and general manager; this company deals extensively in handling large stocks of fruit and nut trees, with headquarters on the Cactus Ranch on the Tracy-Lathrop highway. At the present time this company is featuring the Stuart Prolific Almond as well as the Stuart Prune, both being originated by Mr. Stuart several years ago. He was born near Silverville, Solano County, October 19, 1864, a son of Daniel S. and Lydia Ann (Philpot) Stuart. Daniel S. Stuart was a Californian forty-niner, who started West, but was shipwrecked at Acapulco, Mexico, and packed and walked across the Isthmus; they encountered severe hardships, and many died from the Panama fever. He arrived in San Francisco, Cal., and went to Amador County, where he engaged in mining, meeting with considerable success on the North Fork of the American River; in 1850 he returned East and spent seven years at his home in Bangor, Maine; then in 1858 he came around the Horn to San Francisco with his wife and five children and they located on the south end of Grand Island in Sacramento County, where he became a successful horticulturist. The flood of 1862 completely inundated Grand Island and Mr. Stuart and family lost all their personal property as well as the houses and barns, horses, cattle, hogs, etc., including 1000 cords of wood, which was swept away into San Francisco Bay. Thus bankrupt, he removed to Solano County, and started in anew at Silverville. He and his son A. V. went into the mines again for two years and made a good clean-up. The rest of his life was devoted to farming, and at the time of his death he was rated at from $60,000 to $100,000.

Nine children were born to this worthy pioneer couple: A. V., resides in Ripon; J. E., is a well known artist of San Francisco; Annie, deceased; A. W., resides in Sacramento; Mrs. E. V. Coleman, resides in Antioch; Mrs. Walter Brady; Joseph F., the subject of this sketch; Annie, deceased; and Nancy Hunt, resides in Los Angeles. In 1883 Joseph F. and his two brothers A. V. and A. W. Stuart removed to Stanislaus County and engaged in grain farming southwest of Oakdale on the lands owned by T. K. Beard, which they farmed for four years. In 1887, the mother of our subject and A. W. Stuart bought 200 acres near Oakdale, and in 1888 Joseph F. was put in charge. Here he developed a fine orchard of almonds, peaches, apricots and pears. It was while on this Oakdale ranch that he originated the Stuart almond and the Stuart prune. The Stuart prune is a very valuable contribution to California horticulture. The original tree propagated by Mr. Stuart near Oakdale, Stanislaus County, is now twenty-seven years old and is still healthy and a good bearer. It is a seedling of the Silver prune, crossed with the Tragedy prune, taking its flavor and color from the Tragedy, but retains the meat, size, and sweetness of the Silver. It is an easy dryer, drying in less time than any other prune of its size. The university test discloses 53 to 55% of sugar—the highest of any prune known. Mr. Stuart has several acres in bearing and finds that the Stuart ripens earlier than the Silver, but a little later than the Tragedy. It takes less lye to cut them than the French, and they dry quicker and heavier than any other prune.

Thus far, the Ripon Nursery has been unable to supply the demand for this variety, owing no doubt to the fact that growers have found that it returns a greater profit than any other prune. Mr. Stuart continued his operations at Oakdale until 1904, when with his brother A. V. Stuart, he bought 320 acres near Ripon, known as the Ruhl tract; two years later the partnership was dissolved and A. V. Stuart continued in the olive industry and Joseph F. devoted his entire time to orchard development, which was later incorporated in 1912, as the Ripon Nursery & Improvement Company.

On October 9, 1888, Mr. Stuart was married to Miss Jennie E. Mann, born near Silverville, daughter of Daniel L. and Jane E. (Southern) Mann, both natives of Iowa, who came to California in 1869. The Stuart home was at Ripon until four years ago when they removed to Stockton. Six children have been born to them: Arthur L., is a merchant at Ripon; Ernest F., is a peace officer at Stockton; Raymond S., resides in Ripon; Allen E., resides at Ripon; Wesley W., is associated with his father; and Evelyn is the wife of Loren McMullin and they reside in Stockton. Mr. Stuart is a Republican and has always been a strong temperance man and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

THOMAS H. STAGG.—A representative business man of San Joaquin County whose influence in commercial circles has increased each year with his own interesting activities, is Thomas H. Stagg, the pioneer harness dealer and auto trimmer of North Main Street, Manteca. He was born in Allegany County, N. Y., on October 24, 1851, the son of Jacob D. Stagg, who came across the plains to California in 1853, and settled at Stockton. There, in partnership with R. B. Lane and H. S. Sargent he established and conducted a flour mill on Weber Ave., between San Joaquin and Sutter streets.

Our subject accompanied his mother West by way of the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in Stockton on New Year's Day, 1856. He attended the public schools of Stockton and Santa Cruz, and in 1868 returned to Stockton and entered the harness shop of the late Thomas Cunningham, the pioneer and ex-sheriff, where for seven years he worked daily. In 1877, he went to Portland to become a foreman in a large factory; but in 1879, he went to Seattle and was in business until 1885. In 1885, he returned to California and settled at Modesto, and was the foreman for B. Weil & Son, until 1900; on January 1, that year he became a stockholder and department manager in the Turner Hardware Company, at Modesto, and for twenty-one years he was with that firm at Modesto.

At Merced, on April 5, 1875, he was married to Miss Julia Robbins, a daughter of Norman Robbins, a prominent and influential pioneer capitalist at Stockton. Four children were born to this fortunate union. Florence married and is the widow of Fred Post; and she resides with her daughter at Stockton. Harry is vice-president of the Turner Hardware Company, at Modesto, and has a wife and two children. Robin has become Mrs. J. C. Adams, and she resides at San Francisco with her two daughters. And Raymond Stagg has a wife and three sons, and is a prominent commercial photographer, with a well-known studio at Los Angeles, being one of the leading artists in his

line. Mrs. Stagg passed away at Modesto on June 4, 1917, mourned by a wide circle of admiring friends.

After living for thirty-four years in Stanislaus County, Mr. Stagg in September, 1919, removed to Manteca, where he opened a first-class harness and leather-goods shop on North Main Street. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Manteca, is prominent as a Republican and has served on the County Central Committee of that party, and he has been president of the California Retail Harness Manufacturing Association for the past three years.

JOHN MILAN THORNTON.—For more than a half century John Milan Thornton has been a successful agriculturist in San Joaquin County, his ranching activities being in the locality of Escalon. He has been an eyewitness of the growth and development of this portion of the county and in no small measure has aided in its advancement. He was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, January 9, 1850, and is the youngest son of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. His father, Calvin S. Thornton, was a native of New York, who migrated to Iowa with his wife in 1840 with wagons drawn by ox teams. In 1861, Calvin S. Thornton with his wife and family started West; their mules and horses were commandeered by the rebel forces and the party was delayed in Missouri for some weeks and when they were ready to resume their journey, their wagons were drawn by oxen. Captain Brown was in charge of the train of 100 wagons. Six months were spent on the way, and they narrowly escaped the Mountain Meadow massacre. Of the 100 wagons that started from Missouri only about twelve completed the journey to California, the others remaining in Oregon. The Thornton family took up their residence on the John Pollock ranch near Bellota and experienced the great flood of 1862, but remained there until 1864; then they farmed near Waterloo until 1866, when they settled in the Lone Tree district. The original purchase was 160 acres of government land, which was mostly farmed to wheat; the first schoolhouse was built on a portion of this ranch and there the Thornton children attended school. Since John Milan Thornton was fifteen years old he has been interested in farming. He was associated with his father, and on his father's death, February 2, 1894, he continued to farm the home place for his mother until she passed away ten years later. In 1878, Mr. Thornton bought eighty acres in the Elliott district of San Joaquin County and this he farmed in conjunction with his father's place.

On January 4, 1886 in Modesto, Mr. Thornton was married to Miss Laura Peatross, a native of California, born near Bodega, July 26, 1863, a daughter of William W. and Hester (Phelps) Peatross, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Illinois; and the father was a California forty-niner. They are the parents of four children: Frank Sumner, also represented in this volume; Ethel H.; Elmer P.; Merle E., resides in Utah. Mr. Thornton has served as trustee on the school board and also on the board of trustees of the Methodist Church at Escalon. He owns a choice ranch of ninety acres near Escalon and owns a fine residence in town where he makes his home; he also owns other valuable real estate. His labors have been effective in promoting the educational, social and material advancement of his community, and he endorses every measure which tends to advance the general welfare.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES HAMLINE HIGH.—In August, 1905, Mr. and Mrs. James Hamline High located in Lodi, Cal., and bought a fifteen-acre ranch in the Kettleman tract, on Cherokee Lane, now known as the High Ranch, where they passed their sunset days in peace and quietness. James Hamline High was born in Hillsdale County, Mich., on April 16, 1844, a son of Hiram and Rebecca P. (Kellogg) High, the former a native of Lyons, N. Y. and the latter of Connecticut, both families living close to the state lines of Connecticut and New York.

The first marriage of Mr. High occurred on December 11, 1867, at Sharon, Mich., and united him with Miss Phebe A. Peck, a native of Michigan and the daughter of Wait and Lucinda (Mills) Peck, both natives of Connecticut, their forbears dating back to Revolutionary days. They were pioneers of Michigan when it was still a territory and the patent to their land was signed by President Andrew Jackson. Mr. High with his young wife settled on a small farm in Cass County, Mo., where they endured the hardships of pioneer life in a new country, starting at the bottom round of the ladder. The first great sorrow that entered his life came in March 1870, when his wife died and left him with an infant daughter only ten days old, now Mrs. P. H. Walker of Lodi, the mother of two daughters, Irene and Elizabeth. Mr. High manfully entered into his new task and became a devoted, loving father and tenderly cared for the little life entrusted to his keeping. He was of the hardy, vigorous, energetic type and entered into farming and stock raising with zeal and determination, and success crowned his efforts.

Mr. High's second marriage occurred on April 18, 1871, near Harrisonville, Mo., and united him with Miss Elizabeth A. Cook, a daughter of John and Mary (Campbell) Cook, both parents descendants of early Virginian stock who had migrated to Missouri in frontier days. She assumed the responsibility and care of the daughter and reared her with all the loving care of a mother. After a lapse of fourteen years, during which time the family came to California intending to locate, the conditions not being favorable he, with his wife and daughter, moved to North Dakota, where he engaged in agriculture and sheep raising on a large scale. His land was in the hard wheat belt and products from that vast prairie district were mentioned as coming from the "bread basket of the world." After the hardships of twenty years in the extreme cold north, both Mr. and Mrs. High began to feel the inroads of the severe winters on their health and felt a change was necessary, so they sold the land and stock and after traveling a few years, settled down once more, this time in the beautiful fertile county of San Joaquin, and here Mr. High made a new venture, in a new place, that of viticulture. When they located in this vicinity they became an integral part of all that was good and best in the community. They united with the Congregational Church and devoted their lives to the welfare and uplift of humanity and for the furtherance of the Kingdom of God; they loved their neighbors and friends and always extended the cordial hand to the stranger for the betterment of those around them.

Mr. High was a faithful member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner, but his favorite place was among his brothers of the Blue Lodge and he carried its teachings throughout



J. H. High.
Mrs Elizabeth A. High.

his life; his "compass" pointed to truth and veracity and his life was measured on the "square" to his fellowmen. Mr. and Mrs. High enjoyed, beside their church affiliation, the social order of the Eastern Star where they found enjoyment in mingling with men and women interested in the affairs of life. In politics he was a Republican, but maintained the independence of personal thinking where he put man above party and principle above platform. He was always vitally interested in local, national and international affairs. He was a student of moral policies and was ever alive for the moral, social and industrial welfare of our country.

As the sun goes down on the Western horizon, so he went down at the close of a well-spent life and his posterity rise up to call him blessed. He passed away on October 23, 1917. Mrs. High tarried a few years, but the empty void in her life bore down upon her frail body after her husband departed this life and she quickly succumbed to the ravishes of disease and joined him on July 6, 1920, in "a home not made by hands, eternal in the heavens." Her life was gentle, sweet and lovable and she was endeared to all who knew her. Where her body was frail her mind was strong in the faith of God. While their ashes have returned to the dust of Mother Earth, their spirits have taken flight to the God who gave them and the sweet memories of their lives will abide and live in the hearts of all who knew them.

Lives of great men oft remind us,
We can make our lives sublime
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

FREDERICK R. POLENSKE.—Since coming to Lodi in 1914, Frederick R. Polenske has built up a splendid business entirely through his own efforts, and now as proprietor of the Service Laundry, his patronage is steadily increasing. Mr. Polenske is a native of Nebraska, and was born at Kenesaw, Adams County, December 25, 1890. His father, Emil G. Polenske, is one of the largest brick manufacturers of the Middle West, and was the founder of the firm of Polenske Bros. & Schellak Brick Manufacturing Company, their plant at Hastings, Neb., having a capacity of 20,000,000 brick per year.

The family removed from Kenesaw to Hastings, Neb., and here Frederick R. Polenske attended the public schools, later taking a business college course. From the age of fifteen he was associated with his father in the brick manufacturing business, remaining there until 1914, when he came to California, locating at Lodi. Here he entered the employ of the Lodi Steam Laundry and after a few months bought a half-interest in the concern. He operated this laundry until August, 1920, when he started a laundry business of his own, under the name of the Service Laundry, of which he is the sole owner. He purchased a lot at 505 North Sacramento Street and there erected a modern building, especially equipped for this business, and he has been successful from the start, two wagons now being kept busy in handling his increasing trade. He has solicited all his business personally, and still continues to give individual attention to all its details, a feature much appreciated by his patrons. His first week's receipts were $147, and the twenty-first week showed a business of $480, while the 112th week showed a business of $900, demonstrating plainly that he was living up to his motto, "The best of service."

On July 7, 1914, at Humboldt, Iowa, Mr. Polenske was married to Miss Olga Kuchnast, who was born in Fort Dodge, Iowa, and they are the parents of two children, Emma Louise and Virginia. Progressive in all his ideas, Mr. Polenske can be depended upon to contribute to any movement for the upbuilding of his community, and is a member of the Lodi Business Men's Association and the National and State Laundrymen's Associations, and the Exchange Club of Lodi of which he is a director.

FRANK SUMNER THORNTON.—One of the esteemed and helpful citizens of San Joaquin County is Frank Sumner Thornton, who occupies the position of assessor and collector in the South San Joaquin Irrigation District, having been elected to this office in February, 1919. To his effective work as promoter may be attributed the rapid growth of the business and he has proved his exceptional qualifications for the duties imposed. He was born on his grandfather's ranch near Sebastopol, Cal., October 18, 1883, a son of John Milan and Laura (Peatross) Thornton, natives of Iowa and California, respectively, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this history.

Frank Sumner Thornton was reared on a farm and began his education in the district school known as the Lone Tree district, San Joaquin County. In 1905 he was graduated from the San Francisco Business College. He then found work as a stenographer and bookkeeper in the Bay City for a short time, when he went to Folsom, where he found employment with the Folsom Development Company, which occupied him for eighteen months; he then removed to Los Angeles to take charge of the Southern California branch of the California Moline Plow Company, and in 1907 was transferred to Stockton in the employ of the same company. On account of impaired health he gave up his position within three months after arriving in Stockton and went to ranching on his father's place near Escalon. The following year he returned to the business college in San Francisco, where he took review work, then went to Siskiyou County, and there worked for six months for the Northern California Lumber Company; then he received an offer from the Natomas Consolidated Company at Folsom as billing and shipping clerk, and while in their employ billed out the rock and gravel used on many highways in Central California, the shipments reaching thirty car loads per day. Returning to Escalon, Mr. Thornton again took up the realty business until 1911, when he purchased the Escalon Tribune. This he successfully operated for some four years, when he sold his interest to Mr. Morgenson. Mr. Thornton has also successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Escalon.

On August 16, 1911, Mr. Thornton was united in marriage with Miss Edna E. Early, born near Stockton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Early, ranchers and pioneers of the Weber district, six miles southeast of Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are the parents of three children: Lucille, Evelyn E., and Mildred Marie. Mr. Thornton is secretary of the Escalon Water & Light Company and is now a stockholder and director of the company; he was the vice-president of the Escalon Commercial Club and chairman of the board of trustees of the Escalon grammar school, who have just completed a new $18,000 building. Fraternally, he is a past noble grand of the I. O. O. F.,

at Manteca and Mrs. Thornton is active in the Parent-Teachers Association of San Joaquin County, the Home Department of the Farm Bureau, the Woman's Improvement Club and the Ladies' Guild of the Presbyterian Church in Escalon. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are enthusiasts of the outdoor life and a portion of each season is spent in the high Sierras or at the seashore with their family.

JOSEPH C. MARSHALL.—A vineyardist of exceptional experience, the outcome of varied and successful enterprise, is Joseph C. Marshall, better known as Charles Marshall, and in business matters usually signified as J. C. Marshall, a native of Washington, Pa., and now residing on his ranch at the corner of Cherokee Lane and the Galt-Elliott road, some seven miles north of Lodi. He was born on March 8, 1878, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Clark) Marshall, natives of Somersetshire, England, who reached America on the sailing vessel "Underwriter," only after surviving three shipwrecks. Frederick Marshall was a coal miner in England. He was an orphan, who worked his way up, step by step, until he became a coal operator in the Pennsylvania mines. In early life he belonged to that class of heroic workmen, laboring under the most trying of conditions, to whom society owes so much for its advancement as well as for its very preservation. He became well-to-do and operated his coal mine on Chartiers Creek, in Pennsylvania, but when the Johnstown flood came, it flooded his mine and ruined him financially. Ten children, five boys and five girls, made up the family of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall; and owing to the large number to be fed and clothed, J. C. Marshall early did what he could to aid his parents, and from his eighteenth year made his way alone in the world.

He first became an iron-moulder in Pennsylvania, and later removed to Ohio; then he went to the Mannington, W. Va., oil fields and became a driller. In 1908 he reached California, and for the next ten years he was at Maricopa in the West Side oil fields of Kern County. He then went to Desdemona, Texas, and later went to Oklahoma and was in the Duke field soon after going to Texas, where he worked in the Desdemona oil fields as a driller.

At Washington, Pa., on April 17, 1900, Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Ellen McClain, a native of that same district, the daughter of Samuel and Clara McClain, and of Scotch-Irish descent. One of a family of six children, she was reared at Washington, Pa., and there attended the grammar school, the high school, and business college. From Duke, Okla., Mr. Marshall returned to California, on December 1, 1920. He had a ranch of twenty acres on the Cherokee Lane road, about six miles north of Lodi; and having sold that about a year ago, he purchased the old John Quiggle ranch at the corner of the Galt-Elliott road and Cherokee Lane. This ranch has a vineyard of eleven acres on it, and is amply irrigated from an independent pumping plant owned by Mr. Marshall, who likewise maintains a small dairy there.

Two children were born in the Marshall household. Elizabeth has become Mrs. Harry Dart, of Sacramento; and Grace is the wife of Earl Dart, of Sacramento, both girls having married brothers. Elizabeth has one son, Marshall Dart, born November 18, 1921. Mr. Marshall is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 267, of Galt.

LOT LACHENMAIER.—Industry, thrift and frugality, coupled with a judicious management of one's financial affairs, are traits that usually bring success to the man who practices them in whatever line of business he may be engaged. To these characteristics in the life of Lot Lachenmaier, the popular and influential vice-president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Lodi, is due his substantial prosperity. He was born in the southern part of Russia on May 3, 1863, at a country place near Odessa, on the Black Sea, a son of Frederich and Barbara (Bauer) Lachenmaier, who were well-to-do agriculturists owning their own farm. The great-grandfather, Jacob Lachenmaier, brought his family from Wittenberg, Germany, to Odessa at the time of the settlement there of the German colony, his son Frederich, Lot's grandfather, then being eighteen years of age, and the family thrived and became well-to-do.

Lot Lachenmaier had read and heard much concerning the opportunities that awaited young men in the United States, so he emigrated to Scotland, S. D., where he found employment on a farm at twenty dollars per month during the summers, while winters he worked for his board. In 1886, deciding to take advantage of securing a homestead, he located a claim of 160 acres in McIntosh County, N. D., and also a timber claim of like amount. This was then a desolate, wild prairie country and he was fifty-five miles from a railroad, hauling his supplies from the nearest town with an ox-team. He was a pioneer in that part of the country, and he had many hardships and discouragements, but with true pioneer spirit he farmed his land to grain and raised cattle; later he fenced his property and from time to time acquired more land until he was among the largest and most successful grain growers and cattle raisers in the state. He was also district assessor of the county. He still owns a section and a half of land in that county, which he has leased. In 1889 he removed to the town of Lehr, a place started when the railroad came through, and he built the first store and conducted a general merchandise business. When the town was incorporated he was a member of the first board of trustees and was instrumental in building up the locality until 1910, when he arrived in Lodi. His first constructive work was the starting of the town of Victor, four miles east of Lodi on the Valley Springs branch of the Southern Pacific railroad. He bought five acres and built the first store building and started the first store, engaging in general merchandising; he also built two residences.

Mr. Lachenmaier's activities in the buying and selling of ranches have been considerable. At the present time he owns a four-acre vineyard in the west end of Lodi which is now within the city limits, and which he expects to subdivide into residence lots. He started the petition for the erection of the Victor school and the bridge across the river and it was through his influence and work that these projects were carried to completion. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Victor school up to 1915, when he removed to Lodi. He was one of the organizers and has been the vice-president of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Lodi since its organization in 1916 and he has won the esteem and respect of the entire community.

The first marriage of Mr. Lachenmaier occurred in South Dakota in 1884, uniting him with Miss Margareta Fichtner, of whom he was bereaved in Febru-



Mr and Mrs Lot Lachenmaier

ary, 1914. About a year later he was married to Mrs. Louisa Handel. She was also born near Odessa, and both are active members of the Evangelical church. Mr. Lachenmaier was for many years superintendent of the Sunday school in this community as well as in South Dakota, and he was also a trustee of the church, being treasurer of the building committee at the erection of the new $40,000 church in Lodi. He can justly feel proud to be called a self-made man, because of the splendid success he has made by his own unaided efforts. In politics he is a Republican.

OSCAR ALLEN SEAMANDS.—Since 1861, Oscar Allen Seamands has been a citizen of San Joaquin County, being but two years old when he accompanied his parents to California. He was born in Gentry County, Mo., January 14, 1859, a son of Joshua and Josephine (Andrews) Seamands, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Illinois. Joshua Seamands, the father, grew to manhood in Iowa and prior to 1861 served as sheriff of Boone County for two terms. Early in the spring of 1861 the family set out for California with covered wagons drawn by oxen and on arriving in the state settled at Stockton. In 1868 Joshua Seamands became the superintendent of the Stockton Rural Cemetery and served in that capacity for ten years; he also served as coroner of Stockton for one term. There were four children in the family, of whom our subject is the youngest, and he is the only one surviving In 1884 the father located in Tulare where he bought a ranch and became a successful farmer until his death in 1892. The mother passed away on February 25, 1869, and in 1874 the father was married to Miss Mary Nevin of Lodi and three sons and one daughter were born of this union, all of whom now reside near Tulare. Joshua Seamands was a Mason and an active member of the Knights of Pythias.

Oscar Allen Seamands received a good public school education at the old North Eldorado school in Stockton and his boyhood days were spent on the farm. At seventeen years of age he entered the employ of Ed. Clowes, the nurseryman, as bookkeeper, where he remained for six years when he gave up office work to take a position with the Stockton Street Railway Company, and remained with them for five years. In 1898 the tales of the riches of the Klondike country caused him to resign his position and in company with Woods and Curtis make the trip to the frozen North. For five years he bore the privations and hardships of that region, most of the time being spent near Dawson and Nome, prospecting. Mr. Seamands recalls the pleasure he experienced in receiving a package from a Mission Indian runner, containing six copies of the Stockton Record, on which he paid $5 express charges. On opening the package he found that the papers were two years old, but none the less welcome. Times were good in the Klondike, but the privations and extreme cold proved detrimental to Mr. Seamands' health; so he returned to the states and on June 21, 1905, was married to Mrs. Mary (Lawrence) Buzzell, born near the Mossdale bridge, San Joaquin County, on August 4, 1869, a daughter of Joseph and Nora (Gallagher) Lawrence. Joseph Lawrence was a native of Portugal, and when a lad of twelve years went to sea on an English whaler and followed that life until he was twenty-five years old. Her mother was a native of Ireland, who came to California in 1867, and she and Mr. Lawrence were married at San Leandro at the Moss home on October 6, 1867. Joseph Lawrence was employed by Capt. Moss, who owned and conducted a ferry on the river prior to the coming of the railroad, and remained with him for eleven years. They were the parents of four children: Mary, Mrs. Oscar A. Seamands; Frank E. Lawrence is married and resides at Stockton; Mrs. Anna E. Walker died October 17, 1919; Thomas Lawrence was drowned in the San Joaquin River June 24, 1875, being three years and three months old. Mrs. Seamands' father passed away on March 10, 1916, his wife surviving him until June 13, 1916. Miss Mary Lawrence was first married at Stockton on June 12, 1888 to Joseph Buzzell, a native of California of French and American descent whose father came to America in 1840, and they were the parents of two children, Helen and Lawrence. Mr. Buzzell became deputy sheriff under Tom Cunningham and he was killed on November 28, 1895, near Paradise Cut, San Joaquin County while in the discharge of his duty. Fraternally Mr. Seamands is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and since 1892 has been a member of the Stockton Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and politically he votes as a Republican. He has served as a trustee of the Mossdale school for three terms, and Mrs. Seamands has served for two terms, and it was during her second term as trustee in 1918 that the present school building was finished. Mr. and Mrs. Seamands have an adopted daughter, Verna, a girl of thirteen. On January 1, 1907, Mr. Seamands became superintendent of the San Joaquin River bridge at Mossdale in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; this bridge is a fine structure completed January 25, 1896; the Bell telephone and telegraph station is also located at this point. For the past twenty years, Mrs. Seamands has had charge of the U. S. Weather Observation Bureau station at Mossdale. Both Mr. and Mrs. Seamands are representative citizens of their locality and have contributed to its upbuilding and improvement.

MRS. GRACE J. SOUTH.—One of the pioneer families in the Golden State is that which now finds a worthy representative in San Joaquin County in Mrs. Grace J. South, the only daughter of the late Franklin Lafayette Johnson, who came to California in 1851. Mrs. South has inherited many of the sterling qualities that made her father such an influential man in his locality and since the death of her husband, C. W. South, has continued the management of his interests at Ripon in a most capable manner. Grace Johnson was born near Elliott, Cal., and is the only child of Franklin Lafayette and Una A. (Paulk) Johnson, natives of Georgia and Ohio, respectively. Mr. Johnson was born in 1834, in the village of Griffith near Atlanta, Ga., and in 1851 joined a party for California via Panama, the journey requiring ten weeks to complete. The party experienced some sickness enroute to California and when the California coast was reached, Mr. Johnson was so ill that he was obliged to land at San Juan, where he remained until he had recovered. He then went to Santa Clara Valley and worked for a year, then engaged in freighting to Carson City, Nev. His work was rewarded and he concluded to engage in farming. On March 2, 1876, he was married to Miss Una A. Paulk, a native of Ohio and a sister of Judge C. C. Paulk, a prominent lawyer

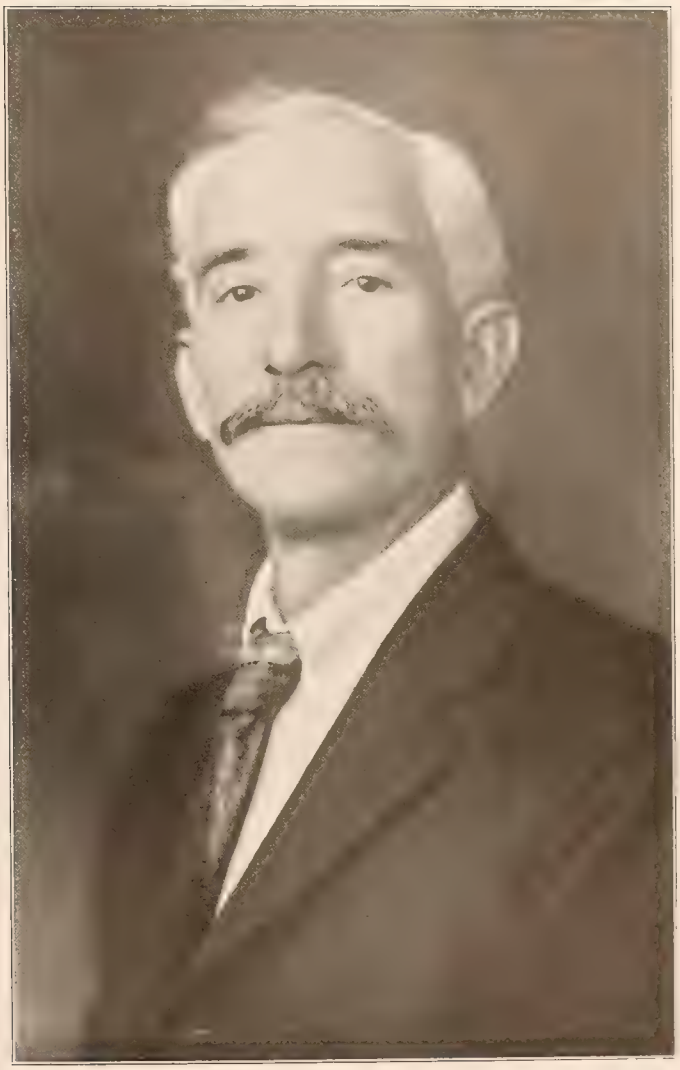
in the early days of Stockton. Mrs. Johnson was a finely educated woman, a teacher by profession, having taught in her native state of Ohio, then in Iowa and after her removal to California taught in the schools here. For her activity and long years of teaching she was granted a life diploma, which is now in the possession of her daughter, Mrs. South. Besides his farming pursuits, Mr. Johnson kept a general merchandise store at Elliott, where he was also postmaster. Later he moved to San Jose, where he likewise was engaged in merchandising pursuits. Then he removed to Modesto, and farmed northeast of that city. Selling this farm he went back to San Jose where he had retained his interests in the store. His next move was to Stockton, where he had a home, but soon had a farm on the Mokelumne River, near Clements, and moved out there when Mrs. South was a little girl of three and a half years; selling that farm to good advantage he moved back to San Jose and lived there retired from active business for a number of years. His next move was to Valley Springs, in 1895, where he conducted a store. In the meantime he had purchased lands near Ripon. He moved onto his place near Ripon, in 1898, but he was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors very long, for he passed away in 1899. After the father's death, the mother and daughter removed to Pasadena, Cal., where the mother resided for many years. Grace Johnson received an excellent education in both public and private schools and took the literary course at the College of the Pacific, in San Jose, Cal., and while at Pasadena, specialized in elocution and physical culture, and later taught those branches and gave numerous private and public readings.

On October 8, 1901, at Pasadena, Miss Johnson was united in marriage with C. W. South, born near Newman, Cal., May 23, 1873, a son of Albro W. South, an honored pioneer of the West Side, Stanislaus County. The young couple made their home on their ranch near Newman, where they engaged in stockraising and farming until 1903, when they removed to Ripon and took charge of the Johnson ranch, and here Mr. South was with the late J. S. Moulton among the first to engage in alfalfa raising in the South San Joaquin Irrigation District. On August 25, 1915, Mr. South met with a tragic death when his automobile turned over killing him instantly. At the same time their son Laurence Albro, aged four years, who was riding with his father, was killed. The death of the husband and son was a most severe shock to the family, but with true heroism, Mrs. South has continued the management of the farm and is rearing and educating her children in an excellent manner. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. South: Marie E. was graduated from the Ripon Union high school with the class of '22, and during the spring of 1922, she taught the first year classes in Spanish in the same school; Donald F. graduated from the Ripon high school in 1921; Louis Watkin died in infancy; Laurence Albro as noted above is also deceased; Arthusa Aurelia is a student in grammar school in Ripon. The South family reside near Ripon in a beautiful and comfortable residence and are highly respected and influential in social and educational circles. Mrs. South serves as vice-president of the Parent-Teacher's Association at Ripon, and was a member of the board of trustees of the Ripon Union high school and of the Ripon branch of the W. C. T. U. The family attend the First Congregational Church at Ripon.

WESLEY ALBERT YOUNG.—San Joaquin County and the section surrounding Lodi are largely indebted to the efforts of the late Wesley Albert Young, who was a continuous resident of that section for twenty-two years, and aided in laying broad and deep the foundations upon which has been built its present progress and prosperity. He was a native of Geneseo, Ill., born December 5, 1858, but was taken by his parents to Iowa, where they settled near Jefferson, Green County. His father, George Young, was a brick manufacturer and contractor. There our subject grew to manhood and followed in the footsteps of his father and was a brick manufacturer. Later he bought land, becoming one of the prosperous and influential farmers of Green County. He made a specialty of raising thoroughbred Poland China hogs, and when he decided to remove to the West in 1899, he brought with him some of his famous breed of hogs. For many years he continued the breeding and raising of these pedigreed hogs in San Joaquin County and took many prizes at fairs throughout the state. In 1915 he secured first prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco; also exhibited at the State Fair at Sacramento and the San Joaquin County Fair at Stockton, never failing to receive premiums for his fine stock.

Upon his arrival in Lodi, Mr. Young purchased a ten-acre tract of land on East Pine Street just outside the city limits, which he planted to fruit trees and vines; later he sold this ranch and engaged in the lumber business on East Pine Street. As his business grew he bought land on Stockton and East Locust Streets and enlarged his plant. Some twelve years ago he disposed of his business and leased the yards to give his time to stock raising. Mr. Young had many interests and engaged at one time in the building contracting business, erecting over 300 buildings, including residences, barns and other buildings, in and around Lodi; he also erected the Emerson school building. In local affairs he was one of the founders of the Lodi Chamber of Commerce and was always active in civic matters. He was progressive and public spirited and gave his most hearty support to any movement for the betterment of Lodi and San Joaquin County. He was the founder of the town of Youngstown on the traction line four miles north of Lodi, where he erected a store building and maintained a lumber yard. He purchased a 120-acre ranch in the Christian Colony district, which he set to vines and orchard, improving it with an up-to-date irrigating system; this ranch is still in the possession of the family; two of his sons now own thirty acres each and his widow retains the remaining sixty acres.

The marriage of Mr. Young united him with Miss Adell Richardson, a native of New York state, born near Canton, St. Lawrence County, a daughter of Melville and Nancy (Pitt) Richardson, born in New York. Mr. Richardson served in the 142nd Regiment New York Volunteers in the Civil War as orderly sergeant. In 1868 he removed to Iowa, locating at Jefferson. While on a trip back to New York Mrs. Richardson passed away. Mr. Richardson came on to California and spent his last days with Mrs. Young, passing on in 1914, nearly eighty years of age. He was a prominent Mason and G. A. R. man. Mr. and Mrs. Young were the parents of four children, Arthur G., of Lodi; Harold M., employed by the Pioneer Fruit Company of Lodi; Ross M., of San



W A Young

Francisco; and Mrs. Lydia Pope, of Lodi. Fraternally Mr. Young was a member of the Lodi lodge of Odd Fellows No. 267 and his religious faith was that of the Baptist Church. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Young passed away on January 9, 1921, mourned by his family and a large circle of friends. His career was one of highest purpose and in his death Lodi lost a valuable factor in her development.

WILLIAM THEODORE TSCHIERSCHKY.—A well-known ranchman, William Theodore Tschierschky has not only made a signal success in the cattle business, but has shown his aptitude in the successful management of the postoffice in Tracy, San Joaquin County. During his administration business has so increased that an additional rural route has been installed and the postoffice has become a second-class one. A native of California, he was born in Stockton on April 11, 1870, a son of Ernst Maxmillian Louis and Meta Gesina Carolina (Beneker) Tschierschky. His father was born in Prussia on October 3, 1836, while his mother was born on May 7, 1850, in Hanover, Germany. His father went to sea when he was sixteen years of age and followed that life for sixteen years; he made his first trip to America in 1857 on a vessel bound for New York from Marseilles; in 1863 he was employed on the steamer Delaware, chartered by the government, to carry supplies to various points, with headquarters at Port Royal, remaining with them for one year when he went to work on the steamer Liberty, engaged in Havana, Cuba and New York trade. On October 1, 1868, he arrived in California via Panama; settling in Stockton he entered the employ of W. M. Boggs in his lumber yard and before the end of 1869 had constructed his own residence on Pilgrim Street, where his nine children were born and reared, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He owns considerable real estate in the Dent and Elliott districts of this county, which he has leased. He has always been an active, public spirited citizen, and a loyal supporter of the land of his adoption; he is now living retired in Stockton.

William Theodore Tschierschky received his education in the public schools of Stockton and later entered the Stockton Business College and was graduated in 1888; then he was employed at the L. Smith lumber yard in Stockton as a salesman, for five years. Desiring a change of occupation he entered the State Bakery and there learned the trade of baker and confectioner. From 1896 to 1899 he was foreman at the Naumkeag Bakery. In 1898, Mr. Tschierschky had grubstaked a man to go into the Klondike country with the understanding that he was to have an interest in all claims that were staked out. The months went by and no word was received from his partner, so late in the summer of 1899 he set out for the Klondike country. Reaching the Manook country, 1,000 miles up the Yukon, he spent a terrible winter, endangered by hunger and hardships, but was fortunate to survive that terrible experience. In the spring came the news of the rich strike at Nome; his party built boats and floated down the Yukon river with the first break of ice, hoping they would reach Nome among the first seekers, but upon arriving they found a city had sprung up as if by magic. In the fall of 1900 he returned to California and remained in Stockton until the spring of 1901, when he again set out for the Nome gold fields. Some rich deposits were located, but sluice mining on the shores of the rivers brought them the best returns, the average for the short season being $250 per day. Mr. Tschierschky had received all the thrills of adventure that he cared for, and as the season advanced returned to California content to remain. He opened a bakery and confectionery at Port Costa and after two years sold out and returned to the old homestead at Ripon and farmed his father's ranch to grain and stock five years.

While residing at Port Costa, Mr. Tschierschky was married to Miss Marie Mecklenberg, born in Davenport, Iowa, a daughter of Mrs. Doris Mecklenberg of Tracy. They are the parents of six children: Helen, Leland, Greta, deceased in infancy, Thelma, Freda, and Florence. In 1908 the family removed from the ranch to Tracy where Mr. Tschierschky opened a bakery and confectionery store, conducting same in modern up-to-date manner, continuing for five years when he sold out to take a much needed rest. During 1905, Mr. Tschierschky set out a vineyard of Tokay grapes in the Ripon district, it being one of the first in that locality; he also has considerable real estate in Tracy. Mr. Tschierschky, about two years ago, began breeding registered Holstein cattle on his alfalfa farm, one mile south of Tracy, the stock being selected from the best herds in the west. He is a member of the California State Holstein Breeders Association and the American Holstein Breeders Association. He was very active in the organization of the General Milk Company's condensery at Tracy, which will soon produce 50,000 pounds of manufactured product per day.

In 1914 Mr. Tschierschky received appointment as postmaster of Tracy and his service has been entirely satisfactory to the community; his conscientious and efficient work receiving the approval not only of the community which he serves, but the administration at Washington. He has been the vice-president of the Western Loan & Building Association since its organization at Tracy, in 1921. In politics he is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is past grand of Tracy Lodge, I. O. O. F., a member of Tracy Encampment and the Canton at Stockton, as well as the Grand Lodge.

FRANK J. STEPHENSON.—Born in California during the pioneer days, Frank J. Stephenson has been for many years one of the foremost ranchers of San Joaquin County, now living retired on his home place three miles west of Ripon. He was born at Douglas Flat, Cal., October 30, 1860, and his education was obtained in the public school at Murphys. His father, Samuel Stephenson, was a native of Wisconsin, who came to California via Panama in 1849 and was engaged in mining and prospecting; he also worked as cook at the Yosemite House and the State Hospital at Stockton. He was married in Michigan to Harriet Allen, who joined him in California, in 1853. He passed away in 1908 and Mrs. Stephenson died in Stockton, about 1918. Frank J. Stephenson learned the butcher trade at Jackson with Samuel Bright, which occupied him for three years; then for a time worked at his trade in Merced. In 1879 or 1880 he came to San Joaquin County and was employed in the harvest fields near Ripon during the harvest season. He then went to Stockton and for three years worked for the River Express Company, then came back to Ripon, and has since resided there.

The marriage of Mr. Stephenson united him with Miss Flora Frederick, a native of San Joaquin County.

a daughter of John and Nancy (Underwood) Frederick, pioneers of the county, both now deceased. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson: Hattie B. is Mrs. Joseph Barker and lives at Dudley, Kern County, Cal.; Frank S. is in business in Los Angeles; Irma Edna is the wife of L. Marion Cowell and they have one daughter, Geraldine R., and the family reside at Manteca. Since 1886 Mr. Stephenson has continuously resided in this section of San Joaquin County and for eleven years served as trustee of the San Joaquin school district. He joined Stockton Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., in Stockton, but for the past twenty-five years he has been identified with Mt. Horeb Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., at Ripon. Mr. Stephenson owns forty acres of choice irrigated land, which he improved in every way and has farmed for many years and on which he successfully conducted a dairy. Four years ago he leased his ranch to his son-in-law L. Marion Cowell, who farms it and runs a dairy. Mr. Stephenson has always been a progressive citizen and is particularly enthusiastic for his own locality near Ripon, believing in the future prosperity of this section implicitly.

WILLIAM F. VON SOSTEN.—A thoroughly experienced farmer, whose intelligence and industry have earned for him and others a well-merited prosperity, while his uprightness of character and general dependability have won for him the confidence of all who know him, is William F. Von Sosten. He was born on his father's ranch four miles west of Tracy on January 4, 1871, the eldest son of the late Frederick and Anna (Finck) Von Sosten, honored pioneers of the West Side.

William F. received his education in the Lammersville district school. While yet a youth the farm work became so heavy that he was obliged to leave school and devote his full time to the ranch work, and this he did until his marriage.

Mr. Von Sosten's marriage occurred September 7, 1898, and united him with Miss Kathrine Hansen, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hansen, honored pioneers of the West Side section of San Joaquin County, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Von Sosten was born on the Hansen ranch and was reared and schooled in the Lammersville district school, she and her husband being school mates. They are the parents of four children: Fred W., passed away at the age of six years; Edna C.; Ethel A.; and Hazel Marie. All their children were born on the ranch near Bethany and all are being educated in the schools of Tracy. During the years of 1898 to 1900, Mr. Von Sosten engaged in farming at Union Island, the chief crops being wheat and barley. In 1901 he returned to Bethany and successfully engaged in grain farming and stock raising and is the owner of 236 acres of rich farming land, in the West Side Irrigation District. In 1911, a modern family residence was completed from plans drawn by Mrs. Von Sosten and on Thanksgiving Day of 1911 a house warming, christening and family reunion was held in the commodious residence, located on Eleventh Street, Tracy, which is beautiful in appointment and furnishings. Fraternally, Mr. Von Sosten is an active member of the Knights of Pythias, having served as secretary of that organization for eight consecutive years. He has been an active advocate of irrigation and was the first secretary of the West Side Irrigation District, serving until 1917; from 1914 to 1916 he served as city trustee of Tracy; and he also served as school director while residing in Bethany and in Tracy as well. He is a member of the West Side Pioneers Society and politically he is a Republican. Mrs. Von Sosten is a charter member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, of Tracy Parlor, and is past chief of the Pythian Sisters of Tracy. Both Mr. and Mrs. Von Sosten have contributed generously to churches and benevolences and are members of the Red Cross. The family stand high in the whole community, a tribute to their useful citizenship.

CAPTAIN JOHN T. CURREY.—A pioneer master mariner, who has seen many years of service on San Francisco Bay and its tributaries, Capt. John T. Currey is widely known in the Delta district and a familiar figure in shipping circles. Jack Currey, as he is familiarly known by his friends, was born in Lebanon, Ky., February 5, 1868, a son of James Edward and Mary Ellen (Hayes) Currey, natives of Ontario, Canada, of Scotch and Irish descent. James E. Currey was the superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and made his home meanwhile in Kentucky. During the Civil War he served as a non-commissioned officer in the engineering department. Contracting a disease during the service he passed away soon after the war. His widow afterwards moved to Minnesota, where she passed away. Jack Currey received his education in the public schools and St. John's Academy in Louisville, Ky. In 1882 he went to St. Paul, Minn., and entered the railroad business with the Northern Pacific Railroad, working in the various departments and gaining an extensive knowledge of the transportation business. For some time he was traveling auditor for the company, but resigned in 1892 to come to California.

Locating in San Francisco, Captain Currey was for five years engaged in the coal and grain brokerage business. In 1897 he entered the employ of the California Navigation & Improvement Company, and since that time he has been prominent in transportation circles of the Bay. He ran on the steamboats from San Francisco to Stockton for about ten years, occupying various posts, as mate, purser, pilot and captain, and so became familiar with every development of this part of the Bay. The last boat of which he was captain was the Leader. In 1907 he became associated with Capt. Ben Walters in the organization of the Island Transportation Company with headquarters at Stockton. The officers are among the best-known men in shipping circles on the Bay and Captain Currey is the efficient traffic manager. The splendid service rendered by this well-organized company has been a great aid to the steadily expanding Delta country.

The plans for the development of Stockton harbor, giving it advantages comparable in many ways with that of San Francisco, will add millions of dollars' worth to the freight and passenger traffic of Stockton, and the Island Transportation Company will keep pace with this development by increasing the equipment and efficiency of their passenger, express and freight service, constructing larger terminal facilities and expanding their service into new territory. Operating throughout the Delta and surrounding sections of Stockton and other points, this company has provided a rapid and regular service, which is giving general satisfaction. The Stephens Brothers' Shipyards of Stockton have built for them a number of new boats, among them being Delta,



Jno. F. Lacy

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, elegant and comfortable boats constructed for passenger service. They are twin screw motor vessels, costing about $15,000 each, with a speed of 22 miles an hour and having a passenger capacity of 125 each. Six powerful tug boats, the Island Emperor, Island Empress, Island Count, Island Countess, Island Duke and Island Duchess, each of 100 horsepower, enable the company to handle any contract in this line with efficiency and expedition. The fleet is headed by the well-known steamer, H. E. Wright, and commodious offices are maintained by the company on Stockton Channel. No small degree of the success this company has made is due to the popularity of Captain Currey, whose years of thorough experience in the field of transportation and his special knowledge of the demands of this section have made him an invaluable asset. Popular in fraternal circles, he is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, and of the Yosemite Club, Country Club, and Kiwanis Club of Stockton, and the Merchants Exchange Club of San Francisco.

WILLIAM SCHLOSSMAN.—A deep student of political economy who has become a strong advocate of irrigation, and has thereby wielded an enviable influence for the public good, is William Schlossman, president of the board of trustees of the West Side Union high school. He was born in North Riga, on the Baltic, on June 22, 1866, and owing in part to the foresight of his father and mother, received what was then called a good common schooling; and after graduating from the Gymnasium at Riga, he entered the College at Dorpat, in 1884, majoring in economics. Owing to family reverses, however, he was forced to abandon his college course; and when death took away his mother, early in 1887, he entered the employ of a large wholesale and importing house of raw-silk stock and other products of the East Indies, China and Japan, and for two years he was engaged in the purchasing agent's department. He made two trips to the Far East, by way of the Suez Canal.

In February, 1889, Mr. Schlossman landed at San Francisco, after a boisterous trip around the Horn, intending at first only to make a short visit and then to return to his post as purchasing agent; but after a careful survey of conditions in San Francisco, he resolved to tarry indefinitely. In April of that year he pushed inland into the San Joaquin Valley, and with the exception of five years, from 1902 to 1907, when he was engaged in real estate in San Francisco, he has made Tracy his headquarters and home. The fire, following the earthquake of April 16, 1906, swept away his fortune; and in 1907 he removed to San Joaquin County for good. He took up construction work with the engineers' department of the Western Pacific, and was for five years in charge of the Stockton-Livermore division. In 1908 he acquired his ranch of 160 acres, and he has since devoted a part of his time and energy to agriculture.

Naturalized at Stockton by Judge J. H. Budd, in 1896, since which eventful moment he has worked for better citizenship under the banners of the Republican party, William Schlossman has made a worth-while contribution to the building up of the West Side. He has been particularly active in laboring for better schools, and were it not for such men as the late Dr. J. S. West, one of the broad-minded and progressive veterans who helped to lay the foundations of this region, George J. Luhrsen, and our subject, the movement in 1910 for a West Side Union high school might never have taken place. Now the section enjoys an institution said by many to be at least fifteen years ahead of the average high school to be found in other like localities in the state. Mr. Schlossman has served as president of the board of school trustees since 1917.

At San Francisco, on February 16, 1903, Mr. Schlossman was married to Mrs. Matilda Gerlach, who has resided in California since 1880, and one child was born to them, Elsie. She is the wife of Arthur F. Michel, and they have two children, Billy and Florence, and reside at Oakland. Mrs. Schlossman's maiden name was Matilda Grell, and she was born in Saxe-Meiningen, being a daughter of Christian and Katherine (Lammerhard) Grell, her father being a prominent mason and storekeeper at Saltzungen. Her mother died when she was only thirteen years of age. She was married to her first husband, William Gerlach, July 7, 1881, and became the mother of four children by her first marriage: George is a rancher residing in the West Side Irrigation District; Ford is in Napa; Rudolph died when thirty years of age at Tracy; Frieda is the wife of Francis Jack Norman and resides in Oakland. Since 1904, Mr. Schlossman has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a past noble grand of the Sumner Lodge of Tracy, and only recently he resigned the office of secretary, after five years of continuous service, whereupon, on the evening of July 16, 1921, he was presented with a beautiful silver tea service as token of the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow Odd Fellows. He is also a member and a past officer of the Encampment. Mr. Schlossman was secretary of the Tracy Chamber of Commerce for ten years. He resigned that position in 1910, in order to take up the secretaryship of the Banta-Carbona Irrigation District, which comprises 18,000 acres.

WARWICK W. WEST.—On Central Avenue, in the heart of the prosperous city of Tracy, is found Joseph S. West & Son's handsomely appointed confectionery and ice cream parlor, one of the most popular places of the West Side country. The business is now owned and conducted by Warwick W. West, who was, for many years, associated with his father, the late Joseph S. West, a pioneer merchant, a man whose name is endeared to the people of the Tracy country because of his many charities, and kindly, noble acts.

Warwick W. West was born in Colusa, Cal., on March 21, 1884, a son of Dr. Joseph S. and Anna Augusta (Hasker) West, both now deceased. Warwick was reared and schooled in his native city and was graduated from the Colusa high school in 1905, when he removed to Tracy, whither his parents had preceded him the year before. He obtained employment with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company which occupied him for a short time; then entered the employ of the Mt. Diablo Light & Power Company, and still later the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at their power house at Colgate and De Sabla, these positions covering a period of six and a half years. He then returned to Tracy and became a partner in his father's business and has taken the active and sole management of same since 1914.

The marriage of Mr. West united him with Miss Ruth A. Moore, a daughter of Mrs. Virginia Moore of Tracy, who came to California in 1918 from Kansas City, Mo. They are the parents of one son,

Walker W. Mr. West is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Tracy and was recently initiated into the Tracy Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is one of the most energetic young business men of Tracy and is a loyal worker for its steadily growing interests.

WEST SIDE UNION HIGH SCHOOL.—Few institutions of learning have done more to help shape the destiny of the younger and fast growing communities than has the West Side Union high school. The excellent standing of this institution as an accredited high school admitting students to colleges and universities without further examinations meets the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The high standard of this school is partly due to the scholarly and untiring work of its former principal, George Wadsworth.

The grounds include ten acres facing the recently completed Lincoln Highway. A group of fine concrete buildings have been erected at a cost of $200,000 and are an excellent monument to the energetic citizens of Tracy and the West Side. There are excellent facilities for athletics, including a new gymnasium, concrete tennis courts together with football gridiron, baseball ground and field for track and all other events. The gymnasium that has just been completed represents a financial outlay of $45,000, the equipment of this department being modern and complete in very sense.

The high school course includes four years' work, beginning with the ninth and extending through the twelfth grade. There is also an opportunity for a year's post-graduate work and it is expected that this will be extended as the opportunity offers itself. As a modern high school the program includes in addition to the regular academic courses, a commercial department, a department of home economics, music department, manual arts, including machine shop, auto mechanics, woodwork and mechanical drawing. The physical education and athletics department is under the supervision of a man employed especially for that work.

All student affairs are in charge of a representative body known as the executive committee; with the approval of the administration their decision is final. The high school at present is under the administration of H. O. Williams as principal and the remainder of the faculty is as follows: vice-principal, L. E. Richards; Mr. Richards has charge of the science department; Miss Leila Sloan, History; Miss Ruth Templeton, home economics; Miss Elizabeth Wetmore, commercial department; Miss Minerva Turner, English; Miss Alice Sharp, Spanish; Mr. W. F. Drew, manual arts; Mr. A. J. Fagin, physical education department; and Mr. A. A. Graham has charge of the instrumental music and is the conductor of an orchestra of twenty-five pieces. Each one in the faculty is a specialist in his department and the citizens of the West Side have every reason to feel proud of the continued advancement that has been and is being made by the school.

Vocationalized ideas of education are growing in high schools through the country and the West Side Union School is not lacking along this line in the opportunities it has to offer students. The most excellent opportunities in all departments are being offered not only in the day school but in the evening classes as well. In addition to the regular day school courses that are offered, courses in Americanization are taught in the evening school. Gymnasium classes for the business men and women are proving very attractive. From the present indications the West Side Union high school promises to keep abreast with the modern ideas of education.

CHARLES A. BLACK.—One of the most sagacious, versatile and public-spirited men who have assisted materially in bringing the city of Lodi up to her present position among the municipalities of California, is Charles A. Black, conspicuous for his worth and ability. He was born in Alleghany County, Va., in 1851, and when three years of age, his parents removed to Monroe County, where he was reared and educated, remaining there until 1881, when he removed to Tazewell County, Va., and engaged in farming in the Abbs Valley. He started a dairy with five cows and when he sold out in 1904 he had 323 acres of fine land in native grass, well stocked with cattle, sheep, hogs and dairy cows, and was one of the most prominent and influential men in the county. He was a member of the road fund committee and served for two years, using his efforts and influence for a bond issue of $100,000 for road improvements; he also served for nine years as a member of the school board and through his efforts the school district became solvent. Mr. Black, from early boyhood, was obliged to depend on his own resources and by thrift and industry won an enviable position in the community. When he arrived in Tazewell County, he was in debt, but honest toil and close application to business brought him the reward he so richly deserved. When he purchased his farm, an old colonial house was on the place; this he improved with additions and made it one of the finest residences in the county. In 1881 he drove the first stake for the survey of the Pocahontas coal district which has become the famous steam coal district of Virginia. The first vein opened was twelve feet thick and produces the best steam coal in the world.

Mr. Black first visited California in 1901; and in looking for a location in which to make his permanent home, he selected Lodi as being best fitted for his needs. Returning to Virginia, he disposed of his holdings for a handsome sum and in 1904 he permanently settled in Lodi, purchasing the Steven Williams place east of the city, consisting of ten acres in Tokay grapes, with a new house on the property. At the time of purchase he paid $750 per acre, the highest price paid for a vineyard at that time. Two years later he sold his farm at a good profit and purchased a block in the city on South School Street, consisting of two and one-half acres. He has since disposed of all of his real estate with the exception of his home place. Mr. Black then became actively associated with the fruit and grape packing industry, his first active work being with Wilson H. Thompson in the Pacific Fruit Exchange; later he was with the Acampo Packing Association and also with the San Joaquin County Table Grape Growers Association of Lodi. He was made chairman of the standardization committee of Lodi, whose duties were to pass on the fruit and grape packs. He was elected chairman of the board, thus becoming mayor of the thriving and prosperous city of Lodi. During his last term of office, many substantial and permanent improvements were made, among them being the municipal bath house, and the land for the city park was purchased and improved, adding greatly to the attractiveness of the city and comfort of the citizens.



C. A. Black

Princess. Black

Much-needed improvements were made on the streets during his tenure of office that are of lasting value to the city.

Mr. Black's marriage on November 17, 1880 united him with Miss Princess Palmyra Moore, a native of Virginia, a descendant of the historic Moore family of Tazewell County, who settled there in early days, suffering the privations and discouragements of pioneer life. Mrs. Black is a daughter of Andrew P. and Nancy Cummings Moore, farmers in Tazewell County, Va. Her grandfather, James Moore, was captured by the Indians when a lad of fourteen years and taken to Ohio. At Chillicothe the Indians traded him to a French Canadian for an old gray horse and he was taken to Canada. In due time his relatives discovered him and he was returned to his old home. Meanwhile, two years after his capture, the Indians made a raid into the settlement. Great-grandfather James Moore was shot and killed and the great-grandmother of the subject was burned at the stake and several of the children were killed. Mr. and Mrs. Black are the parents of three children: Mrs. Ora L. Stille; Glen A., a graduate of Heald's Business College and an all-round mechanic, who during the war was for four years in the employ of the Holt Manufacturing Company as a mechanic; now he is field superintendent for the Pacific Fruit Exchange; Charles C. completed his education at Heald's Business College and when eighteen years of age entered the First National Bank of Lodi as bookkeeper, being later promoted to assistant cashier of the Central Savings Bank. When the Citizens Savings Bank was established he accepted the post of assistant cashier, a place he has since filled. The three children are all residents of Stockton. Fraternally Mr. Black is a member of Lodi Lodge No. 256 F. & A. M., while Mrs. Black is a member of the W. R. C.; both are members of the Methodist Church.

JOHN F. LAYMAN.—Of the hardy pioneers who settled in the wilds of the Golden State in the early days none were more worthy than the late John F. Layman, who passed away February 25, 1922, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was born in Ohio, January 7, 1834, a son of John and Francis (Fry) Layman, who were farmer folk there. At Bloomfield, Iowa, March 19, 1861, Mr. Layman was married to Miss Phoebe Dieffenbach, a native of Bavaria, Germany, and a daughter of Jacob and Katherine (Nauert) Dieffenbach, both born in Germany, and farmers there. When Phoebe was eight years old, her parents left Germany for America. They first settled in St. Louis, Mo., where they remained only three months, and then moved to Lee County, Iowa, and later to Davis County, where Phoebe met and married John F. Layman. Mr. and Mrs. Layman's eldest son, Joseph, was born in Iowa, and when he was six months old Mr. and Mrs. Layman started across the plains intending to go to the state of Washington but en route they changed their minds and came to California, arriving here in the spring of 1863 bringing with them two spans of horses. The family traveled over the central route through Utah and Nevada where the Union Pacific Railroad now runs. By chance they stopped at what is known as the Fowler Ranch, southwest of Lodi, where Mr. Layman was asked, in keeping with the early California hospitality, to remain a few days until his teams were rested. It was during this period that he made a trade with a man named William Spencer for 160 acres of land for a span of his horses. The land was then all covered with brush, so thick in places that a passage could hardly be forced through it. West of his land, however, there were more open places sprinkled with magnificent oak trees. As Mr. Layman's ranch was covered with brush, he leased several acres from a man named Wardrobe, who owned the land east of his, and went into debt for seed barley at one dollar a bushel, purchased from John Levinsky at the store in Woodbridge. His bill at the store this year was $700, including seed and groceries, which at the end of the season he paid for in full. He then purchased eighty acres more of land at two dollars and fifty cents an acre. During this first year Mr. and Mrs. Layman lived in a little rude cabin without a floor, and with the crude furniture of the time. It was located near what is now known as Sacramento Street on West Walnut Street. Mr. Layman in time came to own what is now most of the western part of the city of Lodi, including 240 acres lying west of what is now the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and north of Lodi Avenue and the Sargent road. However, in 1867, he sold his entire holdings to Allen Ayers for $6.50 an acre. He then removed to Merced County, and later to Lake County, but finally came back to Lodi, where he leased 160 acres from John Pope and raised a crop of barley. Then he returned to Merced County and bought 500 acres of wheat land. Mr. Layman crossed the plains, or a good part of them, several times. He was in the mining business in Colorado in 1859, and returned from there to Iowa and was married. He passed away at his home at 333 East Walnut Street, Lodi, on February 25, 1922, leaving his widow, Mrs. Phoebe Layman, and six children. Joseph D. Layman, librarian in the University of Nevada at Reno, is married and has five boys: Randall, a civil engineer, of Los Angeles; Harold, a professor in the schools of Kansas; Oliver, a C. E., residing in Los Angeles; Everett, an attorney in San Francisco, and Theo., at school; Harold, Oliver, and Everett were all in the World War. Mary F. Layman, born in Lodi, married Nathan Bartlett, who was a farmer near Ukiah. There Mr. Bartlett died, leaving a son, William L. Bartlett, who served in the World War and is now in San Francisco. Mrs. Bartlett resides on her ranch in Ukiah. Edward Layman resides in Ukiah. He is married and has two children: Lawrence, also in the World War; and Leona. Daniel Layman also lives in Ukiah. Anna Elizabeth Layman became the wife of J. M. McKisson, of Ukiah, and has a child, Phoebe. Lulu N. Layman, the youngest daughter, was born in Lakeport, Cal., and received her education in the Ukiah and Merced grammar schools. On August 9, 1904, she was married to James W. Hake, a native of Wisconsin, who came to California in 1900. They became the parents of four children: Mary Phoebe, now Mrs. Doster; Lilly Elizabeth; and Ruby and Jewel, twins, deceased at the age of three months. Mr. Hake is a carpenter by trade, and the family reside at 333 East Walnut Street, Lodi.

LESTER ORVILLE WISLER.—The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved and whose prominence is the result of natural talents and acquired ability, and among Stockton's business men Lester Orville Wisler occupies a position of distinction as a representative certified public accountant.

Among the distinguished old families of Elkhart County, Ind., none are more worthy of mention than the Wislers. The founder of the family in this section was John Wisler, a native of Bucks County, Pa., where he first saw the light of day in 1800, his parents being Christian and Susan (Halderman) Wisler, the former of whom was born during the Revolutionary period in the State of Pennsylvania, of Holland parents. He made his home in the state of his nativity until he paid the last debt of nature, and there reared to honorable maturity a family of ten children, leaving them, upon his death, not only a good property to be divided among them, but what was rather to be desired than great riches, the heritage of an honorable name. The names of the members of this family were as follows: Jonas (who died when young), John, Elizabeth, Anthony, Hannah, Jacob (who settled in Harrison township at an early day and became the father of John W. Wisler, an extensive importer of horses), Samuel, Mary, Sarah and Susan. The most of these children married and moved west, and a number settled in Elkhart, Ind. Their father died in 1830 and the mother in 1835, in Ohio, at which time both were quite aged. Of their children, John was the one to establish the family in Elkhart County, Ind., as above stated. When a young man of twenty summers he went to Columbiana County, Ohio, where he entered some government land, opened up a farm and made his home for a number of years. In 1824 he gave his heart and hand to Miss Sophia Stauffer, a daughter of Henry and Mary Stauffer, who were early pioneers of Ohio from Westmoreland County, Pa., the former's birth occurring February 8, 1776, and the latter's July 15, 1779, and their respective deaths taking place February 20, 1854, and August 5, 1824. They reared eight children, as follows: Joseph, born December 6, 1796; Elizabeth, July 14, 1799; John, November 27, 1800; Jacob, May 18, 1804; Sophia, August 12, 1806; Mary, April 1, 1809; Henry, Aug. 8, 1812; and Abraham, September 12, 1814. Most of these children reached mature years and several of them settled in Indiana. In the spring of 1849 John Wisler and his family emigrated to Elkhart County, Ind., and settled on the farm which was later owned by Jacob H. Wisler, on the line of the Union and Locke townships. His wife, Sophia, was born in 1806 and died in Elkhart County in 1876; she was a member of the Mennonite Church, and in every sense of the word a helpmate to her husband. She bore her husband the following children: Mary A., later the wife of Samuel Hoover, of Union Township; Henry; Isaac; Jacob; Jonas; Sarah, wife of Samuel Ruckman, of Nappanee; Anthony; John S.; Alpheus, and Cornelius. Two children died young. John Wisler tilled his large farm until 1870, when he sold it to his son Jacob; his grandson, Samuel, at present resides on it with his family. The life of John Wisler is a good illustration of the old saying that "there is no royal road to fortune," for throughout his long and well-spent life he found that in his case wealth could be accumulated only by the exercise of brain and muscle; and for this reason he labored early and late in order to acquire a competence for his family, and in the confidence, respect and affection with which his wife and children regarded him, he realized that the end justified the means.

Isaac Wisler (grandfather of Lester O. Wisler), one of the elder children of the worthy John Wisler, was born in Columbiana, now Mahoning County, Ohio, February 14, 1829. During his early boyhood he assisted his father on the farm, but later gave his attention to blacksmithing, which he followed for some years, and also became on intelligent machinist. He became a resident of Elkhart County, Ind., at the age of twenty years, and in the country in the vicinity of his home, he worked at his trade, first opening a shop at Waterford in 1850, and afterward in Locke in 1853, at which time the place was known as Wisler Town. After some time he and his brother Jonas started a woodenware manufacturing establishment, making a specialty of wooden bowls, which business he successfully continued until 1864, when he sold his interest. He then followed his trade of machinist and blacksmithing, as well as farming. He was always quite active in the political matters of his county, and always supported the men and measures of the Republican party; and being also public-spirited, he supported schools, churches, and in fact all movements tending to benefit the section in which he lived. His own education was obtained in the public schools of Ohio, and that system of education found in him a substantial and earnest supporter. He was justice of the peace of Locke Township from 1854 to 1865, was township trustee for a number of years, and also held the position of assessor. He may be said to have been a self-made man, for he began the battle of life for himself on a heavily wooded tract of government land, but later became financially independent. In 1858 he was married to Miss Rebecca M. Winder, daughter of Caleb and Margaret (Bloomfield) Winder, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania, a son of Joseph Winder, a prominent farmer of that state. Caleb's early life was spent on his father's farm, but in early life he also learned the hatter's trade, which he followed for some time. After his removal to Stark County, Ohio, following his marriage, he taught school and there he improved a good farm and reared his family. He died in 1840, at the age of forty-four years, his wife's death occurring in 1842, at the age of thirty-six years. She was born in Crawford County, Pa., a daughter of Andrew Bloomfield, and she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the latter being one of its class leaders, in politics a Whig, and a soldier in the war of 1812. To Caleb and wife seven children were born: Louis, James, Warren (deceased), Samuel (deceased,) Eli, Susan (Mrs. Truex,) and Rebecca, the wife of Isaac Wisler. She was born in Ohio, October 30, 1837, and in 1858 her union with Isaac Wisler took place, which eventually resulted in the birth of seven children: Oliver P., born November 13, 1859 (married Elzina Bliley, and they had six children: Lester, Otis, Morris, Glenn, Thelma, and Greetice); James M., born July 24, 1861 (married Della Doromus, of Michigan, and they had three children); Albert, born on August 24, 1863; Mary, born on August 1, 1865 (married Jacob Defrees, and they have one child, Albert); Lizzie, born January 16, 1867 (married M. D. Jacobs, by whom she has three children: Harry, Ralph and Roland); Edith, born September 23, 1871, and died at the age of three years; and Addie, born September 23, 1877 (married



Lester O. Hisler

Harry Irwin Pearce, and they have one child, Harry Jr.). Isaac Wisler died on September 14, 1900, and his wife, December 10, 1918.

Oliver P. Wisler (father of Lester O. Wisler) is the eldest child of Isaac Wisler. That he has inherited many of the most worthy qualities of his people is acknowledged, and his numerous friends testify to his honesty, kindheartedness and energy. He was born on the farm owned by his father in Locke Township, near the town of Locke, on the 13th of November, 1859, and while growing up attended the schools of Locke, where he laid the foundation of a practical education, later finishing his scholastic training in the public schools of Syracuse, Ind. On his father's farm he learned lessons of industry and honesty, and while attending school acquired a decided taste for books, which qualities admirably fitted him for the calling of a school teacher, whose responsibilities he took upon his shoulders at the youthful age of seventeen. During the two terms that he followed this calling he was quite successful, but gave it up to follow other pursuits. Many of his youthful days were spent in the woodenware factory belonging to his father; but in later life he became the owner and manager of a threshing machine, which he conducted for about seven seasons, and at the same time followed farming and bought and sold timber. In the management of these enterprises he showed that he possessed fine business qualifications, for his efforts met with abundant reward. Since he attained his twenty-second year he has farmed for himself, and at present he is on a ranch in Yuba County. On the 20th of September, 1884, he was united in marriage to Elzina Bliley, an adopted daughter of Louis and Sarah Bliley, born September 16, 1867. They have six children: Lester O., who was born August 13, 1885; Otis H., born December 6, 1886; Morris C., born June 7, 1888; Glenn M., born October 23, 1889; Thelma M. C., born July 15, 1897; and Greetice R., born August 13, 1900.

Lester O. Wisler was born on a farm in Elkhart County, Ind., on August 13, 1885, and received his early education in the schools of that county. Then he entered the Technical High School at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1903. On removing to Calgary, Canada, he was in the commercial business there for eight years. From there he went to Salt Lake City as advertising manager for the Wood-Clifton Mercantile Company, one of the leading firms of the city, and in 1915 came to Sacramento, Cal., and took charge of the advertising department of Weinstcok, Lubin & Company. In February of the following year he went to Manteca and became associated with F. M. Cowell, vice-president and manager of the Manteca Canning Company. Later Mr. Cowell sold his interest in the cannery, and with Mr. Wisler organized and built the Manteca Packing Company, Mr. Wisler serving as secretary of the company. During the World War he established the cost price on canned goods in that zone and was secretary of the Manteca Council of Defense.

Severing his connection with the company, in the spring of 1918 Mr. Wisler removed to Stockton and became the office and credit manager of the Stockton Dry Goods Company, and two years later he founded the Wisler Audit Bureau. He compiled the first financial report of the city of Stockton, a document of 250 pages; he is under contract for ten years to audit the books of the Oakdale Irrigation District, and with Joe Cavis has audited the books of the South San Joaquin Irrigation District. Mr. Wisler is auditor of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, and in 1920 made the first thorough report the organization ever had. He is also the deviser of the Masonic Membership Ledger in use all over the United States and Canada. The Wisler Audit Bureau maintains offices in Stockton, Fresno and Sacramento, where specialized service is offered in public accounting and auditing in all commercial, industrial, and municipal branches.

In Stettler, Alberta, in 1906, Mr. Wisler was married to Miss Marguerite Jessie Lawrence, a native of Union, Iowa, and a daughter of William Horton Lawrence and Ida Mason Lawrence, who is a sister of the famous Al P. Mason of Union, Iowa, state auctioneer of thoroughbred livestock. Mr. and Mrs. Wisler have four children: Oliver P., Jr., born July 15, 1907; Margaret Helen, born December 17, 1908; Lester Orville, Jr., born April 22, 1913, and Velma Ione, born February 17, 1915.

In 1916 Mr. Wisler graduated from the Emerson Institute of Efficiency of New York. He is the president of the California Chapter of the National Association of Certified Public Accountants, a charter member of the Stockton Accountants Society, and chairman of its publicity committee. He belongs to the Lions Club and the Stockton Golf & Country Club. In his fraternal affiliation he was made a Mason in Apollo Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., in Stettler, Alberta, in 1906, holding the office of Senior Warden; demitting, he became a charter member of Stockton Lodge No. 498, F. & A. M., and was its first Worshipful Master. On becoming Past Master he was elected Secretary of the Lodge, which office he has since filled. He is a member of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T., and Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Oakland; Charter Oak Lodge, K. P., of Stockton, and a Past Chancellor of that Order; Past Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Stettler, Alberta, as well as District Deputy Grand Master, and is a member of the Knights of Khorassan and Past Imperial Representative at their meeting at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Mrs. Wisler is a member of Stockton Chapter, O. E. S. and is Most Excellent Chief of Damon Temple, Pythian Sisters, and a past Noble Grand of the Rebekah Lodge at Stettler, Alberta. Mr. Wisler has attained high rank in his profession, and has risen to a prominent place among the substantial citizens of the county.

ALLAN R. POWERS, M. D.—Recognized as one of the leading physicians of the state, Dr. Allan R. Powers occupies a merited position of prominence among his contemporaries. In Tracy, where he has made his home for the past six years, he has so thoroughly interested himself in questions concerning the physical welfare of the community that he has brought about results of incalculable benefit, and as director of the city health department has brought about many needed improvements for the sanitation of the city. He is unquestionably a man of much native ability and with this has brought to bear in the prosecution of his profession an application and earnestness which have given to him a merited success.

Dr. Powers is a native California, having been born at San Rafael, Marin County on May 23, 1881. His father, Dr. George H. Powers, was a native of Massachusetts, who served through the Civil War and in

1869 came to California, settling in San Francisco, where for twenty-five years he practiced his profession and became a very prominent specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. He passed away in May, 1913, his wife, Mrs. Nellie (Chapman) Powers, a native of New Haven, Conn., surviving him until 1917. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters: Mrs. Katherine Powers Chapman resides in Detroit, Mich., and has two sons, Russell and George; George Herman, Jr., ear, nose and throat specialist of Boston, married Miss Madeline Davis of Boston, and has two daughters, Katherine and Dorothy; Allan Raymond, of this review, and Miss Ruth Powers, a talented musician widely known on the Pacific coast, who died in June, 1922.

Allan R. entered public school at the age of six years, and nine years later was graduated from the Hitchcock Military Academy at San Rafael, when he entered the University of California and in 1901 received his B. S. degree; then entered Cornell University and spent a year in postgraduate work, and the following year he spent in Yale, receiving his M. F. degree in 1904 from that institution. Being a lover and student of the great outdoors, he had selected for his life's work that of Forestry, and upon becoming personally acquainted with Theodore Roosevelt his interest and determination to follow it increased. After completing his higher education he became a member of the U. S. Forestry service and was sent to the Pacific Northwest, where he spent three years of most varied and interesting experiences.

At the request of his father, he left the forestry service and entered the University of California Medical School in 1907 and in 1912 received his M. D. degree from Cooper Medical College. His graduation was followed by a term as intern at the Southern Pacific hospital in San Francisco; the same year, 1913, he opened his own office at Rio Vista, Solano County, and practiced there for two years. He was then appointed district surgeon of the Sacramento Electrical Railroad. He then removed to South San Francisco, San Mateo County, and entered the employ of the Pacific Coast Steel Corporation as surgeon, where he remained for one year. During the following six months spent at Lake Tahoe as surgeon for the Tahoe Tavern and railroad, his experience proved both profitable and pleasant. In November, 1916, he removed to Tracy, where he purchased the practice of Dr. S. E. D. Pinniger; he also received appointment as district surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This being a large railroad junction and terminal, many were his responsibilities. He still retains this position. In 1919 he established his offices on the second floor of the Bank of Tracy building and assumed his duties as director of the city health department.

The marriage of Dr. Powers in Sacramento in 1913, united him with Miss Edith Marie Eaton of Los Angeles, a cultured and gifted young woman, a leader in social, lodge and civic affairs of Tracy. They are the parents of one son, A. Raymond, Jr. During his college days, Dr. Powers was identified with the S. A. E., the T. N. E. and Skull & Keyes. He is master of Mt. Osso Lodge No. 460, F. & A. M., of Tracy; patron of the Eastern Star; and member of the Knights of Pythias and the Natives Sons of the Golden West of Tracy. In politics Dr. Powers is a Republican of the Theodore Roosevelt type. From 1917 to the present time he has served as chairman of the Red Cross of Tracy and the West Side section and his splendid service is highly appreciated by the residents of the county. For the past three years he has been a director in the Chamber of Commerce. He is a valued member of the State Medical Association, and of the San Joaquin County Medical Association.

ARTHUR W. HEWITT.—The farming interests of San Joaquin County find a worthy representative in Arthur W. Hewitt, who makes his home on the ranch where he was born, two miles west of Farmington. Hay and grain are his principal crops, which he raises in abundance. His entire life has been spent here; and he has been so thoroughly identified with the life and progress of the community that few men are held in greater esteem, and he has made a reputation as a man of integrity and utmost reliability in all business and personal transactions. He was born October 23, 1877, on the Hewitt home place, two miles west of Farmington, the eldest son of Martin L. and Florence N. (Harrold) Hewitt, pioneers of this county. Martin L. Hewitt was born in Ohio in 1844, and at the age of nine years crossed the plains, in 1853, with his parents, being the second eldest in a family of six children. The mother was born in Missouri and crossed the plains to California in 1851, and the family settled near Oakdale. Her parents, Jacob and Martha Harrold, were well-known pioneers of California.

Arthur W. Hewitt spent his boyhood days on the Hewitt ranch and attended the Shady Grove school. He then entered the Stockton high school, and later took a business course at Heald's Business College in Stockton. From 1895 to 1897 he attended the University of California, taking a course in mining engineering, and on August 4, 1897, he took passage on the steamship Noyo for Dyea, Alaska, then packed over Chilcoot Pass to Lake Linderman, built a boat and came down the Yukon to Dawson. He spent two and a half years in the Yukon country, mining, storekeeping and trapping. He was at Dawson and Indian River, and afterwards at Nome. After spending two and a half years in the Northland, he returned to California via St. Michaels, arriving again in Farmington November 3, 1899.

The marriage of Mr. Hewitt occurred at Stockton, June 27, 1900, and united him with Miss Ida L. Church, a daughter of M. M. Church, a pioneer of San Joaquin County, who is now a resident of Stockton. She was born at Farmington and they were schoolmates in district school and at Heald's Business College. Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt became the parents of one son, Milo Lester, a student in the Stockton high school, class of 1924. Mrs. Hewitt was a leader in civic and social affairs in the community. A woman of pleasing personality, much loved and esteemed, she passed away on March 31, 1923.

In 1902 Mr. Hewitt purchased 400 acres of Lafayette Funck, fourteen miles southeast of Stockton, where he raised great quantities of grain. He operated this ranch until 1904, when he sold it and immediately bought 857 acres of the old Hewitt homestead on Littlejohn Creek, where he had been born and reared. Mr. Hewitt entered enthusiastically into grain raising and has operated five different grain ranches, aggregating 5,000 acres. For many years he carried on his farming with teams of horses and mules, but now his harvesting is done by the most improved power machinery to be had. In 1911 Mr.



A. J. V. Hewitt.

Hewitt started with twenty Blackhead sheep, and now he owns about 3,000 head, most of which are of the Merino breed. Eleven years ago he leased government land in the Kennedy Lake region in Tuolumne County. This is used for summer pasturage for his sheep, and the winter quarters are at Copperopolis. Mr. Hewitt is known, and rightfully so, as the father of the horticultural industry at Farmington. For many years he had been experiencing heavy losses in grain along the edges of the slough of Littlejohn Creek on account of the high water. In 1912 he experimented with the planting of cherry and plum trees, and the soil was found to be adapted to these fruits; then he put on the market 260 acres, known as Hewitt Tract No. 1, a subdivision of slough land on Littlejohn Creek, and has experienced no difficulty in disposing of these lands, which have been planted to orchards of cherries, prunes, plums, peaches, apricots and pears. Afterwards he put on the market Hewitt Tract No. 2, consisting of 60 acres of choice land near the Sonora Highway, three miles west of Farmington, and is selling it in small tracts to new settlers, and their products find a ready market. In his subdivisions he planted and took care of the orchards for the purchaser until they were brought into bearing. Mr. Hewitt realized when he began subdividing for orcharding that he would have to sell the land at a price so low that prospective purchasers could be induced to make the necessary improvements; therefore he placed the tract on the market at $75 an acre. Now the orchards are valued at from $400 to $1,000 an acre. He is planning in the near future to set out forty acres on his ranch to prunes, apricots and peaches. Mr. Hewitt has stood for the best interests of the community at all times, and for two terms has served as trustee of the Shady Grove school district. In political life he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Farmington Lodge No. 296, in which he is a past grand. He is a member of the Rebekahs, and Mrs. Hewitt was also a member and a past noble grand. Mr. Hewitt is a very successful man, and the results of his past energy and diligence have placed him among the leading men of affairs in this part of the state. He heartily favors and is willing to aid any enterprise which promotes the general welfare, and he has cooperated and led in the work of obtaining better roads for his locality. He donated the Hewitt Road from the highway to the Littlejohn Creek, a distance of three-fourths of a mile.

GEN. WILLIAM THOMAS LITTEBRANT.—Among the native sons of Stockton who rose to prominence and influence in the United States Army was the late Gen. William Thomas Littebrant, who was born in Stockton, March 27, 1865, the only son of Hartman and Catherine (Cunningham) Littebrant who are represented on another page in this work. He had two sisters, Mrs. Katherine McCoy, deceased, and Miss Christene Littebrant, of Stockton. After completing the grammar school, he attended the Boys' High School in San Francisco until he was appointed a cadet to West Point, at the age of nineteen. He was graduated from the U. S Military Academy in 1888. He was at first assigned to the infantry, but a few months later was transferred to the 10th Cavalry, where he served with General Pershing, with whom he had been a schoolmate at the military academy. He was promoted to the 7th Cavalry in 1896, and afterwards served in other cavalry regiments, among them the 1st, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 23rd. His earlier service was on the frontier, and his training there fitted him physically for the strenuous army life which he had selected as his calling. Before he had been two years in the service he had won the first Gold Medal on a tri-departmental revolver team; and from that time on he excelled in both rifle and pistol shooting, and his name appeared frequently in departmental teams.

As regimental quartermaster he equipped his regiment for the strenuous Cuban campaign of 1898. On account of the difficulty of getting supplies, this proved a hard task; but his regimental commander testified that the regiment left for foreign service perfectly equipped in every detail. After service in Cuba, General Littebrant accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, and on returning therefrom again went to Cuba with the Army of Pacification for another tour of two years, in 1908 and 1909. He was a member of the Cavalry Equipment Board in 1910. In 1911 he became a student of the Army School of the Line, from which he graduated in 1912. He was assigned to duty in the Yosemite National Park, where as superintendent he displayed those same able qualities which had previously served the government so well. On July 10, 1914, the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Franklin K. Lane, stated in his report: "In this connection I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the very satisfactory success rendered by Major Littebrant in the administration of the affairs of the Yosemite National Park during the time that he has been assigned to that duty."

General Littebrant next served as a lieutenant-colonel in the recruiting service at St. Louis, Mo. Shortly after the war with Germany was declared, he was promoted to a colonelcy and was assigned to the 23rd Cavalry. The organization of this regiment was under way when he joined it, and he carried the task to completion. Later the regiment was changed into artillery, and General Littebrant asked to be sent to Fort Sill, Okla., for a special course in artillery instruction. After this, he rejoined his regiment, now the 81st Field Artillery, and took up the strenuous training which he felt would be needed to fit the regiment for service on the battlefields of France. On October 1, 1918, he was appointed a brigadier-general and assigned to the 19th Field Artillery Brigade. This organization was scheduled to sail for France in December, 1918, but the armistice put an end to his hope of leading his brigade in battle. His failure to get to the front was the greatest disappointment of his life. He was honorably discharged as a brigadier-general, March 1, 1919, but remained at Camp McClellan, Ala., where an experienced officer was needed in demobilizing the troops. For the last two years his health had not been good. He died of heart failure at his home near the camp, July 2, 1919, leaving a widow and two daughters: Laura, the wife of Capt. C. Palmer Clark, of the air service; and Marian, wife of Frederick M. Kealor, of St. John, N. B. Thus ended the earthly career of a distinguished soldier who spent more than thirty-five of the best years of his life in the service of his country.

General Littebrant was a man of fine appearance and notable military qualities. Tall, well propor-

tioned, and of soldierly bearing, he displayed outwardly those physical attributes which, added to his mental qualities, united to make him a successful leader of men. His kindly disposition, his unfailing sense of humor, and his devotion to his friends and family, were other qualities that made for him many friends. His family, and his native city and state as well, may justly be proud of his record.

GEORGE WADSWORTH.—Prominently identified with the educational matters of the West Side section of San Joaquin County is George Wadsworth, the efficient principal of the West Side Union high school. He was born in Brooklyn, Iowa, on November 7, 1886, a son of George and Mary (McMurray) Wadsworth, both natives of County Antrim, Ireland. His father came to America about 1835 and settled at Rock Island, Ill., where he remained for a few years then removed to Iowa, where he was married. His mother came to America at the age of eighteen with a party of friends and became a sturdy pioneer woman of the Middle West. Prior to the construction of the railroads in the Middle West, George Wadsworth, Sr., operated a stage route from Rock Island, Ill., to St. Paul Minn. When the great gold excitement in Colorado was at its height, he freighted from Iowa to Cripple Creek, Colo., and built up a fine and profitable business. He was a prominent Republican in his day and was a man of sterling qualities. While residing at his home in Iowa he was killed by lightning during a severe electrical storm in 1909.

George entered the district school in Brooklyn, Iowa, at the age of five years and in 1900 had finished the grammar department; three years later he was graduated from the high school; the following two years he taught school, being only eighteen years of age. He then entered the University of Iowa and in 1910 received his A. B. degree; the following year he removed to Victor, Iowa, where he became the superintendent of the city schools, and in this capacity proved himself capable and successful. In 1911 he removed to Glenn's Ferry, Idaho, and became much interested in the development of the country schools and acted as district superintendent. At the end of one term, however, he withdrew to enter the real estate business. Having acquired a half interest in the Glenn Ferry Gazette, he was editor of this weekly newspaper of the Snake River Valley; he also founded the Glenn Ferry Realty Company, which is today a widely known firm. The citizens of this new section showed their appreciation by electing him city clerk and as such he made some very difficult decisions, which were upheld by the higher courts when appealed. During the period of fourteen months he proved up on a 160-acre homestead and did some excellent pioneer work in the matter of irrigation development. Mr. Wadsworth was most successful as editor of the Glenn Ferry Gazette, but in 1914 returned East and entered the University of Chicago law school, completing the three-year course in two and a half years, receiving his J. D. degree in 1916. He then returned West and during 1916 and 1917 was superintendent of schools at Grangeville, Idaho. In April of 1917 he was admitted to the bar at Lewiston, Idaho, but during the fall of that year he removed to Tracy and entered upon his duties as principal of the Union high school, at the time the new buildings were completed, and filled the position of principal to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the West Side section. In the latter part of March, 1922, Mr. Wadsworth resigned his principalship and formed a partnership with Leland S. Kepler in the practice of law and the new firm is enjoying a fast growing practice.

The marriage of Mr. Wadsworth occurred in September of 1921 and united him with Miss Marguerite Humphrey of Fresno, a daughter of Mrs. Anna Humphrey. Mrs. Wadsworth is a graduate of the University of California. Fraternally, Mr. Wadsworth is a member of the Sumner Lodge of Odd Fellows and of the Masons, and is secretary of the Lions Club.

FRANK DE LA RALLS.—Among the foremost representatives of the agricultural industry in San Joaquin County is Frank De La Ralls, who for the past eighteen years has been the capable and efficient manager of the Sargent estate. Energetic, progressive and public-spirited, he has been successful in his own private ventures and has done much for the welfare of his county and state. A native son of California, he was born at Woodbridge, October 13, 1871, a son of W. A. G. and Laura (House) Ralls, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Kentucky. The father came to California with his parents when he was four years old and grew up and lived in San Joaquin County all his life. The mother passed away when our subject was six years old, while the father lived to be seventy-six years of age.

Frank De La Ralls received his early education in the Woodbridge grammar school, and then entered the San Joaquin Valley College, completing his education at the age of fifteen, when he took up the butcher trade at Woodbridge. He worked for Thompson & Folger in their shop in Woodbridge for eight years; then became associated with the Earl Fruit Company of Lodi as a clerk, and later as outside man, working for the same company for a number of seasons. For one season, also, he was with the Valley Fruit Company, after which he went into the fruit business for himself, having his headquarters in Lodi and buying and selling grapes and fruit. Eighteen years ago he became the manager of the Sargent estate for the late Dr. J. P. Sargent, but for two years thereafter continued his own business of buying and selling fruit. For the last sixteen years he has devoted his entire time to the management of the vast Sargent estate.

The marriage of Mr. Ralls occurred at San Francisco, March 10, 1904, uniting him with Miss Mary Susan Sollars, born near Clements, San Joaquin County, a daughter of Solomon and Martha (Giles) Sollars, natives respectively of Indiana and Missouri. Solomon Sollars came to California with his parents, who crossed the trackless plains with ox-teams, the toilsome and tedious journey lasting six months. Solomon Sollars and his wife were married in Jackson in 1867, on September 25, and were farmers at Clements, where the mother died. Mr. Sollars spent his last days in Lodi, where Mary Sollars attended school. Mr. Ralls owns a very productive sixty-two-acre ranch on the Terminous road, under the Stockton-Mokelumne irrigation system. The ranch is devoted to the growing of wine and table grapes. In politics Mr. Ralls is a Democrat, and for a number of years has been a member of the Democratic central committee of San Joaquin County. He is also a deputy sheriff of the county for land and crop protection work, and was deputy horticultural inspector of north San Joaquin County for one term. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Woodbridge Lodge No. 131,



F. S. Ralls

F. & A. M. He is a member of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T.; and Lodi Parlor, N. S. G. W. He has a wide acquaintance in the county of his nativity, and his success in business is well-merited and has served as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others.

WILLIAM E. O'CONNOR.—Thirty years ago William E. O'Connor became a permanent citizen and business man of Stockton. He is the proprietor of a wholesale cracker and candy business, an enterprise he directs with most gratifying results. He is the exclusive agent in northern San Joaquin Valley and southern Sacramento Valley for the products of the American Biscuit Company and the Pacific Coast Candy Company. He was born in the Wild Horse Valley, Solano County, Cal., November 19, 1868, a son of James and Mary (Bray) O'Connor. James O'Connor was an early pioneer of California. He mined at Indian Creek, Calaveras County, and as early as 1852 was in Stockton and shot ducks where the courthouse now stands. Later he settled in Wild Horse Valley, where he followed farming and stockraising. In 1883 he sold out and located near Pismo Beach, San Luis Obispo County, and there followed farming until his death. Wild Horse Valley was famous in the early history of Solano County, and received its name from a band of wild horses that roamed the valley, led by a beautiful stallion so fleet of foot that he eluded capture for a long time. In a very early day a cavalcade of 100 horsemen formed in Wild Horse Valley, at the spot where Mr. O'Connor was born, for the purpose of lassoing this beautiful wild stallion. They formed a cordon across Wild Horse Valley and came down the ridge in a circle, thus closing in and driving the band of wild horses before them, down through Green Valley Falls to a point on the bay opposite what is now Mare Island. While they were attempting to lasso the stallion, a mare about fourteen years old raced wildly up and down, and finally plunged into the bay and swam across to the island, and she was for several years the only living thing known to be on the island; it was named "Mare Island" and is so chronicled in the original deed passing title to the first American owner.

William E. O'Connor attended the Harmony school and afterwards the Central public school in Napa until the family removed to San Luis Obispo County. He assisted his father in the ranch work on the home place near Pismo Beach, and later was employed in driving an eight-mule team between San Luis Obispo and Shandon over what was known as the Rocky Canyon road, over Cresto mountain and across the San Juan River to the southeastern part of the county, hauling grain, lumber, etc. In the harvest season he worked with threshing outfits and engaged in farming. In 1890, wishing to enlarge his knowledge, he attended Heald's Business College in San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1891. In January, 1892, he located in Stockton, where he worked for C. V. Thompson, a produce shipper, for two years; then he clerked in a general store and was agent for the Shasta mineral water in Stockton. In 1895 he became associated with E. E. Rowe as agent for the Shasta water and the American Biscuit Company. Two years later he bought his partner's interest, and has continued the business alone. He is now representing the American Biscuit Company and the Pacific Coast Candy Company, his territory extending from Galt on the north to Merced on the south.

The marriage of Mr. O'Connor united him with Mrs. Ellis Viola (Lyman) Brown, a native of Columbus, Ohio. In 1898 Mr. O'Connor was elected city assessor of Stockton on the Democratic ticket, serving two years. He has been a very active member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., is past president and has frequently been a delegate to the Grand Parlor. Mr. O'Connor was grand marshal of the Native Sons' parade at Stockton on Admission Day of 1912, said to be the most interesting and memorable parade of Native Sons ever held in California. He is past exalted ruler of Stockton Lodge No. 218, Elks, and was delegate from the local lodge to the grand lodge convention held in Boston in 1917, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Stockton Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the United Commercial Travelers. Mr. O'Connor has always been greatly interested in athletics, particularly horsemanship, in which he excels, and naturally has been frequently selected as marshal of parades and big days in Stockton. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has been a member of the county committee, as well as a delegate to county and state conventions. His life has been an active, useful and honorable one, and has been crowned by successful accomplishments.

FRANCIS R. HAMSHER.—A progressive and successful rancher, now living near Youngstown, is Francis R. Hamsher, born in Monroe, Wis., on July 24, 1866, a son of Francis and Katherine Elizabeth (Denis) Hamsher, and the grandson of a sea captain in His Majesty's navy, who saw service in the War of 1812. Later, he became a frontiersman, settling in Wisconsin in early days. The father died when Francis R. Hamsher was five years old. The mother lived to be seventy years old. They had a daughter, Edith, who is also deceased.

When Francis R. Hamsher was fifteen years old, he went to South Dakota, then a part of Dakota Territory, and settled near Aberdeen, where his mother took up a homestead and also taught school. He lived there until he came out to California, in 1888. Here he settled near Red Bluff, in Tehama County, and worked for a year, and then came into San Joaquin County, arriving in the fall of 1889. He drove the bus for the Yosemite House of Stockton, and later, for nineteen years, he was engaged during the harvest season in the threshing of grain, buying and operating a Holt combined harvester and thresher. He farmed about one thousand acres of land on the islands near the terminus for seven years during that time, and then purchased a place on the Lower Sacramento road, near Kingdon, a grain farm of forty acres. In 1911, Mr. Hamsher came to his present location, where he bought 120 acres of land, one-fourth of which was in vineyard. Since then he has sold off eighty acres, leaving forty acres. He is just completing a fine new bungalow, into which he and his wife will move.

On October 13, 1890, Mr. Hamsher was married in Stockton to Mrs. Florence F. (Hitchcock) Upton, the daughter of Charles N. and Elizabeth Hitchcock. She was born near Baton Rouge, La., and came to California with her folks in 1876. She had previously married Walter Upton, and they became the parents of a son and a daughter: Harvey Upton,

ranching on a part of the old Northrup ranch; and Cecil, now Mrs. Rea, of Stockton. Her father was a native of New York, and a Grand Army veteran, who was wounded five times during the Civil War. After marrying in Louisiana, and there establishing a household, he came on to California, and Mrs. Hamsher attended the grammar schcools of Stockton. Three children have been granted Mr. and Mrs. Hamsher: Katherine, now Mrs. Buskey, who is living at home with her one child, Olive; Clyde, who is at Oakdale and has two children, Millert and Caroline Deete; and Bessie, Mrs. K. O. Glover, who has one child, an infant. Mr. Hamsher has put ten of his forty acres into alfalfa, and he has a fine irrigating well on his ranch. Some time ago he felt that he ought to straighten out his ranch lines; so he purchased a tract of six acres adjoining, and now his ranch embraces forty-six acres in all.

JOSEPH G. WHITE.—A successful farmer and dairyman is Joseph G. White, the progressive agriculturist residing about two miles south of Tracy. He was born in the little village of Calietta, on the Isle of Pico in the Azores, on November 5, 1868, under conditions which threw him upon his own resources since his seventh year, on which account he had to shift as best he could with far less schooling than most boys enjoy. In 1884 he left his native land and came out to California, following his brother, Manuel, eight years his senior, and his sister, now Mrs. Perry, who had reached California five years earlier. On reaching San Francisco in the fall, Mr. White made his way to the home of his relatives in Siskiyou County; and in that vicinity, for about three years, he busied himself with work on ranches. In 1887 he went to San Luis Obispo County for a while, but he soon returned. In 1888 he took up 160 acres under the Homestead Act, and proving this up, in 1905 he made a successful exchange for some orchard property in the Cupertino district of Santa Clara Valley, where the family lived for six years, near San Jose, when he was occupied with horticulture.

In the fall of 1911, Mr. White sold out and removed to Tracy, purchasing ninety acres in the Burk Tract, which he set out into alfalfa, building there a sanitary dairy of the best type. About five years later, he again made a change, this time acquiring 160 acres near the southern limits of Tracy, in partnership with his son-in-law, Joseph Teixeira. He received his citizenship at Yreka in 1890, and since then he has been a stanch Republican.

At Scott Valley, in Siskiyou County, in 1890, Mr. White was married to Miss Louisa Silva, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Silva, who were early pioneers in Siskiyou County. Thirteen children were born to this happy union. Mary is the wife of Joseph Teixeira and the mother of three children. Manuel lives at home. Julia is Mrs. Joseph Melo of San Jose, and the mother of one son. Emma died at the age of sixteen. Joseph is single. Louisa is the wife of Joe Vierira, and they have one son and live near Gustine; Wilhelmina comes next; Josephine is the wife of Antone Seemias, and they reside near Hanford; Carlos is the ninth; and the others are George, Emile, Bernice and Edward. Mr. White is a Roman Catholic and the president of the I. D. E. S.; and he has also served as president of the S. E. S. of Tracy.

WILLIAM EDSON HANKS.—Prominent among the most interesting of early pioneers in San Joaquin County is William Edson Hanks, the retired contractor and brick-mason, who was born at Augusta, Maine, on April 2, 1854, and accompanied his mother and sister to California. They set out from New York, intending to cross the Isthmus of Panama, but when once on the Atlantic, their vessel, an old side-wheeler, was struck by lightning and disabled, reaching Aspinwall after thirty days. From the Isthmus, the Hanks party came up the Coast of the Pacific on the steamer, "Star of the West," landing in San Francisco in the fall of 1862. His parents, Robert and Delia (Hudson) Hanks, were also both natives of Augusta, Maine, and Grandfather Hanks was prominent in early Colonial history as a sea-captain. He was master of the ship "Augusta," and was known far and wide as "Captain Bob." Robert Hanks, the father, was a sailor, but he had learned ship-carpentering as a trade.

Robert Hanks had come on ahead to California, seeking gold in 1856, and he came direct to the mines via Panama and went near Table Mountain, Tuolumne County, and for twelve years was successful in prospecting. He moved to Stockton in 1867, and with Steve Davis at Lindsay Point, Stockton, followed his ship-carpentering trade. Robert Hanks also served as deputy sheriff in Tuolumne County under Dan Patterson, and on coming to Stockton was prominent for years in political circles. He lived to reach the age of eighty-seven, passing away on May 20, 1916. Mrs. Hanks had died in 1872.

Ed. Hanks, as he is familiarly called by all who know him, enjoyed the best obtainable educational advantages, attending the Franklin and Lafayette schools at Stockton. Then he entered the employ of William Confer & Bro., brick masons, and when two years with them, he started in business for himself, soon taking as a partner Sol. Confer, son of his former employer. They built the Union Mill in 1890, and then completed the county jail in 1891. They also erected the Southern Pacific Depot in 1900-01, and put up the Clark-Henery Building in 1900, and scores of other fine buildings in Stockton and the County. In 1901, however, Mr. Hanks had the misfortune to lose his partner, by death. He next operated alone for six years, and after that he entered into partnership with H. E. Robbins, and during 1907 and '08, they did an extensive business in rural buildings, going away as far as Fresno, Mr. Hanks holding a unique position as an authority on the construction of fireplaces, and he has been called to very distant cities to supervise their installation.

At Modesto, in 1884, Mr. Hanks was married to Miss Harriet Bacon, who was born at Pine Log, Tuolumne County, daughter of pioneer parents, and four children were born to them. Edward W., Delvin O., William Robert, and Emma. Edward resides in Oakland engaged in the insurance business. Mrs. Hanks passed away on October 2, 1916, leaving a void in the home difficult to fill. Mr. Hanks has been an eyewitness to the remarkable growth of Stockton and San Joaquin County, in which he himself has so actively participated, and it is not surprising to find him a member of the Exempt Board of Stockton firemen. He has served for nine years as president of Union No. 4, International Bricklayers Union of America. Since 1891, Mr. Hanks and his family have resided at 228 East Clay Street.



W. E. Hanks

HARVEY F. UPTON.—A highly progressive and very successful young rancher, making a specialty of vineyarding, is Harvey F. Upton, who was born in Stockton on October 22, 1886, a son of Walter and Florence (Hitchcock) Upton. When two years old, he lost his father. His mother afterwards married Francis R. Hamsher, whose life-story is elsewhere sketched in this volume.

Harvey F. Upton was sent to the schools in Stockton and Aberdeen, and when he was fourteen years of age began to make his own way. He learned the machinist's trade, both iron work and auto repairing, and worked at various times in the Sampson Iron Works, Sterling Iron Works, and Stockton Iron Works, becoming thereby an expert mechanic. His service with the Sampson Iron Works extended through eight years, and he also worked in several of the leading garages in Stockton. In the harvesting season he ran a Holt harvester for his stepfather for many years.

In January, 1921, Mr. Upton began to improve the forty-five acres of land that had fallen to his wife, a part of the old Northrop estate. In 1913 he was married to Miss Mildred Northrop, a daughter of George L. and Elizabeth (Van Valkenberg) Northrop, both of whom were born in San Joaquin County. He has twelve acres in vineyard, one-half in Zinfandel and one-half in Tokay grapes. He has sunk a well, and has a good five-inch pump.

Mr. Upton endeavors to follow only the latest, most scientific and practical methods, and to use only the most up-to-date apparatus.

GEORGE THOMING.—Among those who have contributed largely to the agricultural development in San Joaquin County is George Thoming, who since 1866 has made his home in California and now resides in the New Jerusalem school district, where he owns 520 acres of fine land under a high state of cultivation. He was born in Holstein, Germany, December 28, 1843, a son of Michael and Wiebke (Thode) Thoming, who were also natives of Holstein. In his native country the son was reared and in its public schools received his education.

In 1886 he came to America, taking passage at Hamburg on a steamer for New York, and thence he came via the isthmus route to California. He left Hamburg on June 2 and arrived in San Francisco on July 13, 1866. He remained in the neighborhood of that city for a short time and then removed to Solano County, whence he came to San Joaquin County in 1868, where his older brother, Thias Thoming, had come in 1864 and had taken up land under a Government preemption. In 1870 he took up his abode on the ranch in the New Jerusalem school district, which has since been his home, consisting of 520 acres, all of which is under cultivation and yields him good crops in return for the care and labor which he has bestowed upon the fields. Mr. Thoming received his U. S. citizenship at San Francisco on July 8, 1871.

In 1875 Mr. Thoming was married to Miss Lena Mashoff, a native of Holstein, Germany, and they became the parents of the following children: Jacob is manager of the Thoming ranch; Anna Maria, who is now Mrs. Francis Huck, has three children; Charles conducts a contract farm and power machine business at Stockton. Mrs. Thoming passed away on March 24, 1883, at the family home. In community affairs Mr. Thoming has always been deeply interested and has been the champion of his locality and county. For thirteen years he served as a trustee of the New Jerusalem school district, eleven years of that time serving as clerk of the board. He is unfaltering in his advocacy of the principles of the Republican party and most loyal in his support of everything that tends to advance public progress and elevate society. He belongs to the Lutheran Church and is identified with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Tracy; he is also a member of Sumner Lodge No. 177, I. O. O. F., at Tracy, and of Tracy Encampment, and in his life exemplifies the helpful spirit which is the basic element of that fraternity. Mr. Thoming has made two visits to his native land, one in 1905 and the other in 1913, returning ot California in February, 1914. In 1921 he retired from active business life, after fifty years of activity in the agricultural development of the county and the management is now entrusted to his son, Jacob. Coming to America when twenty-three years of age, Mr. Thoming has never regretted the step then taken, for in this land, with its varied opportunities, he has gained success and has won the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been associated.

HERMAN VOLLBRECHT.—San Joaquin County is largely indebted to the intensive farmer for its remarkable progress and development; and to this class belongs Herman Vollbrecht, whose excellent vineyard of twenty acres is among the best-improved and most successfully managed ranches in the county. He was born in Iowa, near Riceville, Mitchell County, on September 30, 1881, a son of William and Anna Vollbrecht. William Vollbrecht was born in Germany and was brought to America by his parents when he was three years old. Herman Vollbrecht is one of a family of twelve children: Martha, deceased; Herman, of this sketch; Amanda; Jennie; Emma, now Mrs. Merrill; Minnie; Charles, residing at Lodi; and Lillian, Clara, Cora, Jack and Robert, of Stockton. His father and mother still reside in Iowa.

Herman Vollbrecht received his education in the Iowa grammar schools. When he was twenty-one, he left the parental roof, but remained in Iowa, farming until 1907, when he came to California and settled at Lodi, where he purchased ten acres in the vicinity of Victor; later he added ten acres to it, so that he now has twenty acres in a fine vineyard. He has a fine ranch house on this property, and it is equipped with a good irrigation plant, with a four-inch pump driven by a ten-horsepower motor, which is sufficient for the cultivation and irrigation of his entire twenty acres. He also owns an interest in 106 acres just north of the Mokelumne River in partnership with C. W. Hoag, of Christian Colony, and J. J. Schmiedt, of Victor. At the present time, this property is undeveloped; but it will be improved, and probably set to vines.

The marriage of Mr. Vollbrecht occurred on November 14, 1906, at Elma, Iowa, and united him with Miss Laura Miller, a native of Iowa, born in the vicinity of Elma, and a daughter of Henry and Bertha Miller. Henry Miller passed away on March 8, 1920, at Lodi; the mother still lives at Lodi. Mrs. Vollbrecht is the oldest of four children, the others being Dorothy, Roy and Bertha. Mr. Vollbrecht is a Republican; and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

HARRY H. McCOMB.—A vineyardist who has been successful in his agricultural operations is Harry H. McComb, the owner of a thirty-acre vineyard four and one-half miles northeast of Lodi and three-quarters of a mile east of Dougherty Station. He was born in Jackson County, Iowa, on January 10, 1870, a son of Joseph and Martha (Livingston) McComb, both natives of Pennsylvania, from which state they removed to Iowa, and later to Nebraska, when they homesteaded a quarter-section of land. There were seven children in the family, as follows: William F., Flora B., Armenta D., Harry H., Fannie H., and two other children, who died in infancy.

Harry H. McComb received his education in the country schools of Nebraska. His agricultural training was also received in that state, on his father's farm. On March 1, 1892, he came to California and settled near Dos Palos, San Joaquin County, but had remained there only a short time when he went to San Benito County, where he worked on a ranch for the next eleven years. Then he removed to San Joaquin County, where he bought a five-acre peach and alfalfa ranch directly west of Lodi, on which he resided for two years, and then sold out and removed to Lodi. One year later he purchased twenty acres east of Dougherty Station. He continued to reside in Lodi until twelve years ago, and then removed to his ranch, and has since made his home there. In 1918 he purchased a ten-acre peach orchard lying east of his vineyard, on which he has installed a four-inch irrigation pump with a ten-horsepower motor, which is adequate for the irrigation of his thirty-acre tract.

The marriage of Mr. McComb occurred in San Francisco on April 16, 1903, and united him with Miss Julia Rivers, born in Hollister, a daughter of William and Katherine Rivers. Her father engaged in the stock business for many years, and then engaged in the teaming business in San Francisco. Mrs. McComb passed away in 1907. Fraternally, Mr. McComb is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Improved Order of Red Men, of Lodi.

MRS. HATTIE (GRUPE) HOLMAN.—The daughter of a well-known pioneer, and herself a native daughter of the Golden State, Mrs. Hattie (Grupe) Holman was born in San Joaquin County on the Linden road about nine miles from Stockton. She is the eldest daughter of Carsten and Margaret (Behnke) Grupe, natives of Hanover and Bremen, Germany, respectively. Carsten Grupe came to California around the Horn in 1849. Settling in San Joaquin County, he mined in the hills east of Linden, and later he purchased 1,300 acres of grain land in the same section of the county. Eight children were born to these California pioneers: Hattie, of this sketch; Katherine, now Mrs. Ramsay of Stockton; Doris, now Mrs. Stowe of Stockton; Henry, residing in Linden; John, also of Linden; Mattie, Mrs. Smith, who resides in Linden; Charles, deceased, and George, of Stockton.

On September 12, 1876, Miss Hattie Grupe was united in marriage with Herman C. Holman, a native of Germany, son of Henry and Margreta Holman. Herman C. Holman came to California in 1862 and engaged in farming. He removed to Stockton and became the proprietor of the old United States Hotel; later he rebuilt it, and it is the present United States Hotel on South Center Street. In 1905 he erected his splendid residence at 307 East Oak Street and retired from the hotel business, his sons, George and Leland, assuming the management of the hotel. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holman: Charles, a dairyman in Stockton; George; Leland of Stockton, and Hattie, residing at home with her mother. Charles, the eldest son, married Miss Bertha Salbach, of Stockton, and they have two children, Herman and Katherine. Mr. Holman died in 1910 at the age of sixty-seven years, a highly respected citizen. Mr. Holman was a friend to the cause of education and served four terms as a member of the board of education. He was a Republican in politics, and fraternally was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and of the Encampment and Ridgely Canton, Stockton, and also a member of Stockton lodge, No. 218, Elks.

WILLIAM J. S. HICKOX.—Prominent in business circles of Stockton, William J. S. Hickox has made an outstanding success in the different activities in which he has been engaged. A native son, he was born at Castroville, Monterey County, on March 16, 1873. His parents, both native of New York, were Frank G. and Clorinda (Sarles) Hickox, and both are now deceased. Grandfather Jeremiah Sarles came around the Horn to California in 1851, and Mrs. Hickox was only three years old when she arrived in California, coming by way of the Isthmus in 1852. There were only seventeen women in Stockton at that time and she was the first white child. Jeremiah Sarles teamed to the Southern Mines in the early days and later ran a dairy, delivering milk there in 1862. He bought the J. C. Smith ranch on the Sacramento Road, which he later sold, and he also followed sheep raising and mining for a time. In 1872 he ran for sheriff of San Joaquin County, and was defeated by only one vote. Frank G. Hickox, our subject's father, was one of Stockton's pioneer painting contractors, coming there in the early days of the town and actively engaging in his trade.

William J. S. Hickox was only one year old when his parents brought him to Stockton. He was fortunate in receiving a good education, attending the University of California after he had completed his work in the public schools. Returning to Stockton after his University days, he was employed as a bookkeeper for a time ,and then learned the trade of painting and became a partner with his father in the business, continuing for himself after his father's death. He gradually drifted in to the business of house wrecking and general contracting, and in these lines he is now engaged. He owns two lumber yards in Stockton and a number of apartments and residences, and has been very successful in his undertakings, due to his hard work and his progressive methods of business.

In Stockton on May 5, 1896, Mr. Hickox was married to Miss Annie S. Smith, a native daughter of California, born at Angels Camp, Calaveras County, and they make their home at 528 North American Street. Mr. Hickox enters enthusiastically into all public-spirited movements and he is especially well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Woodmen of the World, Red Men, Court of Honor, Yeomen, and Royal Highlanders.



Wm. J. S. Hickey

J. F. RILEY.—One of the growing business firms of Stockton is the Pacific Transfer and Storage Company; and as its manager, J. F. Riley is taking his place among the responsible and energetic business men of this city. Mr. Riley was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 25, 1891, and in 1905 accompanied his parents to Los Angeles, Cal. Here he gained his education in the public schools, taking a business course in the Polytechnic High School and participating actively in its athletics, being a member of the football team. In 1915 he located in San Francisco and entered the employ of the Irvine Music Company, owned by his uncle, R. S. Irvine, remaining there until the spring of 1922, when he accepted the position of manager of the Pacific Transfer and Storage Company and took up his residence at Stockton. This company was started in 1904 by R. S. Irvine, one of the early settlers of Stockton, and at that time the equipment consisted of one horse and wagon. As the business has grown, new equipment has been added; and now nine motor trucks and four drays are in constant use. The warehouse at 110 South Aurora Street is used for the storage of household goods, an extensive branch of the business. In recent years long-distance draying has been a large factor in their activities, loads being taken from Stockton to distant points and delivered direct to the house. They have transported goods as far as San Diego, and make frequent trips up the valley and to the bay cities; and during the season fruit hauling forms a large item of their business.

Mr. Riley's marriage, which occurred at Los Angeles, January 12, 1912, united him with Miss Florence Morrill, a native of Buffalo, N. Y.; and they are the parents of two children, Helen and Donald, both born in California. An enthusiast for the state of his adoption, Mr. Riley is particularly optimistic over the future of the San Joaquin Valley.

THOMAS J. RAINES.—A familiar figure in the business circles of Lodi is Thomas J. Raines, the genial and accommodating yard foreman for the Fuller Lumber Company, a position he has occupied for the past nineteen years. Mr. Raines is a man of enterprise, and has been engaged in steady and worthy endeavor ever since boyhood. Like most successful men, he began with small capital, and his own character and ability are the sources of what he has gained. He was born on the Holly Oak ranch at Napa, Cal., September 12, 1873, a son of Harry and Marilla (Mathews) Raines, natives of England and Canada, respectively. In 1869, Harry Raines came to California and settled in Napa County, where he farmed for four years. Then he removed to Ontario, Canada, and engaged in farming until 1884, when he returned to California and settled near Vallejo, where he owned and conducted a ranch. Two years later, in 1886, the family came to San Joaquin County, settling in the vicinity of Clements; and the father rented 385 acres, which he farmed to grain for five years. Then he moved back to Vallejo, and there rented a farm. Returning to San Joaquin County, he purchased the Baird ranch north of Clements, the ranch of 385 acres which he had formerly leased. He farmed this place for six years and then sold it and moved to Lodi. There he bought a home on South School Street, where he lived until his death, May 18, 1922. There were four children in the family: Alvin, deceased at the age of forty-nine; Nellie, Mrs. Drake; Thomas J., of this sketch; and Arthur E., employed in the navy yards at Vallejo, Cal.

In 1904 Thomas J. Raines entered the employ of the Young-Smith Lumber Company in Lodi, and was soon made foreman of their yards; later, when Mr. Young purchased Mr. Smith's interest, Mr. Raines continued in the same capacity; and when, in 1910, Mr. Fuller bought the lumber yards, Mr. Raines again retained his position.

On August 18, 1908, in Jackson, Cal., Mr. Raines was married to Miss Cora Wrigglesworth, a native of Amador County, Cal., a daughter of George and Augusta (Hubble) Wrigglesworth, the former a native of New York and the latter of California. Grandfather Hubble came to California in 1849, from Illinois, and settled in Amador County, where his daughter Augusta, as well as his granddaughter, Mrs. Raines, was born. Mrs. Raines is the youngest in a family of three children: Orville, residing in Oakland; George, and Cora, now Mrs. Raines. Cora Wrigglesworth began her education in the grammar schools of Amador County, and later attended school in Berkeley, Cal. She was engaged in teaching school for eleven years, three of which were spent in the schools of Lodi, just previous to her marriage to Mr. Raines. Her father died at the age of seventy-four, and her mother at fifty-four years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Raines had one son, George, who died at the age of three months. In politics, Mr. Raines is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masons and the Eastern Star of Lodi; while Mrs. Raines is past worthy matron of Lodi Chapter, Order of Eastern Star.

FREDERICK AUGUST RUHL.—To a considerable degree the present prosperity of California may be attributed to the German-American citizens of the state, men who came to the West in an early day and gave their most earnest endeavors to the upbuilding of the country. With them they brought the characteristics of the German race, thrift, economy and industry, which have contributed to their success. These traits, supplemented by the American quality of enterprise, brought prosperity to the late Frederick August Ruhl, who came to the United States in 1860, and to California in 1867. In 1869 he settled in Stockton, and for many years carried on a hardware and plumbing business, but eventually disposed of his interests and retired.

Mr. Ruhl was born in Prussia, November 8, 1839, a son of Matthew and Edna Ruhl; and there he attended school between the ages of six and fourteen, and from then until he was eighteen served an apprenticeship in the plumber's trade in Hesse-Cassel. Upon the expiration of his time he began to work as a journeyman plumber, and in that capacity he traveled throughout his native country. Crossing the ocean in 1860, he settled in New York City and secured work at his trade. When the first call came from President Lincoln for 75,000 men, he offered his services to his adopted country, and was accepted as a private in the 5th New York Infantry, with which he was ordered to Washington and detailed to act as guard of that city. At the expiration of four months he was honorably discharged, and upon his return to New York City resumed work at his trade. In 1867, Mr. Ruhl came to California via the Isthmus and settled in Sacramento, where for two years he worked at his trade. During the year 1869 he re-

moved to Stockton and with his savings of $950 opened a plumbing shop in a building that stood on the site of the old Mansion House. Later he became interested in the hardware business and thereafter continued the two kindred enterprises with growing success for a long period. In 1903, Mr. Ruhl suffered the loss of his store and contents by fire, which entailed a loss of $10,000. About that time, with his oldest clerk, F. E. Goddell, he organized a company and incorporated what was known as the Ruhl-Goodell Company, Mr. Ruhl being the president. Soon afterward he sold his interest to his partner and retired from the business. He then became the president of the Security Land Company of Stockton, but was mainly retired from active labor, enjoying in quiet content the comforts accumulated by long years of industry. After retiring from business, in 1907, he took a trip back to his old home in Germany.

Mr. Ruhl's marriage united him with Miss Mary Christ, a native of Germany; and they were the parents of one daughter, Hattie, who married William H. Lorenz, the president of the First National Bank of Lodi. On account of his war service, Mr. Ruhl was a pensioner of the government. All movements for the betterment of Stockton or the advancemen of the state received his stanch support, and he was always ready to aid worthy projects to the extent of his ability. Mr. Ruhl served four years in the city council. With many of his fellow-countrymen he enjoyed the activities of the Turn Verein. Upon the organization of the Improved Order of Red Men he became one of its charter members, and he was also a member of Stockton Lodge No. 11 of the Odd Fellows. Long connection with the business interests of the city gave him a wide acquaintance throughout Stockton and vicinity, and his death was a great loss to the community.

HARRY C. STANLEY.—A representative of the bar of San Joaquin County, Harry C. Stanley is a native of Iowa, born at Lewis, Cass County, December 1, 1877. He is a son of Horace M. and Sarah (Upson) Stanley, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Illinois, who now have five living children: Harry C.; Mrs. Maude Mill, of San Francisco; Arthur E., of Tuolumne County; Fred R., a deputy county clerk of San Joaquin County; and Mrs. Grace Goodwin, of Lodi. The family came to California in 1879, locating in Tuolumne County. There the father followed mining, in later years coming to Lodi, where he engaged in building operations.

Harry C. Stanley attended school in Tuolumne County, and later the Stockton Business College, Heald's Business College in San Francisco, the Y. M. C. A. Law School in San Francisco, and the law department of Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa. He was admitted to the bar of California, January 15, 1906, and began practicing law on November 1, 1909. During the interim between 1906 and 1909, Mr. Stanley was engaged as instructor in the commercial and normal departments of the Stockton branch of Heald's College. He opened up his first law office in the Stockton Savings and Loan Bank Building, November 1, 1909. He served as assistant district attorney of San Joaquin County under District Attorney Charles Light, who died while in office. He pursues a general law practice and maintains offices in the Farmers and Merchants Building.

At Stockton, Mr. Stanley was united in marriage with Miss Cora E. Sperry, a native daughter of that city, whose father, Nelson Benjamin Sperry, was one of Stockton's pioneer residents, coming here in 1858. Prominent in fraternal circles, Mr. Stanley is a member of Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M.; is Past Noble Grand of Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F.; has passed through all chairs of Parker Encampment; and is past commander of Yosemite Tent No. 35, K. O. T. M.

JAMES C. JOYCE.—The son of a worthy and esteemed early settler of Stockton is James C. Joyce, who was about a year old when with his mother and brother he arrived in this city, coming via Panama. Born in Waltham, Mass., on October 15, 1862, he is the son of Alfred and Margaret (McFarland) Joyce, both natives of Ireland; his father was a baker by trade who came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in the spring of 1863 and settled in Stockton. Three days out of the week he worked on the levee and the other three days made yeast and sold it from house to house; later he was cook in the What Cheer Hotel, which stood at the corner of Center and Main streets; and then head cook at the State Hospital, remaining there for nine years. After he had saved some money he went to Captain Weber's office and told his clerk, L. M. Cutting that he wanted to purchase a lot for a home. Mr. Cutting recognized him as a man he had known in Waltham, Mass., and the friendship was renewed. Mr. Joyce purchased a one-fourth of a block for $500 on East Oak Street at the corner of Sacramento, and he there erected his house and barns and later his bake shop, which was called the Pacific Bakery. This was the only house in that part of town and was considered out in the country at that time; he carried on his business until 1910. There were four children in the family: John F.; Lizzie; James C., our subject; and Mary, the widow of the late Jacob R. Koch, cashier of the San Joaquin Valley Bank. Alfred Joyce, the pioneer, passed away in 1913; the mother made her home with the children at the old home until her death, March, 1922, aged ninety-three years, hale and hearty till her last illness of only a month's duration.

James C. first attended the Vineyard school at the corner of Park and Pilgrim streets; later when the Jefferson school was built he attended there, and during odd times he helped his father in the bakery and thus learned the trade. As his father grew old, he and his brother, John F., took over the business and ran it as the Pioneer Bakery until 1917 when they closed out the business and retired. They built up a large business, running three delivery wagons, and were among the oldest in this line of business. Having followed the bakery business from twelve years of age, since 1874, Mr. Joyce retired after forty-three years. However, wishing to again have something definite to occupy his time, he entered the employ of Oranges Bros.' Garage. Mr. Joyce was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department in early days, foreman of Hose No. 4, which was dubbed the "crazy four." He is loyally interested in everything that pertains to the advancement of the community which has been his home for so many years of his life.



J. C. Joyce

CHARLES R. RUTLEDGE.—A man of enterprise and rare business qualifications, Charles R. Rutledge is a leading citizen of Woodbridge, Cal., and is in close touch with the horticultural interests of San Joaquin County, occupying the position of field representative of the Woodbridge district for the Earl Fruit Company. A native son of California, he was born at Woodbridge on the Robert Boyce ranch on August 10, 1870, a son of Edward G. and Mary C. (Farmer) Rutledge, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. His father crossed the plains to California in 1852 and settled at Acampo, San Joaquin County. He formed a partnership with the late Senator Langford and entered into a contract with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to cut wood, and thousands of cords of wood were cut and delivered to the railroad company. When the contract was completed, in partnership with a brother and their father he opened a general store in Woodbridge under the firm name of John Rutledge & Sons; later, in partnership with Mr. McLeran he bought out the store of John Rutledge & Sons and continued the business for some years as Rutledge & McLeran. Then he located at Sonora and became watchman in the gold mines, and while thus occupied met death by accident. The mother crossed the plains with her parents in an early day; and her father, Washington Farmer, became a prominent agriculturist of Woodbridge. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living: John W., of Tuolumne; Charles R., of this sketch; Benjamin F., of Monterey, Cal.; Edward, with the Standard Oil Company, at Richmond, Cal.; and Clarence, a rancher living in Woodbridge.

Charles R. Rutledge received his education in the public schools of Woodbridge, and then spent three years on a ranch in Tulare County. Following this he spent eight years in the mines in Jerome and Bisbee, Ariz. On his return to his native county he entered into a partnership with his cousin, George Rutledge, and for some years conducted a general store in Woodbridge, during which time he received his appointment as postmaster of Woodbridge. He resigned the postmastership when he sold his interest in the store in 1914, having served for twelve years. For the past sixteen years he has been the representative of Guggenhime & Company of San Francisco, in this district, buying dried fruits from the orchardists throughout the valley on a brokerage basis. As field representative of the Earl Fruit Company he goes from orchard to orchard supervising the farm work necessary for the production of the crops of fruit, etc. His duties give him ample opportunity to keep well posted on the fruit industry of the county.

The marriage of Mr. Rutledge occurred on July 8, 1894, and united him with Miss Bertha Lee Sargent, a native of Plymouth, Cal. Mr. Rutledge relates an interesting event that occurred on the day of his marriage. The big railroad strike was then on and the San Francisco "Examiner" sent a bundle of papers by boat to Stockton; from Stockton they were carried to Sacramento on a bicycle, and he purchased a paper for twenty-five cents as the paper man passed through Woodbridge. Mrs. Rutledge's stepfather, the late Mr. Amos McClelland, was a well-known character in California in the early days; he was a pioneer railroad man and helped to build the railroad to Valley Springs, and was conductor on the line for many years. Fraternally, Mr. Rutledge is a member of the Woodbridge Lodge of Masons, No. 131, and also of the Woodbridge Eastern Star, and of the Stockton Elks, No. 218.

JOHN W. SHATTUCK.—A leader in the commercial circles of Lodi, and a prominent lumberman of the San Joaquin Valley, is John W. Shattuck, the enterprising president of the Business Men's Association of Lodi. He was born in Lawrence, Mass.; and when he was but a small lad, his parents removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he was reared and educated. He came to California in 1886, took up architectural drawing, and found employment with the Valley Lumber Company, of Fresno, Cal. Later he was with the Kings River Lumber Company, of Sanger; the L. W. Blinn Lumber Company, of Los Angeles; and the Wending Lumber Company, of Hanford. His years of experience in the lumber business gave him a thorough knowledge of all branches of the industry. Removing to Washington, he went into business for himself at Arlington, manufacturing shingles and doing a general lumber business. He then returned to California, stopping at Vallejo Junction, and was employed by the Port Costa Lumber Company; afterwards, for a time, he was employed by the Hidecker Company, of Oakland. During the year of 1910 he settled in Lodi and entered the employ of the Morehead Lumber Company, the pioneer lumber company of the city, established in 1884 by A. W. Simpson of San Francisco; and later he was taken into partnership. This company changed hands a number of times, and on January 1, 1921, the name was changed to the Reliance Lumber Company and Mr. Shattuck became manager and president of the company, with a controlling interest in the business. The company also operated a planing mill in connection with their lumber business, and were thus able to turn out finished products of their own manufacture. A disastrous fire on July 2, 1921, destroyed the Reliance Lumber Company's property at Lodi, and Mr. Shattuck's savings of a lifetime were utterly wiped out.

Mr. Shattuck has been connected with the lumber industry in California and Washington for thirty-three years, and built up an institution that was one of the largest in the county. He is active as a member of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association of the Pacific Coast, of the San Joaquin County Lumber Association, and the Sacramento Lumber Association. At present he is the manager for the Valley Lumber Company at Lodi. The business men of Lodi, recognizing his unusual capabilities, elected him president of the Business Men's Association for the year of 1921; this association was organized in 1914 and considers all matters connected with the growth and improvement of their city and county. At the April election in 1922, Mr. Shattuck was elected as a member of the board of trustees of the city of Lodi for a four-year term. Upon the organization of the board, he was selected chairman; and he is now functioning as "Mayor of Lodi," in a most creditable manner.

The marriage of Mr. Shattuck united him with Miss Meta E. Hovey, a native of Arkansas; and they are the parents of one son, Lyle, a lad of seven years. Fraternally, he is connected with the Masonic Blue Lodge, No. 256, of Lodi.

EMERY A. THOMPSON.—A representative of a family who were early settlers of the San Joaquin Valley may be found in Emery A. Thompson, field man for the Earl C. Anthony Company in the Lodi district. He was born in Douglas County, Kan., on October 5, 1866, a son of John and Catherine (Shank) Thompson, the former a native of the state of Pennsylvania. His father worked as a tow-boy on the Erie Canal, and in his young manhood removed to Illinois and was occupied with farming pursuits; and while residing there he met and married his wife. During the year 1864 he drove across the country from Illinois to Kansas with an ox team, and during the Civil War did teaming from Kansas to Missouri. He remained in Kansas for ten years, during which time he engaged in farming, and in the fall of 1874, with his wife and five children, started for California on an immigrant train. The first stopping-place was at Lathrop, where their stay was short, and thence they went to San Jose. He then bought a place near Linden, which he sold within one year and with his family started north to Woodland in a two-horse wagon; but being undecided, they turned back and located at Tyson on the Rees Thompson ranch. Later he rented the John Bennett ranch and farmed there for three years. In the year of 1877 he bought 160 acres situated four miles northwest of Woodbridge. This became the home place, and he farmed it successfully for many years, planting it to grapes. It is now one of the oldest vineyards in the county. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Woodbridge. There were seven children in the family, and the following are living. Elmer E., living in Stockton; Emery A, of this review; Wilson H., residing in Lodi; Ana Isabel; and Letty.

Emery A. Thompson attended the Linden, Bellota and Ray schools, and later was a student in the old Woodbridge College. At the age of twelve he began work on a header, and by the time he was fourteen could do a man's work in the harvest field. He also hauled grapes to the West winery, a distance of seventeen miles; it was an all-day trip, for when he reached the winery there were from fifty to seventy-five wagons ahead of him waiting to be unloaded. Grapes were selling at that time for $6 per ton and in Stockton at $10 per ton. Since he left the home place, at the age of seventeen, he has followed various lines of work. At one time he was a photographer in Stockton; afterwards he was with the River Express Company of that city; then he went to Tulare County and worked on a farm; and later he worked as a salesman for the Sampson Iron Works of Stockton, selling gas engines. He then became connected with the first fruit-packing establishment in Lodi; and he has also been in the employ of the Frank H. Buck Company and the Pacific Fruit Exchange, as field man, and at the present time serves in that capacity for the Earl C. Anthony Company, for the Lodi section. In various real estate transactions, also, he has bought, developed and sold a number of vineyards throughout the county.

Mr. Thompson's marriage united him with Miss Mattie Christie, a native of Ohio. Fraternally, he is a charter member of the Lodi Lodge, No. 848, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and has passed through all the chairs; and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH.—A representative business man of Stockton, John Charlesworth is a man who not only has achieved individual success but has also public-spiritedly devoted himself to the general welfare of his fellow-citizens, and has been foremost in advancing enterprises and improvements which will prove of lasting benefit to the city, county and state. He was born near Homedale, Wayne County, Pa., on January 28, 1869, but was reared and educated in the state of Kansas. His father, Firth Charlesworth, was born in England and came to the United States when he was twenty-two years of age. He located in Southern Illinois where he was married in 1858 to Amanda Breakbill, who was born in Kentucky and comes of an old Virginia family, her ancestors being among the earliest settlers of Jamestown and some of them served in the Revolution and the war of 1812. Firth Charlesworth served as a captain of Company L, 6th Illinois Cavalry, in the Civil War. In 1871 he brought his family to Mitchell County, Kans., and became a pioneer homesteader on Salt Creek near Beloit; later he disposed of his farm and engaged in mercantile business in Beloit. Although sixty-two years of age at the time of the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he raised a company and was commissioned captain of Company C, 22nd Kansas Volunteer Infantry, serving until the regiment was mustered out. He was prominent in G. A. R. and Spanish-American War Veterans' circles. He was a very prominent man in Kansas politics, serving as assemblyman in the legislature, and he was quartermaster-general of Kansas with the rank of colonel at the time of his death twenty-two years ago. His widow makes her home in Topeka; she was the mother of six children, five of whom are living, John being the fourth.

His education was obtained in the public school and he was graduated from Beloit High in 1887, after which he learned the trade of sheet metal worker in Beloit; later he established a hardware business in Scottsville, Kan., continuing about seven years. After he sold his business he became a grain buyer with headquarters in Quenemo, which occupied him for six years. In 1908 he decided to try his fortune in the West, where he worked at his trade in Utah, Idaho, Washington and Nevada, and in 1914 came to Stockton to manage the sheet metal department of the Stockton Plumbing Supply Company, which position he has filled most capably to the entire satisfaction of his employers.

In January, 1921, Mr. Charlesworth was chosen by his fellow members of the San Joaquin County Building Trades Council to fill the position of president, where his natural bent for organizing and his ability as a presiding officer have been satisfactorily demonstrated; he is also chairman of the Conference Committee of the council. He keeps in direct touch with all matters of importance to the council and cooperates with every enterprise and measure for the welfare of the city.

Mr. Charlesworth was married in Beloit, Kan, to Miss Mary Hodler, a native of that city, a union that proved very happy until Mr. Charlesworth was bereaved of his faithful wife in 1908. She left two sons: Firth, at the age of eighteen volunteered and served in the 35th Division in the World War, being sent overseas, and served for a year in the Argonne and other places on the French front. He is now engaged in business in Hesston, Kans. Elwin has just



Jno Charlesworth.

been discharged from three and one-half years' service in the U. S. Navy and also makes his home in Hesston, Kans.

During his residence in Quenemo, Kan., Mr. Charlesworth was a member of the city council and later was elected mayor of the city. At the city election in Stockton on May 2, 1922, he was one of the fifteen freeholders selected to draft a new city charter for the city of Stockton. Having had considerable experience in city government he threw himself into the work and took an active part in originating the city charter now before the people particularly on the franchise committee, but he was also on the powers of the council, police, fire department, law, civil service and contracts committees. He is an active member of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce.

STEPHENS BROS.—The manufacturing industry carried on successfully by Stephens Bros., that of boat designing and building, is of great importance to the community of Stockton. Their business was started in a very small way in 1901 and has grown steadily to its present large dimensions. On the Stockton Channel, they now own a frontage of 380 feet, the greater portion of which is under roof; and their manufacturing plant is equipped with the most modern machinery, and is under the direct supervision of the brothers composing the firm. Both brothers are native sons of California, born on the old Stephens homestead on the Calaveras River near Stockton; Theodore J. on March 30, 1882, and Roy R. on January 3, 1884. Their parents, Thomas J. and Jessie (Moreing) Stephens, are pioneer residents of Stockton and are also represented in this history. Both of the Stephens boys were reared in San Joaquin County and received a good education. At an early age they became interested in river navigation, and built their first boat in their back yard, a yacht named "Dorothy," with four-passenger capacity, which they used for eight years on San Francisco Bay and for pleasure cruises. In 1901 both boys entered the employ of their uncle, C. Moreing, who owned a string of power-boats on the Stockton Channel, and operated two tug barges, one of which, called the "Wildwood," was the first gasoline power-boat used for commercial purposes on the San Joaquin River. The following year, 1902, the boys bought equal shares in the business; and as the Delta farms developed, their business increased rapidly and their string of boats were known as the Mosquito Fleet, so well-known in the Delta on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers. The Stephens brothers hauled the first supply of oil for the dredger on Grand Island in 1901. In 1902, they began their boat-building business, selling their interests in the towing business and purchasing an old barge, which they floated near the present site of their plant on the Stockton Channel. Their building operations were begun in a small way; and their first boat, named the "Queen," is still in operation on Tomales Bay, as a passenger boat from the railroad station at Point Reyes across the bay to Inverness. Following the completion of the "Queen," a number of boats were constructed and put in operation, many of which are still being used in the Delta district of the county. They also purchased property from time to time until their frontage is 380 feet, and their plant includes a large lumber warehouse where material is seasoned for boat construction; the designing of their craft is done within their plant. Theodore J. Stephens oversees the operation of the shops, while Roy R. Stephens has charge of the office. Recently this firm completed a consignment of twelve boats for a commission house in San Francisco. During the World War forty-five men were steadily employed in the building of craft for the transportation of foodstuffs. The Stephens brothers' plant is complete in every detail, and the brothers devote their entire time to its supervision.

The marriage of Theodore J. Stephens united him with Miss Evelyn Gershbacher, a daughter of Mrs. Joshua Gershbacher, a pioneer of Stockton; and they are the parents of three boys: Theodore J., Barry, and Richard. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stephens are members of the Stockton Country Club.

Roy R. Stephens was united in marriage with Miss Lucille Budd, daughter of the late J. H. Budd, a prominent attorney of Stockton; and they have one daughter, Sylvia Lucille. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Stephens are members of the Yosemite Club. Both brothers are members of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN THOMPSON.—Among the respected and successful agriculturists of San Joaquin County, the late John Thompson devoted his energies to farming for over thirty years. He was a man of great individual worth and excellence, who performed his tasks with credit, and who left behind him a family who, themselves an honor to his name, will cherish his memory and works. Since 1900 Mr. Thompson had resided at his pleasant home in Lodi, relaxing in a measure the strenuous activity which characterized and brought success to his younger years, although he continued to be an important factor in the agricultural life of the county up to the time of his demise. His beautiful ranch of 160 acres situated four miles northwest of Woodbridge bore visible evidence of his labors and sagacious management. He was born in Northampton County, Pa., September 22, 1838, a son of James and Elizabeth Thompson, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada in early life and settled near Montreal. Later they removed to Northampton County, Pa., where the father died. The mother passed away in Philadelphia.

John Thompson was reared and educated in his native county, but the school advantages of that day were rather meager, and were limited in his case to attendance for about three months in each year until he was sixteen years old, when he went into the practical school of experience and real life. In 1856 he left his native state and went to Carthage, Ill., where he followed farming for two or three years. About 1861 he removed to Douglas County, Kan., where he pioneered and at the time of the sacking of Lawrence by Quantrell, in 1863, he was one of the men who hurriedly rode to the next town appraising the citizens of Quantrell's approach and advising the men to hide in the woods till his bushwhackers got by. In 1874, he removed from Kansas to California. Before settling on his 160-acre farm in the Woodbridge district, he farmed near Lathrop and Linden.

Mr. Thompson was married in Carthage, Ill., February 24, 1859, to Mrs. Catherine Shank, born on September 3, 1837, a daughter of Christian Shank. Both of her parents were natives of Germany. In

infancy she was taken to Lee County, Iowa, where her parents remained until she was eight years old, then removing to Illinois and locating near Carthage, where she grew to womanhood and was married. For a number of years Mr. Thompson served as a trustee of the Ray school district, San Joaquin County, in which he was a former resident. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of the Jefferson Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., at Woodbridge, and he and his wife were members of the Rebekahs at Lodi. Mrs. Thompson, also deceased, was a member of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational Church at Lodi, and also of the Woman's Relief Corps of the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were the parents of seven children, five of whom are still living: Elmer E., represented elsewhere in this work; Emery A., residing in Lodi; Wilson Henry, also residing in Lodi, and represented in this work; Anabel, Mrs. William Lossing; and Letty M., Mrs. William Franklin. Mary Thompson, the third child, is deceased; and the first child died in infancy.

WILLIAM H. WILSON.—A native son of California, who has made good along agricultural lines, is William H. Wilson, whose sixty-acre ranch with thirty acres in vineyard is located about five and one-half miles northeast of Lodi. He was born on his father's ranch near Farmington, San Joaquin County, on February 14, 1879, a son of James and Sarah M. (Jones) Wilson, both natives of Ohio. James Wilson came to Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, about 1875, bought 240 acres on the Acampo-Lodi Highway, and engaged in grain farming; later he sold 160 acres of his ranch to P. B. Armstrong. There were six children in the family: John Allen, residing at Cloverdale, Cal.; Sadie, now Mrs. Erickson; Mary, Mrs. Gillespie, of Centerville, Cal.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Keeling, of Acampo; B. M., deceased, and William H. The father lived to be seventy-five years old; the mother died in 1911.

William H. Wilson, as a lad, had very little opportunity for an education, his time being taken up with work on the ranch. After his father's demise, he purchased his brother's interest in the home place, and now has sixty acres, twenty-five of which is in Tokay grapes, five acres in Zinfandel and Mission grapes, and the balance of thirty acres in alfalfa, etc. He has two irrigating wells on his ranch, with a four-inch and a five-inch pump, driven by a gas engine and electric power. Mr. Wilson and his father personally built all the farm buildings, including the house, barn and smaller buildings.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson occurred in Stockton on December 10, 1911, and united him with Miss Glessie Martin, a daughter of J. and Anna (Ewell) Martin, her mother a direct descendant of General Ewell. Mrs. Wilson was born in Garfield, Wash., and is the eldest of a family of five children, as follows: Glessie, Myrtle, May, now Mrs. Waucope of Lodi; Ruby, wife of Ellis Frink, a mineralogist now engaged at Clarkdale, Arizona, and Herbert, of Sherwood, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Martin removed to Idaho, and Mr. Martin there conducted a sawmill, and while residing there, Glessie attended school up to the seventh grade. When she was thirteen years old, her parents removed to the Live Oak district, in San Joaquin County, and there she finished the grammar school; then she entered the Lodi high school, where she remained for two years. While residing in the Live Oak district, the family lived on the old Elliott place in the house built in 1850, which has just recently burned down. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are now living in Sherwood, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of three children, William Woodrow, James Martin, and Francis Marian, who died on February 11, 1923, at the hospital at Lodi, as the result of a surgical operation. Fraternally, Mr. Wilson belongs to the Ione Lodge of Odd Fellows, and politically he is a Democrat. Mr. Wilson takes pride in advancing the general interests of his town and county and is regarded as one of the progressive citizens of the community.

HENRY J. ARMBRUST.—A representative of an old pioneer family who is an enterprising and progressive citizen of Stockton, Henry J. Armbrust was born near Stockton February 21, 1865, the eldest son of Henry and Mary Armbrust, natives of Germany and Switzerland respectively. Henry Armbrust, the father of our subject, left Germany for America in 1863 on a small sailing vessel, the journey taking sixty-five days to New York; from that port in company with his brother Louis, he came via Panama to California, arriving in San Francisco late in 1863 and the same year settled in Stockton, where he found work on the Potter ranch on the French Camp Road. In 1864 he entered the employ of Jacob Wagner and for four years was foreman in the tannery. He was first married in 1864 and two children were born of the union, Henry J., our subject, and Emma, wife of Charles Fritsch, who now has four children and resides in Portland, Ore. In 1867, Mrs. Armbrust passed away and the following year Mr. Armbrust resigned from the tannery and bought ten acres near Stockton on West Lane, which he developed to a high state of cultivation. In 1869 he was married to Miss Christina Christenson, a native of Denmark, and to them there were born three sons and two daughters, all of whom reside in and near Stockton. Henry Armbrust was among the pioneer fruit men of California and a successful viticulturist. In 1914 he retired from ranch work and in 1920 he sold his property and settled in Stockton, where he passed away on October 25, 1921.

Henry J. Armbrust attended the Old North school and from an early age was associated with his father in the fruit business, having charge of the local marketing of the ranch products. His first marriage was blessed by two daughters, Lola, the wife of G. Cinato, residing in Oakland; and Mary, the wife of Percy Van Pelt, residing in San Francisco. Mr. Armbrust later married Miss Mary Steinbacher, born in Woodland, a daughter of John Steinbacher, pioneer merchant of that city. Six children have been born of this union: William, Carmelita, Elenor, Marguerite, Henry, Jr., and Francis. In 1924, retiring from ranch work, Mr. Armbrust entered the employ of the street department of the city of Stockton, where he has since been a trusted employee. In 1908, Mr. Armbrust built his residence at 1345 East Park Street, where he has since resided. Politically he is a Democrat. Fraternally he is a member of Stockton Lodge 218, B. P. O. E., and for the past thirty-five years has been a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor.



H. J. Armbrust

GEORGE FRANCIS THOMPSON.—A distinguished Californian to whom the citizens of the Delta district near Stockton owe much for his great work in the development of that important section—a task which would have been impossible except for optimism and courage, and hard, almost heroic work—is George Francis Thompson, the well-known pioneer farmer now residing at 1138 North Center Street, Stockton, in which city he was born on July 24, 1866. He was the son of J. W. and Margaret (Carlin) Thompson, both natives of Ireland and both now deceased. The father crossed the great, untracked plains to reach California in the famous Argonaut year of '49; and after mining for a while, he teamed to Sonora in Tuolumne County, and as a veritable pioneer, did much to open the way for those that came after him. Five children were born to this worthy pioneer couple: Anna, Mrs. Gofield, of Stockton; James, who died at sixty-two years; W. J., of Stockton; Sarah Jane, who died when fifty; and George Francis, of this sketch. The father died about 1870, and Mrs. Thompson afterward married Sol Hurey, a fruit grower on Roberts Island; later they sold out and returned to Stockton, where they both passed away, the mother at the age of sixty-five years.

George Francis Thompson attended the Franklin school at Stockton, and later the Stockton Business College, where he graduated in 1884. As a boy he went to Roberts Island and there learned the rudiments of farming on the ranch of his stepfather. Later, with John O'Brien as a partner, he rented 320 acres on Roberts Island and farmed it to grain, continuing until they were operating 3,000 acres. Later still, the floods ruined their crops, and then Mr. Thompson bought 160 acres on the Island and also worked for Frank Lane, farming a large acreage. In 1898, with Ralph P. Lane as a partner, he farmed 3,000 acres on Union Island, using a steam tractor, and they were among the first to break the soil after the reclamation of this island. They raised grain and vegetables and were very successful until 1906, when the land was again flooded. While farming on the islands Mr. Thompson was through seven different floods, but he persevered and in time made a success, raising grain, cattle and fine Percheron horses. He has gone through the different phases of California agriculture, from the old header to tractors and combined harvesters, and at times has raised crops of as high as 90,000 sacks. When he was twenty-two years old, he spent a year at Huron, Fresno County, as superintendent for Bowles & McNear, in developing water to prove up six sections of land, tapping Big Cantua Creek and bringing the water by ditch to the land.

With Dr. C. L. Six as a partner, Mr. Thompson rented the Gillis ranch, 320 acres of the Woods brothers' tract, and 598 acres of the St. Catherine ranch, all on Roberts Island. They also operated the Jacobs & Flack ranch of 720 acres, raising potatoes there in 1912; but owing to the low prices of that year, they lost heavily. In partnership with Peter Dentoni and J. Campodonico, he at length bought the St. Catherine ranch, and in 1915 he bought out his partners and then sold a half-interest to Mr. Ruess; and now, with Robert T. Melton, present city commissioner of Stockton, as a partner, he owns the other half. He also farms 320 acres on Woodward Island. Mr. Thompson has invested a portion of his profits in Stockton real estate and is now the owner of a fine flat building and two residences besides his own home, on Center and Rose streets. He is one of the best-informed men on land values in the Delta district, for all his life he has farmed there.

On Roberts Island, November 26, 1897, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Clara Fox, a lady of many accomplishments, a native daughter of Lodi, and three children have been born to them, Ralph, George and Ruth. Mrs. Thompson's father, William Morgan Fox, who was born in Clark County, Ohio, served in the Civil War and was a prisoner at Andersonville for nine months. He was married in Canton, Ill., to Miss Mary J. Sproul, and in 1867 they came to California via Panama, settling at Stockton. He was a shoemaker, but followed farming here. He passed away at Manteca, survived by his widow, who makes her home near Oakdale. Of their six children, Mrs. Thompson is next to the youngest. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Native Sons of the Golden West. Always interested in the community's progress, he served as public administrator of San Joaquin County from 1907 to 1911, and he has been on the Democratic County Central Committee.

WILSON HENRY THOMPSON.—It is interesting to chronicle the life history of the successful business man who has risen by his own individual efforts from the bottom rung of the ladder, step by step, until after years of honest endeavor and well-directed energy he has acquired not only an affluence but a rich experience and far-reaching influence, making him a leader both in his own line and in the affairs of his community. Such a man is Wilson Henry Thompson, the genial and popular vice-president and one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank of Lodi, which has its home in a new $100,000 structure on a site he selected on School and Oak streets.

Mr. Thompson was born near Lawrence, Kans., September 27, 1868, a son of John and Catherine (Shank) Thompson, the former a native of Pennsylvania. The parents brought their family to California in 1874 and were pioneer farmers and fruit growers near Lodi until their passing. Coming to California in his sixth year, Wilson H. Thompson was educated in the public schools of San Joaquin County, and supplemented his secondary schooling with a three-years course in Woodbridge College. His first business experience was gained as a clerk in Bentley's general merchandise store at Woodbridge, where he remained for one year. He then became associated with A. L. Cowell, and together they conducted a general merchandise store and hotel at Woodbridge for the next four years.

Selecting Lodi as his future place of operations, Mr. Thompson came here in 1896 and started a grocery store. In 1899 F. W. Beckman became his partner, and the firm was known as Thompson & Beckman; but shortly afterwards they took in H. E. Welch, their bookkeeper, as a third partner, and on February 24, 1904, were incorporated as Beckman, Welch & Thompson, Inc., and thereafter branched out into the various lines of general merchandising. Mr. Thompson was president of the company, and his years of experience and wide acquaintance enabled him to build up a business second to none in the county in this line. In order to provide larger and more suitable quarters, Mr. Thompson erected a brick

business block 70x160 feet on South Sacramento Street. He continued as president until 1918, when he sold his interest. With Mr. Beckman, Mr. Thompson also erected the Beckman & Thompson Building on School Street. In 1910, with others, he established the Pacific Fruit Exchange, with headquarters in Sacramento, and became vice-president of the company and local manager of the Lodi district.

Recently Mr. Thompson disposed of his interest in the First National Bank, in which he had been vice-president and director for some years, and with others organized the Citizens National Bank of Lodi, being elected its vice-president. He saw a splendid location for the new bank and business houses on the corner of Oak and School streets; so he purchased the three corners and turned them over to the City Improvement Company, which was organized for the purpose of building up all the corners with substantial two-story store and office buildings and the bank home. The bank building is a Class A concrete and terra cotta building 50x75, and is devoted entirely to the use of the bank. The City Improvement Company also built the new post-office building on Oak Street. Mr. Thompson's associates are all local men, like himself acknowledged for their integrity and worth, and represent a diversity of interest and wide experience, their influence being of especial value to the institutions with which they are associated. Mr. Thompson is interested in viticulture, his holdings being principally in the vicinity of Lodi. He is a director of the Stockton Home Builders' Association, and the Masonic Temple Association in Stockton; is president of the Lodi Investment Company, which erected the Lodi Hotel and Lodi Theater; is president of the Lodi Public Library Board; and was formerly a member of the Lodi Board of Education.

Mr. Thompson was first married on November 11, 1892, to Miss Mary Eliza Fowler, a native of this county and the daughter of Joseph and Eliza Fowler, pioneer farmers near Lodi. She passed away in February, 1900; and on December 9, 1903, at Crocker Station, he was united in marriage with Miss Celia M. Crocker, a native of that place, the daughter of Henry and May (Hall) Crocker, natives of Massachusetts and pioneers of California. Mr. Crocker came here in 1853 and engaged in mining until he established Crocker Station, on Big Oak Flat road, leading into the Yosemite Valley. There he continued until his passing away. He was survived by his widow. Mrs. Thompson was reared at Crocker Station and received her education at Woodbridge College. They have a son, Henry Allen, a graduate of the Lodi high school, class of 1922.

Fraternally, Mr. Thompson was made a Mason in Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., and is a member of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., Stockton Council, R. S. M., Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T., and Ben Ali Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Sacramento; and with his wife he is a member of the Eastern Star, of which he is a Past Patron. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and Elks, and was a charter member of the Lodi Rotary Club. Naturally progressive, Mr. Thompson has engaged in many enterprises looking to the development of the city, regardless of pecuniary benefits to himself.

FRED D. NAYLOR.—Although for many years identified with the flour milling industry and well known all over the United States through his inventions in this line, Fred D. Naylor has made an outstanding success in the automobile business as agent for the Ford car and Fordson tractor for Stockton and vicinity. Mr. Naylor was born at Woodstock, Canada, July 6, 1869, the son of James Naylor, who married Nancy Maria Outwater, and moved with his family to Columbus, Neb., in 1874, where he became a pioneer, owning a farm near that city and at the same time plying his trade of blacksmith in the town. He died there in 1904, after having done his part to help build up his section. Mrs. Naylor died in 1921, leaving four daughters and two sons, of whom Fred D. is the only one in the West. He attended the local schools in his district and learned the trade of blacksmith with his father, but he did not follow it; instead he engaged in the grocery business at the age of nineteen. Later he learned the trade of miller in the Elevator-Roller Mills at Columbus, Nebr., and having mastered the business thoroughly he was advanced to the position of head miller, and was with this concern for ten years. While there he invented and patented a flour bleacher, called the Natural Refiner, and with this he traveled all over the United States, installing the same in flour mills.

In 1909 Mr. Naylor came to Stockton and for a year and a half was with the Crown Mills, and in 1911 he entered the employ of J. L. Whitmore as a salesman for the Chalmers car. About this time Mr. Whitmore took the agency for the Ford car, and later he turned it over to Mr. Naylor without a cent of expense, as he could not see any future for it. Mr. Naylor had the good judgment to grasp the opportunity and thus virtually had a gold mine presented to him. In 1912, the first year he had the agency, Mr. Naylor sold sixty-nine cars, and in 1920 his contract with the Ford Motor Company called for 600 Ford cars and 150 Fordson tractors. In early days he was limited to eight square miles of territory, which included Stockton, but in 1920 the limit was removed from his territory. In 1922 he took the agency for the Lincoln car, Mr. Ford having succeeded to the ownership of the manufactory. At 317 North El Dorado Street, Stockton, Mr. Naylor erected one of the largest and finest buildings in the West for a garage and sales room, the plant being 100x300 feet in size and modern in every appointment, making an ideal business place for his expanding custom.

Mr. Naylor's marriage united him with Miss Nellie E. Brown, a native of Hastings, Nebr., and they have two daughters: Esther, who graduated from the University of California in 1920, and is now the wife of Irwin Barbour, married on December 22, 1921; they reside at Glenn Cove, N. Y.; and Helen, who attended Miss Head's School in Berkeley and the Bishop's School at La Jolla, Cal. Mr. Naylor belongs to Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E., and to the Knights of the Maccabees; he is an enthusiastic member of the Stockton Golf and Country Club, and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and the State Automobile Association. After several years of hard work in building up a successful business, in 1922 Mr. Naylor decided to take a needed rest and accom-



F. D. Naylor

panied by his wife and daughter, Helen, left Stockton on June 15, took an extended Mediterranean cruise and visited many interesting points in Europe, returning to Stockton on September 21, 1922.

JAMES E. THORP.—A native Californian who has added to the wealth of the Golden State by his intelligent and successful breeding of pure-bred Jersey cattle and Duroc hogs, is James E. Thorp, a rancher and stockraiser of San Joaquin County. He was born in Santa Rosa on March 1, 1879, a son of John Bailey and Jennie (Zimmerman) Thorp. In young manhood John Bailey Thorp came to California with an ox team from Texas and located near the town of Wallace, Calaveras County. While living there, he enlisted, when only nineteen years old, for service in the Civil War. His service consisted wholly in quelling Indian outbreaks. He became an extensive stock and sheep breeder and for many years was the dairy superintendent at the state asylum at Stockton. There are four children in his family: Mrs. M. J. Beck; Mrs. Josephine Cheesewright; James E., of this sketch; and Charles, who was in the employ of the United States government in the transportation paymaster's office in the Philippines at the time of his death. The father and mother reside about three miles from Stockton on the Waterloo road.

James E. Thorp attended the Stockton grammar schools and completed his schooling with a commercial course in the Stockton high school. At the age of sixteen, having been reared in the environment of farming and dairying, he took up ranch work and became especially interested in creamery work. In 1900 he took a dairy course at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and while there determined to become a stock-breeder. Upon finishing his course and returning to California, he purchased a couple of Jerseys, and as the years have passed he has developed his own herd, mostly of the "Raleigh" and "St. Lambert" strains of Jersey cattle, although he has some of the "Financial King" breed, and now has about fifty pure-bred Jersey cattle. He also has some twenty Duroc brood sows. Mr. Thorp has had the good fortune to breed prize-winners, and possesses one cow, now twelve years old, that is a champion. This cow he has exhibited for the past ten years at various fairs in California and Oregon, and she has been grand champion at the State Fair several times. In 1921 he took this cow to the Portland fair, and there she took second place against a strong competitive field. Other cattle, as well as Duroc hogs, were exhibited with much success. He was the first Jersey breeder from California to enter the competitive lists at the Pacific international exhibit at Portland. In March, 1922, in partnership with L. K. Marshall, Mr. Thorp bought the famous Locke estate, consisting of 370 acres, located just north of Lockeford, which is being developed to a fruit and stock ranch.

Mr. Thorp's marriage occurred on August 15, 1906, and united him with Miss Theresa Locke, a daughter of Dr. Dean J. and Delia Locke, whose life history appears in this work. Mrs. Thorp was born in Lockeford and attended the grammar and high schools of Stockton; later entering the Woman's Hospital, San Francisco, from which she was graduated. They are the parents of two children: John Willard and Delia Marcella. Politically, Mr. Thorp is a Republican. He is an active member of the California Jersey Breeders' Association and the California Duroc Hog Breeders' Association. He is also a member of the Milk Producers' Association, with headquarters at Modesto, and has served as president of the board of directors for two years. He is a charter member of the Lodi Lions Club. Mr. Thorp's foresight and industry have been potent factors in the growth and improvement of dairy stock in the San Joaquin Valley, for which the central portion of California has become famous; his optimism and belief in the future of San Joaquin County have enabled him to win success both for himself and for the entire county.

ANDREW EUGENE WAKEFIELD.—Another successful vineyardist who has attained an enviable place in the history of California agriculture, is Andrew Eugene Wakefield, who lives about one-fourth of a mile to the north of Youngstown. He was born in Brownfield, Maine, on December 26, 1853, the son of Henry and Lucy Ann Wakefield, whose families both date back to Colonial days. His father was a farmer in the timber country of Maine, and Andrew attended the Brownfield school. He was one of three children. His brother William still lives in Maine; and Charles, who also came out to California, lives to the north of Lockeford. When only seven years of age, Andrew lost his father, who was killed by a falling tree. His mother remarried, eleven years later, becoming the wife of Abner Wakefield.

Andrew Wakefield remained at home until he was twenty-one, and then went to Boston and for a year worked for wages on the farms. After that he returned to the old home place and worked there again for a few years. Then, in 1880, he came out to California. Here he first leased a quarter-section of land north of Lockeford, and in 1882 farmed at New Hope; but he was completely washed out by the great flood, after which he returned to the vicinity of Lockeford. In the fall of 1883 he went back again to Maine, and remained there for eight years; and during that time, on July 12, 1885, he was married, at Hiram, to Miss Madeleine Bennett, who was born in Boston, on February 26, 1861, the daughter of John and Margaret Augusta Bennett. Her father was a cabinet-maker, who had settled at Whitehall, N. Y., where he died; then the family moved to Gorham, Maine, when she was about seven years old, and there she grew up and was educated, attending the grammar and high school. She was the only child. Her father died at the age of sixty years; but her mother lived to the age of seventy-four.

In 1890, Mr. Wakefield returned to California and purchased a quarter-section of land three miles to the north of Lockeford; but he lost this ranch after ten years. Then he went to the Black Land district on the Islands, and leased 320 acres for eight years. After that he leased a half-section of land near Clements, and farmed there for three years. Nine years ago he purchased the place where he now resides. It consists of twenty acres, one-half of which is in orchard and eight acres in vineyard, and is improved with a fine home and farm buildings. He has developed water, having an irrigation well with a fifteen-horsepower motor and a five-inch pump. He himself set out the orchard of Elberta and Lovell peaches. He also owns fifty acres of vineyard near Elliott.

Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield: Harry Alton, born on May 6, 1886, at Brown-

field, Maine; and Walter Harmon, born at the same place on January 20, two years later. The two sons are farming at the Lyons place, north of Lockeford. Both are members of the Clements Lodge of Odd Fellows. In their political affiliations, Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield are Republicans.

WIRT ELDRED WILDER.—A very progressive pioneer whose demise in 1919 caused wide-spread regret, was the late Wirt Eldred Wilder, who was born in Martin, Allegan County, Mich., on January 26, 1862, the son of Ebenezer and Belinda (Eldred) Wilder, and one of a family of six children, three boys and three girls, among whom he was fourth in the order of birth. His father was a general farmer, raising grain and stock, and Wirt grew up in a comfortable country home, while he pursued his studies in the district school.

About 1889, he came out to California and settled in the Acampo district, where he worked for Mr. Van Gelder until he went into the nursery business. Later, he formed a partnership with Eli S. Ferguson, and they had one of the crack nurseries in the country. At Acampo, on December 31, 1895, he was married to Miss Lucy Langford, the daughter of Ira J. and Mary M. (Sweany) Langford, the former of Holland descent, but a native of Tennessee, and the latter a native of Missouri, born near St Joseph. Mr. Langford came to California in 1846, when he was fourteen years old, traveling by way of the Isthmus; while Mrs. Langford came across the plains, in the great gold-rush of '49, journeying in a prairie schooner drawn by an ox team, and settling with her people near Nevada City, Placer County. Lucy Langford was born near Hollister, in San Benito County; and when she was four years old her father, who had gone from the mines to San Benito County, removed again to Sacramento County. It was there that she received her education in the district schools. In 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Langford retired and took up their residence in Acampo; and there Miss Langford lived with them until she was married. She was one of seven children, the elder being Robert C., who died on May 9, 1918; Anna N., who became Mrs. Fitzgerald and died April 12, 1888; James S., who died in Alaska; Maymie V., who married and is now a widow, of Acampo; and Nellie, who is Mrs. McArthur, of the same place. Samuel Langford of Oakley, Cal., is the younger brother.

Mr. Wilder, while a partner of E. S. Ferguson, had acquired sixty acres, on ten acres of which he built the home where his family still reside. Mr. Ferguson also took ten acres; but the balance, or forty acres, is owned jointly with Mr. Ferguson. Besides her ranch, Mrs. Wilder owns property in Berkeley, a handsome heritage, some day, for her four accomplished and promising daughters. Mary Belinda is a teacher in the Woodbridge school; and Vivian Langford, Nina Aileen, and Bonnie Wirt Eldred are students in the high school at Lodi.

Mr. Wilder was a Democrat. He was a member and Past Grand of the Odd Fellows, and a member of the Rebekahs, of Woodbridge. Mrs. Wilder is a member of the same lodge of Rebekahs, and is a Past Noble Grand. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN P. WATKINS.—For nearly fifty years John P. Watkins has been a resident of the great state of California and during that time he has borne his full share of the responsibilities that have been the lot of successful Californians from the early days to the present. A native of Georgia, he was born near Atlanta on September 1, 1855, the son of Allen and Martha (Burnett) Watkins. The latter was a second cousin of Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president of the Southern Confederacy. Allen Watkins was born in the vicinity of Atlanta on April 2, 1829, and became a man of prominence in his locality. On June 6, 1861, he organized Company A, Twenty-first Georgia Regiment, and was commissioned 2nd lieutenant; on July 27, 1862, he was promoted to be 1st lieutenant, and on September 1 of that same year became a captain. On September 23, 1862, he was killed at Chancellorsville and was survived by his widow and two children, Mary Frances and John P. The war left the Watkins family without resources and John P. became the sole support of his mother and sister, hence he was unable to get just the kind of schooling he desired. As he grew to manhood he educated himself by self-study and qualified to teach school, which he did in Douglas County, Georgia, for two terms. From the savings of his years of labor he invested in a small farm in Douglas County and there the family lived until 1878, when John P. decided he could better his condition by coming to California. His mother afterwards made her home with her daughter at Whitesburg, Ga., where she died on October 6, 1922, having reached the age of ninety-one years; her son fortunately reached her bedside before she passed away.

John P. Watkins reached Sacramento in 1878 and the following year he was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Boggess, daughter of Ahas Boggess, who, as secretary of the state of Georgia, signed the secession papers at the outbreak of the Civil War. Mrs. Watkins died in 1880, leaving a son, Arthur, who now makes his home with his father in San Joaquin County. In 1889 Mr. Watkins was again married, this time to Miss Catherine Grother, born in Pilot Hill, Cal. She passed away and left one son, Louis Edwin, now a resident of San Francisco. On September 21, 1898, the third marriage of Mr. Watkins united him with Mrs. Effie Henderson, who came with her parents from Mississippi in 1893. Of this union two children were born: Agnes B. and George Stanley. Agnes B. graduated from the State Normal School at Chico, class of 1920, and at once took up teaching in Glenn County where she is principal of the Cordora school. George Stanley enlisted for service in the World War as a mechanic in the aviation corps and trained in Texas. He now resides in Michigan.

When Mr. Watkins arrived in Sacramento in 1878 he soon found work on the 40,000-acre ranch owned by J. B. Hagin & Company, and in time was promoted to be an assistant foreman of the famed Rancho El Paso, known to all lovers of fine horses, for it was here that some of the world's record-breakers were raised and trained. After spending twelve years in the employ of this company, Mr. Watkins resigned to enter the employ of Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, and in 1898 was sent to Mexico as her personal representative, with full power of attorney to look after the landed interests of the Hearst Estate. During the five years that Mr. Watkins



J. P. Weidlein

spent in Mexico he became well acquainted and very friendly with President Diaz. In 1903 he resigned his position with the Hearst Estate, returned to California and located near Lodi, San Joaquin Co. He bought a ranch, improving it during the following five years, and sold to good advantage and then settled at Ripon and planted one of the first orchards in this vicinity. He is still a resident of this productive section of California.

Realizing his lack of educational opportunity in his younger days, Mr. Watkins has ever had the welfare of the rising generations at heart. It was through his untiring efforts that a union high school district was organized at Ripon, and as president of that body he was largely instrumental in planning and bringing to completion the handsome Union High School building at Ripon, of which mention is made on another page in this history. Mr. Watkins was a charter member of the San Joaquin Farm Bureau and served as a director and vice-president until in 1919. He has always been a stanch advocate and supporter of good roads and of all irrigation movements in the county, and has worked for every cause for elevating the social, moral, educational and financial standing in the county and locality where he has lived. During the World War he served as a member of the San Joaquin County exemption board under the appointment from President Wilson and for the duration of the war he made daily trips from his ranch to Stockton to attend to the duties of that position. Mr. Watkins is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word and by his upright and honorable methods he has won the esteem and good will of all who know him or have had dealings with him. Always active for every good movement he will long be remembered as one of the foremost citizens of San Joaquin County.

DAVID WILLIAMS.—A retired orchardist who was rated, in the days of his interesting, progressive activity, as very successful, is David Williams, who now resides about one-half mile to the east of Acampo. He was born in Wales on January 7, 1846, and his father was William Williams, a farmer, whose wife, Sarah, lived to be sixty years old. They were the parents of eight sons and two daughters. David, the second in order of birth, partly because his help was needed at home, did not have the best chance to attend school in his native land, so that, when he left home and his native land, in his twentieth year, to cross the ocean for the New World, he ventured with a certain handicap. He reached New York in the spring of 1866, and without his knowledge was actually in the metropolis when his oldest brother, William, who was a sailor, was also there, en route to Australia from England; and without meeting him, David left for Wisconsin, where he arrived in April.

He had worked on farms in Wales, and when he reached the Badger State he found no difficulty in getting employment. He worked for the first summer near Oshkosh, and during the following winter enjoyed the only actual schooling which he ever had, working mornings and evenings for his board, while attending school. In the spring of 1867, he went to Cambrai, Wis., and remained there until October; and then he came out to the Coast, the first of his family to come to California. He settled in Calaveras County, and worked the following winter. In the summer of 1868 he went to Stanislaus County, and worked near Modesto until 1872; and then he returned to Calaveras County.

On December 14, 1872, at Sonora, Mr. Williams was married to Margaret Roberts, an accomplished and attractive lady, a daughter of John and Jane Roberts, and a native of the same home district in Wales in which Mr. Williams first saw the light. He had known her before he left Wales. Her father had three brothers who came to California about 1853, and John Roberts followed them a few years later. But his health failed him, and it was thought best for him to return to Wales, which he did; and there he died, shortly after. Her mother then came out to America with five young children, and joined her brothers in California, making her home at Douglas Flat, in Calaveras County. Mr. Williams farmed near Vallicita, in Calaveras County, for about seventeen years, and then sold out his holdings and moved to Tulare County; and there, near Pixley, he bought a small ranch. Later, he bought more land until he owned 1,500 acres. During the first part of the early land-boom he sold his ranch; but he soon bought another tract of 1,500 acres near by, on which he lived until 1912, when he sold out and retired, moving to Acampo, where he bought a small home place of four acres, with a fine orchard of apricot trees. Two children have added to the domestic happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Sadie married the well-known attorney Hugh McNoble, of Stockton; and they have one son, Herbert. John R. is teaching in the El Dorado School at Stockton; he is married, and has two children, Margaret R. and Ruth. Mr. Williams is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of Delano Lodge No. 356, I. O. O. F. The family attend the Episcopal Church at Lodi.

ANDREW A. FITZGERALD.—A native son and a successful rancher, living about three miles northeast of Clements, Andrew A. Fitzgerald has some 500 acres of the finest stock and grain land. He was born at Stockton, September 27, 1877, the son of Bernard and Emma Fitzgerald. His father was a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., the son of Andrew and Mary (Burns) Fitzgerald; and his grandparents, on his father's side, were sturdy Green Mountain farmer folks. Five children made up their family: John, the eldest, is deceased; Bernard, retired, is still living in Stockton at the age of seventy-three; Peter is also deceased; Mary is with her brother, Andrew J., who resides on his farm on the Mokelumne River, northeast of Clements. Mrs. Andrew Fitzgerald, Sr., was born in Amador County, Cal.

Bernard Fitzgerald came to California about 1873 and settled at Stockton. Later he went to northern San Joaquin County, and purchased a ranch at Harmony Grove. He then bought a second ranch, and had in all a quarter-section. He farmed to grain, and also did teaming between Stockton and Lockeford. He and his wife have four children: Andrew A., of this review; Nellie, now Mrs. Carter, of Long Beach; Marie, the wife of Mr. Scott, who has an auto-repair shop at Stockton; and John, of Stockton. Mrs. Fitzgerald is also alive, aged sixty-two.

Andrew A. Fitzgerald attended the Harmony Grove and Lockeford schools, and when sixteen years of age started to work for his uncle, Peter Fitzgerald. After Peter died, another uncle, Andrew J., and his sister Mary, took over the place. Andrew A. Fitz-

gerald had purchased eighty acres of the Peter Fitzgerald ranch previously to his uncle Peter's death, and later he bought out his own father's share, making his holding 430 acres; and now he has about 510 acres. He is engaged in raising grain and stock, chiefly cattle and sheep, and also has a four-acre vineyard on the ranch.

At Stockton, on August 29, 1906, Mr. Fitzgerald was married to Miss Carrie Moore, who was born near Ione, in Amador County, the daughter of James Moore, a native of Ireland, one of the earliest settlers in that section. Her father died in 1919, at the age of ninety-three. His wife had passed away many years before. There were five children in their family. Besides Mrs. Fitzgerald, they are: John Moore, of Stockton; Annie, now Mrs. William Amick, of Ione; Susie, Mrs. Wesley Amick, of Ione; Marjorie, now Mrs. Mason, also of Ione. Mrs. Fitzgerald attended the Ione grammar school. Mr. Fitzgerald is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ione Parlor, N. S. G. W., and also a member of the Woodmen of the World, at Clements.

WALTER A. FLOYD.—A successful vineyardist of the Lodi section is found in the person of Walter A. Floyd, the owner of a twenty-acre tract northeast of Lodi, which he has highly improved and cultivated and which is yielding most satisfactory returns for his labor. A native of Iowa, he was born near West Liberty, Muscatine County, on December 21, 1889, the second oldest in a family of seven children. The father, A. H. Floyd, is a native of Ohio, who married Miss Henrietta Walter and was engaged in the grocery business at West Liberty, Iowa. They were the parents of the following children: Louise, deceased; Walter A., of this review; and Aileen, Carl, Josephine, Carrol, and Morris. Later the parents removed to Rice County, Minn., and purchased a quarter-section of land near Faribault, where they engaged in farming until they removed to California. They are both living, and reside near Lodi.

Walter A. Floyd received his education in the West Liberty grammar and high schools, and after finishing his education helped his father on the farm and became conversant with Minnesota agriculture. On January 14, 1915, at Faribault, Minn., he was united in marriage with Miss Emily Durland, a native of Minnesota, and a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Durland. Mrs. Floyd was educated in the schools of Faribault. The young people, soon after marriage, rented a one-hundred-sixty-acre grain farm, and later a one-hundred-twenty-acre farm, which they successfully farmed for three years. They then removed to California and purchased a twenty-acre vineyard about two and a quarter miles northeast of Lodi. The ranch is irrigated by a four-inch pump equipped with a ten-horsepower motor, and Mr. Floyd has just completed a splendid modern bungalow, thus making it a comfortable and attractive home place. Mr. and Mrs. Floyd are the parents of one son, George Allen. The family are active members of the Methodist Church of Lodi. Politically, Mr. Floyd adheres to the principles of the Republican party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Floyd are deeply interested in the welfare and upbuilding of the community in which they make their home, and both are esteemed for their genuine worth.

STOCKTON PLUMBING SUPPLY COMPANY.—One of the leading and enterprising establishments that is helping to make industrial, building and development history for Central California, is the Stockton Plumbing Supply Company, 327 East Miner Avenue, operated by men thoroughly familiar with the territory in which they do business. This company does general contracting in plumbing, heating and sheet metal lines, and installs plumbing and heating equipment in business houses, office buildings, schools and educational institutions, homes, etc., anywhere in Central California. Many well known buildings in Stockton and vicinity are evidence of the splendid work of this company, who give careful attention to all specifications and details. Among some of the most important contracts completed by the company are the following: Lodi Union high school, Pacific Telephone Company Building, Tracy grammar school, Escalon grammar school, Roosevelt grammar school, Grant school, El Dorado school, High School auditorium, the last four being in Stockton. The apartment house on California and Lafayette streets, Gordella Building, the White Hotel, and many other buildings, were contracted by them.

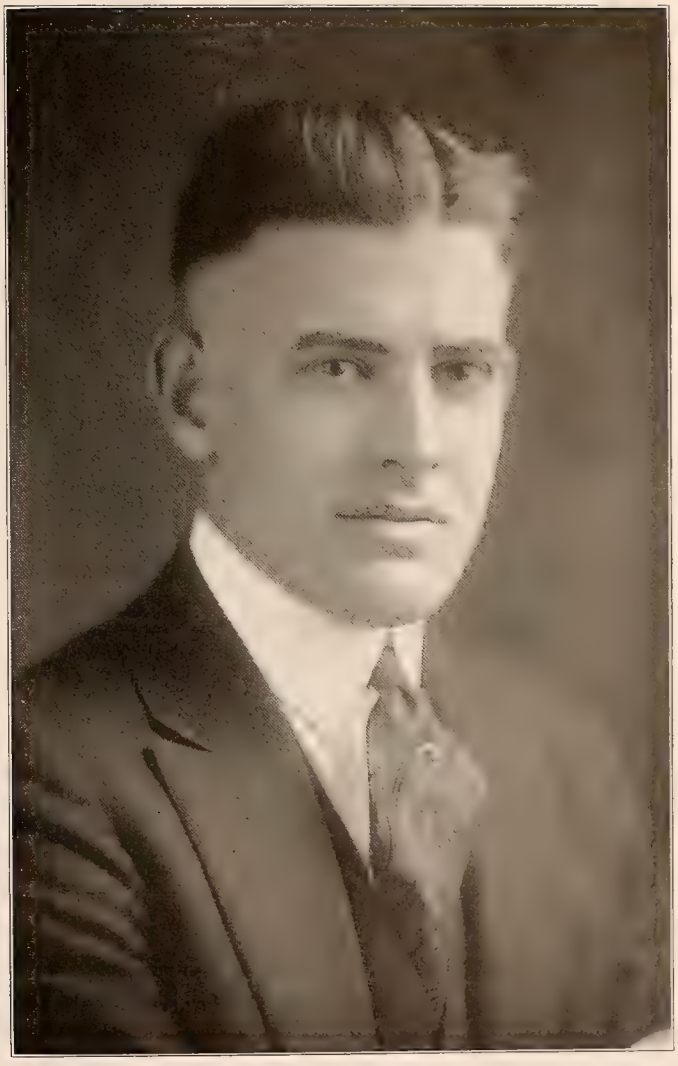
The senior partner of the Stockton Plumbing Supply Company, Edwin H. Grogan, was born in Trinidad, Colo., February 29, 1888, and received his preliminary education in his native city. In 1904, at the age of sixteen, he came to California and located in Stockton and finished his education at the Stockton Business College; then learned the plumber's and sheet metal worker's trade with E. A. Whale, who had established his business thirty years ago. Mr. Grogan worked at his trade in the plumbing shops of Stockton until 1915, when he took over the mechanical department of E. A. Whale and worked in this capacity until January 1, 1919, when in partnership with Lester A. Alling, another employee of the same company, he purchased the above-named business and established the Stockton Plumbing Supply Company.

The marriage of Mr. Grogan united him with Miss Emma Hansen, a native daughter of California, born in Stockton, a daughter of a pioneer family. They are the parents of two children, Edwin H., Jr., and Virginia. Fraternally Mr. Grogan is a member of the Red Men.

Lester A. Alling, the junior member of the firm, is descended from an old pioneer family of California, and was born on his father's ranch eight miles east of Stockton, June 23, 1896, a son of Lucius E. and Kate (Utt) Alling, both natives of California and both living. He was educated in the public schools of the country district and later took a business course at Heald's Business College in Stockton. In 1914 he entered the employ of E. A. Whale and became manager of the company and was so employed for three years. When the recent war broke out he enlisted in the navy as a seaman in the naval reserve and trained at San Pedro, Pelham Bay Park, N. Y., and at the rifle range in the Catskill Mountains, N. Y. He became attached to the mine sweeping division, Tompkinsville, N. Y., on board the U. S. S. Ripple, and saw service in eastern waters; these mine sweepers sailed ahead of the transports keeping the sea clear of mines and other disturbing elements. The marriage of Mr. Alling occurred in Stockton April 7, 1921, uniting him with Miss Maude Hoffman, who was born at Linden, this county. Mr.



E. H. Grogan



L. A. Alling

Alling is a member of Karl Ross Post, American Legion.

Wholesale and retail dealers in plumbing merchandise, the company carries on display in the tastefully arranged show rooms a large and modern line of accessories and employs only the most capable and experienced men to take charge of the installation work. No order is too large for them to handle, and the same careful attention is given large and small contracts, and they have one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the San Joaquin Valley. As a company they are members of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, the Builders' Exchange and the Master Plumbers' Association, E. H. Grogan being president of the latter.

THOMAS EVANS.—A most interesting veteran of the Civil War, and among the most highly esteemed members of the Grand Army of the Republic, is Thomas Evans, a native of Niles, in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was born on March 19, 1837, the son of Thomas Evans, a member of a well-known Pennsylvania family who had migrated to Ohio. He was of Welsh descent, and he married Miss Nancy McCallister, of Scotch-Irish lineage, both families long resident in the United States, the great-grandfathers having crossed to the New World. There were nine children in the family, among whom he was fifth in the order of birth; and of all these only one brother, now in Missouri, has survived.

Thomas Evans commenced his education in a district school in Ohio; and since his father was both a blacksmith and a farmer, he worked with him in the shop and learned the blacksmith's trade. In the fall of 1860, he went to Laporte, Ind., leaving his parents, who lived to be each fifty-six years of age, and thereafter he soon enlisted in the 5th Volunteer Indiana Regiment, Battery of Light Artillery, commanded by Captain Simondson. He trained for about two months in Indianapolis, and then went to Louisville, with the Army of the Cumberland; and he was in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and Chattanooga, or until the Fall of Atlanta, in the autumn of 1864. He served as private, and was No. 1 on the gun crew. He handled the loading of the cannon, and was twice severely injured—once by the kick of the cannon, due to the premature explosion of the powder, and the other time by the kick of a mule! At the end of a loyal service of three years and two months, he was honorably discharged on November 23, 1864, when he came back to Indiana.

He took up again the trade of the blacksmith; but soon turned aside to farming, and for many years followed agriculture in Indiana, cultivating at times from 40 to 160 acres. From Laporte he removed to Michigan and farmed in that state for six years; and then he went to Kansas, and again on to Missouri, and in 1883 he came to California and settled at Visalia. He farmed for four years, when he again moved on to Stockton, and in 1887 lived here for one summer. He then moved onto the Barnhart ranch at Woodbridge, and for four years conducted their farm of 300 acres. After this, he moved onto the Sharp orchard of twenty acres east of Lodi, and took care of this for one year; when he again moved, to the Drury orchard below Woodbridge, which he ran for about one year. He next came to Acampo, where he bought a home place of one acre; and there he lives today.

Mr. Evans has been twice married. Near Laporte, Ind., in 1858, he was united with Miss Rosana Williams, who was born in Indiana, near Laporte, the daughter of Joseph Williams; and nine years later she closed her beautiful, useful life. In the same vicinity, near Laporte, on June 15, 1872, Mr. Evans married Miss Sarah E. Davis, who was born at Laporte, the daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Wagner) Davis. Her father came from a family of Indiana frontiersmen, and was of Welsh descent, and far back in 1832 he went from Wheeling, Va., to Laporte. Miss Davis was one of ten children, four of whom are living today; she was the ninth child of the family. One of her brothers is Eugene Davis, who is hale and hearty at the age of 91. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have four children. Franklin is at Minneapolis; Hattie is Mrs. Winifred Sims, of Merced; Mamie is Mrs. Atchinson, of Acampo; and Luther is in Trinity County. Mr. Evans is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R. at Lodi.

ARTHUR W. COWELL.—The advancement of San Joaquin County and the upbuilding of the city of Stockton have a progressive promoter in the person of Arthur W. Cowell, the energetic brick and concrete contractor, who has a record of erecting one business block each month for a year. He was born near Richmond, Va., on August 16, 1870. His father, Adelbert M. Cowell, was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1834, and learned the stone and brick mason's trade; and upon his removal to Washington, D. C., he engaged in the contracting business. Later he did construction work for several railroads in the East. In 1886 he arrived in California and located at San Diego, where he worked for the San Diego Flume Company. The following year he located in Stockton, and here he has been actively engaged in construction work of various kinds. He married Miss Sarah Hollingsworth, and they are the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Cowell reside in one of the residences he erected on North Stanislaus street.

Arthur W. Cowell, the oldest of his parents' living children, came to California with the family when sixteen years of age and took up the trade of brick mason with his father; and within four years he was able to start in business for himself. Following is a partial list of the buildings he has erected since 1900: the main high school building, the San Joaquin Valley Bank (now the Bank of Italy) on Hunter Street, the Elks building, the Y. M. C. A. building, the Stockton Savings & Loan Bank, the Wilhoit building, the Lincoln Hotel, the Clark Hotel, the Henry Apartments, the Home Apartments, and Hotel Philson. He also remodeled the Commercial Hotel and built the Smith & Lang building on South San Joaquin Street, the Salvation Army Hotel, and the Oullahan & Littlehale block on Weber Avenue. Then there are the Belding block, Hotel Marion, the Sanguinetti block on Market Street, the Solari block, Steed Brothers' garage, the Flannigan block, the Turner block, the Russell block on California Street, the Stockton Ice & Fuel building, the Ruhl building, and the Gnekow block. He erected the entire block of brick buildings on the south side of Main Street between Stanislaus and American Avenue, which includes the five-story Bronx Hotel, and also the Crane block of buildings on south San Joaquin Street, which includes the Hotel Dale; as well as the Presbyterian Church at the corner of El Dorado & Vine, and the

new five-story Levy Building at the corner of Main and Hunter. His building operations extend throughout the entire county, and he has erected many substantial and imposing buildings outside of his home city, among them being the Lodi National Bank and the Farmers & Merchants Bank building at Lodi.

The marriage of Mr. Cowell united him with Miss Margaret Willis, a native of England, and they are the parents of three children: Margaret, William A., and Arthur W., Jr. During the late war, William A. Cowell served as sergeant of Company L, 363rd Infantry, at Camp Lewis, and later was commissioned lieutenant; however, he was not sent overseas. Fraternally, Mr. Cowell is a member of Lodge No. 218 B. P. O. E., and Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F.

FRED L. CONKLIN.—Among the pioneer families of 1852 in the Golden State is that which finds worthy representatives in San Joaquin County in Fred L., James E. and Chester W. Conklin. Fred L. Conklin was born at Battle Creek, Mich., a son of James E. and Rhoda (Loder) Conklin. Grandfather James E. Conklin came across the plains to California in 1852 and engaged in mining until 1855, when he returned to Michigan and spent the remainder of his days. Fred L. Conklin was the eldest of seven children, the others being Loder, Tilly, Clara, George, Eunice, and Arthur. James E. Conklin lived to be sixty-seven years old, and Rhoda Conklin died at the age of seventy-seven. In 1876, Fred L. Conklin came to California, stopping at Stockton to visit an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Hook, and settled first at Santa Barbara, where he spent one winter; next he went to Sacramento and for six subsequent years worked at various kinds of jobs. In 1882 he moved to Stockton, where, one year later, he became an employee of the Sperry Milling Company, first as a laborer; later he became one of the millers, and in 1912 was advanced to head miller, remaining in that position until 1921, when he retired. In 1883 he married Miss Nettie Eldred, a native of Michigan, a daughter of Chester W. and Evelyn (Dean) Eldred. Her father was a Michigan farmer and the father of a large family. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin are the parents of two sons, James E. and Chester W. In 1905, the father purchased a ten-acre Tokay vineyard west of Acampo, and some time afterwards purchased twenty acres two and a half miles west of Acampo, on the Mokelumne River, which is devoted to an orchard of prunes and peaches. The father is a member of Truth Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., and of Parker Encampment, also a member of the Rainbow Rebekahs, while Mrs. Conklin is past noble grand and past district deputy of the Rainbow Rebekahs of Stockton. She died in 1917.

James E. Conklin received his education in the grammar and high schools of Stockton and attended the summer school session at the University of California for several years. For the past seven years he has been the physical director in the Lodi high school, a position he is most capably filling to the entire satisfaction of everyone. Whatever has tended to benefit his community has also received his endorsement and co-operation, and he has been a witness of much of the growth and development of his native county. His marriage united him with Miss Hattie Coburn, also a native of Stockton, a daughter of Frank and Jessie (Button) Coburn. Mrs. Conklin was educated in the Stockton schools and they are the parents of one son, James E., Jr.

Chester W. Conklin was born November 5, 1889, graduated from the Stockton high school, and is now in the undertaking business in Stockton. He married Lizzie Owens, daughter of John and Sarah Owens, and they have one daughter, Janis.

FRED N. FOSTER.—A pioneer in the field of auto painting, Fred N. Foster was the first man to commercialize this work successfully in Stockton, and now this line of activity has so increased that a dozen or more firms are profitably engaged in it. A native of New York state, where he was born October 1, 1864, Mr. Foster at the youthful age of fourteen started to learn the trade of coach painter with the firm of Harvey & Wallace of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the largest and best known firms in the East in the days of coach making. In those times, Mr. Foster relates, it took from a year to fifteen months to complete the painting of a coach, and to show the improvements that have been made in this line, he now turns out a complete and satisfactory job of auto painting in four weeks.

Mr. Foster was with Harvey & Wallace for five years and at the end of that time he was an expert and finished workman. He then became associated with some of the leading firms in Buffalo as superintendent of their painting departments, among them the Pierce-Arrow Automobile Company, the Thomas Flyer Automobile Company, and the Babcock Electric Company. He next located in Chicago, where he followed this line of work until he came to the Pacific Coast. He spent a short time in Seattle before settling in Portland, Ore., where he was engaged for three years. In 1907 he gained such a reputation as an expert that he was called to Stockton to take the superintendency of the painting department of the Sunset Carriage Factory, a position he held most efficiently for three years.

Recognizing his ability and the fine quality of his work, Mr. Foster's friends induced him to go into business for himself, and he opened up an auto painting shop at 105 West Channel Street in a building erected for him by Andrew Simpson. The day he started business he found three cars ready for him to work on, and he has had a prosperous and thriving trade ever since, both in painting and lettering and monogram work, in which he is expert. Mr. Foster has four grades of work, A, B, C and D, and the first of these receives his absolute guarantee that the job will be even more satisfactory and durable than when the car came from the factory, all the original paint being removed. The water in Stockton being alkali, provision is made for that condition by using the hardest drying varnish known, this serving to resist alkali, oil and water. He employs from five to sixteen men in his business.

While living at Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Miss Mary Albert of that city, and they make their home in the beautiful residence erected by Mr. Foster on Yosemite Terrace. He is a member of the California Auto Trades Association, the San Joaquin County Auto Trades Association, being a member of the executive board of the latter for four years, the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, the Progressive Business Men's Club, and in fraternal circles belongs to the Elks, Odd Fellows and Eagles. Enthusiastic over the business possibilities of Stockton, where he has made such a success, Mr. Foster is public spirited in all his views and takes an active interest in civic affairs.



Fred M. Foster



Mary Foster

JOHN ELTRINGHAM—A rancher whose specializing in vineyarding and orcharding has met with great success is John Eltringham, a native son from Calaveras County, who is now living three miles to the northeast of Acampo. He was born at Douglas Flat, on January 13, 1874, a son of John and Elizabeth (Reese) Eltringham. His father was an early settler in California, who came from Pennsylvania in 1848, and mined in Tuolumne County. He was of English descent, but the mother's people were of Welsh extraction. They also came West in the early days, crossing the plains, as did the father, in order to reach the Golden State. Mr. Eltringham mined all his life. He lived to be eighty-eight years of age, and was the father of nine children. Hattie has become Mrs. Zwinge, and lives in Valley Spring, Cal.; Mary is Mrs. Seibert, of Lodi; Katherine died at the age of ten; Henry is at Wedge Flat, in Calaveras County; Will is farming at Stockton; John was the sixth-born; Walter is deceased; David is at Douglas Flat, on the old home place; and Vina is at Angels Camp, Cal.

John Eltringham left home when he was fourteen years old and worked for three years for P. A. Buell, in the planing mill at Stockton. Then he became an engineer, working for the Wagner Leather Company for thirteen years. The next three years were spent at Topman & Brant's planing mills at Stockton. In 1914, he bought twenty-three acres of open land, which he developed as an orchard, growing apricots and prunes. An excellent pumping plant furnishes a seven-inch stream of water.

At Stockton, in November, 1898, Mr. Eltringham married Miss Lena Seifert, who was born at Stockton, the daughter of Lorenz and Lena Seifert, whose life-story is elsewhere sketched in this work. She was reared and educated in Stockton, and grew up at home. They have one son, Reese Eltringham, who assists his father. They operate their own farm, and also lease of Mr. Van Valkenberg some sixty acres in vineyard, ten acres in alfalfa, and fifty acres of open farm land. Mr. and Mrs. Eltringham are Republicans. Mr. Eltringham belongs to the Woodmen of the World at Stockton.

CAPT. CARL CONRAD FREWERT.—Although many years have passed since the death of Capt. Carl Conrad Frewert, he is still well remembered among the older residents of San Joaquin County, for his genial nature and sterling traits of character gave him a high place in the esteem of all who knew him. He was born March 12, 1824, in Westphalia, Prussia, and in 1849 was married at Hamburg, Germany, to Miss Eulia Agers, of that city; and in the summer of 1850 they sailed for San Francisco, coming around the Horn. A brickmason by trade, he followed this line of work in San Francisco until 1851, when he came to San Joaquin County and preempted land in Tulare Township; afterwards he became the owner of a place on the San Joaquin River, improving and developing the land. Some of it is still in the possession of the family; and a small cabin, made of material he brought with him on his voyage, is still in good repair on the old home place now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Bertha A. Gaul. In addition to his farming activities, Captain Frewert also started a ferry over the San Joaquin River in 1877, and this for a number of years was a busy place. During the erection of the Capitol building at Sacramento he assisted in laying the brick, being an expert in this line.

Mrs. Frewert survived only a short time after coming to California, passing away in 1853. Ten years later Captain Frewert returned to Germany, and there he was married, on June 2, 1867, to Miss Amelie Hager. She died December 24, 1872; and on May 14, 1873, he was married at Stockton to Miss Johanna F. Tabert, a native of Posen, Germany. Captain Frewert passed away in 1884, at the age of sixty years, his death being caused by an illness contracted through exposure during the severe flood of that year, which caused such devastation in the vicinity of his ranch, the levee breaking through at that point. A Mason of many years standing, Captain Frewert stood high among the members of that fraternity. Of the children of his last marriage three survive: Charles Frewert, of Pendleton, Ore., has for many years represented the Holt Manufacturing Company in that state; Mrs. Matilda A. Peterson has one son, Harold, and resides at Burlingame; Mrs. Bertha A. Gaul is the mother of three children, Herman, Mrs. Emma Claussen, and Vera. After her husband's death, Mrs. Frewert was married to Emil Krenz, who passed away at Stockton. She survived him until April 13, 1915, when she died at Burlingame. She was a Lutheran.

CHARLES ALBERT JAHANT.—The annals of San Joaquin County pioneer history would not be complete without the story of the life of Peter F. Jahant and his son, Charles Albert, who passed away on July 25, 1918. Charles Albert Jahant was born on his father's ranch one mile north of Acampo, April 21, 1874, and was the third oldest in a family of eight children. Peter Jahant was born in France in 1827 and when he was about six months old his parents came to the United States and settled in Akron, Ohio; he was one of a family of eleven children. At the age of twenty-three, he started for California across the plains with mule teams, arriving about the first of July, 1850. Arriving in California he had five cents in his pocket and he set about to find work to do; after hunting for work all day, and having nothing to eat, he finally determined to seek advice. He went to Dr. Sargent, of Sargent Brothers, who kept a store, and told of his condition, whereupon he was told to help himself to whatever he wanted and that he could pay when he could, as was the custom of the country in those days. Dr. Sargent also gave him some work to do and at the end of four days he had a chance to go to the mines, where he remained about two months, then went to Sacramento and with his savings bought a mule team, but after two months he was taken ill with cholera, the expense of which took all his hard earnings and also his team, and when he recovered he was again penniless. After that he returned to mining on the Yuba until the stormy wet winter of 1852-53, when he returned to Sacramento, which he found inundated, and finally settled in San Joaquin County, where his brother Victor lived, and where he took up Government land. In 1865 he sold his place to his brother and removed to Stockton, where he bought a livery stable, in which business he continued until 1871. He then returned to his old neighborhood and bought 540 acres of valuable land, and in 1885 he erected a handsome residence. In 1867

he was married to Miss Susan Maley, of Irish descent, but reared in Boston, Mass. He passed away in 1911, at the age of eighty-four years.

Charles Albert Jahant was educated in the schools of Acampo and Stockton and assisted his father on the home place. At his father's death the home place was divided among the heirs and our subject received as his portion eighty acres; later he purchased sixty acres, making 140 acres, 130 acres in vineyard and the balance devoted to an orchard.

On March 12, 1901, in Lodi, Mr. Jahant was married to Miss Marian Hutchins, a native of Lodi, and a daughter of John and Anna (Nevin) Hutchins, the latter born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. John Hutchins was a native of Canada and in 1853 crossed the plains to California, the journey consuming six months, and with four associates he bought the site of the present thriving city of Lodi. He raised grain for many years and later planted one of the first commercial vineyards in this district. Mr. Jahant passed away on July 25, 1918, in the prime of his manhood and his death came as a shock to his family and the community, where he was highly esteemed. Mrs. Jahant, who is a member of the Lodi Parlor, N. D. G. W., makes her home at 24 West Lodi Avenue.

JOHN D. SOWLES.—A veteran of the Civil War and a resident of California since 1868, John D. Sowles has contributed his share to the development of this section since his removal here in 1880. He was born in New York State, but was taken to Eaton County, Mich., where he was reared. His father was Nathaniel Sowles, a farmer of Michigan, who came to California in 1853 and went into the mines at Marysville on the Feather River. The opportunities for schooling were meager and John D. attended school for a limited time, but years of experience in brushing up against the world have afforded him a liberal and practical education.

In October of 1861, Mr. Sowles enlisted in Co. B., Tenth Michigan Infantry, U. S. A., and served in the Army of the Cumberland under Generals Thomas and Sherman, serving throughout the duration of the war and was discharged in 1865. Then he returned to his home in Michigan to remain until 1868, when he set out for California coming via the Panama route. Reaching California he settled on Sherman Island and rented 200 acres on which he produced grain for six years, the venture proving a success; then he went to the West Side between Byron and Tracy, and still later, about 1880, he came to the Elliott district of San Joaquin County and has continued his operations in this locality to the present time. He now leases a tract of land comprising ninety acres.

The first marriage of Mr. Sowles occurred in 1873, on Sherman Island, and united him with Miss Emma Ward, a native of Pennsylvania, who passed away in 1877. Mr. Sowles' second marriage occurred in Stockton on December 20, 1915, and united him with Mrs. Gladys Morgan, who before her marriage was Miss Selkirk, born in San Francisco, a daughter of W. R. and Adell (Aldrich) Selkirk. The father, W. R. Selkirk, was a newspaper man. His father came to California in 1849, during the gold rush, and mined at Gold Hill, where he resided for many years. W. R. Selkirk became an active figure in politics and was the editor of the Mountain Democrat; later he removed to San Bernardino, and edited the San Bernardino Sun, and still later the Alta Californian at San Francisco. When Mr. Selkirk settled in the northern part of San Joaquin County he had charge of Reclamation District No. 548 of California, and in association with George Athearn had full charge of this work. Mr. Selkirk now resides in Seattle, Wash., at the age of sixty-four. Mrs. Sowles inherits her literary tastes from her father, for she is a frequent contibutor to the Sacramento Bee and various stock papers on the care of farm animals. Politically, Mr. Sowles is a Republican, and fraternally is a past grand of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Lockeford. He is a man of true worth, and both he and his estimable wife are popular in the community because of their generous, liberal views.

JOHN CRAWFORD.—Thirty-one years ago John Crawford had his first view of the Golden Gate and has since been content to make this state his home. He was born in the maritime village of Carnoustie, Forfarshire, Scotland, October 22, 1859, and is the youngest of ten children born to James and Elizabeth Crawford, both natives of the same village. James Crawford was a market gardener and followed that trade in Scotland until his death at the age of sixty-five years. John was thrown on his own resources at the age of thirteen, working as a milk peddler and receiving small wages; as soon as he was large enough he found work as a farm hand near his home village and during the next ten years he had saved sufficient money to pay his passage on the S. S. Roma bound for Australia. Arriving there he found plenty of work as a farm laborer, and later on railroad construction, and he helped to build the large docks at Melbourne. He remained there until 1891, when he took passage to the United States, and on April 6, 1891, his vessel steamed through the Golden Gate. Immediately after his arrival, Mr. Crawford went to Sacramento, where for eighteen months he was engaged in cement contracting; then he removed to Stockton and bought a small tract of land in east Stockton where, at that time, there were only three houses. Mr. Crawford engaged in cement contracting, being the trusted and faithful foreman for Craven & Barber for many years and he handled concrete contracts in San Jose, Lodi, Sacramento and Stockton; he has also been in charge of the workmen for the Clark & Henery Company and for A. B. Munson.

In July, 1899, Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Amanda Noren, a native of Stockholm, Sweden, born January 30, 1857. Mrs. Crawford came to America in June, 1889, stopping in Chicago until December, 1893, when she arrived in San Jose, Cal., and the following year came to Stockton. Mr. Crawford has invested his money in Stockton property and now owns twelve lots besides his fine residence at 2525 East Weber Avenue. Mr. Crawford became a United States citizen in Stockton in 1902 and since that time has cast his votes with the Republican party. Mrs. Crawford is an active member of the Fair Oaks Woman's Improvement Club. In early days, Mr. Crawford farmed the land to hay and grain where now stands the Fair Oaks Club house. He is still interested in farming, but is enjoying the competence so richly deserved and earned through years of industry and good management.



John Crawford

Amanda Crawford

WILLIS WARE STACKS.—Ability and industry, combined with a good practical head for business, are among the qualities that have brought success to Willis W. Stacks, rancher near the Elliott school, where he was born on March 11, 1884, the son of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Jane (Hickey) Stacks, both natives of Jasper County, Mo. In 1872, Thomas J. Stacks came to California where he worked at anything he could find to do until after he was married, when he engaged in farming in the Elliott district. The mother was a daughter of Joshua and Sarah F. (Crow) Hickey. Joshua Hickey came to California in 1861 and settled on a 160-acre ranch in the Elliott district in San Joaquin County. He passed away in 1865, and his widow, with her four daughters, went back to Missouri and in 1873 came back to California and here married John Hickey, who died in 1908. Grandmother Hickey died at the age of eighty-five on April 30, 1922, leaving three girls, Mary Jane Stacks, Mrs. Emma M. Wilson and Mrs. Elizabeth Aldrich.

The father, Thomas J. Stacks, farmed 500 acres of grain land in the Elliott district; 200 acres is an inheritance from John Hickey, which is still owned by Mrs. Stacks. In 1908, a country residence was built on this property and there the family reside. They were the parents of eight children: Nancy F. is Mrs. R. Declercq, of Fresno; Minnie H. is Mrs. S. S. Strobridge, of Lockeford; Willis W. is the subject of this review; Annie is Mrs. Chas. Emslie, of Stockton; William T.; Bessie is Mrs. James Lewis, of Sacramento; Jennie is Mrs. Eli Springer, of Lodi; Dora is Mrs. Harry Ritchie, of Lodi. There are ten grandchildren in the family. T. J. Stacks died February 17, 1915.

W. W. Stacks received his schooling in the Elliott district and grew to young manhood on his father's farm, where he learned lessons of thrift and industry so necessary to success in any undertaking, and he carries on the home ranch with his mother. In politics, Mr. Stacks is a Democrat.

EDWARD H. NOACK.—Commercial activity finds a worthy representative in Edward H. Noack, president and manager of the Monarch Foundry Company, of Stockton, Cal. He was born in San Francisco on March 9, 1875, and as a child lived in Stockton. During the year of 1883, his parents removed to Walla Walla, Wash., and our subject became a messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company. During the summer of 1894, the family left Washington with a four-horse team and wagon and drove to Stockton, leaving on June 12 and arriving in Stockton on July 31. His first work in Stockton was in a photograph gallery operated by Frank Elliott. Then he became an apprentice to learn the pattern-maker's trade with the Globe Iron Works, and later with Matteson & Williamson; from September, 1898, to September, 1900, he worked at the trade in Sacramento with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Returning to Stockton, he entered the employ of J. M. Kroyer, who had just started the Sampson Iron Works, and he got out the first patterns for their gas engine. In September of 1906, in partnership with R. J. Quinn, Charles Foreman and George Snell, he started the East Street Foundry Company, and in 1907 the business was incorporated as the Monarch Foundry Company and moved to the present location on East Oak Street and Sacramento Street. In 1812, R. L. Quisenberry bought the interest of George Snell. Later, Quinn and Foreman sold out to the Monarch Foundry Company, and about 1916 Quisenberry sold his interest. The present officers of the company are Edward H. Noack, who has been the president since 1912 and manager since its incorporation in 1907, and who holds the majority of the stock; and L. L. Ventre, the secretary of the corporation. The company started with a very small capital, paid $35 per month rent for the East Street building, and employed from twelve to twenty-five men, whereas they now employ from 125 to 150 men. Their original building on East Oak Street was 75x100 feet. Additions have been made until the buildings now cover an area of 150x300 feet, with a separate machine shop 50x100 feet; additional property was purchased, and the plant now covers half a block. During 1915 an electric furnace for making steel castings was installed, and Mr. Noack spent some time throughout the East making a thorough study of the steel business. In 1908, the company began the manufacture of centrifugal pumps. Among their other products are gray iron castings, electric steel castings, and general pumping machinery; they are the sole manufacturers of the Monarch Ames deep-well, double-acting plunger pumps, and their trade covers the entire Pacific Coast and extends into Mexico.

During the World War, Mr. Noack was very active in all bond drives at times being away from business an entire week. He is president of the Stockton Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association and an active member of the Stockton Rotary Club. Fraternally he is a member of the Charity Lodge of Odd Fellows, Stockton, and is a member and trustee of the Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E.

ROBERT B. OULLAHAN.—One of the most successful business men of Stockton is Robert B. Oullahan, the energetic and reliable realtor and insurance broker. A careful student of real estate in all its phases, and of land and realty development, Mr. Oullahan has become well and favorably known throughout the State of California, and his expert judgment is frequently sought as to land values and soil productiveness. He was born in Gold Hill, Story County, Nev., on June 27, 1865, a son of D. J. and Julia F. (Baine) Oullahan. His father was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1824. His paternal grandfather, Robert Oullahan, was a prominent civil engineer. D. J. Oullahan received a college education, which equipped him for his various enterprises throughout his lifetime. He was a pioneer of California, arriving in the early fifties and locating in San Francisco. He was always a stalwart Democrat, and served as State Treasurer of California while Stoneman was Governor. Julia F. Baine, Robert's mother, was a native of Jackson, Miss., a daughter of Judge A. C. Baine, a Virginian who migrated to Jackson, Miss., and became a prominent attorney. On the discovery of gold in California, he came to San Francisco via Panama in the days of the early gold rush, and was joined a few years later by his family. Locating in Stockton, he became a prominent and leading attorney and was editor of the San Joaquin Republican. Associated with him in his practice in early days were T. T. Bouldin and David S. Terry. Julia Baine's education was principally

obtained in the Stockton schools. There she met and married Mr. Oullahan. A cultured and refined woman, she emanated an influence for good. Her passing occurred in 1881. She left a husband and five children, of whom Robert B. was the eldest.

The family lived in San Francisco when Robert was a small boy; then, in 1873, they removed to Stockton, and he received his education in the public schools, and later entered Santa Clara University, which thoroughly prepared him for his entrance into business life. On completing his studies he took a position as assistant secretary of the state senate in 1886-1887, after which he entered the office of the State Comptroller at Sacramento under J. P. Dunn, and occupied that position for four years. He then returned to Stockton, and in 1891 began the insurance and real estate business, in which he has been remarkably successful. In 1903 he became associated with C. E. Littlehall, under the firm name of Oullahan & Littlehall Company, in the real estate and insurance business; and for seventeen years this firm were the foremost realtors of Stockton, and were very active in all real estate developments. Among the most outstanding were the Sunny Acres Tract, a subdivision of a large tract near Turlock, Stanislaus County; the Knight Tract, a subdivision north of Lodi on the Mokelumne River; and the Moreing and Oullahan Tract, a subdivision east of Stockton on the Linden road. This company also put on the market the Nile Garden Colony, an extensive subdivision south of Manteca. Mr. Oullahan divided the Calaveras River holdings of Miss Julia Weber, a daughter of the late Capt. Charles M. Weber, the founder of Stockton; made partition of the Weber estate between the two heirs; and took charge of the large holdings of Miss Weber. He pioneered in subdividing the northwestern part of Stockton on Rose and Madison Streets; and promoted the sale of the present Stockton high school site, consisting of four city blocks, selected in a competitive campaign from four different sites. He also specialized in industrial sites in the water front and railroad districts, and has made large sales in farm and city property. Since July, 1920, Mr. Oullahan has been operating alone, and his years of experience and careful estimate of valuations assure him of continued success in his undertakings. An important undertaking of the firm of Oullahan, Littlehall and Company was the development of that section of the business quarter of Stockton located on the west side of California Street, near Weber Avenue, and the abutting property on Weber Avenue, into modern brick buildings for mercantile purposes.

During the recent war, Mr. Oullahan was one of the eighteen captains in the liberty bond campaign in San Joaquin County, and a member of the County Council of Defense. He is a member of the advisory board of the Stockton branch of the Bank of Italy, was one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce and served on its first board of directors, and later served two more terms in the same capacity.

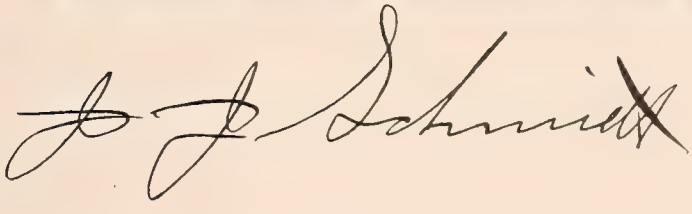
The marriage of Mr. Oullahan united him with Miss Albertena Parker, a native daughter of Stockton, Cal., whose father, J. B. Parker, was a Stockton pioneer. Fraternally, Mr. Oullahan has been a member of the Stockton Lodge, No. 218, Elks, for twenty-two years, and takes an active part in all the events of the order. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus and Yosemite Club. He is an active member of the Stockton Realty Board, being a member of the appraisement committee, and is also a member of the State Realty Board. While attending to his own business affairs, Mr. Oullahan always finds ample time to lend his influence to all movements that have for their aim the advancement of the city, county and state.

JOHN J. SCHMIEDT.—Among the additions to the substantial citizenship of California is John J. Schmiedt, a prosperous vineyardist of the Victor section, in San Joaquin County, residing on his 200-acre ranch and vineyard three-quarters of a mile north and one-quarter of a mile east of Victor. He is a progressive and enterprising man in all his undertakings; and he has been successful, gaining and retaining the respect and confidence of his fellowmen wherever his home has been. He was born in Hutchinson County, S. D., on July 14, 1879, a son of John and Dora (Foda) Schmiedt. His father was an early pioneer of South Dakota, where he had settled upon arrival from his native country of Russia. There he homesteaded 160 acres and also a timber claim of like amount. In 1890 he removed to Eugene, Ore., where he farmed for five years. He then located near Biggs, Butte County, and later came on to Manteca, San Joaquin County, where he was among the first to engage in intensive farming and helped improve that section. He and his wife now live in Lodi, retired and in the enjoyment of a competency. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom John J. is the oldest

John J. Schmiedt received his education in the public schools of South Dakota and Oregon. When he was seventeen years of age his parents moved to California, and he immediately started working on large farms, driving the big teams in the grain fields. He worked for George W. Pierce, west of Davis in Yolo County and soon became his foreman, a position he held for a period of four years. Resigning his position to begin farming on his own account, he came to Lodi in 1902 and bought twenty acres of unimproved land, twelve acres of which he set to vineyard and the balance to orchard of peaches, pears, plums and apricots. Later this property was sold and he purchased thirty acres north of Victor, stubble field which he improved to an orchard and vineyard. In partnership with Herman Vollbrecht he owns 105 acres due south of the Christian Church, of rich river-bottom land, where the partners have an eighty-acre vineyard, the balance being set to Bartlett pears. With Charles W. Hoag he owns two ranches, one of thirty and one of forty acres, in the Christian Colony section, all devoted to vineyard. Individually he owns a ranch of eighty-two acres three-fourths of a mile east of his home. Twenty acres of this is in vineyard and the balance he will set to orchard. Then he owns a seventeen-acre vineyard and a sixteen-acre cherry orchard and vineyard, both near Victor, and also twenty-three acres of plums and vineyard just south of Victor. He is progressive and constructive and has erected and owns business and residence property in Victor. He is a stockholder in the Woodbridge Vineyard Association and the Community Winery of Lodi. Mr. Schmiedt has also made a good success as a salesman from the auction block and is both a bonded and licensed auctioneer.

On December 27, 1902, at Lodi, occurred the marriage of Mr. Schmiedt, which united him with Miss Barbara Erfla, born in Russia in the vicinity of the





city of Odessa, a daughter of David and Barbara (Fink) Erfla. Her father is a farmer who on coming to America settled in North Dakota and homesteaded a tract of land. He now resides in Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Schmiedt had eight children: Pauline, Freda, deceased; George, Gus, Henry, Clifford, Melvin and Virginia. Mrs. Schmiedt is a woman of much native ability and business acumen. Some years ago, receiving a legacy of $300, she invested it in land, and by selling and buying land and crops she has been very successful. Her profits on the different deals have accumulated until she now owns a full-bearing sixteen-acre vineyard, a splendid source of income. Mr. Schmiedt has surrounded his family with comforts and plenty. The fine modern home he has just completed is much enjoyed by the family, and his thrift is shown by the fine orchard and vineyard, and irrigation system, the results of his industry and good management. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Lodi. They are members of the German Baptist Church in Lodi, of which he is a trustee. He is also trustee in Victor school district.

ROBERT C. TUBBS.—As an authority in horticultural matters, Robert C. Tubbs is well-known throughout San Joaquin County, having been connected with the County Horticultural Commission for eighteen years. He is now deputy horticultural inspector for the Lodi district, his territory including all the locality lying north of the Eight-Mile Road. He was born in Lee County, near Keokuk, Iowa, on July 20, 1855, his parents, both now deceased, being George L. and Nancy (Fitzsimmons) Tubbs, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. The family removed to California in 1860, settling on an eighty-acre claim near Tyson, in the Woodbridge district, which Mr. Tubbs bought from B. DeVries. Here he engaged in farming and breeding fine horses, becoming known all over this part of California for his love of blooded horses, and his pride in them. After seven years here he sold out and moved to Amador County, purchasing the Buena Vista Ranch in Jackson Valley, and here he continued to breed trotting, running and carriage horses. An expert judge of horse flesh, he had a string of blooded animals there, among them the Duke of Allexes, Winnie Winters, Jack Hawkins, and Jim Corbett, all famous in their day and well-remembered by the early settlers. He was a personal friend of Ross Sargent, the famous horse king of San Joaquin County. Mr. Tubbs' ranch in Jackson Valley was on rich bottom land, highly improved, and was one of the show places of the county. He later planted a deciduous fruit orchard of fifty acres being one of the first men to commercialize fruit growing in Amador County. After many years on this ranch he finally disposed of it and removed to Lodi, where he passed away in 1919 at the age of eighty-eight years. A fine type of the sturdy pioneer settler, he was a familiar and well-known figure on the streets of Lodi, driving one of his fine horses, his love for them lasting to the last years of his life. Of the nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs, four are living: Robert C. of this sketch; Warren, who lives at Sonora; and Melissa and Edgar, of Lodi.

In the pursuit of his education, Robert C. Tubbs first attended the Ray school at Tyson and the Buena Vista school in Amador County, and then took a course in the Stockton Business College. For a time he followed farming on his father's ranch in Amador County, and then, in partnership with C. H. Pease as Tubbs & Pease, bought the Sedgwick Express in Stockton, which they renamed the River Express, carrying on their business on the river boats between Stockton and San Francisco. Selling out later, Mr. Tubbs went back to the old home ranch in Amador County and took up horticultural work, planting a large orchard to peaches, prunes, and plums, and carrying on the business under the firm name of G. L. Tubbs & Son, the company being stockholders in the old California Fruit Union, one of the earliest fruit-marketing organizations in this part of California.

In 1899 Mr. Tubbs sold out his holdings and moved to Lodi, where he became foreman of the Satsuma Orchard owned by M. P. Stein & Company, of Stockton, consisting of eighty acres of deciduous fruits and grapes. He continued in this position until 1907, when he bought a small orchard near Lodi, which he developed into a fine property. He disposed of it in 1920. During all these years he continued to make a thorough study of horticulture and viticulture, particularly of the problems encountered in this part of California, and his years of experience have made him an authority. Since 1903 he has been connected with the San Joaquin County Horticultural Commission; and now, as deputy horticultural inspector, he has charge of a large territory, his duties including quarantine inspection of all new nursery stock brought into the district, standardization and inspection of green fruit, and rodent control. His work has grown until he requires from three to seven deputies.

Mr. Tubbs was united in marriage in San Francisco, Cal., to Miss Nellie H. Green, a native of Petaluma, Cal., and a daughter of Frank and Mary (Wharff) Green, who were born in Massachusetts, and were pioneers of California in 1849 and 1852, respectively. Mrs. Tubbs was reared in San Francisco. They are the parents of two children: George F. is a merchant at Livermore, Cal.; and Edna is the wife of J. D. Yates, of Turlock, and the mother of one daughter. Mr. Tubbs, who was a charter member of Truth Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Stockton, is now a member of Lodi Lodge, No. 267, I. O. O. F., and a Past Grand; and also a member of Harmony Encampment.

HENRY C. KINNEY.—When Henry C. Kinney arrived in California, in 1876, the San Joaquin Valley was one vast plain covered with native grass, where thousands of head of fat cattle ranged with no fences to detain them, herded and guarded by the cowboy of frontier days. Soon afterward the railroad was built through the valley and changes from frontier conditions to the present high state of cultivation began, in which Mr. Kinney took an active part. He was born in Joliet, Ill., February 13, 1853, a son of George H. and Caroline Elizabeth (Burnham) Kinney, and early in life was taken to Madison County, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. In the fall of 1876 he came West and located at San Jose, where he remained for two years. He then removed to Placer County and there entered the employ of Towle Brothers, prominent lumbermen of that county, who ran large lumber mills, and with whom he remained for seventeen years. Twenty-six years

ago he came to Stockton, where he purchased land south of the city and set out an orchard of walnuts, cherries, figs, etc. Later he sold his ranch and devoted his time to walnut-growing in the San Joaquin Valley. His years of study and experience along this line have made him one of the best-informed men in California on soil and climatic conditions best suited for the successful growth of walnut trees. His success in grafting and budding of fruit and walnut trees has been attained by his characteristic thoroughness and industry. At one time he grafted 250 walnut trees in the city of Stockton without the loss of one. He has top-grafted trees throughout the county, and is an authority along this line of horticulture. His work has been productive of better orchards, more abundant crops, and finer quality of fruit, a most substantial contribution to the development to his community.

The marriage of Mr. Kinney united him with Miss Adelaide L. Willard, a native of New York; and two children have blessed their union, Clinton P. and Mary Grace. While residing in Placer County, Mr. Kinney was a member of the county board of education for ten years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He and his estimable wife are among the well-known and representative pioneer people of this section of California, and enjoy the warm regard of a large circle of friends.

THOMAS S. LOUTTIT.—Typical of the opportunities which the city of Stockton offers to its native-born sons is the life of Thomas S. Louttit, who has risen to a foremost position at the bar of his home town. Here he was born on July 11, 1876; here the foundation of his education was laid in the public and high schools; and here, too, he began the study of the law under the talented preceptorship of his father, the late James Alexander Louttit. Upon the completion of his studies he was admitted to the bar, in 1903, before the supreme court of California in San Francisco, and at once commenced professional work in partnership with his father under the firm title of Louttit & Louttit, which connection continued until the death of the senior partner three years later. A sketch of the life of Jas. A. Louttit will be found on another page in this history. After his father's death in 1906, Thomas S. Louttit formed a partnership with De Witt Clary under the name of Clary & Louttit, in which he continued until the death of Mr. Clary; then, in 1919, he formed a partnership with Gordon A. Stewart, the firm name being Louttit & Stewart.

Mr. Louttit was married in 1898 to Miss Anna Jane Hunter, a native of San Joaquin County, and a daughter of H. M. & Anna J. (Ortman) Hunter. Her mother came of one of the pioneer families of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Louttit are the parents of one son, Thomas Hunter. Fraternally, Mr. Louttit is a member of Stockton Parlor, No. 7, N. S. G. W., and San Joaquin Blue Lodge, No. 19, of the Masons. He is also a member of the Stockton Elks, No. 218. He was a charter member and the first president of the Kiwanis Club of Stockton, and is a member of the Stockton Golf and Country Club and the Yosemite Club. He is a director in the Morris Plan Bank of Stockton, and a director in the Bank of Manteca. At the city election on May 2, 1922, he was elected secretary of the Board of Freeholders to frame a new charter for the city of Stockton.

WILLIAM PRESZLER.—Among the successful vineyardists of San Joaquin County, one who has spent the greater part of his life in the county is William Preszler, the owner of a fine thirty-seven acre vineyard near Victor. He was born in Hutchinson County, S. D., on December 25, 1896, a son of George and Margareta (Schnaidt) Preszler, both parents natives of South Russia who were born near Odessa, and came from their native country and settled in Hutchinson County, S. D., when very young. His father, George Preszler, farmed a half-section of land in Hutchinson County until 1901, when he came to San Joaquin County and purchased his home place, which he improved to vineyard, and has purchased other ranches in the vicinity of Victor. The parents of his mother were farmers in Russia who also settled in Hutchinson County, S. D. William Preszler is the third oldest in a family of eight children, as follows: Edward; Emma, Mrs. Kirschenmann; William, our subjetc; Henry, Allina, Ida, Martha and Lenhardt.

William Preszler obtained his education in the Lockeford and Victor district schools, but reading and observation supplemented his schooling. He assisted his father on the home ranch until he started out for himself, and it has been due to his own inherent qualities of manhood and character that he has won a successful career.

The marriage of Mr. Preszler occurred on April 2, 1920, and united him with Miss Leontina Heil, a daughter of Peter and Caroline (Neuhardt) Heil, both natives of Russia. In 1887 Peter Heil came to America and settled in South Dakota, where he obtained work on the great Dakota farms. In December of 1906 the family came to California and located on land near Victor, and at once planted it to vineyard. Since that time, Mr. Heil has bought, improved and sold a number of ranches throughout San Joaquin County, which have netted him a good profit. Besides his farming interests, Mr. Heil is an independent packer, shipping through the Peppers Fruit Company, and his investments and activities have made him independent financially. There were eleven children in the family, only seven of whom are now living: Emanuel, Ella, now Mrs. Edward Preszler, Leontina, now Mrs. William Preszler, Freda, and Theodore were all born in the Dakotas; Eugene and Regina are natives of California. Mrs. Preszler received her education in the Alpine and Victor schools. She also studied piano and organ, being talented in music. Mr. and Mrs. Preszler are the parents of one son, Neil William.

Mr. Preszler served seven months in the United States Army. Enlisting on August 1, 1918, he was sent to Camp Lewis in Company E of the First California Infantry, and after seven months service was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, and immediately returned to his home in San Joaquin County. He has recently completed a fine modern bungalow on his ranch property and his vineyard is irrigated from the irrigation plant owned by his father, his brothers, and himself—a large twelve-inch pumping plant, thirty-horsepower motor, pumping water from the Mokelumne River and giving them a flow of water sufficient to irrigate 170 acres. This system is a very valuable asset to his vineyard. He is a stockholder in the Northern California Fruit Company, Inc., that handles the fruit grown by ten members, who are independent packers and shippers. He is a member of Lodi Post No. 2, American Le-



Wm. Pressler
Leontina Pressler.

gion. He and his wife are members of Salem Reformed Church in Lodi, and take an active interest in its benevolences. The neat and thrifty appearance of his ranch, coupled with the handsome competence which he receives each year from his harvets, plainly indicates that his vocation was wisely chosen and that success has rewarded him for his labor. In 1923 Mr. Preszler purchased two vineyards comprising 15½ acres, both highly improved and located near his home ranch.

ALDEN HAMMOND.—A California pioneer of 1849, Alden Hammond was born in Newport, R. I., August 5, 1834, a son of Moses and Abigail (Marble) Hammond, who were merchants in Newport. Moses Hammond came to California and located in Stockton, engaging in the lumber business here.

Alden Hammond was a lad of fifteen when he came to California. He was employed in the lumber yard, and later became a farmer. He was married in Stockton to Miss Elizabeth B. W. Gorham, born in Nantucket, N. Y., who came with her pioneer father to California when young. The mother was a woman of very loving and affable disposition, and was endeared to everyone. She passed away in August, 1910. Five children were born in the family: Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Southrey), Martha Gorham (Mrs. Wheeler), Cynthia G. (Mrs. Adams), and George G., all of Stockton, and Mrs. Emma Nason, deceased. The father resided on the old home place till the time of his death, January 4, 1923.

JAMES A. PIERCE.—Among the excellent ranch properties four and a half miles northeast of Acampo, San Joaquin County, is one that is owned and cultivated by James A. Pierce, who has made his home in this section for the past thirty-seven years. A native Californian, he was born at Pleasanton, Alameda County, on September 17, 1871, a son of David and Rose (Monahan) Pierce, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ireland. During the year of 1853, David Pierce came to California and went into the mines at Hangtown, remaining there until he removed to Modesto, where he engaged in the hotel business for a few years. He later removed to Alameda County and there remained until his death at the age of sixty-seven. Mrs. Pierce passed away at the age of sixty-four.

James A. Pierce obtained his education in the district schools of Alameda and Sacramento counties and when seventeen years of age began working as a farm hand in the orchards of San Joaquin County and by his hard work and economical habits saved enough money to purchase a fifteen-acre orchard and vineyard, which he has operated ever since.

Mr. Pierce's marriage occurred on June 7, 1905, and united him with Miss Mary McTucker, also a native Californian, born in the Elliott district of San Joaquin County, a daughter of Nathaniel and Ione (Watson) McTucker. Her father, Nathaniel McTucker, made his first trip across the plains in 1848, bringing with him cattle and horses, and he was the first importer of fine horses to the Pacific Coast. On his last trip to Illinois he was married to Miss Ione Watson, at Berry, Pike County, and came back to California via Panama, settling in the Elliott district of San Joaquin County. Her father passed away at the age of sixty-seven; her mother still lives at the age of eighty-seven and is one of the few pioneers of that locality. They were the parents of six children, Mrs. Pierce being the youngest child. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are the parents of two children: James Francis and Mary Alberta. Politically, Mr. Pierce gives his support to progressive, constructive legislation, regardless of party lines, supporting the best man for public office. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Lodi.

EMERSON B. HERRICK.—One of the best-known and most popular citizens of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County is Emerson B. Herrick, who on May 16, 1922, was appointed postmaster of this thriving city. He is endowed with the talents which make for leadership among men, and his executive ability and clear-headedness make him a valuable incumbent of the office of postmaster, in which he gives universal satisfaction. He was born in Jackson, Amador County, Cal., June 30, 1894, a son of Dr. Charles A. and Lilly Virginia (Robertson) Herrick. Charles A. Herrick was born in Arcola, Humboldt County, Cal. Grandfather Isaiah Herrick left his native state of Maine in 1855 and crossed the plains by ox-team train to California. Arriving in California, he went to ranching and in time became an extensive land owner in Humboldt County. The mother of Emerson Herrick was born in San Andreas, Calaveras County, California. Her father, Elisha Bryant Robertson, was a planter in Tennessee, and in 1852 came around the Horn to California and settled at Copperopolis, where he mined for gold and was fairly successful in placer mining. He married Miss Lucy Sherman, who came via Panama to California. Elisha Robertson was one of the first graduates of the Toland Hall, a college of medicine in San Francisco. He spent many years practicing medicine among the Indians of Amador and Calaveras Counties, and learned their language and customs. No call for a physician ever went unheeded by him. Dr. Charles A. Herrick and his good wife reside in San Francisco, where he has a lucrative dental practice. He has been secretary of the state board of dental examiners since 1901.

Emerson B. Herrick was reared and received his early education in Jackson, after which he moved with his parents to San Francisco. He then entered the Lowell high school, and after his graduation entered the agricultural department of the University of California, graduating in 1917 with the B. S. degree. During the late war, Mr. Herrick was placed in the United States Geological Survey, Western Department, including the territory west from Colorado and New Mexico to the Pacific Coast. The work of this survey was to reclassify lands in the public domain according to soil and vegetation. Completing this work, he removed to Lodi in November, 1918, where he took charge, as field manager for the Alameda Sugar Company, of their entire acreage of 1,600 acres in the Lodi section, devoted to raising beets, etc. Mr. Herrick remained in charge for one year, and then leased a vineyard of fifty acres seven miles northwest of Lodi, and also 150 acres of grain land, which he farmed for a year. In 1921 he was with the Tracy-Waldron Fruit Company, and one season was spent with the Pacific Fruit Exchange at Lodi. He then purchased an eighteen-acre vineyard on the Terminus road, where he has installed a five-inch pump with a ten-horse-power motor which affords ample irrigation for the entire acreage.

On May 1, 1918, at Santa Rosa, Cal., Mr. Herrick was married to Miss Adah Smith, a native of that

city, and a daughter of J. C. and Mae (Gibson) Smith, natives of Sonoma County and Calaveras County, respectively. Mr. Smith is serving his third term as county assessor of Sonoma County, and for fourteen years preceding he was deputy assessor of the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Herrick have two children, Adah Virginia and Robert Emerson. Mr. Herrick is a Republican in politics; and fraternally, he was made a Mason in Lodi Lodge, No. 256, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Eastern Star of Lodi. He is the president of the Lodi Lions Club and a director of the San Joaquin County branch of the Federation of American Farmers. Mrs. Herrick is a member of the Eastern Star. Both she and her husband are members of the Episcopal Church in Lodi.

GEORGE TEAGARD HUGHES.—Among the pioneer residents of San Joaquin County, nearing four score years, is George Teagard Hughes, who came to this state in boyhood and has always been an active participant in the industrial activity which has marked his career. For fifty years he followed farming pursuits on a farm east of Modesto, Cal., his interests centering in stockraising and dairying. He was born in Greene County, near Jefferson, Pa., October 20, 1845, a son of William Hiller, born June 6, 1821, at Jefferson, Pa., and Margaret Loyd (Hill) Hughes, also a native of Pennsylvania, born at Uniontown. The Hughes family are of Welsh origin. When Hugh Hughes, an early ancestor of our subject, was driven out of Wales for rebellion, his descendants scattered over England, Scotland and Ireland, this branch coming from Scotland and settling near Reading, Pa. Great-grandfather Hughes was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. After the war was over he was sent with a small army west of the Alleghany Mountains to quell what was known as Shay's Rebellion, caused by men refusing to pay the Government tax on whiskey manufactured there. When this was accomplished he left the army and moved west, settling in what is now Greene County, Pa., and was the founder of the town of Jefferson, where he lived and died, being buried in the Cumberland Presbyterian burying ground there. He was a life-long member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as was also the grandfather and father of our subject. In 1853 the father, William Hiller Hughes, moved from Missouri to California and settled in Tuolumne County at Sonora, where he engaged in mining. From there he moved to San Joaquin County in 1857 and settled near where Ripon now stands and there reared a family of seven boys and five girls.

George Teagard Hughes received only a limited education in the schools of Tuolumne and Stanislaus counties, but the practical knowledge and experience gained on his father's ranch were of inestimable value in later years. The first piece of property owned and on which he began his farming pursuits is the land where now stands the town of Ripon, and from the beginning of his agricultural activities he was successful, continuing from 1865 to 1912. In 1912, Mr. Hughes sold all of his farming interests and went to Medford, Ore., where he purchased a pear orchard; this engaged his attention for four years when he returned to California, settling at San Leandro, where he has since resided.

The marriage of Mr. Hughes occurred April 28, 1875, and united him with Miss Elizabeth A. Davison, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Davison, born near Benton, Mo., on July 24, 1856. Her parents came to California when she was two years old and settled on the Tuolumne River eight miles east of Modesto, and the young people were married in the same house the parents had moved into in 1858. They were the parents of nine children: William Leland; Valora U.; Ruth L., Mrs. Roy S. Cameron; Myrtle M. married Martin C. Wolfe, deceased several years ago; Estella J., Mrs. Henry A. Schadlich residing at Oakdale; Clarence L. is married and lives at Manteca and is a farmer; Ethel F., Mrs. L. T. Young; George R., is married and lives in Eureka; and Mabel B., is the wife of W. H. Cavill. Mrs. Hughes passed away May 9, 1918, at Madera. For ten years Mr. Hughes was secretary of the Grange at Modesto and as a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, he has taken an active part in the political affairs of county, state and nation. For a great many years he was a member of the Wildey Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F., of Modesto. For the past thirty-five years he has been an active and substantial member of the Baptist Church, holding the office of deacon, trustee, financial secretary and other positions of trust and responsibility. He enjoys the regard of his fellow men, and is widely known and esteemed in Central California.

JAMES M. PRENTICE.—The youngest packing house manager in San Joaquin County at the time of his appointment, when but twenty-seven years old, James M. Prentice, nevertheless made a splendid success from the start and is now a leader in the fruit packing and shipping business of the county. Stockton was Mr. Prentice's birthplace, the date of his birth being June 4, 1890; and his boyhood days were spent in the Weber, Jackson, Fair Oaks and Lafayette schools. He continued his education at the Lodi union high school, graduating from that institution. He then entered the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company, and later of the Biggs Fruit Company, in Lodi. After two years with them, he entered St. Mary's College at Oakland for a three-years' commercial course, being graduated in 1916. While there he was very prominent in athletics, making the baseball, basketball and football teams the first year.

Coming to Lodi immediately after his graduation, Mr. Prentice entered the employ of the Biggs Fruit Company as office manager. In 1918, when the T. H. Peppers Company entered the packing field in San Joaquin County, Mr. Prentice, although young in years, was selected for the position of district agent, covering all of San Joaquin County. Ambitious and energetic, he was successful from the beginning, shipping 160 cars the first year, 660 cars the second year, and 1230 cars in 1920, leading all the packers in the county; and unstinted credit is due Mr. Prentice for this output. This company owned 360 acres of vineyards in San Joaquin County, and operated 900 acres on lease, having ten packing houses in the county. In 1920 they shipped 25,000 tons of Tokay and wine grapes, their business extending all over California. In 1921 the T. H. Peppers Company was absorbed by the American Fruit Growers Inc., and Mr. Prentice was continued in charge. In 1916 Mr. Prentice was married to Miss Delma Wakefield, a native daughter of San Joaquin County, whose father, J. W. Wakefield, was a pioneer farmer at Youngstown, in this county. Besides his responsible managerial position, Mr. Prentice is extensively interested in viti-



James M. Prentice

culture, having some very valuable properties. He is the owner of a sixty-acre vineyard at Youngstown, known as the Titus ranch, and a twenty-acre vineyard at Victor, a part of the Green ranch. Both are highly improved to Zinfandel and Tokay grapes, and are in full bearing, averaging six tons to the acre in 1920. Numbered among the most progressive young men in the district, Mr. Prentice is a member of the Eagles at Lodi and the Elks of Stockton, as well as the Lions Club at Lodi.

CHARLES DANIEL HOLBROOK.—A successful rancher, located three-quarters of a mile from Dougherty station and two and one-half miles from Lodi, is Charles Daniel Holbrook. He was born in Orleans County, Vt., on June 29, 1874, a son of Oscar J. and Ida (Collins) Holbrook, both parents being of Revolutionary stock. Oscar Holbrook was a farmer of Orleans County, and there Charles Daniel first attended school; later he attended the Bryant-Stratton Business College at Chicago. There were but two children in the family, Charles Daniel and Effie, who passed away in 1892. The father lived to be seventy-four years old, but the mother passed away when only thirty-seven years old.

Leaving home when he was ninteen years of age, Charles Daniel Holbrook took up newspaper work, working first on Chicago papers, and then going into business for himself. For twelve years he edited "The Sheep Breeder's Criterion," a publication devoted almost entirely to live stock and wool; afterwards this publication was absorbed by "The American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower."

In 1896, Mr. Holbrook's father came to California and bought a twenty-acre ranch, which he has since set to vineyard and orchard, ten acres in vineyard, five acres in cherries, four acres in peaches, and one acre in almonds. On this place Charles Daniel Holbrook now resides. About 1912 Mr. Holbrook installed a pumping plant on his ranch, consisting of a four-inch pump with a ten-horse-power motor. In 1911 he removed to Los Angeles and engaged in an office-equipping business, in connection with the Barker Brothers Furniture Company. For ten years he was engaged in this line of work, returning to his ranch near Lodi on January 1, 1922. He also owns a two-and-a-half-acre place at Gardena, Cal.

On October 25, 1902, at Chicago, occurred the nrst marriage of Mr. Holbrook, which united him with Miss Mary Stanley, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Willard N. and Cornelia (Tompkins) Stanley. She was a graduate of Simpson College at Indianola, Iowa, whither her parents had removed from near Tonawanda, Niagara County, in northern New York. Of this union there are two children, Cornelia and Marcia. Mr. Holbrook's second marriage occurred at Long Beach, Cal., and united him with Miss Nora McGahen, formerly a grand opera star, who for seven years was with the Henry W. Savage Grand Opera Company, traveling all over the United States. Mr. Alfred Bennett McGahen, who grew up at the family home at Lansing, Mich., and formerly was also a member of the Henry W. Savage English Grand Opera Company, is Mrs. Holbrook's only surviving brother. He is for the present making his home with Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, and has charge of the church choir in the M. E. Church at Lodi. He has an exceptional voice, and is noted as one of America's foremost tenors, having toured in Grand Opera all over the North American Continent and received flattering press notices in all the leading cities. Mrs. Holbrook is affiliated with the Eastern Star Lodge of Gardena, while Mr. Holbrook is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Gardena. Politically, Mr. Holbrook is a Republican.

CAPTAIN FRED SALBACH.—A popular and well known citizen of Stockton whose record of service with the fire department of that ctiy covers a period of twenty-five years, is Captain Fred Salbach, captain of Engine Company No. 2. He is a native son of San Joaquin County, born on his father's ranch on the Upper Sacramento Road six miles from Stockton, July 6, 1866, a son of Edward and Katherine (Wagner) Salbach, both natives of Germany. Edward Salbach came to California in 1849 and mined at Vallicito, where he met and married Miss Katherine Wagner, who was also a California pioneer. Seven children were born to them: Leo resides in San Francisco; Fred is the subject of this sketch; Edward, deceased; Carl resides in Oakland, Cal.; Adolf, Otto and Bertha, Mrs. Charles Holman, all reside in Stockton.

Fred Salbach began his education in the Greenwood district school, then took a commercial course at the Stockton Business College. At eighteen years of age he went to Modoc County, where he rode the range for a few years, then returned to Stockton and engaged in farming in various parts of the county which occupied him for about five years. He then entered the employ of the Crown Mills in Stockton, and for five years worked under J. M. Welch, when he was appointed patrolman in the police department and served for three years. On June 6, 1898, he was transferred to the fire department as driver for Engine Company No. 2, where he has remained continuously and is now serving as captain of this company. During the, twenty-five years of his service with the fire department he was engaged in developing thirty acres of the old home place to a cherry orchard, which he later sold to good advantage.

The marriage of Mr. Salbach occurred in Stockton, May 11, 1894, which united him with Miss Cora Looper, a native of Albany, Ky., and a daughter of William and Mary (Kidd) Looper. Mrs. Salbach was a babe in arms when her parents removed to California where they developed a ten-acre vineyard on West's Lane north of Stockton. There were eight children in the Looper family: Charlotte resides in Santa Cruz; Doshia is deceased; Mecia resides in New York; Cora is Mrs. Salbach; Nellie resides in Oakland; Myra resides in San Francisco; Hattie is also a resident of San Francisco, and Etta, Mrs. Hanford, resides in Stockton. Both parents are living in Stockton. Captain and Mrs. Salbach are the parents of one child, Audrey, who is the wife of Ray Esplin, of Stockton. Captain Salbach erected a modern flat building on Willow Street, Stockton, which was the first building in Stockton to be constructed with radio poles as a built-in feature; this he sold in 1923. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the Eagles; B. P. O. Elks, No. 218; Truth Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F.; is a Scottish Rite thirty-second degree Mason; belongs to Sciots and Stockton Parlor, No. 7, N. S. G. W. During the World War, Captain Salbach took an active part in all Liberty Loan drives and was a liberal contributor to all calls.

CHARLES HAAS.—One of Stockton's honored pioneers, the late Charles Haas was a leading merchant of this city. He died July 21, 1911, in his eighty-fourth year, having spent fifty-three years of his life in this city, with whose progress and development he was prominently identified. He was born in Germany on January 12, 1827, in the town of Waldürn, Baden, and was one of that group of high thinking and liberty loving men which came out of Germany by reason of the Revolution of 1848—that movement which Morse Stephens, the historian, often referred to as having brought to this country the very highest type of men. His early life was spent in his native town, where he had his early education, and at the age of fourteen he served for a time as copy clerk in the Probate Court.

In 1842, at the age of fifteen, he started out on foot to tour the country and learn his trade, as was the custom of the times. From 1842 to 1845 he lived in Vienna and served his apprenticeship as a watchmaker. The training was most exacting and accentuated in him that thoroughness and integrity which were characteristic of his whole life. The stories he used to tell of this period of his life were very interesting, such as earning his passage by helping to row a boat down the Danube to Vienna, evading the customs officials that he might go to Trieste to look at the sea for the first time, carrying home offerings to be made at the Cathedral in his native town, where certain sacred relics were worshipped.

On his return to Waldürn, at the age of eighteen, he remained for about a year, but the wanderlust caused him to make a second trip lasting about two years, this time across the Alps by way of the Simplon Pass into Italy, with stops in Switzerland. Returning home at the age of twenty-one he was drafted into the army, according to the custom of all continental countries. During this time the revolutionary movement for greater freedom and against militarism and Prussian aggressiveness was permeating Germany, as were similar movements in France and Italy against their over-lords. Mr. Haas joined in this movement for greater liberty, and when the revolt came and was crushed, he fled to Switzerland, and from there, by means of funds sent to him by his family, he came to New York, arriving in 1849 to start in the new world. Later on his parents, brothers and sisters all came to America and lived to ripe old ages. One brother died recently in Portland, Ore., at the age of ninety-six, while one sister is living and active at the age of ninety-three.

From New York Charles Haas went to Poughkeepsie on the Hudson, where he was employed and for a time managed the business of John Morgan of that city. In 1852 the desire to move on with the new country led him to set sail for California. Traveling by way of Panama he walked across the Isthmus and embarked for San Francisco. He often joked about his first experience in California. When he came ashore he had just twenty-five cents left. He went to the address of a friend, who had preceded him to San Francisco, only to find him moved. Walking into a nearby store he asked for a cigar, for which the clerk accepted his twenty-five cents in a condescending manner, the price being "two bits," of which he had never heard. On inquiring about his friend, the clerk said he had never heard of him. He was therefore without friends or money, but he had a smoke and, incidentally, it may be said that this was characteristic, because he loved his cigar and always had one close at hand. The day of his arrival was not over before he had employment and inside of a month he had established his own business on Commercial Street, which was then built out over the water and known as Long Wharf.

In 1853 Mr. Haas bought an interest in the firm of Lortzendorf & Company, wholesale jewelry manufacturers, whose place of business was on Jackson Street near Montgomery. His association in the wholesale business caused him to travel through the interior and he made regular trips through the northern and southern mines along the mother lode. These trips took him by steamer to Sacramento and Stockton. Realizing the possibilities of a location in Stockton, Mr. Haas arranged in June, 1858, for the purchase by his firm of the jewelry business of J. & C. Ling, which was established in 1850. Old newspaper clippings of these times speak of the first location of this store as being on "Levee Street, opposite the Bridge," which is today Weber Avenue between Main and El Dorado Streets. In September, 1853, the store was moved to a one-story wooden building on El Dorado Street. The fire of February 21, 1855, swept out this store, and the rest of the block, but the business was reestablished in the same location.

The business district of Stockton began to shift from El Dorado Street, and in November, 1875, Charles Haas established a second store on Main Street, with his son, Charles J., in charge, under the firm name of Charles Haas & Son. Three years later the El Dorado Street business was given up and the two stores combined at 204 Main Street, one door west of their present location. This firm name held for twenty-five years, or until the business was incorporated in 1902, with Charles Haas and his four sons as partners, and the firm became Charles Haas & Sons, as it is today. On May 3, 1903, a second fire occurred and the entire building was demolished. Though suffering a considerable loss, the firm saved the contents of the vaults, among them the many watches left for repair. Since 1850 over 100,000 chronometers had passed through the repair department and a systematic record had been kept of them.

Charles Haas was active in the management of the business until his demise, being widely recognized as an expert in his field, a genuine artist as well as an able business man. In 1868, while on a trip to the East, he selected the town clock which was formerly on the old courthouse and is now on the Eureka Engine House. This clock was paid for by popular subscription and the original list of subscribers, now in possession of Robert M. Haas, is an interesting one, and may be considered as the "Blue Book" of its day.

Throughout the long period of his residence in Stockton Mr. Haas never failed to take an active and helpful part in the work of public progress. He was one of the founders and charter members of the Stockton Savings and Loan Society, and served continuously as a director of that institution until his death. In 1872 he was chosen City Treasurer of Stockton, in which capacity he served one term. He was a charter member of the Turnverein Societies in both Poughkeepsie and San Francisco, and was one of the founders of the local society. In 1876 he was instrumental in the building of the society hall, and as one of the oldest members of this society it was his custom to lead the celebration on each New Year's Eve. For



Chas Haas

more than half a century, with but one exception, he brought in the punch bowl at the stroke of twelve.

On June 20, 1854, Mr. Haas was married in San Francisco to Miss Elizabeth Kuhn, a native of Germany. They became the parents of three sons, Charles J., Herman O., and Robert M. Charles J. Haas was married in Stockton in 1875 to Miss Hattie M. Baldwin, of that city. Herman O. Haas is a resident of San Francisco. Robert M. Haas was married in 1887 to Miss Mary Fann, a native of Missouri, and they have a son, R. Raymond Haas, who is now treasurer of Charles Haas & Sons. Robert M. Haas is now president and manager of the firm of Charles Haas & Sons. In 1874 he became his father's business associate,, and he has since been actively identified with the establishment and its various enterprises.

In 1866 Charles Haas suffered the loss of his wife, who died in Stockton on May 30, of that year. On June 15, 1869, he was again married, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Miss Charlotte Merk, a native of that state. One son was born to them, Edward F. Haas, a civil engineer, residing in San Francisco; he was married in Stockton, on October 18, 1906, to Miss Mabel Thompson, of that city, and they have two children—Edward Thompson and Alice Charlotte.

In every relation of life Charles Haas was true to high and honorable principles. His integrity in business affairs, his loyalty in matters of citizenship, his fidelity to the ties of friendship, and his devotion to home and family, were characteristics which won for him the high and enduring regard of all with whom he was associated.

JOSEPH HARTMAN.—Prominent among the most enterprising, experienced, progressive and successful vineyardists of San Joaquin County may well be numbered Joseph Hartman, whose fine "show place" is situated one and one-half miles west of Acampo. He was born in Württemberg, Germany, on November 25, 1864, the son of William Hartman, a stonemason by trade, who had married Miss Caroline Haug. They were intelligent, progressive folks, who encouraged the lad to study and permitted him to go to school until he was seventeen years old. The oldest of a family of six children, he was the first to take up a trade; and he learned the art of the old-time blacksmith. His father lost his life when he was forty years of age, while his mother has lived to be eighty-two.

At the end of his three years of thorough apprenticeship, Joseph Hartman came out to America, with his mother and his brothers and sisters, and settled in Nemaha County, Kans.; and there he bought eighty acres of land, which he farmed for three years. His mother and the rest of the family remained there for another three years, and Joseph went on to North Dakota, whither he was later followed by the other members of the family, four of whom took up grain land homesteads in Dickey County, N. D. The nearest town was a distance of five miles. They pluckily persevered and improved these ranches, and, having sold out in the fall of 1905, they came out to California and settled near Acampo, and there his mother is living with him today, hale and hearty.

Mr. Hartman purchased forty acres of young vineyard and planted the same to Mission, Tokay and Zinfandel grapes; and since the ranch already had a good dwelling-house upon it, he was able the easier to make a good start. He has developed water from a ten-inch well, has a good pump, driven by an electric motor, and gets an abundant stream for irrigation. Mr. Hartman has made his vineyard one of the most desirable hereabouts; and while attending to business, he has also taken a live and patriotic interest in the political issues of the day.

In Nemaha County, Kans., on April 3, 1888, Mr. Hartman was married to Miss Caroline Relinger, a native of that county, and the daughter of Martin Relinger. Mrs. Hartman is a gifted woman, and an ideal mother to her six children. The oldest child, John, died at the age of eighteen; Gertrude has become Mrs. Strother, of Acampo; William is with his father; Pauline is now Mrs. Ed. McComb, of Lodi, and Theodore and August still reside at home.

EDWARD L. GNEKOW.—A naturally capable plumber whose years of practical, invaluable experience now placed at the service of all of his patrons, have given him a leading position in Stockton among the best craftsmen in his line anywhere in California, is Edward L. Gnekow, whose fine plumbing and electrical outfitting establishment at 647 East Main Street, is widely and well known to the citizens of San Joaquin County. He was born at Stockton, on September 15, 1862, the son of Rudolph and Christiana (Bollinger) Gnekow.

He attended the local schools, after which he was apprenticed to learn the baker's trade. He did not like his first choice, so he took up the plumbing trade instead. He entered the service of Robert Rowe in 1880, remaining until 1883; and then for the next two years he was with Fred Ruhl, and after that, for a couple of years, with the Stockton City Laundry. On September 1, 1886, he formed a partnership in plumbing with George F. Schuler, the firm becoming known as Gnekow & Schuler; and this partnership was continued during three years until May, 1889.

From that date, Mr. Gnekow has continued business for himself; and he not only is the oldest living master plumbing contractor in the four lines of plumbing, sheet metal work, heating and electrical contracting in Stockton, but he is favored with the largest trade in those lines, given to anyone in the city. He has done plumbing, electrical and contract work in nearly all of the school buildings erected in Stockton during the past ten years; among these are the fine Lincoln, Jackson, Washington, North Fair Oaks and New High schools; and he has also for years done much of the same kind of work in many of the best residences in Stockton, and in such notable structures as the Home Apartments, the Taft Hotel, the Bronx Hotel, the Hotel Sutter, the Sanguinetti Block, the Cassinelli three-story block, at Lafayette and El Dorado streets, the new buildings at the San Joaquin Agricultural Park, the Japanese Hotel, on South El Dorado Street, and the Y. M. C. A. Building and the New York Hotel. In addition, he was called upon to do much of the expert work for the heating plant of the Pittsburg School, and also the Manteca and the Angels Camp Schools, the new theater in Pittsburg, and the electrical work for the Merced Theater. In 1893 he did the plumbing and sheet-metal work on the Masonic Temple at Redding, in Shasta County, the heating, plumbing and sheet-metal work in the Bank of Lodi, the Cath-

olic Church at Lodi, and three business blocks for J. Schmidt at Tracy.

In 1893, when natural gas was struck in Stockton, and the Citizens Gas Company was formed, Mr. Gnekow sold the first cast-iron gas-range to consumers offered by anyone in Stockton—the "Success and Perfect Range," of which his sales were large.

At Stockton, on March 13, 1888, Mr. Gnekow was married to Miss Marion Tinkham, a native of Stockton; and their union was blessed with the birth of one son, Lester E., who is a partner with his father and looks after the electrical department of the ever-expanding establishment. In September of 1883 Mr. Gnekow joined Stockton Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., and Parker Encampment, No. 3, in which he progressed through all the chairs. He was the youngest noble grand in the lodge to hold that office, and the youngest chief patriarch of the Encampment. He was also the youngest district deputy of this district, which includes Stockton, Linden, Farmington and Tracy; and he was the last and youngest male district deputy to install the Rebekah Lodge. His work there was considered about as perfect as mortals may make it, and he took great pride in his fraternal associations and duties. He had passed through all the chairs, becoming district deputy at the age of twenty-six years.

HULL J. CLANCY.—Among the younger generation of successful orchardists in the Christian Colony district is Hull J. Clancy, who has won for himself a prominent place in the affairs of his locality. He was born in Acampo, Cal., on July 2, 1898, a son of John H. and Fanny (Towne) Clancy, the former a native of New York State and the latter of California. John H. Clancy became a representative farmer of the San Joaquin Valley, and as foreman of the great Langford ranch aided materially in the development and advancement of the county in general. Six sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Clancy, as follows: Roy, a resident of Stockton; Cecil and Ellmore, whose sketch appears also in this work; Maurice; Dewey; and Hull, of this sketch.

As a boy, Hull J. Clancy attended the Houston grammar school and later the Lodi high school; and upon leaving high school he assisted his father in farming until the time of his marriage, after which he engaged in farming on his own account. Mr. Clancy's marriage occurred in Oakland, Cal., on July 27, 1919, and united him with Miss Blossom Killgore, a native of Fresno County, and a daughter of J. N. and Anna M. Killgore. Her father, J. N. Killgore, came to California many years ago and became agent for the great Chow-Chilla Development Company of Merced County. Mrs. Clancy was educated in the Lodi grammar and high schools and the University of California. They are the parents of one son, John H. Mr. Clancy operates an eighty-acre orchard, thirty acres in peaches and fifty acres in prunes, located at the first cross-road north of the Mokelumne bridge on the Victor-Christian Colony road. This orchard is highly improved, being irrigated by a six-inch pump driven by a twenty-five horse-power direct-drive Sterling motor. Politically, Mr. Clancy is a Republican. Mr. Clancy has always been a very hard worker and has applied himself very closely to the task of improving the land on which he is located; and he is now enjoying the reward of his years of labor in the fortunate leasehold of one of the finest properties in the county.

RAYMOND L. GERARD.—A representative California rancher and a native son of the state, Raymond L. Gerard resides on his fine farming estate two miles west of Lodi, San Joaquin County. He is a progressive, enterprising and thoroughly up-to-date man of affairs, especially in his chosen line of accomplishment, and for the success he has won through his own hard labor and conscientious industry he quite deserves the respect and esteem which his fellow-citizens accord him. He was born in Stockton on January 26, 1892, a son of James Stevens and Annie C. (Penny) Gerard, natives of California and Massachusetts, respectively. The Gerards are of English descent. Grandfather John H. Gerard located on what is known as the Gerard acres in 1856, and became an extensive landowner in the Woodbridge section of San Joaquin County. His only son, the father of our subject, removed to San Francisco when Raymond L. was a small child, and most of his active life was spent in the employ of transportation companies around the Bay. Raymond L. is next to the youngest of a family of six children. The mother passed away many years ago, and the father now makes his home with his sons and daughter, who reside on portions of the old homestead.

Raymond L. Gerard began his education in the Mission school in San Francisco. When thirteen years of age he began work in the San Francisco Exchange, at the same time continuing his studies at night school; thus he finished the grammar grades. After this he attended the Humboldt evening high school held at Mission High. After three years in the Stock Exchange, he quit to enter the San Francisco Business College, where he was duly graduated. He then entered the Van der Nailen School of Civil Engineering in Oakland, and still later attended the Polytechnic College of Engineering at Oakland, and on finishing his course in civil engineering he engaged in general surveying throughout northern California for the following three years.

The marriage of Mr. Gerard occurred at Oakland on April 7, 1914, and united him with Miss Edna L. Bassett, a native of Oakland, Cal., the daughter of William H. and Nellie Nevada (Midgley) Bassett, the former a native of California and the latter of Nevada. Her father was a lumberman in the vicinity of Oakland and San Francisco, but is now engaged in farming near Raymond, Cal. Mrs. Gerard is one of three children: Eleanor; Edna L., Mrs. Gerard; and Wallace. Mrs. Gerard received her education in the Oakland gammar and high schools. After his marriage, Mr. Gerard worked as bookkeeper and salesman for the A. P. Parker Company, manufacturing agents of San Francisco, for three years; then, in the winter of 1917, he removed to Lodi, where his portion of his Grandmother Gerard's estate was located, being eighty acres of the old Gerard homestead. There is an orchard of twenty acres in young cherry trees, and the balance of sixty acres is in vineyard. The ranch is irrigated with a five-inch pump driven by a fifteen-horsepower motor, and Mr. Gerard does his cultivating with a Fordson and a small Holt tractor. Mr. and Mrs. Gerard have had two children: a babe that passed away in infancy, and Phyllis Eleanor, also deceased. In politics both Mr. Gerard and his wife are Republicans, and both are students of Christian Science. Fraternally, Mr. Gerard was made a Mason in Woodbridge No. 131, F. & A. M., in which he has served as junior deacon. He is also a member of Stockton Chapter No.



Raymond L. Gerard

28, R. A. M.; Stockton Council, R. & S. M.; and Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T.; and with his wife is a member of O. E. S. No. 118, Woodbridge. He is also a member of the California Almond Growers Association.

EDWIN DARWIN BAINBRIDGE.—Almost a half century has passed since Edwin Darwin Bainbridge became a resident of California, his arrival in the state dating from December 12, 1874. He was born in Grant County, Wis., February 24, 1859, a son of James A. and Mary Ellen (Herold) Bainbridge, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. The father, Dr. James A. Bainbridge, was born in Kentucky, December 22, 1832, and at the age of twenty-five years, in 1857, was married to Miss Mary Ellen Herold, born in Missouri in 1838. In 1860 the family removed to Missouri, where Dr. Bainbridge followed his profession at Paulingsville. This worthy couple were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living. One of the sons, Dr. C. E. Bainbridge, a prominent physician and surgeon in Sacramento, died in 1910. The Bainbridges lived on a farm in Randolph County, Mo., until 1874, when they removed to California and settled near Stockton at what is now Manteca. The mother passed away at the family home near Ripon in 1885 at the age of forty-seven years. Dr. Bainbridge in 1875 acquired large land holdings near Ripon, owning 1,280 acres of rich grain land; and he practiced his profession and farmed until his death in April, 1914. He was a Democrat and fraternally was a Master Mason.

Edwin Darwin Bainbridge is the eldest of the large family and received his education in the public schools of Missouri and after coming to California was associated with his father in ranching. In 1882 he began to farm independently and rented the William Campbell ranch near Ripon for two years, then in 1884 purchased 618 acres, known as the Putt Visher ranch, paying $50 per acre and leased the adjoining 938 acres, which he farmed to grain. His agricultural activities were not without losses and discouragements. In 1890 Mr. Bainbridge went to Madera County, where he farmed four sections of land to grain for the next three years and at the same time farmed 2000 acres near Ripon and met with good success. Giving up his lease in Madera County, in 1893, he continued on the Visher ranch, then rented the Gardenheier ranch of 1100 acres, near Valley Home, from the pioneer D. A. Guernsey, and farmed there for thirteen years. In 1899 he gave up his holdings near Ripon, but in October, 1912, Mr. Bainbridge returned to the Ripon district, where he owned 120 acres, which he had purchased in 1904 for $25 per acre. He now resides there. By 1908 Mr. Bainbridge had twelve acres under irrigation which was seeded to alfalfa; later he sold off two forty-acre ranches and retains forty acres of the original home place, which he is planting to orchard and vineyard.

The marriage of Mr. Bainbridge united him with Miss Addie A. Aldrich, a native daughter of Massachusetts, a daughter of A. D. Aldrich, now deceased. The Aldrich family came to California in 1877 and settled near Farmington. Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge are the parents of four children; James A., is married and has one son and resides in Stockton; Edith Doris, Mrs. Warren Hagman, resides in Ripon, the mother of a son; Helen E., deceased; and Allyn D., is a rancher at home. Mr. Bainbridge was a director in the South San Joaquin irrigation district for two years; for three years served as a trustee of the Ripon school; was a director in the California Alfalfa Growers, Inc., which office he resigned in 1921; is a charter member of the California Milk Producers Association of Central California and also of the Almond Growers Association. He is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Ripon. As a public-spirited citizen, a friend of education and promoter of general progress he has long enjoyed the thorough confidence of his fellow citizens.

ELLMORE S. CLANCY.—The horticultural interests of San Joaquin County are indebted to Ellmore S. Clancy for his active co-operation and progressive spirit in irrigation development and general advancement of the locality where he resides. He was born at Acampo, Cal., on December 31, 1891, and is one of the three Clancy brothers who have demonstrated what intelligence and hard work will accomplish along horticultural lines. He is a son of John H. and Fanny (Towne) Clancy. The father was a representative and active farmer for many years in San Joaquin County; and later he conducted a merchandise business in Acampo. Ellmore worked as a clerk for nine years in stores at Acampo and in its environs. His education was received in the grammar and high schools of Lodi, and his knowledge of horticulture began on his father's farm.

The marriage of Mr. Clancy occurred on February 3, 1914, in Lodi, Cal., and united him with Miss Elvena Sanguinetti, a daughter of Stefano and Mary Sanguinetti, both living on a ranch one mile northeast of Acampo. Mrs. Clancy attended the Elliott grammar school and is one of a family of seven children. The sketch of her brother James Sanguinetti appears in this work. Mr. Clancy owns a thirty-acre ranch, which is planted to almonds, and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation and productiveness. His equipment for irrigating this tract of land consists of a four-inch pump operated by a motor. Diligence and determination have characterized Mr. Clancy's operations, and have enabled him to advance steadily toward the goal of prosperity.

EUGENE S. McCOMB.—The son of one of San Joaquin County's pioneer settlers, Eugene S. McComb was born near Woodbridge, September 15, 1865. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Lane) McComb, the former of Scotch descent, while the mother was a native of Tennessee; both are now deceased. John McComb crossed the plains in 1861, arriving in San Joaquin with a steer and a cow yoked together, drawing his prairie schooner. He settled near New Hope and followed farming, being foreman of the DeVrier ranch for many years. Later he engaged in lumbering in the redwoods in Humboldt County, and there he passed away about twenty years ago. These worthy pioneer parents had five children: Eugene S., of this sketch; Jerome B.; William; Mrs. Mattie George; and Alden McComb, deceased, who was formerly chief of police at San Mateo.

Eugene S. McComb attended school at Arcata, Humboldt County, and as early as nine years of age began to work in a sawmill there. At the age of sixteen he returned to San Joaquin County and worked as a rancher for a time, and then went to San Francisco and learned his trade of bricklayer, which he

has followed ever since in various places in central California. In 1906 he came to Stockton and worked for the pioneer brick contractors, Eli Confer, Ed Hanke, and George Summerville. He was foreman on the following buildings in Stockton: Flint & Bigelow Block, Knutzen Block, T & D Theater, Congregational Church, McCoy Block, and the addition to the California-Moline Plow Works. In Lodi he worked on many of the buildings erected in the early days, and in later years on the Corey Block and the Post Office Building. He worked on the Hotel Modesto, in Modesto, and on many buildings in San Francisco before the fire. For four years during the war he was in the employ of the Stockton Fire & Enamel Brick Company, and with the Hoffman Brick Company.

Mr. McComb's marriage united him with Miss Mary E. Troy, a native of Ireland, and they are the parents of five children: Frances P., Mrs. Marie Dundero, Mrs. Elizabeth Ivy, Raymond, (deceased), and Delmar.

THOMAS F. GLEASON.—In the death, on March 14, 1922, of Thomas F. Gleason, Stockton lost one of its prominent business men and highly respected citizens. His career was a busy and useful one, and while promoting the material welfare of the community he also gave active and liberal support to those measures which tended to advance its intellectual and moral status. He was familiarly known as Tom Gleason by his friends. His life was filled with good deeds and kindly thoughts, and all who knew him entertained for him the highest regard, by reason of his upright, honorable career. A native son of the Golden West, he was born in San Francisco in 1876, a son of Michael Gleason, a prominent business man and banker of the bay city. He was the brother of Mrs. John Geary, and Mrs. Cecil Doty, of Los Angeles; Miss Mary Gleason, James V. Gleason, and William H. Gleason, of San Francisco; M. James Gleason, of Palo Alto; and Robert Gleason, of San Jose. His preliminary education began in the public schools of San Francisco, from which he entered the California College of Pharmacy, being duly graduated from this institution. In 1902 he located in Stockton, where he took charge of the Central Drug Store for three years, and then worked for the Eagle Drug Company for eleven years. In 1909, Mr. Gleason made an extended tour of the Orient. In 1916 he became the proprietor of the Patterson Pharmacy, located at 441 East Main Street, where he was successfully carrying on business at the time of his demise.

Mr. Gleason's marriage occurred on March 27, 1910, uniting him with Miss Edna Capurro, a native of Stockton and a descendant of a pioneer family. Mrs. Gleason has been associated with her husband for many years in his drug business, and in the spring of the year 1922 took the examination and passed as a registered pharmacist. She is ably fitted to carry on the business left by her husband. Mr. Gleason was prominent fraternally, being an active member of No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, and No. 7, N. S. G. W., and of the Foresters of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Yosemite Club, all of Stockton. He was a man of fine characteristics, generous and enterprising, and skilled in his profession; and his true worth and kindly life endeared him to all.

LEWIS VILLIBORGHI.—A naturally gifted Italian dairy-rancher who has made a success of his enterprises in California and is now one of San Joaquin County's most progressive citizens, is Lewis Villiborghi, who was born in Novara, Piedmont, Italy, on July 10, 1872, the son of Sylvester and Mary (Parcivalia) Villiborghi. His father was a stone-mason and farmer, and also worked in log camps in Piedmont; and as the veteran of two wars—in 1848 and in 1858—he was among the most interesting characters in the community where he lived. Mr. and Mrs. Villiborghi had thirteen children, and Lewis was the fifth born in the family.

Lewis Villiborghi attended school long enough to learn to read, write and calculate; although, as early as his seventh year, he made his own way in the world, working for some years for wages in the Alps in the summer, and attending school in the winter. His father died in Italy at the age of sixty-nine; and his mother, who was well thought of by all who knew her, passed away at the age of forty years.

In 1894 our subject came to San Francisco and from there inland to Sonoma, where he stayed for four years, chopping wood and doing general farm work there and at Forestville and Greenville. Then he came to Stockton and took a job with a threshing crew in the summer-time and the following winter worked on the river-boat plying between Stockton and San Francisco. He then went to Jackson, Amador County, and leased a ranch of 100 acres between Jackson and Ione, devoting twenty acres to a vegetable garden which he cultivated and operated for two and one-half years. He next went to Alpine County and worked for a season, helping to construct the Alpine Dam; and on his return to San Francisco he worked for two years as a cook in a restaurant.

He was married in the Bay City, on July 3, 1904, to Miss Rosa Steiner, a native of Canton Schwyz, Switzerland, and the daughter of John and Anna Maria (Steiner) Steiner. The former, a farmer, died when she was five years old, and her mother passed away the year before. This worthy couple had fifteen children, and could not afford higher educational advantages for them than those of the grammar school. When Miss Steiner was twenty-four years old, she came to the United States, and at Lancaster, Pa., worked as a nurse for nine months. This added to her experience and enabled her to come to San Francisco, where she rendered excellent service in the hospital until she was married.

After their marriage Mr. Villiborghi went to Ione, Cal., and worked for wages as a farm hand for one and one-half years; and he then bought a ten-acre ranch in Jackson Valley, where he raised vegetables and also had a dairy. He sold out, and then rented a ranch on shares, and there for about five and one-half years conducted a good-sized dairy. He then moved, with his stock, some sixty-three head, to Galt, and operated the Harvey ranch for two years. Coming next to his present location, he took 240 acres of the McCaulay ranch, about five miles to the northwest of Woodbridge, where he has from twenty-five to thirty cows milking all the time. On this ranch are twenty-five acres of alfalfa, and forty acres of grapes—one-half Tokay and one-half Zinfandel; while the balance of the ranch is devoted to pasture.

Mr. and Mrs. Villiborghi have a family of four attractive children: Rosa attending Galt Union high school, class of 1923, and Marie, Virginia and Syl-



Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Villiborghi

vester; and they take great delight in the pleasures of their domestic circle. Mr. Villiborghi is a Republican.

JOHN WILLIAM MARTIN LUND.—A very progressive and successful rancher, whose life-story is always interesting, is John William Martin Lund, who lives in the lower division of Union Island, about twenty-five miles to the southwest of Stockton. He is the only son of Martin J. and Mary (Moran) Lund, of Delta fame, Martin J. Lund being widely known as the "Father of Delta."

Mr. Lund was born at Tracy on January 9, 1892, and as a lad went to the local schools, where he acquired the nickname of "Billy" Lund, which still clings to him today. As soon as he was old enough to do work, Billy helped his father, the association between the father and son increasing in pleasant intimacy each year; and together they have carried on an extensive delta farm business, paving the way for his own more recent successes on the Lund Rancho in the Lower Reclamation of Union Island. His practical and thorough knowledge of Delta farming has thus been gained by hard work; nor does he begrudge the effort and sacrifice made. All that he has accomplished seems natural enough, when one reflects upon the career of his parents, whose life-story is given elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Lund was married in San Francisco, October 23, 1916, to Miss Anna Charlotte Van Horn, a native of New Orleans, who came with her parents to San Jose and was educated in the San Jose public schools and the San Jose state normal. Their union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Martin Stanley and John William, both born at San Francisco. Mr. Lund is a member of Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E.

CECIL B. CLANCY.—San Joaquin County may well be proud of the invaluable contribution made to its permanent growth and real progress by such a citizen as Cecil B. Clancy, among the most prominent and successful orchardists of the San Joaquin Valley. He is a native son of California, born at Acampo on December 6, 1889, a son of John H. and Fanny (Towne) Clancy. Grandfather Daniel Clancy came to California in an early day and settled in Contra Costa County, when John H. was a lad of twelve years; and some thirty-four years ago the father settled in Acampo, being engaged as foreman of the Langford ranch, and was instrumental in the development of this great property.

Cecil B. Clancy received his education in the Houston school, and at the age of sixteen began farming on his own account, having received valuable training in farming from his father. Today Mr. Clancy owns 120 acres on the corner of the Victor road and the Lockeford-Acampo road in the heart of the Christian Colony, about 105 acres being planted to peaches and fifteen acres to prunes. He has installed two pumping plants with six-inch pumps and twenty-horsepower electric motor, which enable him to care for his orchard in the most up-to-date manner. During the fall of 1921, Mr. Clancy remodeled his ranch house, and it is now one of the finest in the locality.

At Lodi, Cal., on November 18, 1915, Mr. Clancy was united in marriage with Miss Marion Ryan, a native of California, born in San Diego, a daughter of Richard E. and Hattie (Morse) Ryan. When she was only one year old, Mrs. Clancy removed with her parents to northern California, where her father engaged in farming pursuits. Mrs. Clancy began her education in the Live Oak district school; later entered the Stockton high school; and after her graduation, entered the University of California, from which she graduated, majoring in history.

Mr. Clancy uses the most improved methods in the care of his orchard, all of his cultivating, plowing, and harrowing being done with a tractor; and his property is an example of what can be accomplished by the most up-to-date methods of irrigation and cultivation. He is very prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, No. 256 of Lodi, Royal Arch Masons and Commandery of Stockton, and a Shriner, a member of Ben Ali Temple of Sacramento; he is also a prominent Native Son, of the Lodi Parlor, and a member of the Stockton Elks. Politically, he is a Republican.

MILO MILETUS CHURCH.—A well and favorably known resident of the San Joaquin Valley since March 18, 1860, Milo Miletus Church was born in the town of Jerico, Chittenden County, Vt., on September 30, 1838. He was a son of Ezra Church, a wheelwright and farmer in Jerico, who married Azeneth Chopin, a native of Vermont, who came of an old New England family. Grandfather Church was a native of England who came to this country and settled in Jerico, Vt., where he raised his family.

Milo Miletus Church was the next to the youngest of eight children born to his parents and spent his boyhood on the Vermont farm, receiving a good education in the public school. In February, 1860, he started for California, sailing from New York City on the "North Star" to Aspinwall and crossing the Isthmus on one of the early trains to Panama City, whence he took the steamer "Orizoba" to San Francisco, where he arrived on March 18, 1860. He made his way to Stockton, and after working on a ranch for a time he began teaming to the mines. He purchased more stock, so that he had one eight-horse team and two freight wagons hauling between Stockton and Sonora and Columbia. He continued teaming for a time and then engaged in the butcher business at Farmington, San Joaquin County. Afterwards he followed farming and stockraising for five years, and then purchased a ranch of 160 acres and leased 640 more, and began raising wheat and barley. In September, 1899, he sold the ranch and located in Stockton, purchasing the residence at 1325 South San Joaquin Street, where he now lives retired. Mr. Church served as road overseer at Farmington for several years.

In 1875, at Stockton, Mr. Church was married to Mrs. Sivilla (Funk) Campbell, born near Des Moines, Iowa, who in 1850, when a small girl, came with her parents across the plains to California. She was a daughter of Peter Funk, a pioneer farmer of Farmington. She passed away in Stockton, March 20, 1920, aged seventy-nine years. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Church was blessed with four children: Ida L., Mrs. Hewitt, of Farmington; Ezra; Eva, Mrs. McCown; and Esther, Mrs. Dickey, all three of Stockton. By her marriage to John A. Campbell of Ohio, who died in Farmington, Mrs. Church had seven children: John F., ex-county assessor of Stanislaus County, now a realtor of Modesto; Thomas Eugene, living in Stockton; Albert G., of Farmington; William L., in Stockton; Nellie, who died in Farmington;

Birdina, Mrs. Workings, who died in Stockton; and Charles H., principal of schools at Lompoc.

Mr. Church remembers many incidents of the early days when he followed teaming to the mines and when there was plenty of hard work and money was also plentiful. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics, he is a Republican.

EDWARD FRANCIS CALLAGHAN.—A native son, and the son of a prominent old-time Stocktonian, is Edward Francis Callaghan, who is maintaining the family traditions as head of the San Joaquin Live Stock Company.

He was born June 4, 1886, at Livermore, Alameda County, a son of John Callaghan, a native of Ireland, who as a young man made his way to Australia, where he was engaged as a sub-contractor on railroad construction, and who afterwards came to San Francisco, in 1862. Soon after his arrival, he located at Carroll Hollow, where he homesteaded land and engaged in sheep-raising, becoming a large landowner and one of the most successful stockmen in his district. John Callaghan was married in San Francisco, in 1877, to Miss Margaret Moy, also a native of Ireland. In 1878 he established a family residence in Livermore, from which place he directed his large farm and stock interests until he passed away. His widow survived him until 1910, leaving five children: John J., an attorney in Livermore; Henry J., a wireless electrician, first class, who has served in the United States Navy for ten years; Margaret, the wife of C. G. Owens, a prominent stockman of Livermore; Edward F., of whom we write; and Susan, the wife of Emmett Moran, a prominent rancher of Stockton.

Edward F. Callaghan attended the Livermore schools, and as a youth started in with his father, riding the range and gaining a full knowledge of the stock business in all of its aspects. The John Callaghan ranch comprised about 6,000 acres at Carroll Hollow. They also owned 320 acres of grainland and forty acres of vineyard. The main ranch, however, was devoted to raising sheep and cattle, and it was there that Edward Callaghan gained the knowledge of the stock business that has enabled him to win success. His father, who was a director of the Farmers' Union at Livermore, passed away in 1904. After his father's death, Mr. Callaghan, with an older brother, John J. Callaghan, continued the stock business on the old home ranch for several years. During this time Mr. Callaghan purchased a part of the old ranch, and as he prospered added to it by subsequent purchases until he had 3,000 acres devoted to stock-raising. On dissolving partnership with his brother, he became associated with C. G. Owens in raising sheep, a business which they built up with splendid success. In 1917 he sold his interest to Mr. Flynn. Soon after this he accepted a position with the Union Land and Cattle Company as superintendent of the sheep department. The company have large holdings on the Ione grant, comprising 33,000 acres. At the same time Mr. Callaghan was also extensively engaged in sheep-raising on his 3,000-acre ranch at Carroll Hollow, near Tracy. His years of experience in this line of agriculture, coupled with his native ability, have made him one of the best judges of stock in the valley.

After two years with the Union Land and Cattle Company, Mr. Callaghan resigned his position to engage in the livestock commission business, with offices in the Yosemite Building, Stockton. The position of sheep-buyer for the Stockton Live Stock Company was offered him, however, and he closed his commission business and accepted it, continuing with them until the spring of 1922, when he resigned to establish his own business, known as the San Joaquin Live Stock Company, engaged in buying stock. His specialty is the buying and selling of sheep, and at the same time he is also engaged in sheep-raising.

Mr. Callaghan was married in Livermore to Miss Ella Brennan, a native of Nevada, but reared and educated in Stockton and in San Francisco, where she attended the State Normal School. Their union has been blessed with a daughter, Edna Gertrude.

CHARLES G. BIRD.—The president and general manager of the Simpson-Gray Lumber Company, and general manager of the Stockton Lumber Company, Charles G. Bird is one of those energetic business men who have in a few years brought Stockton to the front rank in the world of commerce. Although Mr. Bird is a man of more than the ordinary social inclination, he is so persistently busy with his affairs that it would seem that a capacity for business is his distinguishing characteristic. By hard work and good judgment he has forced himself in a few years from the bottom of the ladder to one of its highest rounds. He is preeminently a lumber man. As early as 1894 he commenced work with the Zenith Mill and Lumber Company of East Oakland, starting as a "planer man" and rounding out four years of work as an outside man for the company. In 1898 he became bookkeeper and cashier. On July 15, 1899, he became connected with the Pacific Coast Lumber & Mill Company of Oakland, which was the largest concern of its kind on San Francisco Bay at that time. He continued with the company for thirteen years as its secretary and treasurer, and still holds that important position. The president and general manager, A. Kendall, is likewise vice-president of the Simpson-Gray Lumber Company of this city.

On October 1, 1912, Mr. Bird came to Stockton and took over the pioneer firm of Simpson and Gray. He has ever since been its highly successful president and general manager. In October, 1922, he took over the management of the Stockton Lumber Company, which next to the Simpson-Gray Lumber Company is probably the oldest retail lumber concern on the Pacific Coast, and in December of 1922 consolidated these two companies, thus giving him control of the two largest retail lumber companies in the county.

Mr. Bird has, despite his private business activities, found time for service in many organizations. During the years of 1914-1916 he was president of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton. He is a director of the Y. M. C. A., of the Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, Chamber of Commerce and the M. M. & E Association. During the year 1919-1920 he was president of the Rotary Club, in the activities of which he has always taken a keen interest. He was vicegerent snark of the Concatinated Order of Hoo-Hoo, a lumberman's fraternal organization, for Sacramento and Sacramento Valley district, during the years 1917-1918. He also holds membership in the various branches of Masonry, including the Shrine. As a member of the Stockton Municipal Camp Committee, he declared that a few years hence Stockton is going to have the finest outdoor camp of any municipality in California.

Since coming to Stockton, Mr. Bird has held up his



end in all public activities, and whatever enlists his allegiance secures a worker who knows only success. Although still a young man, his range of business experience and his knowledge of men are extensive; and his advice is often sought in problems of the business community. Only once was Mr. Bird ever induced to dip outside of business, and that was when he served as constable of Oakland Township for one year. He tells of his experiences as an officer with some merriment, being inclined to extract humor from incidents which some might regard in a serious light.

Mr. Bird is a man who stands very firmly by his convictions and who is not disposed to withhold his position on any question of a public nature. His friends value him highly, and as "Charlie" he is the life of many an innocent frolic by the Rotarians. Likewise, he takes a keen interest in moral betterment for the community, his position in the Y. M. C. A. and in other organizations indicating his willingness to bear his share of the work. Above all, Mr. Bird delights in his home life, and his fondness for the sturdy American virtues is very strong. As a young man he succeeded to the conduct of the great business of the Simpson & Gray Lumber Company, the oldest in its line in the state, and his success indicates that with keen business ability may be combined high social and civic qualities, all of which go to round out the really successful man.

GEORGE R. CLEMENTS.—An enterprising, successful merchant who is also a progressive rancher, is George R. Clements, a native of the town of Clements, which bears the family name. He was born on April 28, 1881, the son of Thomas and Jennie (Sprott) Clements, pioneers who are represented on another page in this history.

George Clements attended the Clements grammar school, and later went to Polytechnic Business College at Oakland and San Francisco; while his brother, John H, attended the Stockton high school, and his sister, Miss Margaret, went to the San Jose State Normal. Another sister, Minnie J., is now Mrs. Brown of Clements, attended the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, and also a girls' seminary at San Francisco. George Clements assisted on the home farm until he and George Chrisman opened up the Clements general merchandise store. This store was established in 1907, under the firm name of Chrisman & Clements. They handle groceries, provisions, hardware, dry goods, notions, feed and grain—probably carrying one of the largest stocks in San Joaquin County, outside of Stockton.

At Clements in May, 1903, Mr. Clements was married to Miss Prudence Whipple, a native of San Francisco, and the daughter of Charles and Esther D. (Marrow) Whipple, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Illinois. They were pioneers of California of 1851 and her father was engaged in the livery business in San Francisco. He died at the age of sixty-seven years. Four daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clements. Margaret and Esther are attending the Lodi high school; Patricia and Gertrude are at home. Mr. Clements is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, at Clements, and of the Native Sons at Lodi. He has been past grand of the Odd Fellows. Mrs. Clements belongs to the Rebekahs, of Clements.

ANDREW J. BONA.—Thirty-one years of the life of Andrew J. Bona have been spent in Stockton, where by close application to business and well-directed energy he has gained success, being now the assistant cashier of the Bank of Italy in Stockton and accounted one of the substantial citizens of this section. He was born at Amador City, Cal., December 29, 1889. His father, a California pioneer, passed away in 1891; and during the same year Andrew J., then two years old, was brought by his mother to Stockton. Here he received his education at St. Mary's College; later, in 1907, graduating from the Western School of Commerce. Following his graduation, he entered the employ of the Holt Manufacturing Company as bookkeeper, where he remained for one year. In April, 1910, he entered the San Joaquin Valley Bank as a messenger boy. He became bookkeeper, and then teller; and he is now assistant cashier and has full charge of the foreign-collection department of the Bank of Italy in Stockton. Fraternally, he is a member of the Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.; the Stockton Elks, No. 218; the Knights of Columbus; and the Stockton Italian Club. Mr. Bona is a busy man, but finds time during the vacation period of each year to spend some time in fishing and hunting, which are his favorite sports.

CHARLES H. BUCK.—An exceptionally progressive and successful vineyardist, the owner of the fine ranch a little east of Youngstown on the Acampo-Lockeford road, Charles H. Buck was born at Viroqua, in Vernon County, Wis., on December 4, 1858, the son of Ingalls K. and Sarah E. (Councelman) Buck. His father was born near Seneca Falls, in Cayuga County, N. Y. He went out to Wisconsin in the early frontier days, and there established himself as a hardware merchant and tinsmith. When ten years old, Charles Buck removed with his father to Hardin County, Iowa; and there, under the helpful direction of his father, he learned the tinsmith's trade. He had one brother and one sister: Frank Herbert, residing at Merced; and Lillian B., Mrs. H. A. Fairbanks, of Acampo.

Charles H. Buck attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and he also had academy training in Iowa. He accompanied his father to Vacaville on February 26, 1884, where Mr. Buck acquired twenty acres of land and engaged in fruit culture, growing peaches, apricots, plums and grapes; but in 1889 he sold out and came to San Joaquin County. That same year he purchased eighty acres on the Acampo-Lockeford road, in the Christian Colony. Later he sold this place to his brother-in-law, H. A. Fairbanks, who still resides there. He then purchased a half-interest in the eighty-acre ranch, where Charles H. Buck has lived since 1907. Ingalls Buck died aged eighty-one, while Mrs. Buck attained the age of eighty-two, both passing away at the home of the daughter, Mrs. H. A. Fairbanks. Charles Buck's partner is Joe Friedberger. On their eighty-acre ranch they have seven acres in alfalfa and eleven acres in peaches, while the balance is in vineyard. They have two large pumping plants, with motors of fifteen horsepower. Mr. Buck is a man of business affairs, and has been president of the Acampo Fruit Growers. He served as clerk, for three terms, of the Brunswick district school board.

At Acampo, on September 20, 1891, Mr. Buck was married to Miss Samantha C. Eddlemon, a native of

Lodi and the daughter of George W. and Ruth Eddlemon, who had six children: Adolph, Ambus, Daniel, Luvina, now Mrs. J. W. Wakefield, of Acampo, Ruth, and Samantha (Mrs. Buck). Mrs. Buck attended the grammar schools of Lodi. Her father and mother lived to be eighty and seventy-six years old, respectively, passing away within a few days of each other in 1919—on June 2 and June 9. Mr. and Mrs. Buck are the parents of three children: George Ingalls, residing in Lodi; C. Herbert, of Youngstown; and Edith, now Mrs. Frank Miller, also of Youngstown. Mr. Buck is a Mason, a member of Lodge No. 256, at Lodi. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN N. BALLANTYNE.—A pioneer establishment of San Joaquin County that has made a steady and satisfactory growth during the past thirty-eight years, is the Frank H. Buck Company of Lodi; and the man most responsible for the increased growth of its business during the past three years is John N. Ballantyne, the industrious manager of the San Joaquin County plants. He was born in Brooklyn, Iowa, and when eight years of age was taken by his parents to Des Moines. He was educated in the public schools, and at the Capital City Commercial College of that city, where he was duly graduated in 1902. His first position was with the Remington Typewriter Company, and later he was employed by the Charles Hewett Company, wholesale grocerymen of Des Moines. In 1905 he came to California, whither his father and a brother-in-law had migrated a few months previously, and located at Acampo, on a fruit ranch which his father had purchased. After three years with them, he sold his interest and purchased thirty acres of the Nelson orchard, located near Youngstown, and on this place he makes his home. He has improved the place with all modern equipment, including a pumping plant, fruit sheds, etc. Of the thirty acres, thirteen are in grapes of the Tokay and Zinfandel varieties, and fifteen in orchard. A six-acre apricot orchard produced in 1920 a gross income of $4500. Mr. Ballantyne owns another thirty-acre tract, in the same vicinity, twenty acres in vineyard and ten acres in orchard. The net profit from the 1920 crop on this place more than covered the original cost of the ranch, and the 1921 crop did almost as well. With a partner, P. J. McLaughlin, he owns a twenty-five-acre ranch near Youngstown, twenty acres in vineyard and the balance in orchard.

In his management of the Frank H. Buck Company, Mr. Ballantyne has oversight of the plants at Lodi, Youngstown, and Victor. The company packs and ships peaches, pears, apricots, table and wine grapes, and many varieties of plums, and during the season handles the output of about 1,500 acres. This company was among the first to enter the fruit packing and shipping industry, that has made California famous and has been such an important factor in the development and prosperity of the state.

The marriage of Mr. Ballantyne united him with Miss Anna Larson, a native of Iowa. His energies are expended toward the building up of his business, and at the same time he never loses sight of the development and prosperity of the city and county with which he has become so actively associated.

CHRISTOPHER N. ADAMS.—Prominent among the enterprising, influential and progressive residents of the Elliott district are Christopher N. Adams and his family, extensive ranchers living about two and one-half miles west of Elliott, near which town he was born on July 27, 1876. His father, Henry Adams, came to California in 1869 and settled near Elliott. He was a native of the north of Ireland, having been born at Snow Hill, near Fermanagh, Ulster County; and Mrs. Adams, who was Susy Peck before her marriage, came with her parents at the same time that Judge Terry of Stockton arrived. Her father was from Texas, and she was a native of the Lone Star State. The first year of his residence here, Henry Adams chopped wood for a living, and he then took up sheep-shearing, in which he became an expert. In the spring and fall he would shear sheep, and in the winter he would chop wood, while in the summer-time he worked on the threshing machine. Soon, however, he purchased eighty acres of land near the Elliott schoolhouse; and when he traded that off he received 240 acres on Dry Creek, along the road now known as the Adams Road. He added to his farm until he had acquired 1,080 acres before his death, 440 of which was on Dry Creek, while the balance was plain land.

Christopher Adams attended the Elliott district school, and later went to the Stockton Business College. He was the eldest of a family of eight children, the next younger being Bessie, a most attractive child, who was killed at the age of five through being run over by a wagon. The third-born is William A., who lives at Lodi; then comes Mary Estella, who is Mrs. Hatton Lockeford; and after her Eliza J., who is in Stockton; John H., of Crockett, Cal.; Walter C.; and Robert P., who is with the California State Department of Architecture. Walter and Robert were educated at Ann Arbor, Mich.; and John attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco.

Christopher Adams was reared on the home place and remained with his father until the latter's death in 1909, just prior to which his father deeded him some forty acres of the estate. According to the wish of his father (who died so soon after an operation that he could not make a will), his brother, the uncle of our subject, received eighty acres of the property. Afterwards, Christopher Adams bought out his uncle's interest. He also bought a forty-acre tract from one of his brothers, and bought out, as well, his youngest brother, Robert. The eldest daughter had been left 238 acres, and this he also purchased. At present he owns 240 acres, on which his home is located, and has also acquired some 312 acres of land one and a half miles above Elliott on the Galt-Elliott road. He leases out his Elliott ranch. On his home ranch he is at present running a sanitary dairy and stock-farm. He raises all his young stock, and devotes all of the 240 acres to farming, using the land mostly for pasturing of cattle and the making of hay. His father built the home he now lives in. He had just passed his sixty-third year when he died, having lost his devoted wife when she was thirty-eight years old.

At the home of the bride, two miles south of Bellota, Mr. Adams was married on September 15, 1906, to Miss Mary E. Dalton, the daughter of Thomas and Celia (Longhurst) Dalton, a charming and gifted lady who was born in Angle, South Wales, Great Britain. She came to California with her parents



C. M. Adams
Mary E. Adams

when she was ten years old, and they settled at Peters, east of Stockton. She had already attended the grammar schools in South Wales, and when she came to continue her studies at Peters the teacher, Mr. Anderson, complimented her on her proficiency and declared that she was so far ahead of her natural grade that one could see the efficiency and superiority of the Welsh schools. Mrs. Adams has one sister and one brother living in California today: Mrs. Eliza M. Fairbanks, and Thomas G. Dalton, who is in business in Stockton. Her father was a sea captain in the British Navy, and was in the Coast-Guard service. He contracted influenza in Wales and was not expected to live, and on recovering came out to California for his health. Mrs. Adams, the mother of our subject, had a sister living at Peters, and so the family came to California and settled there. Later, Henry Adams settled near Lodi, and Mrs. Christopher Adams' father moved to Lockeford, where he operated a grain farm of 640 acres for four years. The family then moved to a ranch two miles south of Bellota, and it was here that Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Adams were married. Henry Adams also ran a ranch near Elliott for five years. Mrs. Dalton passed away at the age of about seventy-seven years. The father resides at Peters and is seventy-nine years old.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Adams: Celia Estella, and Christopher Norman. In national politics Mr. Adams is a Democrat. He has served for many years on the Telegraph district school board; and he is at present, and has been for the last three years, a member of the Galt union high school board, of which for the past two years he has been chairman. He has been a member of Lockeford Lodge I. O. O. F., since 1902, has passed through the chairs, and has also been a district deputy of the order.

JAMES L. CARROLL.—Four years ago James L. Carroll came to Lodi from Stockton, purchased the veterinary hospital and stable on the corner of Cherokee and Lockeford roads, and constructed stock yards, known as Carroll's Live Stock Yards, where he has developed a live-stock business that covers the central part of California. A native son, he was born in Oakland on August 22, 1883, a son of James Henry and Johanna (Connell) Carroll, natives of New York and County Cork, Ireland, respectively. James Henry Carroll came to California in an early day and successfully engaged in the theatrical and advertising business.

James L. Carroll received his education at the McNally school in Oakland, and at the age of fourteen started to fight his own battles with the work-a-day world. He learned the tent and awning maker's trade under Ames & Harris of San Francisco, and worked for them many years, until he established his own business in Stockton, where he maintained two places of business, one on Main Street and the other on Market Street. He continued in this line of work until 1918, when he sold his business, removed to Lodi, and began dealing in live stock, which is proving a profitable venture. He deals in horses, mules and cattle, which he also ships. He also has a number of work horses and mules which he rents to farmers for the grape industry. The community sales are held at his barns, where stock, implements, etc., are sold at auction. He has the largest barns for livestock in the county.

The marriage of Mr. Carroll occurred in Modesto on December 14, 1920, and united him with Miss Grace Ross, a native of Toledo, Ore., and a daughter of J. H. Ross, who was sheriff of Lincoln County, Ore., for many years. Her father is deceased, but her mother still lives in Oregon. Fraternally, Mr. Carroll is a charter member of Stockton Lodge, L. O. O. M., and is also a life member of the Stockton Aerie, No. 8, Eagles. While in Stockton he was deputy coroner under Frank Warren for one term.

MRS. CLARA A. BARTON.—An admirable example of California womanhood, and a worthy representative of a San Joaquin County pioneer family long influential in the communities in which they lived, is Mrs. Clara A. Barton, who has long been successfully interested in viticulture in San Joaquin County and is now the owner of a fine twenty-acre vineyard two miles southeast of Acampo, devoted to Tokay and Zinfandel grapes. Born in San Joaquin County, not a great distance from her present home, she is a daughter of William D. and Mary A. (Fuqua) Smithson. Her father, William D. Smithson, was born in Kentucky, and later was a pioneer in Illinois. While still a young man, he came to California and spent the first seven years of his residence in the mines of Placerville and Diamond Springs; and in 1860 he settled in San Joaquin County. On February 25, 1862, on the old J. K. Moore place northeast of Acampo, he was married to Miss Mary A. Fuqua, born in Ralls County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Smithson were the parents of seven children, as follows: William Alfred, who died in infancy; Nathan Hayden, a rancher near Smithson Station; Clara A., of this sketch; Minnie J., now Mrs. Curtis, of Stockton; Lucy Lee, who passed away in 1895; John Clay, with the Holt Manufacturing Company at Stockton; and Melvin B., on the home place. Mr. Smithson passed away at the age of sixty-six, and the mother died in April, 1920, at the age of seventy-four.

As a girl, Clara A. Smithson attended the Telegraph district school, and made her home with her parents until her marriage to Samuel Barton, in Stockton, on October 27, 1891. Mr. Barton was born in the County of Perth, Ontario, Canada, on September 6, 1860, of Scotch-Irish parents, and received his education in St. Katherine's College in his native country. Previous to his removal to California in 1884, he taught school in Canada. Settling in San Joaquin County, he rented a ranch near Acampo and farmed to grain for a number of years. Later he purchased forty acres on the Cherokee road, two miles southeast of Acampo, and immediately set about to improve it. Twenty acres were set to vineyard and a number of acres were devoted to alfalfa; and a comfortable ranch house and other farm buildings were erected. Mr. Barton passed away on March 3, 1904. They were the parents of two children, of whom one died in infancy. The other, Ila Ruth, was married to David F. Graffigna and had one daughter, Lucile Ruth. Mrs. Graffigna passed away on January 6, 1919, and her daughter, Lucile Ruth, makes her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Barton. Mrs. Barton takes an active interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community. A firm believer in the future greatness of San Joaquin County, she has herself done her full

share toward its development. She has lived a useful and self-sacrificing life, and her influence has ever been on the side of good.

W. O. BARNHART.—A practical orchardist and poultryman of San Joaquin County, who has been a resident of California since 1873, is W. O. Barnhart, residing on his five-acre orchard home on Walnut Avenue, three-quarters of a mile west of Lodi. He was born at Williamsport, Pa., July 22, 1860. His parents were George W. and Sabina C. (Oriville) Barnhart, farmers in Pennsylvania, who moved to Rochelle, Ill., and there resided until he was eight years old. Then the family removed to Marshalltown, Iowa, and bought a quarter-section of land, which they farmed. W. O. Barnhart is the youngest of a family of four children, the others being Thomas M., who lives at Lodi; Sarah E., Mrs. Keefer, of Lodi; and Lizza Ann, Mrs. Evans, of Oakland. In 1873 the family left their Iowa home for California, and settled in Sacramento County on a grant of land northeast of the capital city; and there the son spent the days of his boyhood and youth and acquired his education in the public schools.

When Mr. Barnhart started to make his own way in the world, he found employment with the Southern Pacific Company at Sacramento, and later with the same company at the Oakland Mole, which engaged his attention for four years. In 1884 he went to Sprecklesville, Maui, Hawaiian Islands, and worked as an engineer in the sugar plantation mills, remaining there for four years. Then he went to Honolulu and became a locomotive engineer on the O. R. & L. Railroad for another four years. From 1893 to 1900 he served in the Honolulu fire department. In 1900 he formed an express company, known as the Peoples Express Company, and became manager of the company; and in 1905 organized the Barnhart Ice Company, and headed this company, the two companies commanding his full attention until 1919, when he returned to California and settled near Lodi.

While residing in Honolulu, Mr. Barnhart was married, on October 29, 1892, to Miss Florence May Giles, a native of Fonthill, Canada, and a daughter of Harold and Elizabeth Giles, who settled in Honolulu when their daughter Florence May was one year old. Her father was a furniture merchant at Wailuhu, Maui, and there were five children in the family, as follows: Florence May, Mrs. Barnhart; and Henry E., Mary E., Harold, and Arthur. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Barnhart are the parents of two sons: George H. W., consulting engineer for the American factories in Honolulu; and Oriville Arthur, a senior in the Lodi high school. Mr. Barnhart was a charter member of the Aloha Lodge, Knights of Pythias, which he joined in 1888 and in which he holds an honorary degree. He was also an active member of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, and the Oahu Country Club, and the "Ad Club" of Honolulu. When the family located in Lodi, Mr. Barnhart purchased a twenty-two acre tract in the Victor section of San Joaquin County, just north of the Mokelumne River bridge, but in a short time traded it for his present five-acre orchard of walnuts, plums, cherries, and peaches, with a cover crop of alfalfa between the trees. Mr. Barnhart is quite extensively engaged as a poultryman, having in the neighborhood of 600 chickens, and is planning to enlarge his plant until he has 2,000. He enjoys the confidence of the business community, and is public-spirited in all matters pertaining to community growth.

SOLOMON WAGNER.—A veteran of the Civil War who appreciates and has a great liking for his adopted state is Solomon Wagner who was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, on August 20, 1838. His father, Jacob Wagner, a native of Germany, came to Virginia where he married Mary Sparks, after which they removed to and became early settlers of Wisconsin, where he became a well-to-do farmer. He was murdered in 1843, when Solomon was five years of age, leaving a widow and eight children. Two years later Mrs. Wagner sold the farm and removed to Hampton, Iowa, where she reared and educated the children to the best of her ability and there she resided until her death.

Solomon, the fifth of the family, worked on farms until sixteen years of age when he proceeded to Prairie du Chien, Wis., and there learned the carriage maker's trade. Later he began rafting on the Wisconsin and Black rivers and down the Mississippi as far as St. Louis. Solomon was a stout and hearty boy and it was natural he was selected to do the snubbing of the rafts which required quickness as well as great strength.

In 1857 he went to southwest Missouri where he was employed in the lead mines. Many opportunities in that new country arose but like hundreds of others could not see them. For example, he could have bought the townsite of Joplin, Mo., for sixty-five cents an acre. In 1859 he went to Jackson, Ark., where he married Miss Maria Ann Sullivan, a native of that state. When the Civil War broke out they had a child two months old. Solomon was forced to give up his guns and ammunition and had to muster with the natives once a week. One evening he said to his wife he would not continue to muster under a rebel flag. He yoked his two small oxen to a wagon and loaded some supplies and with his wife and baby started at nine o'clock so by morning he was away from that locality, and he drove on north making as good time as possible until he arrived 400 miles north at Springfield, Mo., where he was safe under the Stars and Stripes. He came on to Carthage, Mo, and went to work in a wagon shop until March 23, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, 6th Kansas Cavalry, but later he was a member of Company L. They were on scout duty, chasing bushwhackers in southwest Missouri. He was in the battles of Newtonia, Cold Creek, Prairie Grove and Ft. Smith. He spent several months at Ft. Gibson in charge of a company of Cherokee and Choctaw Indians as acting captain. He returned to his command at Ft. Smith, remaining there until Price's last raid into southwest Missouri. He was honorably discharged at DuVal's Bluff April 17, 1865.

In the fall of 1865 he moved back to Wisconsin where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1868 and then removed to Franklin County, Iowa, where he purchased raw land at $8.00 an acre, which he improved and farmed for four years and then removed to Kansas and homesteaded 160 acres in Republic County and went through the early hardships of that country, being devastated by the grasshoppers and when his crops yielded large returns prices were so low there was no profit. He has hauled wheat forty miles and sold it for forty cents a bushel, corn was ten cents a bushel and they used it for fuel. Selling



Salomon Wagner

out he removed to Oronogo, Mo., and there engaged in the livery business and also ran a lumber yard. In 1893 he came to Stockton and engaged in the grocery business in Fair Oaks for sixteen years and also built three different residences. His wife died in 1908 and he sold the store and houses and retired. They had eight children: Mrs. Mary C. King, deceased; Mrs. Mamie Rankin of Los Angeles; Mrs. Sarah Josephine Geer lives in Missouri; Mrs. Mattie M. Miller of Joplin, Mo.; Nial is in Baxter Springs, Kans.; Bertie died at three and one-half years; Jessie served in the World War, and is now in the bakery business on South Center Street, Stockton; while Ivan is a grocer on East Oak Street.

Mr. Wagner has been a Mason since 1865 and is now a member of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M., Stockton, as well as the O. E. S. He is a member of Rawlins Post No. 23, G. A. R., having served as junior vice-commander. He has always been a stanch Republican.

JOHN BECHTHOLD.—An enterprising and successful vineyardist who thoroughly understands what he is about, is John Bechthold, who was born in Russia on October 13, 1871, the son of Henry and Charlotte Bechthold, the former a farmer who came to America when John Bechthold was four years old, and settled near Menno, Hutchinson County, S. D., where he proved up on three quarter sections of government land—preemption, homestead and tree claim. This farm was sixteen miles from Menno, and there the father built a home, and as it was decidedly out on the frontier, his children had small chance for an education, though they received the best possible home training and comforts. Mr. Bechthold was one of twelve children: Henry, George (now deceased), Caroline, Lottie, Elizabeth, John, David (also deceased), Abraham, Mary, Katherine, Louisa and Christian, a half-brother.

Mr. Bechthold stayed with his parents until twenty-one years of age, and then worked out on farms for wages, for a year. On February 7, 1893, near Menno, he was married to Elizabeth Baumbach, who was born near Krom, Russia, in the vicinity of Mr. Bechthold's birthplace. Her parents were George and Charlotte (Delck) Baumbach, and her father was a farmer. She was brought to America when she was one and one-half years old, and grew up in South Dakota, three and one-half miles from the Bechtholds, in Hutchinson Co. Her father also took up a homestead and preemption claim. There were eight children in his family. Conrad and Elizabeth were born in Russia; and Lena, George, Jack, Lydia, Katherine and David were born in the United States.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bechthold rented a quarter-section and later a half-section of grain land for farming; and they lived and farmed in South Dakota for about twelve years. During this time, Mr. Bechthold also bought eighty acres of land. During the second year of his residence in California, he sold these eighty acres in South Dakota. In 1904, he came to California and settled in San Joaquin County, near the junction of the traction line, one mile east of the junction station; and he bought ten acres of vineyard, where he built a home and lived for thirteen years. In 1917, he sold this and bought eighty acres of open farm land, where he now has a small acreage in alfalfa, and a small dairy. This farm is about five miles north and one mile east of Lodi; and there he has set out some forty-five acres to vineyard, making a specialty of Tokay, Zinfandel and Cornichon grapes. He has already sunk two wells, and will soon sink a third, and he has four inch pumps, with gas power, for irrigation. All the farm buildings, as well as his home, are the result of his own efforts. He has nine living children, all at home: George, Henry, Eli, Bertha, Otto, Esther, Bernice, Alvin and John, Jr.

HARRY T. BAILEY.—Descended, on both his father's and his mother's side, from an honored ancestry prominent in Revolutionary days, and the son of one of Stockton's earliest settlers, Harry T. Bailey was born at Stockton, December 10, 1875. His parents were Andrew J. and Sarah J. (Allen) Bailey, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. Both the Bailey and Allen families were prominent in colonial days, and were well-known for the aid they rendered during the American Revolution, the father being a direct descendant of Joseph Bailey and the mother a descendant of Ethan Allen. Both parents came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1852, and later were married here. For many years they were residents of Stockton, and there Mrs. Bailey died in 1908. She was prominent in the circles of Daughters of the American Revolution, and through her, as well as through his father, Harry T. Bailey is eligible to membership in the Sons of the Revolution. Coming to Stockton as one of its pioneer settlers, Andrew J. Bailey followed farming on a large scale and also mined in the mother-lode country, passing away in 1909 at the age of ninety-one. This pioneer couple were the parents of four children: Mrs. Lottie M. Walter, of Oakland; Ed. J., of Oakland; Phoebe, deceased at eighteen years of age; and Harry T., of this sketch.

Harry T. Bailey was educated in the schools of Stockton, Los Angeles and Pleasanton, and took a business course in Heald's Business College at San Francisco. At the age of eighteen he started in to earn his own living, and was assistant postmaster at Pleasanton and also employed as a drug clerk there. For two years, in 1896 and 1897, he was bookkeeper for the Abramosky Grocery Company at Jackson, Amador County, and then came back to Pleasanton, where for two more years he did clerical work. From there he went to San Francisco, where he was chief accountant with the Empire Laundry Company, and then with the Metropolitan Laundry Company, for four years. During the reconstruction period of San Francisco, after the disastrous fire, he was with the H. Rosenkranz Hardware Company as a salesman, and later was transportation manager of the Crown Columbia Paper Company of the bay metropolis. In 1909, he was appointed auditor of the Bay Cities Telephone Company of San Francisco, now the Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Company, remaining with them until he received a similar appointment with J. H. Adams of Los Angeles.

Coming to Lodi in 1912, Mr. Bailey engaged in the dairy business and in raising cattle, sheep and hogs on the Henry Beckman ranch. In 1920 he discontinued these lines in order to develop the ranch into vineyard and orchard property, planting 120 acres to Tokay grapes, thirty acres to wine grapes, seven acres to cherries, and ten acres to almonds and plums. He had become associated with the Superior Manufacturing Company in 1919, as its secretary, and this

responsible post he resigned on December 9, 1922, in order to give closer attention to his fruit ranch and his other interests, among which is that of special representative of the New York Life Insurance Company; he resigned particularly in order to accept his present important position as field manager for the Woodbridge Fruit Company, under Freeman B. Mills. He is also director in the Beckman, Welch & Thompson Company of Lodi.

Mr. Bailey's marriage, which occurred in 1911 at Lodi, united him with Miss Eva M. Beckman, daughter of the late Henry Beckman, one of San Joaquin County's honored pioneers; and they are the parents of a son, Howard Lewis Bailey. Prominent in government activities during the World War, Mr. Bailey was a member of the Liberty Loan committee for Lodi, which covered eight square miles of territory. He is a member of the Lodi Rotary Club; the Moquelumne Club; Lodi Parlor, N. S. G. W.; the Elks Lodge, No. 218, of Stockton; and Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M.

JAMES A. ANDERSON.—A brief review of the success of James A. Anderson, one of the early settlers and developers of the San Joaquin Valley, who passed to his reward in December of 1905, is interesting in that it shows what may be accomplished by fair dealing, close application and unremitting industry. He was a native of Missouri, born in Livingston County on January 4, 1849, a son of James and Margaret (Scott) Anderson, farmers of that county, where he remained until 1874, when he removed to California. He located in Sacramento and entered the employ of the Williamson Company, proprietors of the Capital Nursery, and during the nine years that he worked for them, he gained a thorough knowledge of the business. During the year of 1883, he removed to Clements, San Joaquin County, and conducted a nursery business until 1887, when he moved to Lodi. There he leased a portion of the Stoddard place, northeast of Lodi, on the river; here he set out an orchard of peaches, plums, cherries and apricots, and many of these trees are still standing and producing crops each season. His nursery was on a part of the George E. Lawrence ranch adjoining, and a sales yard was maintained in Lodi. Mr. Anderson was a pioneer in the nursery business in San Joaquin County, as well as the first manager of the first packing-house in Lodi. When the Earl Fruit Company opened their packing-house in Lodi, he became their manager; this was in 1898. They occupied a part of the old freight depot as a packing-house. Mr. Anderson's duties were numerous and responsible, for he not only managed the packing-house, but was also outside man, buying fruit, covering the territory on a bicycle. After four years of service with the Earl Fruit Company, he established his own business in Lodi, as an independent packer and shipper, first packing his own fruit, and later packing and shipping for other growers. Twenty years ago the fruit industry was in its infancy and few cars were filled and shipped from Lodi; frequently a half-loaded car was sent on to Sacramento to be filled for shipment east. He erected a packing-house on East Oak Street and represented Sgobel & Day of New York; this plant was destroyed by fire in 1921, and on the same site a modern $20,000 packing plant was erected, constructed of hollow tile and with a cement cellar, one of the most complete packing plants in the valley.

Mr. Anderson's marriage united him with Miss Mary L. Hummer, a native of Illinois; and they are the parents of five children—four daughters: Alta; Hattie S.; Ora B., now Mrs. Charles L. Villinger; and Mary L., the wife of W. A. Spooner; and one son, James G. Since Mr. Anderson's death in December of 1905, the business has been carried on by his daughter, Miss Alta Anderson, and his son, James G. Anderson, and has grown from a small beginning to great proportions.

ELLSWORTH ARCHER.—A well-informed man on the fruit packing and shipping industry of the San Joaquin Valley, Ellsworth Archer is the efficient field superintendent of the Pacific Fruit Exchange at Lodi. Nineteen years of his life were spent on a farm in Antrim County, Mich., where he was born at Eastport on April 14, 1877. He was reared on the Michigan farm and attended the public schools of his native state. Upon leaving home he went to Chicago, where he spent ten years as coachman in many of the millionaire families, and for three years was coachman for C. H. McCormick. In September, 1905, he removed to California and settled in Lodi, purchasing a ranch of forty acres in the Christian Colony district. This tract of land was in old almond trees; he grubbed out twenty acres of them and planted it to peach and young almond trees, now in full bearing and very productive. He spent ten years in the development of his home place, living on it until 1915, when he removed to Lodi. In 1921 he traded his place for a 180-acre ranch located north of Woodbridge, known as the Washington ranch. Ninety acres of this is devoted to growing grapes, and seventy-five acres is in Bartlett pears. The ranch is improved with a fine residence, and good tenant houses and farm buildings.

Mr. Archer has been closely identified with the development and growth of the Christian Colony, having planted and taken full charge of many orchards there; he still has some under his care belonging to non-residents of the state. During the year of 1915 he became associated with the Pacific Fruit Exchange as their field superintendent; and on account of his thorough knowledge, through years of active experience, he is considered an authority on packing and shipping.

The marriage of Mr. Archer at Atwood, Mich., united him with Miss Dora Paukett, a native of Ohio, and they are the parents of four children: Helen, a graduate of Lodi high school, and now Mrs. Earl Botts of Lodi; Eva, in Lodi high school, class of 1924; and Nathan and Norton. Mr. Archer and his family are members of the Christian Church, Lodi, and take an active part in furthering its work and supporting its benevolences. He is an elder and a member of the board of trustees, as well as treasurer of the church. For five years he was superintendent of the Bible class; and he was a member of the Building Committee that has just completed the new $80,000 church, which the congregation enjoy greatly. Mrs. Archer is also active in church work. She is a talented musician, as are all the children; and the family have an orchestra that favor the church with excellent music. Mr. Archer is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He has never regretted casting his lot in California, particularly in San Joaquin County, which he considers the most favored spot in the whole world.



Ellsworth Archer

AARON RUSSELL BECKWITH.—A worthy representative of one of the most interesting of California pioneer families is Aaron Russell Beckwith, a native of Porterville, Tulare County, where he was born on March 26, 1888, the son of C. J. and Lena (Jefford) Beckwith, the former an extensive grain-farmer. When our subject was five years of age, his parents removed to Woodland, Cal., and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. They had nine children, and six are living today. The father came from Ohio in 1862, and the mother's family also hailed from the Buckeye State.

Aaron Beckwith attended the grammar school at Woodland, and when only fourteen years of age entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He accepted various jobs at first, and then was placed in the maintenance of way department. For nine years he remained with the Southern Pacific, working on the Stockton division, and most of the time having his headquarters at Tracy. On August 23, 1909, he was married at Sacramento to Miss Violet A. Noble, a native of Galt, Cal., the daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Noble, and a member of a family who came to Sacramento County many years ago. Mrs. Noble is still living at Galt. A son, Mrs. Beckwith's brother, made his home at Tracy until 1915, when he moved to the present ranch, known as the Noble Ranch, located on Dry Creek, about four miles from Galt. This ranch consists of 246 acres, and is the property of Mrs. Noble; and here Mr. Beckwith is conducting a dairy. He has twenty acres of alfalfa, and the rest of the land is in pasture.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith have one son and one daughter, Chester Russell and Grace Elizabeth. Mr. Beckwith still retains his membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. When Acampo and its wonderful environment shall have been fully developed, the influence of the life and work of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Russell Beckwith will be felt and always duly recognized. Mr. Beckwith's uncle, Byron, started the irrigation ditch in the Woodbridge district, and also opened the first drug-store at Lodi, which he later sold to Graham. He afterwards moved to Colusa, where he died.

HENRY BECHTHOLD.—A native of the Isle of Krem in the Black Sea, Henry Bechthold has nevertheless been an American, to all intents and purposes, during his life, for he was but sixteen years old when brought by his parents to the United States. He was born on September 5, 1860, a son of Henry and Lottie (Baumbach) Bechthold, also natives of southern Russia, where they were farmers. In 1876, when but sixteen years old, Henry Bechthold made the journey with his parents from Russia to Hutchinson County, S. D., where his father took up a homestead and timber claim. Henry is one of a family of eleven children, namely: Henry, George, Colena, Lottie, Elizabeth, Marian, Katherine, Abraham, John, Deph (deceased), and Louisa. The father died at the age of fifty-six, and the mother at the age of forty.

Henry Bechthold had no educational privileges, but his years of wide experience and observation have served to make him a well-informed man. He remained at home with his parents until his marriage on June 25, 1880, which united him with Miss Wilhelmina Klauss, also a native of southern Russia, a daughter of Lewis and Wilhelmina (Haus) Klauss. Her father, Lewis Klauss, brought his family to America and homesteaded a tract of land in Hutchinson County, S. D. After their marriage, the young people remained on a farm until 1903, when they sold out and came to California. They settled in Lodi, and Mr. Bechthold purchased fifteen acres just north of Lodi on the Cherokee Lane, the Mokelumne River bounding his land on the south; later he added twenty-six acres, making in all forty-one acres. Two years ago he sold two acres of bottom land; and on the remaining thirty-nine acres he erected a house, where he has since resided with his family. He first planted five acres to vineyard and ten acres to peaches, but later pulled out the peach trees and planted the ten acres also to vineyard; and his fifteen-acre vineyard is now the finest in the Lodi section. His land is irrigated by water pumped directly from the Mokelumne River. Mr. Bechthold has recently built a gasoline and oil service station, costing about $2,000, on one corner of his ranch; and he is engaged in running this business, while his sons lease the home place. Mr. and Mrs. Bechthold are the parents of twelve children: Adolph, Lottie (now Mrs. Fritz, of Fresno), Malvina (Mrs. M. Gatzert, of Lodi), Lida (Mrs. J. D. Christner, of Lodi), Fred, Robert, Christ, Henry Jr., William, Emily, Edwin and Benjamin. The last three still reside at home. Mr. Bechthold is a Republican. He and his family are members of the Baptist Church of Lodi.

GUY ADAMS.—A hard-working rancher, whose intelligent foresight, industry and thrift have been crowned with success, is Guy Adams of Lodi. He was born about six miles from Riverside, Cal., on July 14, 1888, a son of C. F. and Laura (Jones) Adams. C. F. Adams was a blacksmith by trade and dealt in irrigation pumps; he was also an expert well-borer. He left Monroe, Iowa, and came to California about 1885. There are three children in the family: Guy; Ralph, residing at Acampo; and Florence.

Guy Adams obtained his education in the district schools near Riverside and Corona, and after finishing the grammar school attended the Corona high school. At the age of eighteen he started out for himself, going to Seattle, Wash., and while there took a business course. He then found employment with the electric railway of Seattle, which occupied him for one and one-half years. Returning to California and to Acampo in 1912, he spent eighteen months in the fruit sheds, after which he leased and worked a number of ranches in the Acampo district.

Mr. Adams' marriage in Acampo, on July 29, 1914, united him with Miss Elizabeth McKindley, a daughter of Josiah and Emma A. (Mattice) McKindley. Mr. McKindley is an old and honored pioneer, who came to California in 1853 with his parents. When twenty years of age, he hauled provisions and lumber, besides doing a general freighting business from Volcano and other points to the mines in the early days. Later he became an extensive farmer, at times cultivating as many as 4,000 acres at once. In 1901 he purchased 196 acres southeast of Acampo, a grain-farm in a very run-down condition, which he immediately began to improve, building a fine house and barn and setting the land out to vineyard and orchards. From time to time he sold off portions as he developed them, until he reduced it to about 116 acres, the finest portion of the ranch. Of this ranch,

forty acres are in peaches, four in apricots, six in cherries, twelve in prunes, and thirty in a vineyard, the remainder being in beautiful grounds or vacant land. The property was sold to a syndicate in 1923, and Mr. McKindley erected a modern home on Cherokee Lane, near the Houston School, in 1922-1923.

In 1915, Guy Adams located on his father-in-law's ranch and managed it until it was sold. In 1919, he purchased eighty acres east of Acampo, and is developing a fine orchard property. Ten acres have been cleared and planted to cherries; the balance is devoted to alfalfa and to the raising of hogs. This ranch is run by Mr. Adams' father and brother. Politically, Mr. Adams supports the candidate best fitted to serve the community, regardless of party affiliations; fraternally, he is a Mason, a member of Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, and a past master of the order; and a member and Past Grand of the Jefferson Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Woodbridge. He and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Adams is past worthy matron; and she is also identified with the Rebekah Lodge.

JOHN E. GAYOU.—A worthy pioneer citizen of San Joaquin County now living retired in Stockton, where he is recognized as an honored and highly respected upbuilder, is John E. Gayou, who was born on June 19, 1860, in the adobe house at the corner of American and Washington streets which was erected by his father about 1850. He is one of a family of five children born to John and Mary (Euhart) Gayou, both natives of France and both now deceased. John E. and a sister, Mrs. Martin, are the two surviving children of this pioneer couple. John Gayou, the father, came around the Horn to California in 1850 and located in Stockton, where he engaged in driving pack mules, laden with supplies, to the southern mines. Soon after his arrival in Stockton, he purchased from Captain Weber the lot at the corner of American and Washington streets, 100 feet square, where the family home was established and where his son John E. resides.

John E. Gayou obtained his education in the Center, Lafayette, and Jefferson schools, and at the age of fourteen started to work on a threshing machine. He still improved his spare moments in reading and studying, however, so that he is accounted a well-educated man; he speaks French and Spanish fluently. He learned the trade of lather and plasterer, and followed the trade of lather in Stockton, San Francisco, and other parts of the state until 1893, when he was appointed a member of the police force of Stockton. He relates many thrilling experiences he has had during his twenty-eight years of service on the police force.

The marriage of Mr. Gayou united him with Miss Catherine Murphy, a native of Stockton, Cal., and five children were born to them, two of whom are now living: William A. and Emma, the wife of B. F. Spry, born at Oakdale, where his father was an old settler and a farmer. B. F. Spry conducted a grocery store at Pittsburg, Cal., for four years, but is now a resident of Stockton. Mrs. Gayou is now deceased. Mr. Gayou belongs to the Stockton Parlor, No. 7, N. S. G. W. He has erected three houses on the home place bought by his father more than seventy years ago, which he rents to good advantage.

CHARLES R. DUSTIN.—A very successful rancher who follows vineyarding according to the most-approved, scientific and practical methods, is Charles R. Dustin, who was born in Utah on April 12, 1851, while his parents, Fornatus and Rosaline (Call) Dustin, were on their way from Illinois to California. He is the third child and son of a family of eight children. His father, who was a native of the Prairie State, first settled in San Bernardino County, Cal., where he farmed until 1858. On his way to California he saw a place in Utah which he thought would make a great immigrant supply station and in 1858 he went back to the locality and established a station there. The great massacre of 1859, however, turned the tide of immigration to another route, and so the station was not the success he had believed it would be. In 1859, therefore, he abandoned the enterprise, and returned to California. In 1861 he settled in Stockton and engaged in teaming, part of the time to Stockton, and part to Sacramento; and so it happened that our subject went to the schools of both cities. In 1867 Mr. Dustin settled on the place now occupied by Charles R. Dustin, buying from the United States Government a squatter's title to 160 acres; but afterwards he lost his title to the railroad company, they having won in the courts in a claim to the land. He then paid for the land a second time, giving the railroad company $12.50 an acre. After that, he cleared up the land, and hauled wood to the market, and our subject recalls that he has seen as many as 4,000 cords of wood taken from each quarter-section.

Charles Dustin remained on the home ranch as long as his father lived, and then continued there with his mother. The title to the land, however, was not perfected until after his father's death, and then it was put in his mother's name. Afterwards she gave him one-half of the quarter section, or eighty acres, which he now owns. It was a joy to him that his mother lived to be nearly eighty years of age.

In 1880 Mr. Dustin was married on the old home ranch to Miss Eliza Driscoll, who was born in Iowa and was only two years old when she came across the plains with her parents, John and Sarah Ann (Allen) Driscoll. Her father, John Driscoll, was a farmer, and Mrs. Dustin was reared and educated in the vicinity of her father's farm house in San Joaquin County, Cal. The mother died when Mrs. Dustin was sixteen years old. The father continued to live on his 400-acre farm on Cherokee Lane until his death at an age of seventy-one. Her parents had eight children: George, a rancher near Wallace, in Calaveras County; Allen, who died unmarried; El Dorado, born in Eldorado County and residing in Shasta County, single; William, residing in San Francisco, married and the father of eight children; Eliza, wife of the subject of this sketch; Mary, now the wife of M. A. Sparks of Galt, Cal., where he has served as deputy assessor for many years; Rachel T., the widow of S. H. Holman, residing in San Joaquin County, near the Calaveras County line; and John L., a plumber in Stockton. Of Mr. Dustin's brothers and sisters, Andrew and Oscar, elder brothers, are deceased, as is also Nora, a younger sister. Calista, Mrs. Wilkinson, is a widow and lives at Lodi. Fanny, the widow of Dave Thompson, lived in Utah and died on March 13, 1923. May and Arthur, the next in order of birth, and Lilly,



C. A. Dustin
Eliza Dustin

the youngest, are also deceased, Arthur having died on April 5, 1923. Thus only two are left living: Calista and our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Dustin have had four children. Ora and Mabel are the two eldest, and the youngest is Rena. Elmer, the third-born, met death by a sad accident four years ago. Mr. Dustin, who is a Republican, served on the school board of the Houston district for one term. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Lodi. He has forty acres of vineyard set to Zinfandel and Tokay grapes, and the balance of his fine ranch is devoted to the growing of grain. Such leaders in agricultural industry as the Dustins are the foundation of a commonwealth; and San Joaquin County is well satisfied that Mr. and Mrs. Dustin cast their lot here.

AHREN F. GOETJEN.—A progressive and useful citizen, who well deserves the prominence he has attained, is Ahren F. Goetjen, member of the board of directors of the Banta-Carbona Irrigation District, residing three miles south of Tracy, and now engaged with the Union Oil Company. He was born at San Francisco on September 18, 1871, and when only six years of age lost his father. He received a good common-school education in the Lincoln district school in San Francisco, and in 1882 came to San Joaquin County, and spent about fourteen years in the home of the late John Mohr, of Bethany, working on his ranch.

In 1896 he was married to Miss Elvira Meyer, who had come to Tracy, from San Francisco, in 1894; and their union was blessed with four children. Olga was the eldest; she died nine years old; Adolph H. is now in the Government service in Honolulu; Metta was married in September, 1922, to Samuel Peterman of Banta, who ranches on Mr. Goetjen's farm; Fred, Jr., is the youngest.

Mr. Goetjen farmed for twelve years on the McLaughlin Grant; his house with all contents burned in 1916, on the McLaughlin tract, and he also suffered flood, but he saved enough to buy 160 acres of choice land south of Tracy, known as the C. Brandeman home-place, concluding the purchase in 1916. Having risen from the ordinary ranks of men through his own efforts, Mr. Goetjen has stood for progress and has long been one of the strongest and most active advocates of increased irrigation, and he is now one of the board of directors of the newly-organized Banta-Carbona district. He is a Republican in politics and is serving as a trustee of the Valley School district. He is a charter member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, at Tracy, and as a member of the Knights of Pythias, he is both a past officer and a past district deputy, now serving as trustee.

JULES DONEUX.—A well-known citizen of San Joaquin County may be found in Jules Doneux, who has lived in the county for the past fifteen years. He has been a prosperous business man and agriculturist, and his career is most creditable from every point of view. He was born in Faribault, Minn., June 10, 1882, a son of Pierre and Rosalie (Joachim) Doneux. The father was a general farmer in Minnesota, where he conducted an eighty-acre ranch in the vicinity of Faribault. There were six children in the family: Mary, Rosie, Adele, Josephine, Joseph and Jules. The father passed away in 1921, his wife in 1912.

Jules Doneux received his education in the grammar schools of Faribault and remained in that locality until he had passed his twenty-fourth birthday, when he came to California, coming directly to San Joaquin County. He was one of the founders of the cream of tartar factory at Woodbridge that manufactured cream of tartar from grape tartar, and he later became manager of the plant, where he remained for seven years; this plant put out the greater portion of grape cream of tartar manufactured in the United States. Afterwards he engaged in ranching, becoming the foreman of the 180-acre ranch belonging to Mr. Chapdelain, located on the Kelly road west of Lodi. He has found in agriculture a more profitable source of income, and through his untiring efforts has become a most capable and efficient foreman.

The marriage of Mr. Doneux occurred on September 30, 1907, in Faribault, uniting him with Miss Mary Bowe, also a native of Minnesota, where her father was a farmer. Mrs. Doneux is one of a family of seven children born to her parents, and she received her education in the Faribault schools. Mr. and Mrs. Doneux are the parents of three children: Cletus, Roland, and Leona. In politics, Mr. Doneux is a Democrat. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

JOHN A. FEELEY.—A native son of California, born in Stockton fourty-four years ago, is John A. Feeley, whose entire life has been spent within the confines of San Joaquin County, where he has engaged in farming, building contracting, and carpentry. His birth occurred at the Beaver Street home of his parents, James William and Bridget (Norton) Feeley, April 1, 1879. Both parents were born in Roscommon, Ireland. James W. Feeley was eighteen months old when his parents came to America. They settled in Ohio, where he grew to young manhood. At eighteen years of age he joined a group of thirty young men, to seek his fortune in California; his brother John F. Feeley had already made a stake in the mines at Nevada City. The party of thirty young men came West via the Nicaragua route, by steamer to San Francisco, and after a long, perilous journey, arrived in Nevada City. Nine years were spent in the mines. From there he went to the Almaden Mine, in Santa Clara County, where he worked as a carpenter. At San Jose, Cal., on June 28, 1874, he was married to Miss Bridget Norton, who came to California in 1852, and was reared in San Francisco; the year following they removed to Stockton, where James W. Feeley became a building contractor with J. A. McDougall. He was thus occupied until 1882, when he bought a ranch of 350 acres near Burwood, on the Stanislaus River. This he operated for fourteen years, and then sold out and removed to a ranch near Farmington, which he farmed until 1906, when he removed to Stockton and built a home at 1705 North California Street. Four children were born to this pioneer couple: Joseph and Mary, both deceased; James Patrick, who resides in Oakland; and John A., of this sketch. James W. Feeley was a member of the California National Guard, and of the Board of Exempt Firemen, having served as assistant foreman of Eureka No. 2. In politics he was a Democrat. Mrs. Feeley passed away on February 17, 1919, aged eighty years. Mr. Feeley lived until March 7, 1922, when he passed away at the family home in Stockton.

From 1891 to 1894, John A. Feeley attended St. Mary's College in Oakland. He then became a part-

ner with his father in building operations and thoroughly learned the carpenter's trade. For five years he worked at contracting in Stockton with his father, and then for three years was in partnership with his brother, James P. Feeley. Mr. Feeley is a member of Carpenter's Union Local No. 266, and for eight years has served as secretary of this branch; in 1920 he attended the national convention held at Indianapolis, taking his father for a visit to old friends and acquaintances in Ohio.

JOSEPH J. RASPO.—A prominent young citizen of Banta, Joseph Raspo is the proprietor of the widely-known general merchandise store, and a progressive man of affairs to whom the town is agreeably indebted. He was born in Saluzzo, Piedmonte, Italy, on February 28, 1885, the son of Fillipo and Mary (Toulie) Raspo, whom he accompanied from Havre, France, arriving eventually at New York in November, 1888, and coming on to Santa Cruz, where his father followed the life of a rancher, until he passed away there on February 18, 1902. As a lad our subject attended the public school in Santa Cruz until he was thirteen years old, when he was compelled to get out and maintain himself at the same time that he helped support his widowed mother. Mrs. Raspo then sold the small ranch and moved to Santa Cruz, where she is now a resident.

Joseph went into the lumber camp of the F. A. Hein Company, in the mountains, where he worked for wages until a serious accident occurred to him. Recovering, he drove a bakery wagon, building up a fine route and profitable business, later entering the employ of the Wells Fargo Co., with which corporation he continued for a couple of years at Santa Cruz; then he entered the employ of the E. I. Dupont Powder Company, joining their staff as a mechanic.

In 1911, Mr. Raspo removed to Banta, where he entered the employ of G. Brichetto, who maintained a general merchandise store there; and six years later he acquired a one-third interest in the concern and its trade, and in November, 1918, he became sole proprietor, purchasing the business from the Brichetto heirs. The April previous to his removal to Banta he had married Miss Mollie Brichetto, the second daughter of the late G. Brichetto, and a gifted young lady who was born and reared at Banta, and who is a graduate of St. Agnes Sisters College. Three children have blessed their union, Frank J., Marie Louisa and Geraldine. The family now reside in a pretentious residence at Banta, for Mr. Raspo believes in endeavoring to have everything that may make life worth while. The family are Roman Catholics, and Mr. Raspo also belongs to the Santa Cruz Lodge of the Eagles. In matters of political import, he is a Republican, having been made a citizen of the United States in 1911.

When the pioneer, G. Brichetto, founded the business so enviably identified with his name since the seventies, he established himself in a small way as a purveyor of fruits and vegetables, thereafter erecting a Class A fire-proof structure, in Banta. The floor-space has since then been increased several fold. Here, besides the stock of merchandise may also have been found, from the time of their introduction here, the U. S. Post Office, and long distance telephone.

EDWARD PRESZLER.—California is noted throughout the world for its splendid orchards and vineyards; and conducting important business enterprises along these lines are many men of activity and energy, who in this department of labor have gained desirable success. Of this class is Edward Preszler, a prosperous vineyardist residing in the vicinity of Victor. He was born in Hutchinson County, S. D., on January 7, 1891, his parents being George and Margareta (Schnaidt) Preszler, both natives of southern Russia, born near Odessa. The former came to America with an older sister when he was seven years old, his parents having died when he was three years old. The mother came with her parents from Russia when she was three years old. They were reared in Hutchinson County, S. D., and there they were married. Geo. Preszler, when a boy of fourteen years, went to work for his brother-in-law, and for six years worked for him steadily. At the end of that time he had saved $1100. His wife received $500 from her parents, and with their combined capital they purchased 240 acres and began grain and stock raising, adding to their original farm until they had 320 acres. In 1901 they came to California with their family, arriving in Lodi in February of that year. He purchased 154 acres, a stubble-field, near what is now Victor; and with the aid of his children he improved it to vineyard. In time the whole ranch was improved. Since 1921 he and his wife have lived retired in Lodi.

Edward Preszler is the eldest in a family of eight children, the others being Emma, Mrs. Kirschenmann of Victor; William, residing at Victor; Henry, on the home place; and Allina, Ida, Martha and Lenhardt. Edward Preszler spent the days of his boyhood in the place of his nativity, residing there until 1901, when he came with his parents to California and attended the Harmony Grove, Alpine and Lockeford schools, in the interim between school terms assisting his father on the home ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Preszler occurred on August 3, 1913, in Lodi, and united him with Miss Ella Heil, a native of Hutchinson County, S. D., and a daughter of Peter and Caroline (Neuhardt) Heil, both natives of Russia. Her father, Peter Heil, came to the United States in 1887, and her mother was only one year old when she was brought by her parents to America. Peter Heil is prominent as a successful vineyardist and independent packer of San Joaquin County, and has also been prosperous as a buyer and seller of vineyard property. They were the parents of eleven children, only seven of whom are now living. Emanuel and Ella were born in South Dakota; and Leodine, Freda, Theodore, Eugene and Regina are all natives of California. Mr. and Mrs. Preszler are the parents of four children, Bertha, Alfred, Irene and Raymond Reuben.

Mr. Preszler continued to aid his father on the home ranch until he was twenty-two years of age when his father assisted him in the purchase of his first ranch, the present place of forty acres on Locust Avenue. A part of the place was set out to vineyard, and Mr. Preszler continued the development. It is now all in a full-bearing vineyard with a small orchard, a good, comfortable residence, and suitable farm buildings. In 1920 he purchased five acres in vineyard just outside the city limits of Lodi; and again in 1921 he purchased a ten-acre vineyard south of Kettleman Lane on the Alpine school road. His



Edward Prezler

Ella Prezler

entire holdings of fifty-five acres are in full-bearing vineyards. His home place of forty acres was a part of the George Tretheway place, and on this Mr. Preszler has built an irrigation plant with a four-inch pump and ten-horse power motor. Aside from the growing of fruit, Mr. Preszler is also interested in packing and shipping fruit. Seeing the need of a local packing house where he and his friends could handle their own fruit, he purchased a packing plant at Victor and then, interesting nine others, organized and incorporated the Northern California Fruit Company, Inc., of which he was president the first year. He turned the packing plant over to the company, and now they pack and ship their fruit. The members of the company grow about 300 cars of fruit a year. At present Mr. Preszler is vice-president and director of the company. In his political affiliations he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the German Reformed Church in Lodi.

CHARLES MUTHEL.—Numbered among Stockton's early residents, having come here nearly forty years ago, Charles Muthel has taken a prominent part in the reclamation of the Delta district, contributing heavily of his time and energy in bringing this rich soil into productivity. Mr. Muthel is a native of Hamburg, Germany, born June 20, 1865, and remained in his native land until 1883, when he came to America, locating first in San Francisco, where he worked in a winery. In the fall of that year he came to Stockton and went to work as a clerk in China Hall, a crockery store on El Dorado Street owned by Charles Behrens. Next he was employed at the San Joaquin Hotel, and then went to sea for a time, going from San Francisco in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn to Liverpool, and return. Returning to Stockton, he worked on a dredge for the Glasgow-California Land Company in the Delta district, later becoming captain of the dredger, which was working on the lower division of Roberts Island. For twelve years he was engaged in this work, and took an active and important part in reclaiming this valuable land. Next he was in the machine shop of the Shippee Harvester Works at Stockton, but returned to reclamation work in charge of the dredger for Richard Smith, and also in district No. 17 on Roberts Island. For the next seven years he was engineer for the San Joaquin Brick Company, and then bought and ran the Columbia Hotel on North San Joaquin Street, opposite the county jail, one of Stockton's landmarks, the lumber for the building having been brought around the Horn in early days. Subsequently Mr. Muthel owned a bicycle shop in the Masonic Temple Building on North El Dorado Street, and then bought land at Lodi and planted three vineyards of twenty acres each, which he disposed of at a profit. In partnership with John Grant he again engaged in dredger work on the island, and they bought 350 acres of land which they named the Grant tract, and this they reclaimed and sold.

Mr. Muthel's marriage united him with Miss Clara Brandt, the daughter of Frederick and Margaret Brandt. The father was a pioneer settler of California, coming here in 1857 from Minnesota. Mr. Muthel has long been a member of the Stockton Lodge of Odd Fellows and also of Fidelity Lodge. He is now retired from active business life, and has recently returned from a seven-months tour of Europe, during which he visited his mother and many old friends in his native city and attended the Passion Play at Oberammergau, returning to California by way of the Panama Canal.

JOHN A. PORTERFIELD.—A progressive rancher and public-spirited citizen of Lodi, John A. Porterfield contributed toward the more rapid and scientific development of California agriculture. He was born on June 11, 1861, in the lumber woods of Elk County, Pa., where his father successfully engaged in lumbering. When John A. Porterfield was four years old, his father took his family down the river upon a raft to Allegheny County, in the same state, where he built a sawmill; and still later he removed to Indiana County, Pa.

John A. Porterfield attended both the district school and the normal school at Indiana, and then taught school for ten years in Pennsylvania, Illinois and Kansas, and served one term as county superintendent in Meade County, Kan. He took up 320 acres of government land in the county, and continued to acquire more land until he owned 960 acres. He engaged in stockraising and made a specialty of blooded Galloway cattle. Selling off 800 acres of his ranch, he located in Fowler, Meade County. There he took an active part in civic affairs, becoming both a trustee of the township and a school trustee.

In 1909, Mr. Porterfield located at Lodi, after a visit to California a couple of years before. He bought a ranch of eight acres on North Church Street, from D. F. Owens, and there he makes his home. He has a variety of fruit trees, and also a vineyard. He has bought, improved and sold a number of vineyards since he came to Lodi, realizing in each case a fair profit.

Mr. Porterfield was married in 1895 at Meade, Kan., to Miss Anna Bowen, of Meade County, Kan., and their union has been blessed with six children, all of whom were born in Kansas. Bernice is a graduate of the Chico Normal School, and is a teacher in the Tracy public schools; Waldo is with the Stewart Fruit Company of Lodi; Eva is training in the Children's Hospital, San Francisco, for the profession of nursing; Kenneth and Crawford are seniors in Lodi High School; and Vernon is in the eighth grade of the grammar school. Mr. Porterfield and his wife are members of the First Congregational Church of Lodi, and contribute to its benevolences.

J. W. PRITCHARD.—A very successful vineyardist and orchardist of San Joaquin County, who has done much in the way of practical accomplishment, is J. W. Pritchard, who resides about one mile east of Acampo. He was born in Elliott, San Joaquin County, on April 1, 1867, the son of John and Sophie (File) Pritchard, the former a native of Wales, of Scotch-Welsh descent, and the latter of German extraction. About 1853 his father came to California from Ohio. He survived until his eightieth year, dying in 1917, while Mrs. Pritchard, who was beloved by a wide circle, departed this life at the early age of forty. The worthy couple had five children, of whom J. W. Pritchard was the third-born. The two eldest in the family were Jacob M. Pritchard, now of Oakland, and Jane; and the two youngest were Maggie, since deceased, and Nettie Pritchard. Mr. Pritchard homesteaded and preempted land, acquiring in all about 360 acres in Elliott Township,

all of which was timber land. He cut fire-wood and hauled it to Stockton, although he received only three dollars per load. He had to use six horses to haul the wagon load; so that the trading, with badly cut-up roads, was not particularly profitable. He removed with his family to Galt when J. W. Pritchard was nine years old, and there the lad began his serious schooling. There Mr. Pritchard engaged in freighting, running a six to eight horse team to the mountain mining settlements of Ione and Jackson.

When fourteen years old J. W. Pritchard started to make his own way in the world; and he began by doing odd jobs on the farms. On August 19, 1895, he was married, near Acampo, to Miss Ida Fuqua, who had first seen the light on the old Fuqua rancho two and one-half miles east of Acampo. She was the daughter of John C. and Virginia F. (Stafford) Fuqua. Her father was born in Ralls County, Mo., in 1837, and when sixteen years old came to California with his parents, traveling across the great plains with the old-time ox team. He mined for six years at the Diamond Springs mines, with moderate success, and in 1859 removed to San Joaquin County, where he took up farming. In 1861 he purchased a ranch two and one-half miles east of Acampo station, consisting of 160 acres of sandy loam, which he put under cultivation. On the ranch were many white oak and live-oak trees, and he added to these by planting a fine family orchard. His crop at that time was wheat. In 1878 J. C. Fuqua built a fine farm home, at an expense of about $2,500—a considerable amount for those days—and he also erected, at a cost of nearly $600, a water-storage tank with a capacity of about 1,500 gallons. Virginia F. (Stafford) Fuqua was also a native of Ralls County, Mo.

Mrs. Pritchard lived only seven years after her marriage, dying in 1902, the mother of four children. Everett Fay lives on the old home place; Eva is with her father; Henry is at Lodi; while Winifred is training to be a nurse at the Merritt Hospital in Oakland. In August, 1907, Mr. Pritchard was married for a second time at the old Fuqua ranch, taking for his wife Mrs. Flora L. Thomas, a daughter of Josiah McKindley, whose life-story is elsewhere sketched in this volume. She was born in Volcano, and was the widow of Herbert Thomas, and the mother of four children: Ruth, the eldest; Joseph and Richard, who were twins; and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard own a ranch of thirty-two acres, which is a part of the old Fuqua ranch; and they have set out twenty acres of the wheat-land to grapes, leaving ten acres open, and there their son resides. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard make their home on Mrs. Pritchard's ranch of thirty acres, just to the south of the Houston schoolhouse, on the Cherokee Lane road; and they devote these thirty acres to the growing of grapes, peaches and cherries. Both ranches are under excellent irrigation. This home, formerly known as the Northrop home, is one of the old landmarks of the section, and is at least fifty years old. They have one child, George Burton.

A Democrat of the stand-pat type, Mr. Pritchard has been content to do his civic duty by the ordinary acts of a private citizen, and so has never dabbled in politics. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, of Lodi.

JAMES WILMER DICK.—Prominent among the nursery dealers in San Joaquin County is James Wilmer Dick, of Lodi, who was born at Lone Tree, Johnson County, Iowa, on August 13, 1873, the son of Peter and Margaret (Constant) Dick, substantial farmer-folk from Ohio. A thorough patriot, Peter Dick enlisted in the Union Army in 1861 as a member of the 27th Volunteer Ohio Infantry, and had the honor of serving his country under the generalship of U. S. Grant.. Nine children were born to this worthy couple, and our subject was the fourth in order of birth. Orville M., lives at Watsonville; Leona R., has become Mrs. Frank Dickinson, and resides in Oregon; Clare E. is Mrs. Chas. E. Jackson, and is one of the society matrons of San Diego; James Wilmer is the subject of our instructive review; Clarence L., is in San Diego; Z. B. Dick, died in 1918; J. H. Dick, died in 1922; M. C. Dick, lives at Acampo; and L. M. Dick lives at Lodi.

M. C. Dick was born at Jackson, Amador County. After leaving school he took up mechanical pursuits and for fourteen years was one of the dependable employees of the Holt Manufacturing Company. During the World War he was sent back to Peoria by his company, where he instructed the soldiers sent there to learn the operation and repair of the caterpillar tractor, and also helping to demonstrate its value to the government officials. He is married and has a daughter, Maxine. He is a member of the Los Angeles Elks.

L. M. Dick, also a native Californian and a competent mechanic, is now a painting contractor in Lodi. He married Miss Hilda May, born at Angels Camp, a daughter of August May, who for the past thirty-six years has been the head carpenter for the Utica Mining Company in Calaveras County. She is a graduate from the Bret Harte High School at Angels Camp and also attended the Western Normal at Stockton. They have two children, Richard and Madeline. Mr. Dick belongs to the Alameda Elks.

When James Wilmer Dick was about five years old, his parents removed to Emporia, Kan., and there his father worked for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad for three years. In 1882, however, he migrated to California, bringing his family. They settled at Jackson, in Amador County, and there Mr. Dick engaged in agricultural pursuits on a small grain ranch. James Wilmer went to the grammar school at Jackson, and when seventeen years of age started out for himself. He became a wheat farmer, and worked on various ranches. About the same time, the family moved to the vicinity of Lodi, and there his father died, in 1901. The mother survived him until 1920.

For three years James Wilmer Dick raised watermelons at Acampo. Then he tried wheat farming in the Acampo locality and was so occupied for four years. After that he took up orcharding, also in the Acampo section, which he continued for a number of seasons. Next he followed railroading, and was for a number of years with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, at Eureka, in Humboldt County. In 1915, he became salesman and district distributor for Messrs. Wilder and Ferguson, nurserymen of Acampo, and he was with them until the dissolution of the firm, at the death of Mr. Wilder. Since 1921, Mr. Dick has been an individual dealer and nursery agent, supplying the northern portion of San Joaquin County with nursery stock. Wherever he has operated, he has established an enviable reputation for reliability and affability.



James W. Dick

At Sacramento, on March 19, 1915, Mr. Dick was married to Miss Naomi Hansen, the daughter of Jens and Martha Hansen, an accomplished lady born at Angels Camp, Calaveras County. Her father was well-known at that place for many years as an engineer at the mines. He came to California from Copenhagen, Denmark, in early days. She attended the district school at Angels Camp, and will always have the pleasure of looking back upon happy days at the Bret Harte high school there. In 1922 she took a course in business at the College of Commerce in Stockton, and was graduated with honors. A great cloud came over her life in the accidental death of her father at the mines. Her mother is still living in Modesto, honored by her seven children: Samuel; Hubert, who served six years in the army, in Mexico and in France; Naomi, Mrs. Dick; Hazel; Winifred; Alice; and Alberta. Hazel, Alice and Alberta are trained nurses. Mr. Dick is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. A grown son, Norman A. Dick, is an electrician, residing in Humboldt County.

DAVID WILEY MILLER.—A successful land owner and substantial horticulturist, in the enjoyment of a handsome competence, David Wiley Miller has resided in San Joaquin County for the past twenty-seven years and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. His valuable ranch of 130 acres, known as the "Calaveras River Orchards," is located two miles north of Linden on the old Waterloo road, fifteen miles east of Stockton. When Mr. Miller located in the county in 1896 there were no commercial orchards in the Linden section. Now there are over 3,000 acres devoted to the raising of Walnuts, almonds, peaches, plums, prunes, and apricots. In 1904 Mr. Miller began to raise English walnuts, and each year more acreage is being planted with these trees. Two and a half miles from Mr. Miller's ranch a walnut orchard of 540 acres is being developed.

David Wiley Miller was born in Northampton, Mass., December 14, 1850, the youngest child of David and Martha (Graves) Miller, both natives of Massachusetts. David Wiley received a good education in the schools of his native state, and at twenty-five years of age left home for California, traveling via Panama. He worked on the construction of the road to Mount Hamilton; then entered the employ of the San Jose Argus, a daily published in that city, where he remained for a short time; and then went into the office of the San Jose Herald as business manager, which occupied him for the next seven years. Indoor employment proved detrimental to his health, and consequently he resigned his position with the Herald and became a deputy county assessor under L. A. Spitzer, where he remained for fourteen years. This position afforded Mr. Miller a splendid opportunity to become conversant with horticulture in the Santa Clara Valley. He purchased five acres near Cupertino, which he developed to orchard and later sold to good advantage. He then reinvested in San Jose and Saratoga property, each time selling at a good profit. When he located in San Joaquin County, in 1896, he purchased the old Cogswell place of 175 acres, in partnership with Joseph H. Hunt, of Hunt Bros., canners. He cleared the land of the heavy timber and set out an orchard, and as the years went by he set more and more acres to fruit. Mr. Miller sold his interest in this ranch to the Hunt brothers in 1910, when he located on his present home place, which he had purchased and improved. This is the pioneer orchard in the Linden section, named "Calaveras River Orchard." He also owns 400 acres of land north of Linden.

Mr. Miller's marriage occurred in San Jose in 1892, when he was married to Miss Jennie G. Pound, a native of Iowa. She and her mother, Frances (Bates) Pound, were prominent educators in San Jose, where they conducted Mrs. Pound's Private School on William Street for many years. Mrs. Miller is a graduate of San Jose State Normal, class of 1887. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Raymond W. is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School, and saw service during the World War; he is married and has one daughter, Ruth Genevieve. He has an eighty-acre orchard at Linden. Margaret Frances, also a graduate of San Jose Normal, is a teacher at Linden; and David William is a student in Linden Union High School.

Three years ago a local group of men met and organized a Linden Walnut Growers' Association, now affiliated with the California Walnut Growers' Association, Mr. Miller serving as vice-president of the local organization. Mr. Miller was a prime mover in securing electricity and telephone service for Linden, and is a director in the local telephone company. He has been active in the good-roads movement, a director of the Farm Bureau, president of the Linden High School, and president of the building committee for the new church at Linden. Mr. Miller was elected a member of the assembly of the State Legislature for the 19th district in 1918. In the session of 1919 he stood for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment, and was a member of the committee on education, public morals, and constitutional amendments. Mrs Miller is a member of the W. C. T. U. and the Linden Methodist Episcopal Church, and is prominent in social and civic affairs. Mr. Miller is an active Rotarian, a member of the Rotary Club, Stockton. In politics he is a Democrat.

THEODORE HENKE.—A successful grain farmer, highly esteemed as one of the pioneers who contributed much, at the expense of years of toil and much personal sacrifice, toward making the prosperous and attractive San Joaquin County of today, is Theodore Henke, whose ranch interests are near Vernalis. He was born in Pomerania, near Berlin, Germany, on June 11, 1864, and spent his early years on his father's farm, enjoying some of the superior educational advantages for which his native land has so long been famous. In October, 1882 he came to America, and located on a farm at La Crosse, Wis., where he spent about three years prior to his coming to California. He remained in San Francisco until 1887, working at the carpenter's trade; and having taken up that handiwork, he made himself one of the most painstaking and accomplished of journeymen, always giving satisfaction by his honest labor. He had received, in blood and home-training, a priceless legacy from his parents, his father being Charles Henke, a native of Berlin, Germany, who passed away in that city on February 8, 1906, while his mother, who is still living in Pomerania, at the age

of ninety-two, was Wilhelmine Basko before her marriage. Our subject was preceded to San Francisco by his brother, August, who came out to California in 1884.

In 1889, Mr. Henke took up grain farming near Vernalis, and he has owned his ranch since 1905. In 1889, too, he was married to Miss Eliza Gerlach, who was born in New York City, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. and Mary (Kruse) Gerlach, both of whom are now deceased, who were sturdy pioneers in Stockton and on the West Side of San Joaquin County. Three children have sprung from this fortunate union. Herman was born on September 14, 1895, and gave great promise to his many friends; but he was killed in an accident near Vernalis during the harvest season of 1916. Then came Olga, and after her Theodore, Jr. Besides his fine tract of 466 acres of grain-land, Mr. Henke owns valuable residence property in Tracy, evidence of his prosperity, the fruit of long industry and unimpeachable integrity. He was admitted to citizenship at Stockton in 1887.

FRENZ W. HUCK.—One of the well known and respected citizens of San Joaquin County is Frenz W. Huck, whose life history furnishes a good example of what may be accomplished through determined purpose and well directed effort. His earliest recollections are of farm life and since seventeen years of age he has been prominently identified with farming interests, conducting his father's ranch near Tracy at that early age. A native son of California, he was born on his father's ranch near Tracy, June 20, 1872, the only son of Frenz and Margaretta (Warch) Huck, both pioneers of this county, who settled in the New Jerusalem district about 1868. The father, a native of Germany, was a butcher by trade until coming to California, when he went into the mines in Tuolumne County; later he settled on a ranch of 640 acres in San Joaquin County, eight miles southwest of Tracy on the Vernalis Road. The mother came to California alone and located at San Francisco where she met and married Mr. Huck in 1862, and they were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Eva Schmidt, Mrs. Caroline Jepsen, and Mrs. Margaretta Schmidt, Frenz W. of this sketch, and Mrs. William H. Pope, whose sketch is also found in this work. The father passed away at Tracy April 9, 1904, the mother surviving him until December, 1906.

Frenz W. Huck was reared and received his schooling in the New Jerusalem school district and at seventeen he was bearing the brunt of the management of his father's extensive grain ranch, and three years later was farming the ranch on shares. In those early days in the development of San Joaquin County, he sold grain as cheap as fifty cents per sack, but in spite of the ups and downs, he has been successful and upon the foundation of unflagging industry he has builded his present prosperity.

The marriage of Mr. Huck united him with Miss Anna Maria Thoming, born in San Joaquin County, a daughter of George and Lena (Mashoff) Thoming, both natives of Germany, as well as pioneers of the New Jerusalem district of San Joaquin County, having settled there in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Huck are the parents of three children: Frances attends the West Side Union high school, Lester and Lao are students in the grammar school. For the past twelve years Mr. Huck has served as school trustee of the New Jerusalem school district and fraternally is a member of Sumner Lodge I. O. O. F. No. 177, of Tracy; also a member of the Tracy Parlor N. S. G. W., while Mrs. Huck is a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and they are members of the Lutheran Church at Tracy.

RAYMOND ARTHUR NORTHROP.—Fifty-eight years have passed since the family to which Raymond Arthur Northrop belongs became identified with the progress and development of San Joaquin County. A native son of California, he was born at Acampo, November 13, 1898, a son of Charles W. and Ruth (Eddlemon) Northrop, both natives of California. Grandfather Horace Eddlemon was born in Arkansas and came across the plains in pioneer days, locating on a ranch a mile east of the present site of Lodi. Later on he moved to what is now called Christian Colony, where he farmed until he retired. There he and his wife passed away, their demise occurring only a month apart. Grandfather Horace D. Northrop was a native of Vermont, who was left on orphan early in life and worked and earned his living wherever and however he could. When he became of age, he went to Boston and was there engaged in the oyster business for several years. In the year 1850 he started for California, but stopped with a brother in Iowa, who persuaded him to remain there and he purchased a farm in Jackson County. He married Miss Roxana Wilson, a native of New Hampshire, who passed away in 1856; then, in 1862, he married Mrs. Lydia C. Wilson, whose maiden name was Cram, and in 1864 they crossed the plains to California, being accompanied by several other California-bound families. In October, 1864, they settled in San Joaquin County, where he purchased 160 acres of choice farming land; and there their four children were born and reared, Charles W. Northrop, the father of our subject, being the youngest. There were but two children in the family of Charles W. Northrop and his wife. Merle served in Company D, 363rd Infantry, 91st Division, and was sent overseas, taking part in three different battles with that celebrated division. After eleven months service overseas he returned home, and is now ranching on Sargent road. Raymond A. was educated in Houston district school, and assisted his mother on the home farm until his marriage.

On April 18, 1920, Mr. Northrop was married to Miss Donna B. Posey, a daughter of John M. Posey, a pioneer of the county. Mrs. Northrop was born on the Posey ranch west of Lodi, and was educated in the Turner district school and the Lodi high school. Mr. Northrop is in partnership with John M. Posey in running a forty-acre vineyard, twenty acres of which is in full bearing and twenty acres in young vineyard; he is also a partner in a twenty-three acre Tokay vineyard three miles east of Lodi. Three years ago Mr. Northrop built one of the most modern residences in the Lafayette Hall district, on his home ranch, which is under the Woodbridge irrigation system. One child has come to bless their home, and she bears the name of June Noreen. Mr. and Mrs. Northrop are active members in the Congregational Church at Lodi, and he is a well-known and representative citizen of his locality.



Raymond Northrop



Vouna B. Northrop

JOHN JONS.—An experienced wheat and grain rancher who was also a pioneer in alfalfa culture is John Jons, a native of Upper Holstein, Germany, where he was born on October 25, 1860. He enjoyed a bright boyhood in the comfortable home of his parents, who provided for him an excellent common school training; but when he was eighteen years of age, he decided to come to America. He reached New York aboard the steamer Lessing, and after a brief stay in the metropolis, pushed on to Iowa, where he spent three and one-half years near Ogden, in Boone County, engaged in hard farm labor.

In 1882, he migrated still further to the West, and on reaching California, pitched his tent in San Joaquin City, then a center in San Joaquin County, and near by he found employment on the San Joaquin ranch owned by L. B. Holt. He also put in a few months in Stanislaus County. He went in for extensive growing of wheat and grain in the San Joaquin City district, and he was the very first rancher to take up the raising of alfalfa on the Kasson Irrigated Farms, some three and one-half miles south on the River Road from Banta. This was in 1912; and now Mr. Jons owns a splendid tract of forty-five acres, productive of fine alfalfa, where he is also conducting a first-class up-to-date dairy. Combining the thoroughness of Old World methods with the more modern appliances and devices of the American farmer, and taking into account in particular the conditions peculiar to California, Mr. Jons has met with success.

On September 26, 1888, Mr. Jons was made a citizen of the United States, and five years later, on April 6, he was married to Miss Hannah Haccius, a native of Germany, who had come out to Stockton in 1881, following her brothers, Hans, now a resident of San Jose, and Christian Haccius. Three children have been born to this union: Frederick is a rancher and lives at home; Hannah has become the wife of Ed. S Thornberg, and they have one child and reside at Tracy; Frieda is Mrs. William B. McBride; and her husband, who is now ranching near Vernalis, enlisted in the U. S. Army Aviation service. In national political affairs Mr. Jons is a Republican, but in local matters he co-operates in every way, regardless of partisanship, for the benefit of the community.

WESLEY PALMER BODEN.—Business enterprise found a stalwart exponent in Wesley Palmer Boden, whose progressive spirit and determination have been manifest in all that he has undertaken, and who by reason of his individual effort has made a marked success in life. He was born in Nodaway County, Mo, on October 29, 1855, a son of Wilkison and Harriett (Jones) Boden, and is the eldest of three children, the others being Henry, residing in Oakland, Cal., and Ludy, deceased. Grandfather Boden was a pioneer of Missouri, who removed from Virginia in an early day. The father, Wilkison Boden, was a native of Virginia, born June 12, 1834. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 31st Missouri Volunteers as a sharpshooter, and in consequence was placed in the most dangerous positions at the front. After going through the Battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862, he was stricken with brain fever, brought about by exposure, and passed away on April 20, 1862, at Pittsburg Landing. The mother lived to be about seventy years old.

The opportunities for an education in Missouri were extremely meager, and Wesley Boden was denied that privilege, but being alert to every advantage of his surroundings, and using his innate intelligence, he has succeeded in acquiring a valuable fund of information. When he was eighteen years of age, he removed to Kansas, and later he went to Nebraska. In both states he worked as a broncho-buster being engaged by cattlemen, and eighteen years were spent as a cowboy.

The marriage of Mr. Boden occurred at North Loup, Valley County, Nebr., on October 10, 1880, and united him with Miss Annie Post, a native of Baraboo, Sauk County, Wis., and a daughter of Ashable and Betsie (Pettis) Post. Her father, Ashable Post, was born in Ohio, and removed to Wisconsin about the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. They were the parents of three children: Alvira, now Mrs. Jacobs, of Lodi; Frank, who passed away in Oroville; and Mrs. Boden. Her mother passed away before the family left Wisconsin. Removing to California, the young married couple first settled on a stock ranch near Alum Rock Park, Santa Clara County, where they spent four years; then, in company with Mr. Boden's brother, they went to Pine Ridge, in the hills northeast of Gilroy, purchased 1,840 acres of range land, and spent five years in the cattle business. Mr. Boden then removed to Haywards and continued in the cattle business for the next two years. Then he sold out and removed to Santa Cruz, and resided there for one year. They then returned to San Jose and rented an orchard west of Berryessa, on Penetencia Creek; and besides his farming operations here, he was engaged in steam wood-sawing. Upon receiving an offer from Mr. Randol, a member of the San Jose State Normal School faculty, to care for his ranch four miles west of Lodi, Mr. Boden removed to San Joaquin County, and was occupied for ten years in the management of this ranch. He purchased ten acres in vineyard within what are now the city limits of Lodi, which he later subdivided into city lots, retaining about three lots for himself and family, on which he built a residence. Mr. and Mrs. Boden are the parents of one daughter, Mabel, now Mrs. Amos Dunton, residing on the Cherokee road about three miles north of Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Dunton are the parents of three children, Pearl, Wesley, and Marjorie. Fraternally, Mr. Boden is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

SATURNINO CELAYETA.—A man of enterprise and energy, who has won for himself a place among the substantial citizens of San Joaquin County, is Saturnino Celayeta, now living retired from the active duties of a business life. He was born in the Pyrenees Mountains of Northern Spain, February 14, 1865, his parents being farmer folk of that region; and there he grew to young manhood and received a common-school education. In 1887, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to California, and for four years was in the employ of Miller & Lux on the Los Banos Ranch, in charge of their cattle. During this time, Mr. Celayeta got his first start in the sheep business, which was the nucleus of his large and extensive bands of sheep, ranging in the San Joaquin Valley from the mountains on the east to the western boundary of the county and the Mojave Desert, and from Red Bluff on the north to Kern County on the

south. For twenty-two years Mr. Celayeta was engaged in the sheep business, owning as many as 10,000 head, and buying and selling large numbers of them. Perhaps his largest deal was the purchase of 8,880 wethers from the Conn & Wood ranch at Red Bluff. Mr. Celayeta had charge of large bands of sheep owned by other parties, and for a number of years was associated with T. C. Evans as a partner in the sheep business, as well as in the liquor business and in ranching on Roberts Island, on the Royal ranch. About eight years ago Mr. Celayeta disposed of his sheep, and since that time has been retired. He has been enterprising, ambitious and industrious, from his earliest years of active life, and his successful career has rewarded him accordingly.

On July 6, 1903, Mr. Celayeta was united in marriage with Miss Frances Arriola, also a native of Spain, and they are the parents of five children: Elena, N. Augustine, Alfonso W., John (who died aged four years), and Marie Eva, all born, reared and educated in Stockton. In 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Celayeta visited the scenes of their boyhood and girlhood in Spain, renewing old acquaintances there. He has always been an advocate of public progress, and throughout the community in which he has so long resided he enjoys the high esteem and confidence of his neighbors and friends.

HIRAM LINDSEY.—Prominent among the agencies which have helped to make motoring an enjoyable experience in San Joaquin County, is the well-conducted garage owned by Hiram Lindsey, of 825 East Weber Avenue, Stockton, and now recognized as one of the best headquarters for the motorist in Northern California. Mr. Lindsey was born at Coulterville, in Mariposa County, on March 28, 1871, the son of James Lindsey, an honored pioneer, now deceased. In 1851 James Lindsey crossed the great plains with his father, John Lindsey, being at that time eighteen years of age; and his father took up mining, first in Mariposa County, and then in Nevada. Later, like so many other pioneers, he carried frieght to the mines. He was supervisor of Mariposa County for many years, and being a practical mountain rancher, with ideals and a vision, he helped to develop the county's resources.

Hiram Lindsey went to school at Coulterville, and he worked, as a boy, upon a ranch. When eighteen years old, he entered the quartz mines, and in time had charge of air-compression work. He came to Stockton in 1909 and was with the Sampson Iron Works, installing their pumping plants; and later he was with the Sterling Iron Works. Nine years ago, he entered the automobile field, and in February, 1919, he was able to establish himself in business. He maintains a modern garage and repair shop, with Ford authorized service. He is an expert mechanic, and is also assisted by expert workmen. The service rendered is strictly first-class, and commands a steady and lucrative patronage.

Mr. Lindsey married Miss Mary A. Smith, a native of Tuolumne County, and a member of a well-known pioneer family, the ceremony taking place on December 25, 1897, near Groveland, Tuolumne County. Two children have sprung from this union, Ernest H. and Vera Isabel. Mr. Lindsey is a past noble grand in the Coulterville Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., and was demitted to Truth Lodge, No. 55, at Stockton; and he also belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose.

FRED SPROTT.—Five miles west of Lodi on the Kelly Road is located the fine ranch property of Fred Sprott, consisting of 110 acres, forty-five acres of which is in vineyard and the balance grain land. He has been successful as a farmer; and as a friend and loyal supporter of education and progress he has made his influence felt in his locality. He was born at Hillsboro, Iowa, January 20, 1872, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Streight) Sprott, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. The father removed from Pennsylvania to Hillsboro, Van Buren County, Iowa, where he purchased 220 acres and engaged in farming. There were eight children in the family: Samuel, Jr., deceased; Mrs. Ida Bryson, deceased; Fred, the subject of this review; John, Frank, Mrs. Kate Kendall, and Walter, all of Hillsboro, Iowa; and Lynn, deceased. The father lived to be sixty-eight years old, and the mother was seventy-eight when she passed away.

Fred Sprott received his education in the public school of Hillsboro, and at the age of sixteen began to earn his own living, working on farms in the neighborhood of his home. In 1894 he made his way to California, and worked in the mines and on farms in Amador County. In 1897 he went to Walla Walla, Wash., and remained there, with the exception of trips back to Iowa, until the joined the U. S. Army, in which he enlisted in February, 1898. His first service was with Troop A of the 4th Cavalry, and he trained at Walla Walla, Wash. At the end of three years he was honorably discharged as corporal. He immediately re-enlisted and joined Troop F, 8th U. S. Cavalry and served in Cuba for about three years. At the end of that enlistment he was mustered out at Santiago, in the celebrated Morro Castle, as sergeant. Then he re-enlisted in Troop H, 13th U. S. Cavalry, and served in the Philippines under General Pershing for nearly three years, returning to Fort Meyer, Va., where he was stationed until he was mustered out in 1907, after nine years of service, having almost seventeen years to his credit on account of foreign service. Each time he enlisted as a private and promotion followed promotion until he was sergeant. After his final discharge in 1907, he resolved to take up the life of a civilian. Going to New Mexico, he rode the range near Roswell, for six months, and then came to San Joaquin County, where he followed farming.

On September 6, 1916, at Stockton, Mr. Sprott was married to Miss Clara Bell Harshner, who was born near Lodi, a daughter of Andrew M. and Mary Ann (Garber) Harshner, natives of Ohio, prominent pioneers and farmers in San Joaquin County. The father crossed the plains with a band of horses in the early '60s, and became a successful farmer and stockraiser near Lodi. The mother came via Panama. Both lived useful and enviable lives until they passed away. Clara B. (Harshner) Sprott is the second oldest of four living children. She received her early education in the Turner public school, and also studied music in Woodbridge College. Reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, she presides gracefully over their home. Mr. and Mrs. Sprott own and reside on a portion of the Harshner homestead, which consists of 110 acres, forty-five acres of which is in vineyard. In 1916 they built a comfortable, modern residence, and the ranch is also improved with good farm buildings and is well irrigated from the Stockton-Mokelumne Ditch. In 1921 Mr. and Mrs. Sprott made a trip East, visiting throughout the South and



Fred Sprott

Clara B. Sprott.

in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Iowa, then returning back home, pleased with their trip, but delighted to get back to the land of gold and sunshine. In politics Mr. Sprott is a Democrat. His active and well spent life has won for him the confidence and esteem of the community.

FRANK E. LOWE.—A well-known and representative farmer of San Joaquin County is Frank E. Lowe, who is engaged in general agricultural pursuits and the raising of grapes. He was born in Dane County, Wis., on July 15, 1873, and is the ninth child in a family of twelve of Amos and Mary (Barrows) Lowe, both parents being of English descent. The father, Amos Lowe, was a farmer. In 1886 he brought his family to California and settled in San Luis Obispo County, seven miles east of Atascadero. Coming to California for his health, Amos Lowe soon found that he had located in too high an altitude; so he removed to Arroyo Grande on the coast, and there engaged in farming. For many years he was justice of the peace of his township.

The education of Frank E. Lowe was obtained in the grammar and high schools of San Luis Obispo, and he assisted his father on his ranch until he was twenty-one years old. He then went to Hanford, Cal., where he worked for wages. Next he rented a vineyard of forty acres, where he remained for one year, and then returned to the coast and took charge of his father's sixty-acre ranch in the rich valley of the Arroyo Grande, where crops are always assured on account of the dense ocean fogs.

Mr. Lowe was married to Miss Rose Hodges at Arroyo Grande, in August, 1899. She was born near Arroyo Grande, and is the daughter of Thomas E. and Sarah (Wineinger) Hodges. Her father was one of the first settlers on the E. W. Steele tract in San Luis Obispo County, and was a successful rancher of the Arroyo Grande section. The Steele tract was originally an old Spanish grant. Mrs. Lowe was educated in the Arroyo Grande grammar and high school, and supplemented this with an attendance at Stanford University, after which she taught school in San Luis Obispo County until her marriage to Mr. Lowe. After his marriage, Mr. Lowe purchased nineteen acres near Arroyo Grande and engaged in a general truck-farming business. Later he sold this property and bought nineteen and a half acres of his wife's father's ranch, devoted to walnuts and apricots. He farmed this ranch for ten years and still owns it. In November, 1912, he moved to San Joaquin County, where he purchased sixty acres in vineyard and alfalfa on the Sargent-Lafayette road, five miles west of Lodi; this he farmed for four years and then sold it. While residing on this place, Mrs. Lowe passed away. Mr. Lowe next bought a thirty-acre ranch on Kettleman Lane, one mile south of Lodi, twenty acres of which is in grapes and the balance in alfalfa and cherry trees; the ranch is piped throughout for irrigating, and there is a four-inch pump with a seven-and-a-half-horsepower motor on the place. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe were the parents of three children: Alfrieda A. attending the University of California at Berkeley, where she is training to be a teacher; Velma F., attending the University of Southern California; and Alvin F., at home. In politics, Mr. Lowe is a Republican; and fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Lodi. Recently Mr. Lowe purchased fifty and one-half acres on the Kelly road near Woodbridge, twenty acres of which is in bearing vineyard and eighteen acres in young vineyard at this time, the balance being unimproved land.

PETER FRANCIS McENERNEY.—A prominent stockman whose extensive, successful operations evidence the man of progressive ideals and aggressive methods, is Peter Francis McEnerney, living at Dry Creek and Traction Line, about four miles northwest of Elliott. He is a Native Son, having been born at Franklin, in Sacramento County, on August 11, 1875, the son of Patrick and Bridget McEnerney, esteemed pioneers. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to California in the sixties. He farmed to grain extensively in Sacramento County. There were eleven children in the family, all still living: William D.; Peter Francis, of this review; and Sarah, Mary, Joseph, Thomas, John Leo, Bernard, Paul, Susan and Gertrude. Patrick McEnerney owned about 1,800 acres of grain land, and in addition leased much more along the river.

Peter McEnerney attended the Arno district school, and helped with the work on the farm. About 1910, he bought 160 acres on Dry Creek, at a point where the traction line crosses the creek; and he also has forty acres beyond the arroyo. In addition, he has leased about 1,400 acres of range land, and runs from 100 to 200 head of cattle on his ranch. Of late years he has been raising thoroughbred shorthorn cattle. He has twenty-five head of registered, pedigreed stock, and intends to use the shorthorn cattle on the range. He is breeding to shorthorn, with the idea of improving the range cattle for beef. He owns an additional quarter-section across Dry Creek from his home ranch, and he also manages some fifty-eight acres of the old home ranch of his father. He has improved his ranch with a modern farm house and farm buildings, and has made it a choice property. He is a member of the Grange.

At Denver, Colo., on April 18, 1918, Mr. McEnerney was married to Miss Lela Myers, a native of Smith Center, Kans., and the daughter of William and Hattie Myers; and three children have blessed their union: Patricia Frances, Clare Delbert, and Hattie Elizabeth. Mrs. McEnerney was reared and educated at her birthplace, and grew up in the home of a pioneer who came to Kansas in early preemption days. Mr. McEnerney is an active member of Galt Parlor, No. 243, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and has passed through all the chairs.

THEODOR LORENZEN.—The youngest of the Lorenzen brothers, Theodor Lorenzen is the only surviving member of a family of seven children. The firm of Lorenzen Brothers, well-known and prominent grain growers and stockraisers of San Joaquin County, was composed of four brothers, all born in Schleswig. Peter Lorenzen died at Tracy, California, January 29, 1890, aged forty-five years; Hans Christian Lorenzen born January 26, 1848, died at Tracy, Cal., December 30, 1919. Henry Lorenzen, born July 14, 1851, died at Tracy, Cal., August 11, 1912. Theodor Lorenzen was born November 28, 1855.

They were sons of Peter and Catharine (Sass) Lorenzen, both natives of Schleswig, and all were reared in their native country. The two older brothers, Peter and Hans Christian, were the first to come to America, in 1873. They worked for a few months in Iowa, but having heard of Central California, resolved to cast their fortunes in the Golden State, and

therefore came on to San Joaquin County, in November, 1873, where they rented land, and operated on a large scale, becoming unusually prosperous grain growers. They made their first land purchase in 1890.

Henry Lorenzen came to America in 1882, landing in New York City where he remained until 1883. He then came out to San Joaquin County, Cal., where he joined his two older brothers and entered heartily into their farming operations. He was an excellent business head and worked hard and gave his best efforts to their operations. Theodor Lorenzen grew up in Schleswig until twenty-four, then joined his three brothers in San Joaquin County, in April, 1880.

All the Lorenzen brothers were over six feet in height, and some of them six feet four inches, while Peter was fully six feet six inches tall, and they were all muscular and powerful. They worked together in close cooperation with great industry and energy, and accumulated about 2,500 acres of excellent land—and the necessary work-stock and implements and a good reserve in money besides. Men of fine presence and genial ways, they won the highest respect and confidence of their neighbors and fellow men.

Theodor Lorenzen has made his home continuously in San Joaquin County with the exception of the years between 1895 and 1908, when he was occupied in general farming in Benton County, Iowa. During 1890 he made a visit to his parents' home in Germany, where he remained for a year and a half, and again in 1911 he visited his old home. His parents are since deceased, and he is now the only surviving member of his family. All of the Lorenzen brothers were Democrats, giving earnest support to the principles of the party. Henry Lorenzen was a member of Sumner Lodge No. 177, I. O. O. F., at Tracy, and likewise a member of the Tracy Encampment, No. 49. All the brothers were well known business men, wide-awake and progressive, readily recognizing and improving opportunities and so conducting their business affairs as to win most gratifying and substantial success. Our subject is now living retired and makes his home on the River ranch near Banta.

ERNEST SCHOMBUCHER.—Like many others of his native land, to Ernest Schombucher, the energetic proprietor of the Tracy Bakery Company, America beckoned as the land of opportunity, as his immigration here at the age of sixteen testifies. He was born in Germany on April 27, 1889, and in the fall of 1905 landed in New York. His stay in New York was of short duration; going to Philadelphia he entered a large bakery, where he worked as an apprentice and thoroughly learned the trade, receiving $2.50 per week for his labor. His habits of thrift and economy, inherited from his forebears, enabled him to accumulate enough money to pay his way to the Pacific Coast. Settling in Vallejo, he became acquainted with Paul Richter, who became his partner in 1914.

Removing to Napa, Cal., Mr. Schombucher was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Fleishmann, a daughter of John Fleishmann, who came west with her parents in 1904, locating in Napa, where her father engaged in ranching. Mrs. Schombucher was born, reared and educated in Baltimore. Her parents are still residents of Napa, where they own a fine ranch. In 1914, on coming to Tracy, the present partnership was formed and a small shop was purchased, which had changed hands several times on account of not being successful; but which has taken on new life since the present firm has owned it. During the eight years they have been in business, the patronage has been steadily growing, and in 1918 an entirely new equipment was installed. Mr. Schombucher owns the property on which this modern plant stands, and also owns a fine residence on Eighth Street. He is a recent member of the Sumner Lodge of Odd Fellows, and also belongs to the Foresters of America, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and stands fourth in seniority in the Tracy Fire Department. Mrs. Schombucher has been a most able helpmate to her husband and is equally as enthusiastic over the West Side section as is Mr. Schombucher.

THADDEUS E. WILLIAMSON.—Among the younger generation of useful and progressive citizens of Stockton, Thaddeus E. Williamson figures prominently in the building up of the city as a building contractor. He is a native son of Stockton, having been born March 19, 1894, and he began his education in the Lafayette grammar school, then entered the Stockton high school, graduating with the class of 1912. Finishing his schooling he learned the cabinetmaker's trade and entered the employ of Totten & Brandt's Planing Mill; later he worked in the same capacity for the Union Planing Mill. He then entered the employ of L. G. Bergren & Sons, large contractors of San Francisco, and here it was that he gained valuable practical experience in the building line. While in the employ of this company he worked on the Ventura School for Girls, the Norwalk State Hospital, the machinery building at the Mare Island Navy Yard and other state buildings. Five years ago he entered the building contracting business for himself and from the beginning specialized in fine residences and apartment houses. He is his own architect and he has built up a reputation for designing and erecting artistic and attractive residences, and apartment houses, and most of his work comes without solicitation. Since entering business for himself he has erected within five years over sixty fine residences, bungalows and apartment houses. In Stockton he has planned and erected the Camicia flats, C. E. Curnow residence, the apartment house for Arthur Branch, the Claude Gill, T. J. Gill, E. M. Journey, the Anthony, Nick Pulich, L. Hatheway, Scott, and Prouse residences; flat for Fred Salbach, residences for L. J. Hulbert, A. McCloud, Joe Chelly, Walter Joy, George Green, and John Steel, besides two residences for his mother. At Sonora he erected two residences for Ed. Burden, the Melvin Howland residence in Lodi and the Edgar Lynch residence in Linden. He has recently completed the George Clark residence, Taylor Milk Company's Building on North Union Street, a double house for Donald Dickey; residences for Miss A. Salbach, William Wollaston and a great many others. Mr. Williamson has also done some artistic work in remodeling store fronts and interior finish, among them the Jones Grill on East Weber Avenue and the Ruddick Hat Store on Main Street.

The marriage of Mr. Williamson in 1914 united him with Jewel Hicks, a native of Missouri, and they are the parents of three children, James E., Nadine B. and Eugene F. Fraternally Mr. Williamson is a member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., the Foresters, and Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.



Thaddeus E. Williamson.

ALBERT F. RODGERS.—Among the active representatives of the viticultural industry in San Joaquin County, is Albert F. Rodgers. About three miles northeast of Lodi he has a vineyard of twenty-seven acres, where he resides when not looking after his rental property in Pacific Grove, Cal. He was born at Jenny Lind, Calaveras County, Cal., on August 23, 1859, the youngest of a family of four children of Joseph A. and Mary Ann (Milliken) Rodgers. Joseph A. Rodgers was a native of Holland who came to the United States and settled in Maine; then, in 1852, he came around the Horn to California, and two years later the mother came. The father mined at Rich Gulch, east of Jenny Lind, for some time, and then opened a hotel, called the Fremont House, in Jenny Lind; meantime he preempted a quarter-section of land adjacent to the town. Their family consisted of four children: Joseph, who died in Boston, Mass.; Amanda, deceased; Anna, deceased; and Albert F., of this review.

Albert F. Rodgers received his education in the district schools of Calaveras County, and remained on his father's ranch until his parents passed away; then the ranch was sold, in 1909. After leaving the ranch, Mr. Rodgers worked on the Calaveras River dredges for the next four years, and then at Folsom for a short time, after which he decided to go back to farming. Removing to the vicinity of Lodi, he purchased his present ranch of twenty-seven acres located near Dougherty Station on the traction line, all in vineyard, with the exception of a few acres surrounding the house and outbuildings. Modern equipment is found upon the place, and everything about the ranch is attractive in appearance. Mr. Rodgers divides his time between his ranch property in San Joaquin County and his residence and other property in Pacific Grove, Cal.

Mr. Rodgers' first marriage occurred at Elliott, Cal., in the fall of 1884, and united him with Miss Lilly Dustin, a native of San Joaquin County, Cal., born on the old Dustin ranch, a daughter of Fornatus and Rosaline (Call) Dustin. Fornatus Dustin first settled in San Bernardino County, Cal., and farmed there until 1858; then he went to Utah for a short time, but in 1859 returned to California. In 1861 he settled in Stockton, where he engaged in teaming for six years, and in 1867 settled on the place now occupied by Charles R. Dustin, his son, and a brother of Mrs. Rodgers, buying a squatter's title to 160 acres; but afterwards he lost his title to the railroad company, the said company having won in the courts on a claim to the land. Then he paid for the land a second time, giving the railroad company $12.50 an acre. Mrs. Rodgers passed away in 1886. Mr. Rodgers' second marriage occurred on October 14, 1889, and united him with Miss Sarah Jordan, a native of Williamson County, Ill. Mrs. Rodgers came to California in 1887 with her aunt and uncle, who lived at Elliott. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers are the parents of four children: Bethel met a tragic death by drowning when four years old; Emile married Miss Velma Athearn, a native of Clements, Cal., and they have two children, William and James; Leslie married Miss Irma Smith, a native of Ripon, Cal.; and Ross died in infancy. Fraternally, Mr. Rodgers is affiliated with the Odd Fellows, No. 259, of Lodi; and the Woodmen of the World, at Lodi. While residing in Calaveras County, he was for years a member of the school board.

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ANDRO RUSTAN.—Through industry and great native ability as a mechanic, Andro Rustan has won an enviable place in the country of his adoption.

He was born in far-off Dalmatia, then a part of Austria, August 15, 1863, being the eldest child of a family of six children, consisting of two sons and four daughters. His parents were John and Louisa (Buskovich) Rustan. They were in comfortable circumstances, the father being a farmer who owned about 160 acres of land and in addition was a blacksmith, carpenter and builder, and an all around mechanic. Schools were few and far between in his native country when young Andro Rustan grew up, but he was reared in the Catholic faith and learned to work while a mere lad, assisting on his father's farm and especially in his father's shop, where he learned blacksmithing and carpenter work.

Arriving at military age he was pressed into the Austrian army, serving two years, and in 1881 went through the war with the Balkan States as a corporal in the 37th Regiment, being wounded in action near Crevochia. He had heard much of free America and Golden California, and on February 3, 1887, he went to Havre, France, where he embarked for New York; and he landed at Castle Garden on March 12, 1887, arriving in San Francisco about a week or ten days later. He did not stop long in San Francisco, however, but soon made his way to Stockton, where he went to work with a bridge gang as a carpenter for the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Being apt with tools and having natural ability as a builder, he rose very rapidly and after two years was made foreman of a bridge gang, and for the next three years he built depots, warehouses, tanks and bridges for said company at different places in the San Joaquin Valley. Seeing the great advantages of an education, he attended night schools after coming to Stockton, and by diligent application he soon had gained the rudiments of an English common school education, so as to be able to read, write and figure. He remained in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company for a period of five years. He had made up his mind to visit his native land after five years, but at that time his father died in Dalmatia, and he thereupon determined to have his mother, brother and three sisters join him in California, so he sent them money for their passage, and bought out the stock, machinery, horses, mules and complete equipment of an Island farmer and rented 2,600 acres on Union Island, in San Joaquin County, and was soon among the large grain farmers of the Valley and helped his family to get started in California. Only one of the family, a sister, remains in Dalmatia, and she there keeps up and farms the old Rustan home place of 160 acres and also a 160-acre farm which Mr. Rustan bought from an uncle, and which he still owns. As a farmer on Union Island Mr. Rustan was very successful. In 1901 Mr. Rustan was married to Mary Deranjia, born in Dalmatia, who was 17 years old when she came to America.

In 1906 he rented another large piece of land of 1,200 acres near Banta, California, and farmed there until 1914, when he came to this place. Here he lives upon and farms the 1,400-acre ranch belonging to Mrs. Anna Fabian, and at the same time operates his own mountain and foothill grazing ranch of 1,200 acres, 14 miles distant, which

he runs to horses, cattle and mules. He maintains a blacksmith shop and a machine shop on his ranch, shoes his own horses, repairs his farm machinery, autos and tractors. He is also an excellent horseman and can handle 18 horses with ease. Patriotic and public-spirited, he was naturalized in 1891, and has ever since taken an active interest in the common welfare. In politics he is a Progressive Republican and a warm personal friend of Senator Hiram W. Johnson.

Mr. and Mrs. Rustan have three children: Louise is a graduate of the Stockton High School and Heald's Business College; Annie Pauline is in the Tracy High School; John A. is also in the Tracy High School. Mr. and Mrs. Rustan and family are members of the Catholic Church, while Mr. Rustan is active in the Farm Bureau of Tracy, Sumner Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

PETER P. SCHMIDT.—A steadily progressing, successful man of affairs, influential both in and out of San Joaquin County, is Peter P. Schmidt, now a resident of Santa Cruz, who came here in 1881 from Rio Vista, Solano County, and was employed in Mr. Landgraff's shop at Tracy. About two years later, he left this place and located on the Sacramento road, in a blacksmith shop at the Five-Mile House above Stockton, where he was occupied until 1887. He then returned to Tracy and acquired the shop at the corner of Seventh and Central streets, where for twenty years he plied his trade. Mr. Schmidt worked very hard, saving what money he could, and put his savings into real estate. He bought some property in Tracy; and in 1909 rented his shop, and the following year erected the Hotel Francis, at the corner of East Seventh and Central avenues. Where once stood the old blacksmith shop, there are now eight stores and the Masonic Temple. Today this is among the best income properties in the city.

Mr. Schmidt was born in Holstein, Germany, on January 31, 1858, in the village of Skjarback, and grew up in the home of his parents. At the age of fifteen he left home. Boarding a west-bound steamship, he reached New York in seventeen days, and then came on by rail to San Francisco. He married Miss Eva Huck, the eldest and gifted daughter of the pioneers, F. W. and Margaretta Huck; and eight children blessed their union. Margaret is the wife of Ray Colomberd, and resides at San Jose. Jesse served in the United States army, and is at present manager of the P. P. Schmidt ranch near Tracy. Frank is married and resides at Manteca. Eva is the widow of Mr. Ahrendes, and the mother of two children. Christina is Mrs. George King, and resides at Tracy. Elsie, Batilda and Julia are the youngest.

Mr. Schmidt was made a citizen of the United States at Fairfield, Solano County, in 1880. He now owns forty-eight acres of choice irrigated land two miles east of Tracy, and also owns property at Santa Cruz, where his family have resided since September, 1921. He also has desirable residence property in Tracy, although himself residing at Santa Cruz. He served as a director of Division No. 5, West Side Irrigation District, until he resigned on removing to Santa Cruz.

ERNEST CHRISTOPHER HARDER.—An example of what may be accomplished through the development of natural executive ability is afforded by Ernest Christopher Harder, foreman of the A. B. Humphrey rancho of 800 acres near Escalon, a portion of what was once the historic Johnny Jones ranch, one of the largest and most celebrated grain tracts in the San Joaquin Valley. Johnny Jones owned about 32,000 acres, about 12,000 of which lay to the south of the Tuolumne River; while some 8,000 acres were in the home ranch near Escalon; 8,000 acres in Tulare County, between Porterville and Visalia, on the Tule River; and the balance on the West Side, near Grayson, in Stanislaus County. The Humphrey ranch has 225 acres planted to vines and trees, and eighty acres of grain land, while the balance is in alfalfa.

Mr. Harder was born in Holstein, then a part of Germany, on May 28, 1864, a son of Jacob and Abie (Spreckles) Harder, and is the youngest of nine children. He was brought up and confirmed in the Lutheran Church, and early went to work in his father's dairy, on a ranch of about twenty-five acres. When sixteen years of age, he left home and native country and sailed for America. His father had died six years before; and when he said good-bye to his sainted mother, on a morning in June, 1880, he did so never to see her again, although she lived to be eighty-six years old. He sailed from Hamburg on one of the Hamburg-American line of steamers; and after a voyage of nine days across the Atlantic, stopping only at Havre, France, landed about the middle of June at Castle Garden, one of 1,100 passengers dropped there. He did not tarry in the American metropolis, but hurried on to his destination, Grand Island, Nebr., where he had two elder brothers, John and Jim. He worked there on a farm for three years, and then, in July, 1883, came on to Stockton and put up at the United States Hotel at the corner of Center and Market streets. There he was told that a farmer at Escalon, J. W. Jones, popularly called "Johnny" Jones, was in need of a man; so he proceeded to the Jones place, and there for the next seven years worked steadily.

On March 22, 1891, Mr. Harder was married to Miss Ada Cole, daughter of Lum Cole, of Stanislaus County, a California pioneer who came out in 1849, traveling from Missouri with ox teams. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Harder rented a farm in Merced County, where they stayed until 1895. Mr. Harder then went to the Sargent tract on the Island, west of Lodi, and put in 320 acres in Sycamore Slough. He was completely drowned out, and had to start all over again. Coming back to Escalon, he went to work for Dave Jones, on his Stanislaus River farm in San Joaquin County. He worked for him until 1906, when he entered the service of A. B. Humphrey on the present Humphrey rancho near Escalon; and there he has been ever since. He became foreman for Mr. Humphrey in 1908, and is still holding that responsible position, Mrs. Harder having charge of the cooking for the ranch household.

Three children have been granted Mr. and Mrs. Harder. Adaline is the wife of J. M. Strickland, a pear grower in Eldorado County. Rudolph J. served overseas in France for twenty-one months, with the 91st Division, and was eventually honorably discharged. He was married, before he went to war,



Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Harder

to Miss Blendina Higgins of Escalon. He is now working under his father on the Humphrey ranch. Cecil Frazier is still in school.

WILLIAM W. LAMB.—A successful Delta farmer, the owner and proprietor of 350 acres on Lower Union Island, is William W. Lamb, who has brought his ranch to a high state of cultivation. Born in San Joaquin County, near Mohr's Landing, January 20, 1872, he is the eldest son of L. D. and Ella (McCraney) Lamb, natives of Missouri and Nevada, respectively. The father, L. D. Lamb, crossed the plains to California with ox-teams and settled in San Joaquin County at an early day, while the mother came to California at eleven years of age and grew up and married in San Joaquin County. Two sons were born to them: William W., of this sketch, and Frank M. The family home was first located near Banta, where they remained until 1879, when they removed to Union Island. The father became a well-known farmer and stockman, as well as a public-spirited citizen. He passed away when in his sixty-sixth year. The mother now makes her home at 741 North Hunter Street, Stockton.

William Lamb attended the Banta school, and early in life received practical lessons in agriculture. In 1908, in partnership with his brother, he began farming near Clifton Court, where they raised large quantities of barley, the partnership continuing until 1919. Mr. Lamb continues to raise barley on an extensive scale, and during the past eight years has also been a successful grower of pink beans.

Mr. Lamb was married in Portland, Ore., to Miss Minnie Snoderly, a native of Oregon, a daughter of George S. Snoderly, who was a mining engineer. Both her parents are now deceased. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lamb: Georgia is a student in the Stockton high school, and Ella is in grammar school. In 1919 a residence was purchased at 503 West Acacia Street, Stockton, where the family make their home.

JAMES SANGUINETTI.—A business man of Lodi who thoroughly understands the problems of his field is James Sanguinetti, the wide-awake employe of the Union Oil Company at Lodi, Cal. He was born in the town of Elliott, Sacramento County, on November 11, 1888, a son of Steve and Mary (Silva) Sanguinetti, both born and reared in Italy. His father came to the United States at the age of eighteen years, and upon his arrival in California located in the farming district of Elliott. Later he sold his property, and now resides on his vineyard near the Huston school. There are seven children in the family: Gus A., residing at Lodi; Fred J., on the home ranch; James, of this sketch; Tillie, now Mrs. Herbert Merz, of Stockton; Lena, a trained nurse residing in Stockton; Addie, Mrs. Thomas Mulcahy, of San Francisco; and Alvena, Mrs. E. Clancy, of Acampo.

James Sanguinetti attended the Elliott grammar school, and at the age of fifteen began to work on his father's ranch, where he remained for ten years. Then he entered the oil business, first as a truck driver for the Union Oil Company and afterwards as truck driver for the Shell Oil Company. His advancement to the position of manager for this latter company came after six months' time, and during the five years of his efficient management, the business increased steadily. In the fall of 1922, Mr. Sanguinetti again became an employe of the Union Oil Company.

The marriage of Mr. Sanguinetti in 1914, united him with Miss Hazel Dutschke, a native of California; and they are the parents of two children, James M. and Mary E. He is chaplain of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 848, and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

ORVILLE PHILLIPS.—A native of Michigan, Orville Phillips was born at Fowlerville, Livingston County, on October 16, 1880, a son of George H. and Margaret (Daily) Phillips. George H. the father was born in New York in 1842 and accompanied his parents to Michigan in the late '40s, transportation being by ox teams, and there they became farmers; his mother was also a native of New York, born in 1840, and was taken by her parents to Michigan in the '50s. His father passed away in 1916, while his mother now resides in Tucson, Arizona.

Orville Phillips received a good public school education and assisted his father with the farm work until he was nineteen years old, when he left home to work on the Michigan Grand Trunk railroad and followed railroading until he came to California in 1901. In 1912 he settled in Tracy and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific railroad, remaining with them until he decided to establish his own business, and in consequence of this determination the Tracy Auto Electric Co. was formed. In May, 1922, Mr. Phillips disposed of his interest in the Tracy Auto Electric Company and accepted a position with the Shell Oil Company at Corral Station, it being a pumping plant on the valley pipe line of the Shell Oil Company near Tracy.

Mr. Phillips' marriage united him with Miss Lillie Eaton, a daughter of Orrison and Josephine (Hoffman) Eaton, both pioneers of San Joaquin County. They are the parents of two children, Orris A. and Fred O. Fraternally, Mr. Phillips is a Mason and also a member of the Eastern Star of Tracy.

DR. ARTHUR T. SEYMOUR.—A prominent representative of the Osteopathic profession, Dr. Arthur T. Seymour was born at Chicago, Ill., on January 10, 1877. His parents moved to New York City when he was a baby, remaining there until he was ten years old, when they went to Iowa, residing at Red Oak and later at Des Moines. At the age of fifteen he returned to New York City and after a short period of attendance at school he entered business, holding positions in various concerns until November, 1894, when he entered the offices of The Musical Courier Company, where he was employed as bookkeeper and cashier for over ten years. In 1902 he enrolled with the New York University School of Commerce Accounts and Finance and pursued the study of expert accounting until 1905, then entered the employ of The Audit Company, of New York, as staff accountant.

In the fall of 1906, he resigned his position with The Audit Company and in the spring of 1907 entered Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa. In September of the same year he came to Los Angeles, Cal., and entering the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, graduated with the degree of D. O. on January 27, 1910. Coming to Stockton, he located at 311 Elks Building, where he is still

engaged in practice. In the fall of 1919, he took post-graduate work at the College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles, where he was an interne in the eye, ear, nose and throat clinic, and since his return to Stockton he has devoted particular attention to this line of his work, in addition to general osteopathic practice.

On August 4, 1912, Dr. Seymour was united in marriage with Mabel Alice Ambrose, born in Lockeford, Cal., the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ambrose, pioneers of that place. Mr. Seymour is a Mason and is a member of the Ad Club of Stockton, also of the national, state and local osteopathic associations.

CHARLES A. SLACK, JR.—An enterprising and representative young rancher, who is the proprietor of the Ofcee Stock Farm, located five miles west of Tracy on the Lincoln Highway, is found in Charles A. Slack, Jr., whose practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture is being put to good use. He was born at Tracy, Cal., on November 17, 1894, the eldest son of Charles A. and Elda (Wacksmuth) Slack, who have, since 1904, resided in San Francisco, although well and favorably known in San Joaquin County. Charles A. Slack, Sr., was born in Iowa on November 5, 1861, and came west in 1883, when he settled in Tracy; at the age of seventeen he accompanied Chief Hood into Texas and for seven and one-half years was connected with the construction work of the Southern Pacific Railroad; when he located in Tracy he became road master for the same company, Fresno-Merced division, his entire service covering a period of about twenty years. He married Miss Elda Wachsmuth, a daughter of the late Ed. Wachsmuth, a pioneer and founder of Tracy. She was born in Franklin, Pa., on May 5, 1868. They were the parents of five children: Olive married Rudolph Mohr, Jr. They have three children and reside in San Francisco. Fern is deceased; Charles A., Jr.; Elda married L. G. McAbee and they reside in San Juan; Ed is a student in the San Francisco Polytechnic high school.

The education of Charles A. Slack, Jr., began in the Willow district school, where he remained for four years, and in 1904 he accompanied his parents to San Francisco, and there successfully passed through the grades of the Crocker grammar school; later he was graduated from the Lick high school of that city. During 1914-16 he attended the Agricultural College, University of California, at Davis, Cal. In January of 1917, he removed to Tracy and found employment on the ranch of his uncle, A. Grunauer, near Tracy, and the following July became a partner of his father on the home ranch, on which he raises pedigreed Poland China hogs and registered shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep. This ranch consists of 480 acres under an irrigation system; father and son also own two other ranches, 126 acres north of Tracy and adjoining the city, and 260 acres on Old River, a fine grain farm.

On October 13, 1920, Mr. Slack was married to Miss Mary Troth, a native of Tracy, the daughter of Daniel Sherman and Louisa A. (Moran) Troth of San Joaquin County. Her father was born in Indiana in 1862 and came to California in 1892, when he located in Tracy, while her mother, Louisa A. (Moran) Troth, was born at Ellis, San Joaquin County, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moran, venerable pioneers of this state, who now reside in Oakland, aged ninety and eighty-three, respectively. Grandmother Troth is still living, and makes her residence in Centralia, Wash. Mrs. Slack is a graduate of the Fremont high school of Oakland, class of '16. Fraternally Mr. Slack is a member of the Masonic order of Tracy, and his political affiliations are those of the Republican party.

H. H. DRAIS.—A well-known couple who well deserve both their substantial prosperity and their popularity, are Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Drais, representatives of old pioneer families. Mr. Drais is a farmer and orchardist, operating extensively near Farmington, and is a son of the late well-to-do and honored pioneer Edward M. Drais, who figured in the early history of Farmington, and whose life-story is given elsewhere in this volume.

Henry Horace Drais was born on March 5, 1877, and attended the public school at Farmington. At an early age he began to help with the farm work on his father's great rancho at Rock Creek, which comprised some 2,500 acres on the San Joaquin-Stanislaus county line, and which at that time was devoted to grain and cattle. The lessons in industry and business management afforded him in his youth have served him well in after years. He has prospered, and is now the owner of 450 choice acres on Littlejohn Creek, near Farmington, which he has improved, and on which he is at present planting twenty acres of the Tilton variety of apricots. He purposes to engage more and more in horticulture, since his land lies in a locality of late shown to be especially adaptable to cherries and apricots. As a grower of wheat and barley, he has few equals and no superiors in this section of the country. Mr. Drais is an untiring worker, and devotes his best efforts to his farming operations, being therein ably assisted by his only son, Leland Stanford Drais, who at present is residing upon the farm at Farmington, while Mr. and Mrs. Drais are temporarily domiciled in Stockton, without, however, having given up their rural home.

Mr. Drais was married at Farmington on February 24, 1900, to Miss Annie Alders, a daughter of the late well-known and highly respected pioneer, Charles M. Alders, of Farmington. Mr. and Mrs. Drais are the parents of one child, Leland Stanford, already referred to, who is taking a live interest in horticultural pursuits. During the late war he enlisted at Mather Field, Cal., in the Aviation Corps. He served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged, being specially commended for the high grade of service and character. He was recently married to Miss Mildred Mobley, of San Francisco, and as assistant to his father, is operating the ranch.

Mr. and Mrs. Drais take an active interest in all matters pertaining to the general welfare. Mr. Drais is prominently connected with the Native Sons of the Golden West, and with Truth Lodge, No. 296, I. O. O. F., of Farmington; while Mrs. Drais is a Pythian Sister, and a worthy member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West. Still in the prime of life, with an excellent ranch and home as the result of their own industry, Mr. and Mrs. Drais are maintaining the good name and the old-time hospitality of their honored ancestors.



Henry H. Crane

JAMES WILSON STUCKENBRUCK.—A resident of the most favored section of the San Joaquin Valley is James Wilson Stuckenbruck, the successful vineyardist recently chosen County Supervisor from the Fourth District. He was born in Tipton, Iowa, on December 14, 1857, the son of Frederick and Jane Stuckenbruck; and he was the third child in a family of five. His father was a farmer on a small ranch. James received an education in the common schools.

At the age of thirteen he learned the blacksmith's trade at Tipton, Iowa, and later he went to Coon Rapids, Iowa, following his trade there. From 1892 to 1897 he served as the postmaster at Coon Rapids, and while there he was also for twelve years on the school board; he was for about fifteen years a resident of that place.

At Bayard, Iowa, on October 16, 1882, he was married to Miss Anna Goodrich, a native of Michigan and the daughter of Charles and Mary Goodrich. His wife's father was a blacksmith by trade, and he moved to Iowa when Mrs. Stuckenbruck was a little child, and there the family resided for many years. Mr. Stuckenbruck was employed for three and one-half years, from 1902 on, in the government service at Fort Bayard, acting as an instructor in mechanics on the Indian reservation. His health gave way, and in 1905 he and his wife came to California and settled at Santa Ana, in Orange County, and after a year and a half there, he went to Lodi, and in 1908 served in the Legislature, until 1912. From 1914 to 1915 he was member of the State Senate. In 1915 he was admitted to the bar of California, and practiced law at Lodi until 1917; and in 1918 he was elected Supervisor from the Fourth district, and he has served as such since, to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

Mr. Stuckenbruck has made his home on his twelve-acre ranch, about three miles east of Acampo. He has one son, Ellory, a rancher, who resides with him. Mr. Stuckenbruck is vice-president of the Farmers Insurance Company of San Joaquin County, a Mason of Lodi Lodge, and a member of the Knights of Pythias of Lodi.

ED. SPIEKERMAN.—In studying the record of the life of Ed. Spiekerman, for many years a prosperous merchant in his native state of Iowa, one cannot but be convinced that there is no such word as failure to the man who is determined to succeed. He was born, reared and married in Iowa, his wife being, before her marriage, Miss Nettie McCartney. They had removed to Fergus Falls, Minn., where Mr. Spiekerman engaged in the dry goods business until 1908, when, on account of failing health, he removed with his family to California and settled in Lodi. Two years later, in 1910, he established his business of concrete pipe manufacture; at first making concrete pressure pipe for irrigating purposes. His business has steadily increased until in 1920 he made and laid 200,000 feet of concrete pipe, and up to June 1, 1921, has laid over a half-million feet. His manufacturing plant is located at No. 412 South Sacramento street, Lodi, with a branch factory in Stockton. The pipe which he manufactures is known as Amaroc pipe, the highest standard pipe on the market. The machine with which he constructs the pipe is known as the K. T. and with the mixer and tools was installed at a cost of $10,000. This machine makes pipe four times as strong as the old hand method and straight, true and water-tight, under a test pressure of one hundred pounds, and every foot of pipe is guaranteed water-tight. Each carload of material is tested and graded and includes three grades of sand and three sizes of rocks. The plant has a capacity of from 1,500 to 1,800 feet daily, or 400,000 feet of pipe yearly. Mr. Spiekerman has installed irrigation systems on most of the ranches in San Joaquin County, but more particularly in the Lodi, Stockton, Delta and Manteca districts. His honest and intelligent work has been a real factor in the development and prosperity of the northern part of San Joaquin County. Recently he has added the manufacture of sewer pipe and made and furnished the city of Stockton with 25,000 feet, the first big contract of the kind in the county. Before the pipe was laid it was thoroughly tested in every particular and was found to be 100 per cent. perfect; he also manufactures concrete ornaments, such as fences, posts, vases, etc., for beautifying residence property. He is a member of the California Association of Concrete Pipe Manufacturers, whose chief engineer is F. W. Stanley, formerly senior engineer of the U. S. government.

Mr. and Mrs. Spiekerman are the parents of one son, Fred, who is the efficient manager of his father's business. He was born on March 1, 1898, while his parents were residing in Fergus Falls, Minn., and was brought to Lodi when he was ten years old. After finishing the grammar and high schools of Lodi he entered the University of California and was graduated in 1918 with the degree in pharmacy, and after his graduation he became associated with his father.

Mr. Spiekerman is a great lover of horses and at the present time has two in training at the Stockton agricultural park, which are showing great possibilities as racing horses, and he anticipates entering them in the fall racing events.

JOHN COX WHITE.—Among the notable California forty-niners resident in San Joaquin County who have joined the silent majority of that adventurous host and found homes in yet fairer golden lands than those to which they struggled amid countless hardships in 1849 is the late John Cox White. Mr. White was a real pioneer in San Joaquin County, sojourning there from the first year of his advent in the Golden State until his death. On May 19, 1891, the county and that section of the state was called upon to mourn the taking off of a true and worthy man, one who had been true to his own ideals and convictions and who by his large life work conferred benefit upon hundreds of his fellow-citizens who of necessity shared in what he accomplished toward the material progress and upbuilding of his community. He was born in Ohio, September 2, 1822, being a son of John C. White, who came to Ohio from New Jersey. Reared in his native state until about 1846, being then a young man of twenty-four years, he moved with his parents to Illinois, locating near Knoxsville. He was living there when the gold fever struck the country, and in 1849 he crossed the plains to this state, being five months on the way

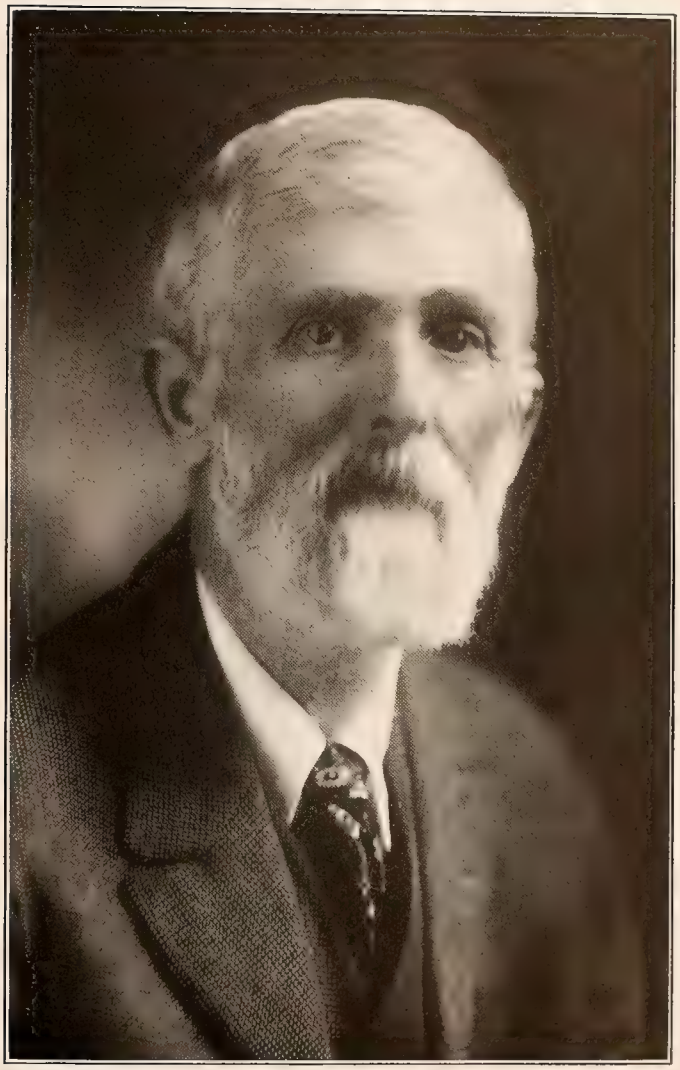
from Illinois. In the same year he took up his location in San Joaquin County, and for a short time engaged in freighting from Stockton to the mines. He was then in the cattle business with a partner, William Dunlap, under the name of White & Dunlap, until the death of the latter in August, 1854, after which, on his own account, he combined the industries of agriculture and cattle-raising until his death. In the course of a few years he became one of the extensive cattle ranchers of this section of the state, operating a large tract of land, his home ranch, of 1,400 acres, on the Davis Road, about nine miles from Stockton, and also owned other large land properties in San Joaquin County, among them being 1,400 acres farming land on the Telegraph Road, adjoining the Kellerman ranch; he also owned 2,000 acres near where the town of Manteca now stands, now known as the Pillsbury tract. The Pillsbury tract he sold for eighteen dollars per acre and it is now worth $175 and more per acre. He also owned a ranch of 510 acres on the Linden Road which was subdivided in 1904 and sold for $125 per acre, now worth $500 per acre. The old White residence built of brick fifty years ago still stands at the corner of Commerce and Poplar streets, Stockton. Mr. White was a very successful business man, noted for his able management of affairs, and had a reputation wherever known as a strictly reliable man. He was one of the organizers and for many years a director in the San Joaquin Valley Bank at Stockton, and took great interest in the welfare of this institution. Though often solicited to hold local offices, he always refused, for he devoted himself exclusively to the direction of his large business, and therein discharged his most important obligations to himself and the world in general. But he could always be found lending his influence for the best welfare and progress of his county. In politics he was a Democrat. From the year 1867 until his death he was a resident of the city of Stockton, directing his affairs from that place. Previous to that he had lived many years on his estate on the Davis Road nine miles from Stockton. He was one of the original members of the San Joaquin Society of California Pioneers.

Mr. White was married, October 2, 1853, to Miss America Elizabeth Smith, who survived him sixteen years, passing away in 1907, an honored pioneer woman. She was born in Platte County, Mo., May 19, 1838, being a daughter of John Payton Smith, born in Tennessee, and Elizabeth C. (Crittenden) Smith, born in South Carolina. At the age of three years Mrs. White was left an orphan, and she was thenceforth reared in the family of her brother, James C. Smith, also a late resident of San Joaquin County. In 1852, with this brother and his family, she came across the plains direct to San Joaquin County, where in the following year she was married to Mr. White. Of this marriage were born ten children, five on the home ranch in the county and five in the Stockton home: J. Frank, deceased; Jennie W., Mrs. W. R. Fisher, deceased; Charles B., deceased; Lewis B., deceased; Arthur C., residing in Los Angeles; Lizette W., Mrs. J. D. Maxey, residing in Stockton; Morgan M., deceased; Harry D., residing in Stockton; Anna W., Mrs. Ozro O. Farnsworth, of Stockton; and Kate W., Mrs. Frank A. McPherson, residing in Sonora. Harry D. White, clerk of the justice court of Stockton, was born in Stockton August 7, 1877, and received his education in the Stockton public schools. At eighteen years of age he began to clerk in Samuel's Cigar Store, remaining there for six years; in 1907 he formed a partnership with Benjamin Jacobs under the firm name of White & Jacobs, dealers in cigars and tobacco. In 1914 he sold his interest in the business to accept his present position of clerk in the justice court. He married Miss Della Gambetta, also born in Stockton, daughter of John Gambetta, an early settler of Stockton, who was the founder of the Gambetta addition to Stockton. Mr. White owns a twenty-acre vineyard and an almond orchard, a part of his father's old ranch, four miles from Stockton on the Linden Road, which he planted to vineyard in 1905, and in 1914 every third vine was pulled up and planted to almonds, both of which yield a nice income. Fraternally he is a member of Delta Lodge No. 471, F. & A. M., and the local lodge of Sciots and Stockton Aerie No. 83, F. O. Eagles.

MICHAEL HANDLIN.—An old settler of San Joaquin County who has continuously resided in the Lodi section of the county for the past fifty-two years is Michael Handlin. His birth occurred in County Kildare, Ireland, in 1844 and he is the second oldest in a family of five children born to Dan and Nancy (Burns) Handlin, both natives of Ireland. The children are as follows: Peter, Michael, the subject of this sketch, Dan, Thomas and Sarah. The father was a farmer by occupation and lived to be eighty years old, while the mother passed away at sixty-five years.

At sixteen years of age, Michael Handlin started out in life for himself, working at odd jobs on farms in the neighborhood of his home and thus ten years were consumed. In 1870 he embarked for the United States and came directly to California, where he settled at Lodi, then Mokelumne Station. At first he rented a 240-acre ranch east of Lodi on the Lockeford Road and farmed to grain for about seven years, when he purchased the place and it has since been known as the Handlin ranch. Mr. Handlin rented out some of his ranch which was used for raising watermelons, but a large part of it was used for raising grain. Portions of this ranch have been sold from time to time until Mr. Handlin now owns seventy acres, twenty-five acres of which is in vineyard and the balance used for grain and alfalfa. The ranch is irrigated by a five-inch pump driven by an electric motor, thus furnishing ample water for the proper care and cultivation of the entire seventy acres.

The marriage of Mr. Handlin which occurred in 1889 in San Francisco, united him with Miss Kate Kelly, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and a daughter of Joseph Kelly, a farmer of that country. Mrs. Handlin left Ireland alone and came to California to visit her sisters and here she became acquainted with Mr. Handlin. Mrs. Handlin passed away in 1913 leaving two daughters: Anna, Mrs. Kels, who resides in Lodi, and Mary. In 1914 Mr. Handlin took up his abode at 12 North Stockton Avenue, with his daughter Mary, who presides over the home, devotedly ministering to his comfort. Mr. Handlin is a Democrat in politics.



Michael Handlin

WEST SIDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT.—With nearly 12,000 acres of fertile land under irrigation, producing abundantly rich crops, the originators and backers of the great West Side Irrigation District, in the Tracy country, have cause for general rejoicing. This magnificent system cost in the neighborhood of $545,000, and its operation under most favorable conditions stands out as a glowing tribute to the men who labored so loyally carrying the big project forward along progressive lines. All the preliminary organization details from a legal standpoint were worked out by Neumiller & Ditz, of Stockton, and the bond issues and contracts by Crittenden & Hench, who handled all matters in an able manner, and did much to push forward the sale of the irrigation bonds at the right time.

The West Side Irrigation District is the first one of its kind in the West, and it unique in that the water supply is not governed by seasonable conditions in the mountains, and, consequently, the district is not limited to seasons of operation. There is a big acreage of alfalfa, where formerly some ninety per cent. of the land was in barley and wheat. Many of the farmers have planted a variety of products, including fruit trees of various kinds, corn, potatoes, beans, sugar beets, and garden truck, all securing splendid results.

Water is pumped from the head of the intake canal from Old River, which cost in the neighborhood of $32,000, including the right of way, bridge over the road, and all other costs. This runs from Bethany Ferry to a point just north of the Southern Pacific Railroad, where the huge pumping plant is located. The water is pumped from this point through two pipe lines to two big main canals, one at an elevation of fifty-five feet and the other at an elevation of 110 feet. The water is then carried through these canals and laterals to the highest point of each 160 acres in the district. The intake canal is one and one-eighth miles long, the excavation being from 85 to 100 feet wide and from twelve to twenty-eight feet deep. A notable feature of this big project is the fact that the pumps can be operated separately or all together and all started or stopped by one operator at a switchboard.

The pumps provide enough water in fifty-two days to cover each acre of land in the district one foot deep, and the total horsepower of the plant is about 2,000. There are some sixty-two headgates, consisting of concrete inlets and outlets, with corrugated iron pipes through embankments, the gates being operated by screw lift devices. In the construction work ten railroad crossings were built under the tracks, together with concrete inlets and outlets. The flumes consist of two concrete and two wooden ones. Sixty-eight combined drop structures, road crossings and check gates, made of corrugated iron pipe of special construction, were necessary to complete the details.

Twenty-two reinforced concrete county highway crossings and siphons and sixty-six wooden take-out gates were installed on this project. A complete telephone system of three wires with underground road crossings, equipped with drop signals and telephone instruments every mile and a half, was installed. Power for the great project is furnished by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. Substantial houses have been built for the engineer and employees of the plant.

Among the well-known early day boosters who worked energetically with other leading interests for the formation of the project are such well-known leaders as A. Grunauer, C. A. Slack, A. R. Arnold, Linne Brothers, J. D. Van Ormer, L. Kroner, Lewis Parker, S. A. Shearer, Fred P. Von Sosten, Peter P. Schmidt, the Heinbockel brothers, Henry A. Frerichs, George J. Luhrsen, Mrs. Anna Von Sosten, D. J. Looney, Neil and Tom Looney, Neil Fabian, W. G. Lang and others. The first meeting was held on November 9, 1915, and Samuel A. Shearer was chosen chairman or president, W. G. Hunter of Stockton as engineer, who resigned, and was succeeded by the present engineer, Mr. W. D. Harrington, in November, 1918. At present Henry Frerichs is president; Mrs. Bertha M. McGee, treasurer; and George L. Parker, assessor. Neumiller & Ditz were chosen as attorneys; later Crittenden & Hench became attorneys for the project. Mr. Ditz was the first secretary, but upon his resignation, William Von Sosten was chosen to fill that office; in 1917 John C. Chrisman was chosen secretary. The people of Tracy and this section of Central California are proud of this big irrigation achievement, as it has proven early day statements made by men who had faith in the solidity of the enterprise.

JESSE W. WAKEFIELD.—An experienced vineyardist and orchardist who has come to assist in the development of California realty is Jesse W. Wakefield, who lives one mile and three-quarters east of Acampo. He was born in Brownfield, Oxford County, Me., on March 16, 1865, the son of Edwin and Sarah (Palmer) Wakefield. His father came out to California and Truckee in 1849, and the following year lost his hand in the sawmills in that place. As soon as he was able to travel again, after his accident, he returned to Maine, married, and there reared a family of nine children. Calvin P., the eldest, is now in Stockton; Edwin is in Modesto; Alice has become Mrs. Woods, and lives in Maine; Oren L. died in 1919; Laura became Mrs. Seevey, and is deceased; Angies also has died; Jesse W. is the subject of our review; Fred is the next youngest; and A. P. Wakefield lives at Stony Ford, in Glenn County, California.

Edwin Wakefield bought a farm on the Saco River in Maine and lived there until his death at the age of eighty-five years, while Mrs. Wakefield, who passed away in 1918, attained her eighty-sixth year. Jesse attended school at Eaton, New Hampshire, and in 1882 he left home to come to California, and here he went to work on the Cressy Ranch in Merced County, near Livingston. This place contained about ten thousand acres, and he remained there for four and one-half years, after which he came to San Joaquin County, and worked out for two years. He next leased 480 acres of land from Mrs. Gage, lying north of Lockeford, and known as the Faulkner ranch; and this place he farmed for sixteen and one-half years. In 1907 he sold his stock and purchased the place where he now resides. This was then open land; but he has developed fourteen acres of it to peaches, five acres to plums, five acres to cherries, ten acres to Tokay grapes, and six acres to walnuts and alfalfa. He has built a home on the ranch, and has also de-

veloped two fine wells, with one pump of six inches, and another of five, all operated by a motor of twenty-five horse-power.

At Stockton, on October 9, 1890, Mr. Wakefield was married to Miss Luvina Eddlemon, the daughter of George and Ruth Eddlemon, a native of Arkansas, who came across the plains with her parents when she was six months old. They settled at Lodi, and both died in 1919 on their ranch near Lodi. Mrs. Wakefield went to school at Lodi, and grew up in that vicinity. Two children have blessed their union. Delma May is Mrs. James M. Prentice, and Orin Edwin is at home. Mr. Wakefield is a Republican, and a member of the Woodbridge Lodge of Odd Fellows; and both he and his good wife are members of the Rebekahs.

For the last five years, Mr. Wakefield has been a real estate operator in Lodi and the vicinity of Acampo. As illustrative of the advance in land prices, he states that he was the first man hereabouts to sell a vineyard for $1,000 an acre, and yet this same ranch sold for $3,000 an acre in the spring of 1922. He not only sells other folks' land, but he buys land for himself, and owns fourteen acres of Tokay grapes north of Youngstown on the Traction line.

E. P. TRYON.—A prominent business man of San Joaquin County, who is extensively engaged in the raising of sheep and the marketing of wool, is E. P. Tryon, residing at 234 East Cleveland Street, Stockton. He was born near Sacramento, Cal., November 8, 1871, a son of Horatio and Abigail (Cone) Tryon, both natives of Ohio. In 1863 this family migrated west across the plains with ox teams, arriving in Sacramento in the fall of that year; later the father located at the Old Union House, which is still owned by the Tryon estate and operated by a brother of our subject. In 1882 Horatio Tryon retired from his farming pursuits and removed to Middletown, Lake County, where he passed away in 1885, aged seventy-one years. He was survived by his widow and five children. The mother of our subject resides in Santa Rosa at the venerable age of ninety-five, and retains her faculties, being interested in every-day affairs.

E. P. Tryon began his education in the public schools and his earliest recollections are those of farm life and sheep raising. In 1901 he purchased 1,000 head of choice Merino sheep and the following year he moved them to San Joaquin County, making his camp in Corral Hollow, west of Tracy. Year by year he has successfully carried on sheep raising, herding his flocks in the Delta and on the West Side section of Contra Costa, San Joaquin and Stanislaus counties. He owns 8,000 acres of choice range land near Patterson, as well as a desirable farm and range in Calaveras County, about seventy-five miles east of Stockton; the latter place is used for resting his flocks when on their annual migration to and from the High Sierras and his West Side range.

The marriage of Mr. Tryon united him with Miss Mabel Alley, daughter of Mrs. Marie Alley of Stockton, who came to California from Chicago, Ill., in 1911. Her father, Curtiss Alley, a prominent insurance man, passed away in Stockton in 1921, aged sixty-nine. Fraternally, Mr. Tryon is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, No. 218, of Stockton.

HENRY CHARLES SCHMIDT.—An enterprising rancher who has naturally attained to very substantial success, is Henry Charles Schmidt, the proprietor of a choice Delta farm of nearly ninety-nine acres, on Upper Roberts Island. He was born at Elmshorn, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on December 29, 1862, the son of Claus and Elsbeth (Wickhorst) Schmidt, the former a member of the German National Guards, in which he served from 1848 to 1852, and was so wounded that he was eventually pensioned by the government.

Henry C. Schmidt, the sixth oldest of their ten children, was twenty-three years old when he started for America on the S. S. India, taking twenty days to cross the Atlantic, half of that time in such a storm that the vessel almost foundered. Finally, however, they reached New York on March 28, 1886, and soon afterward our subject greeted his brother Adolph, and other friends, in Nebraska City, Neb., to which state they had preceded him, and there he worked at farming for three years. On the third day of March, in 1889, he arrived in California, and here he has been, with the exception of the time spent in visiting his native land. He went direct to the Kidd Ranch, on Union Island, and worked there for a month, and then he was employed by the Glasgow Land Company, and three months later took a job on the St. Catherine Ranch, where he found steady employment for a year and a quarter. He then went to the West Side and farmed at Tracy and Vernalis, and during the plowing season he returned to Roberts Island, where by hard work he made a start. In 1899, he bought what is now a well-developed ranch, but was then a virtual swamp, about half covered with tule and willows. He had to go through years upon years of clearing and grubbing and gradual developing, but he finally won success by hard work and thrift. He has not only prospered with his own lands, but has been able to cultivate adjacent lands as well.

On June 27, 1897, Mr. Schmidt was married to Miss Anna Engel, a daughter of Fred and Margaret (Jurgensen) Engel, pioneers of Roberts Island, a gifted lady who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on July 11, 1878, and in April, 1889, was brought to Stockton by her parents. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt. Henry first saw the light on Roberts Island on May 17, 1898, and after graduating from school, became a rancher. Fred was born on June 24, 1899, finished his schooling and associated himself in ranching with his brother, Henry. Elsie; Alvina; Henrietta died in infancy; Freda died June 1, 1917, from the effects of accidental burning, at the age of thirteen. Otto and Marie are in school. About four years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt completed a lovely home on their ranch, which is still the center of many enjoyable social affairs. In 1895, Mr. Schmidt made a trip back to Germany, taking four months for the journey and visit. He is a strong advocate of irrigation, and has developed a model and economical system of his own. He is serving his ninth year as trustee of the Fairchild school district. In 1896 he was naturalized at Stockton, and has since been a Republican. He is a director of Levee District No. 544, and is now serving his second term. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt belong to the Lutheran Church.

H. C. Schmidt

Anna Schmidt

OTTO E. SANDMAN.—Among Stockton's native sons of whom the city is justly proud is Otto E. Sandman, prominent in military circles for many years and district manager for Cyrus Peirce & Company, bond and investment brokers of New York, Chicago and San Francisco. He was born on May 4, 1890, a son of Peter N. and Minnie (Amon) Sandman, the former a native of Denmark and the latter born in Illinois. Otto completed his course in the Stockton high school in 1908 and then he entered the University of California at Berkeley, graduating in 1912 with the degree of B. S., he having devoted his attention to the study of electrical and hydraulic engineering. While attending the university Mr. Sandman was captain of the University Cadets; was a member of the baseball and football teams; and also served as president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. After he finished college he returned to Stockton and entered the engineering department of the Western States Gas and Electric Co., as superintendent of designing and construction work, continuing in that department until 1919, when he was placed in charge of the bond department and remained in that department until severing his connection with the concern.

The military record of Mr. Sandman is interesting. In 1912 he assisted in organizing Battery C, First California Field Artillery, N. G. C. When the trouble started on the Mexican border in the summer of 1916, Battery C was called for duty and he went as first lieutenant of the battery when they were stationed at Nogales, Arizona. In June, 1917, following the entrance of the United States into the World War, Mr. Sandman with Battery C, was sent to the Presidio at San Francisco for duty. Battery C became a unit of the 143rd Field Artillery, U. S. A. He was later sent to Fort Sill, Okla., where he attended the School of Fire, and in August, 1917, was commissioned captain of field artillery. Returning to California he was stationed at Camp Kearney as adjutant to Brigadier-General Lyon, commanding the 65th Artillery Brigade of the 40th Division. In April, 1918, Mr. Sandman was detailed to special duty in the air service, and was soon sent overseas in command of the 135th Aero Squadron and stationed at Toul, France, with the second army, A. E. F., until the armistice was signed. This squadron had the distinction of being the first Liberty motored squadron to cross the German lines. He then was returned to the United States and was discharged at Camp Kearney in June, 1919, having served two years. Returning to Stockton he resumed his position with the Western States Gas & Electric Company, and remained there until forming his present connections with Cyrus Peirce & Company.

The marriage of Otto Sandman in December, 1917, united him with Miss Mildred King, daughter of Harry E. and Hattie A. King, born in Stockton and a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state, for her grandfather was Edward I. Keep, founder of the Globe Iron Works and pioneer resident of Stockton, where he established his home and headquarters. Mr. and Mrs. Sandman have two sons, George King and Edward Eldridge. Mr. Sandman is a member of the Anteros Club; the Yosemite Club, Stockton Golf and Country Club, Mokelumne Club; belongs to San Joaquin lodge of Masons; the Scottish Rite Consistory; and to Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in Sacramento, and in his daily life exemplifies the teachings of this ancient order. He assisted in organizing the Karl Ross Post of the American Legion at Stockton, served two terms on its executive committee; also for a similar period as a member of the state executive committee of the American Legion. He was elected a member of the board of freeholders for drafting the new city charter and also a member of the grand jury of San Joaquin County. Mr. Sandman is an alert, enterprising and progressive business man who has won success through his own industry and ability and is a champion of all movements that have for their aim the upbuilding of his native city.

CLAUDE R. VAN KEUREN.—For many years Claude R. Van Keuren has been recognized throughout Central California territory as one of the widely experienced engineers of the West. He was born in McKean County, Pa., on October 7, 1886, the son of Herbert G. and Mary (Harrington) Van Keuren, his father a native of New York state, whose ancestors had settled there in 1628; his mother, a native of Ireland, came to America at the age of four years. Herbert G. Van Keuren was a student of medicine in the Academy in Buffalo, N. Y., but after fitting himself for that profession, he decided, about 1871, to enter the oil industry at Bradford fields in Northern Pennsylvania and has followed that line every since. His first experience was as an oil worker at Bradford fields; then he was transferred to Weldwood fields, then to McDonald, where he has become superintendent of the Willet & Paul Oil Company with outstanding success. A brother of our subject, Thomas H. Van Keuren, is at present general superintendent of the Ohio Oil Company of the state of Kentucky, located at Bowling Green, where he resides with his family.

The education of Claude R. Van Keuren was obtained in the public schools of McDonald, Pa., where he continued until he was sixteen years of age; leaving school to enter the employ of an oil company as a roustabout; he spent about six years in the West Virginia fields, as well as the fields in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and in 1908 decided to come West. Arriving in California, Mr. Van Keuren made his way to the Coalinga field in Fresno County and found work with the California Ltd. doing odd jobs, which occupied him for one year, when he returned East and worked for the South Pennsylvania Oil Company in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1910 he returned to the Golden State, thoroughly satisfied to settle down and make this state his permanent home, and in 1911 removed to Tulare County and was employed by the Standard Oil Company as an oiler in the pump station on the main line north to the Richmond refineries. Gradually working up, he became an engineer at Kimberlin, Kern County, and early in 1914 was advanced to the position of chief engineer, where he spent four years to the entire satisfaction both of himself and his employers. In May, 1918, he was placed in charge of the Tracy plant as chief engineer and he successfully carried this responsibility, both for the interests of the company and for his own advancement.

The marriage of Mr. Van Keuren united him with Miss Nellie Oliver, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Oliver, residents of McDonald, Pa., and

Mr. and Mrs. Van Keuren made an extended trip to their old homes in Pennsylvania by automobile. Leaving Tracy July 17, 1922, they visited in Pennsylvania, and incidentally visited the oil fields in Wyoming, Montana, Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, West Virginia, Indiana and other states. Arriving in Tracy September 18, 1922, Mr. Van Keuren was assigned to the Vernalis station on the pipe line pumping plant of the Standard Oil Company's main pump-line from Bakersfield to Point Richmond, where he resumed his position as chief engineer, entering upon his new station September 26, 1922. Mr. Van Keuren is identified with the Safety Engineers Society of California and is a member of the Scottish Rite of the Masonic order in Bakersfield, and of the Grand Fraternity of Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM J. THOMAYER.—A native son of California who for more than thirty-eight years of an active life has participated in the changes through which this great state has passed, is William J. Thomayer, superintendent of the office and shipping of the Pacific Fruit Exchange of the Lodi section. His parents, Matthew and Catherine Thomayer, were both natives of Germany, who came to America in the early '50s and to California via Panama and located in San Joaquin County near Lathrop, where William J. first saw the light of day on April 2, 1863. His father was a miner by occupation. Both parents passed away when William J. was a child of three years and he was reared in the family of Dr. Stephenson, formerly of Woodbridge.

William J. received his schooling in Visalia, Tulare County, Cal., and his first experience in the packing and shipping of fruit was in 1883 with the Woodhead Porter Brothers and Company of Los Angeles, commission merchants and shippers; he then entered the employ of the late E. T. Earl, who was one of the pioneers in that line in California. For nine years he was thus employed, operating in Riverside County in the winter and northern California in the summer. He next took a trip to Salt Lake City, where he engaged in the tea and coffee business for one year, after which he returned to California, where he re-entered the fruit packing industry, engaging with the Porter Brothers' Company at Fillmore, Cal. Upon coming to Lodi in 1899, Mr. Thomayer was first associated with the Producers' Fruit Company, then the Valley Fruit Company and then with the Frank H. Buck Company. For the past few years he has had charge of the office and shipping of the Pacific Fruit Exchange. When he became associated with the fruit industry, thirty-eight years ago, there was only one packing house in Lodi, and now there are many of them. By his long association with this industry, Mr. Thomayer has become one of the best-informed men on fruit packing and shipping in the valley and his reputation for square dealing has proven a great asset to him and his employers. He is also a vineyardist with many years' experience.

Mr. Thomayer's marriage united him with Miss Carrie Baylis Edgerly of Kansas and they have one daughter, Mrs. A. D. Campbell. Mr. Thomayer is a member of the Lodi Parlor of the N. S. G. W., No. 18, and of Lodi Lodge of Masons, and has passed through all the chairs. For four years he was inspector for Masonic district No. 26.

MRS. SUSAN M. GANN.—On the roll of honored pioneer women of San Joaquin County appears the name of Mrs. Susan M. Gann, who has been a resident of the county for sixty-two years and for the past twelve years has made her home at 2173 East Market Street, Stockton. Her birth occurred in St. Augustine County, Texas, on March 29, 1847, the daughter of Erasmus Hennington and Julia Ann (Fry) Elkins. Erasmus Elkins was born in Tennessee in 1822, but while still a young child was taken by his parents to Alabama, where he was reared and educated. From Alabama he removed to St. Augustine County, Texas, where in 1842 he was married to Miss Julia Fry, a native of Texas and a descendant of an early Colonial family of Quaker stock who had settled in Pennsylvania in early days. Mrs. Elkins passed away April 20, 1847, leaving two children, Susan M. and Charles W. One year later, Erasmus Elkins started West for California with ox teams, leaving his two children with their grandparents. Mr. Elkins stopped in San Jose for a short time, then came to Stockton and engaged in freighting to Sonora, which he followed until 1859, when he returned to Texas for his two children. They made the trip via Panama, landing in San Francisco through the Golden Gate, and the family arrived in Stockton in 1860. In 1858, Mr. Elkins had married Miss Nancy Gann, a daughter of John Gann and a niece of Nick Gann, both prominent in the early history of Stockton. In 1870 Mr. Elkins left San Joaquin County and removed to Santa Cruz, where he farmed for a couple of years; then moved to Lompoc, Cal., where he passed away at the age of eighty-six, his wife living until she was ninety-six years old. Two children were born of the latter union; Iris Benson residing in Sacramento, and Mrs. Lucy A. Amon, who died in Stockton, January 1, 1923.

On August 24, 1862, at Stockton, Susan M. Elkins was married to William T. Gann, born in Jackson County, Mo., in 1840, where he was reared to young manhood on his father's farm. In 1859 he crossed the plains with ox teams, the party being captained by his uncle, Thomas Gann. The party was composed of the families of Thomas Gann, M. H. Harles, Mr. Miller, Mr. Russell, Mrs. Nancy Clark, and John Gann and they all settled near Farmington, Cal. William T. Gann's sister Rosana was the wife of Ed. M. Drais and died here. The young married people began their life on a farm near Stockton, where they lived until 1870, when they moved to Calaveras County, where they bought land near Felix and for over forty years made this their home, engaging in stock raising and general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Gann reared nine children: Mary C. now Mrs. Terance McArdle, resides in Stockton and they have two children; Annie E. is assisting her mother in presiding over the home; Lewis M is married and has three children and they reside in Stockton; William B. has charge of the home ranch in Calaveras County; Lucy B. is now the wife of Bert Carthy and they have two children and reside at Melones, Cal.; Charles A. is the partner of his brother on the ranch near Felix; J. Henry is married and has one son and they reside in Hanford; Maude E. is the wife of Stéven Simone; they have one son and reside at Kerman; and Susan E. is the wife of Virgil Berry, and they reside in Stockton.

Twelve years ago Mr. and Mrs. Gann returned to Stockton to spend the balance of their days and in



Mrs S. M. Gann

January, 1912, Mr. Gann passed away at the age of seventy-one years. Mrs. Gann retains a life interest in the ranch in Calaveras County where so many useful years of her life were spent and owns the residence located at 2173 East Market Street, Stockton. Mrs. Gann recalls the journey from San Francisco to Stockton in 1860 when they traveled on the river boat Clara Crow and the city of Stockton was then a mere village. She enjoys splendid health and is interested in the affairs of the day, and in the evening of life is surrounded by loving children and grandchildren who administer to her comfort and happiness in every way.

JOHN C. KELLER.—An aggressive business man of Lodi, whose parents were pioneers of California, is John C. Keller, a member of the firm of Keller & Robinson, stationers and booksellers, located at 27 South School Street. A native son of California, he was born on his father's ranch west of Lodi on October 6, 1888, a son of John and Doretta (Brack) Keller. His father was a native of Ohio, who came to California across the plains about 1863 and here settled on a ranch six miles from Lodi and engaged in farming pursuits until his death in 1909. He was a member of the Woodbridge lodge of Masons. His mother, a daughter of Jacob Brack, a San Joaquin County pioneer, makes her home in Lodi.

John C. Keller was educated in the public and high schools of Lodi. In 1914 he formed a partnership with Charles R. Guggolz and conducted the New Washington Market for six years; then he sold his interest in the business to his partner in the summer of 1920 and then for about eighteen months was engaged in the real estate business in Lodi. In September, 1922, with a partner, H. E. Robinson, he opened a stationery and book store on South School Street, a most central location, where they are meeting with deserved success.

The marriage of Mr. Keller united him with Jessie R. Todd, a native of Illinois, and they are the parents of one child, Jane. In national politics he is a Democrat and ably supports the principles of that party. His fraternal relations are with Stockton lodge No. 218, Elks; the Lodi Fraternal Order of Eagles; Lodi lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star, in which he is past patron; he is a member of Lodi Parlor, N. S. G. W. In his local activities he is serving as chairman of the board of trustees of the Lodi grammar school, and during his term they completed two new schools. He takes pride in advancing measures for the development and progress of Lodi and the immediate vicinity.

EDWARD P. FOLTZ.—The legal fraternity of Stockton and San Joaquin County is ably represented in Edward P. Foltz, who has taken a leading part in the public affairs of the city and county for more than twenty-five years. Mr. Foltz is a native son, born in Linden, San Joaquin County, December 8, 1870, the son of Samuel J. and Emma (Bigelow) Foltz, the former a native of Virginia, while the mother was born in Wisconsin. The father, who is still living at the age of eighty-four, is one of the county's worthy pioneers, having come to California in the early days of 1854, following the trade of a blacksmith up to the time of his retirement from active business. He now resides in Stockton, the mother being deceased. He can recall with interest many of the happenings of that early period, when land sold for $2.50 per acre and the present day development was not thought of.

Edward P. Foltz attended the Linden district school and then taught school there for a year. Entering the University of California, he graduated from that institution with the Ph. B. degree in 1894 and then taught school at Linden for a year. He then began his professional course at Hastings Law School at San Francisco, a department of the University of California, graduating in 1897 with the degree of LL.B., and in the same year he was admitted to the bar. Not long after this he opened up his office in Stockton for the practice of law and since that time he has been closely identified with the legal, political and public life of the community. He served for a term as referee in bankruptcy, and for four years was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. His exceptional ability as a lawyer being recognized, Mr. Foltz was elected district attorney of San Joaquin County in January, 1911, being reelected and occupying this responsible post until January, 1919. During his official career, with the assistance of able deputies, he established a record that would be difficult to duplicate. At present he is a member of the firm of Foltz, Rendon & Wallace, with offices in the Wilhoit Building.

During the World War, Mr. Foltz took an active and prominent part in all the war work, and was chairman of the San Joaquin branch of the State Council of Defense, and even after the armistice he continued to serve as chairman of the county readjustment committee, handling the many post-war problems that came up. In fraternal circles Mr. Foltz is popular in the ranks of the Elks and the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the San Joaquin County Bar Association.

WALTER HANSEL.—A representative of an old pioneer family, Walter Hansel, under the firm name of Hansel & Ortman, has established a large business as a distributor of automobiles at 211 Hunter Street, Stockton. Mr. Hansel is a native son of California, born at Stockton, February 7, 1878, the son of Joseph and Emma (Dressman) Hansel, the former a native of New York and the latter of Berlin, Germany. Both parents have passed away. His father came to California around Cape Horn and settled in Stockton in the early '50s and operated a wagon and carriage shop on North Hunter Street, being a pioneer in that business in Stockton. He was active in local affairs and was a member of the old volunteer fire department. They were the parents of seven children; three are living: Walter; Emma E. is Mrs. E. E. Aldrich; Bertha is Mrs. E. L. Ferguson. Four children have passed away: Joseph, Henry, Mrs. Anne Stroupe and Dr. C. E. Hansel.

Walter was educated in the public schools of Stockton and then for three years worked in the blacksmith shop of L. Salbach. In 1898 he entered the employ of A. H. Wright, who conducted a bicycle store and had the first automobile agency in Stockton, selling the Oldsmobile, National and Stanley. In 1901 Mr. Hansel opened a bicycle shop with a twenty-foot front on South San Joaquin Street; at this time Charles Merrill became his partner in the business and the firm was known as Merrill & Hansel; later L. Salbach was taken into the firm and it was known as Merrill, Hansel & Salbach. In 1908

the partnership of Hansel & Ortman was formed, taking over the interests of Merrill and Salbach, and in time they erected the first reinforced concrete building in Stockton, becoming agents for the Reo and Cadillac motor cars. In 1914 the new garage was erected at 211 North Hunter Street, which they still occupy. When they started in business in 1908 it was valued at $6,000 and is now worth half a million dollars. In 1918, before the line was cut up among so many dealers, they were the largest buyers of Goodyear tires in the United States. They employ seventy-five people, doing the largest business of any firm of its kind in the northern part of California, and are distributors for the Cadillac and Oldsmobile in the counties of San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Calaveras and Amador.

The marriage of Mr. Hansel united him with Miss Nellie Curtis, a native of Kansas, and they are the parents of one child, Walter, Jr. Fraternally, Mr. Hansel is a member of Stockton lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E.; Charity lodge I. O. O. F.; Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.; and Independent Order of Foresters. In 1920 he built a beautiful residence on the corner of Stockton and Acacia streets, where he resides with his family.

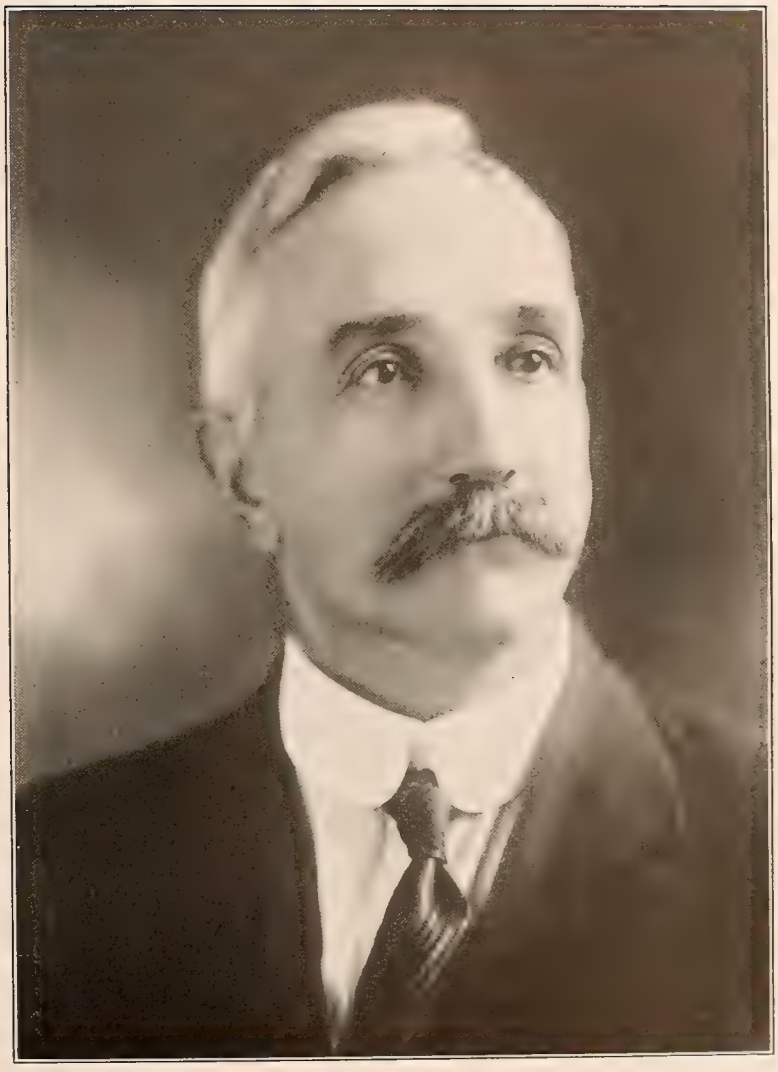
JAMES S. TRIOLO.—In a life of well-directed business activity, resulting in success, James S. Triolo has become well known as a produce shipper of San Joaquin County. A native of Illinois, he was born in Chicago, October 12, 1883, and at the early age of fourteen began working in the produce business in Chicago, packing for the firm of Porter Bros. Company on South Water street. His father was a large importer of Palermo, Sicily, and when James was seventeen years old he went to that city and worked for his father for three years, packing and shipping lemons and oranges. In 1902 he came to California, accompanied by his father and a brother, and for three years was associated with them in the Ontario district of Southern California, packing and shipping oranges and lemons. At the end of three years he removed to San Francisco and engaged in the commission business until 1912, when he settled in Stockton and established his own business. He represents White Bros. & Crum of Salt Lake City; Dawson Bros. Company of Denver, Colo. He buys wine grapes for Descalzie Company of Pittsburgh, also for L. Gallucci Company, a large Eastern firm, and for Shafton & Company of Chicago, buying all kinds of produce direct from the grower and paying cash for same and shipping over 1,000 carloads yearly from Stockton and vicinity. He maintains offices in Sacramento, Walnut Grove and Turlock. He is an ardent booster for San Joaquin County, which he considers the richest and most productive county in the world, and which he believes to be only at the threshold of its productivity and prosperity.

The marriage of Mr. Triolo united him with Miss Ada Crowley, a native of Wisconsin, whose father is a prominent lumberman of that state, and they are the parents of two children: James S., Jr., and Beatrice E. Mr. Triolo is a member of Westgate Lodge No. 335, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles, Pyramid No. 3, Sciots, of Sacramento, and the Sacramento Lodge of Elks. He is eminently public-spirited in all matters that affect the general welfare, and is held in the highest esteem.

NOAH HOVARD.—For eighteen years Noah Hovard has been a resident of San Joaquin County, and his time and energies have been devoted to farming interests, more especially to the culture of grapes. By close application to his business and well directed energy he has gained success so that he is now living retired from active business cares, residing at 821 Central Avenue, Lodi. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, July 3, 1862, a son of Thomas and Ann Hovard, also natives of England. Thomas Hovard was a farmer by occupation. There were six children in the family: Sarah, John, Percival, Andrew, Noah, the subject of this sketch, and Maria. After a grammar school education, at the age of sixteen Noah Hovard was employed at the butcher's trade in England, working until 1882 when he came to the United States and first settled at Gilman, Ill., where he worked on farms for a year and a half. Then he removed to Jefferson County, Neb., and again took up farming working for wages until 1885 when he homesteaded a quarter section in Hayes County, which he farmed for ten years, then was obliged to relinquish his claim on account of the continued crop failures; he then returned to Jefferson County, Neb., and for another ten years farmed leased properties.

On October 3, 1889, occurred the first marriage of Mr. Hovard, which united him with Miss Olive McAdow, a native of Nodaway County, Mo., a daughter of Dr. J. S. and Malinda (Brown) McAdow, both parents natives of Kentucky, where her father was a practicing physician and surgeon. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hovard; Herbert entered the World War with the first contingent that was drafted from Stockton and with the Ninety-first Division was sent to Camp Lewis; then he was transferred to Company E, Fifty-ninth Infantry, Fourth Division, and on October 15, 1918, was killed in action in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was a member of the Masonic lodge. Alice, Mrs. Jack Ross, resides in Stockton; John Hovard, who makes his home with his parents at Lodi, participated in the World War as a member of Company A, 364th Infantry, Ninety-first Division, took part in the various engagements with his command after he arrived in France, and when the armistice was signed returned to the United States and was honorably discharged; Grace, Mrs. John Hagel, lives in Sacramento County.

In 1904 the family left Nebraska for California and upon their arrival in the Golden State settled near Lodi where Mr. Hovard purchased a twenty-acre ranch three-fourths of a mile south of the Alpine district school; this ranch was set to a vineyard which was two years old at the time of purchase. Here Mrs. Hovard passed away in 1916, and in March, 1920, Mr. Hovard sold his ranch and moved to Lodi. The second marriage of Mr. Hovard occurred on May 30, 1917, in Stockton, and united him with Mrs. Dollie (Mason) Keen, a native of Illinois. Mrs. Hovard removed from Illinois to Utah and then to California, arriving here about the time that her husband did. Mr. Hovard is a Democrat in politics and for eight years was clerk of the school board of the Alpine district. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security, which he joined twenty-three years ago.



Noah Howard

JAMES E. NELSON, M. D.—Since becoming a resident of Lodi in 1905, Dr. James E. Nelson has witnessed the phenomenal growth of this section of San Joaquin County with a great deal of interest, and his influence as a physician and as a business man has had much to do with the actual development of the community. He came here when Lodi had a population of only 1,300 and began the practice of medicine, continuing at his chosen calling until he now is recognized as one of the leading physicians of Lodi and San Joaquin County. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born on a farm near Volant, Lawrence County, May 23, 1879. His education was received, first in Volant, and then at a school in Rogers, Ohio. In 1901 he was graduated from Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pa., with the degree of B. S., and four years later he received his M. D. degree from the medical department of the University of Missouri at Columbia. During the month of September, 1905, he arrived in California, located in Lodi in the Bank of Lodi building on West Pine Street, and began the practice of his profession. With the passing of the years success has crowned his efforts and he now enjoys a large practice. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies and of the American Medical Association.

The marriage of Dr. Nelson united him with Miss Grace Belle Mudd, a native of Missouri. They are parents of two children, Margaret B. and William Raoul. Dr. Nelson is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, holding membership in Ben Ali Temple in Sacramento. In civic affairs Dr. Nelson was instrumental in organizing the Rotary Club in Lodi and served as its president the first year. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Lodi Union High School and of the Lodi board of health and a member of San Joaquin board of health of the local health district of which he was one of the organizers. To show his faith in this community he has invested in country real estate and owns an eighty-acre vineyard east of Lodi. While a student in college he was active in athletics and was an expert golf player. Dr. Nelson enjoys fishing above all other outdoor sports and each summer he and Mrs. Nelson seek some favored spot in the mountains where trout abound and they have visited nearly every part of the state where trout fishing is to be found. Dr. Nelson is one of the real "boosters" for this favored section of the San Joaquin Valley and in his adopted city he is always found ready and willing to lend his aid in its development.

PAUL STURLA.—As a successful orchardist Paul Sturla has demonstrated the desirability and productiveness of the Lodi district; from a small beginning he has become a prosperous and well-to-do citizen. A native of Genoa, Italy, he was born on May 18, 1846, and was only fourteen years of age when he landed in New Orleans, where he had a brother, Joseph; but on landing found his brother had just died. The following year he came to California via Panama. He followed various kinds of employment for a while, then worked on the construction of the Central Pacific until he was made section foreman at Oreana, Nev., continuing there eleven months, then at Sunol for a year, when he was sent to Altamont, where he remained eleven years. He then came to Lodi and was section foreman for the same company for seven years. Meanwhile, he purchased a tract of land containing twenty-two acres, in the southwest part of town, now in the city limits, and engaged in farming, clearing the land and planting it to orchard and vines. From time to time he purchased more land until he now owns forty-eight acres set to all kinds of fruits and thirty-five acres of Tokay and Zinfandel grapes. The fruit trees were all planted by Mr. Sturla, besides there are many shade and ornamental trees; also a vegetable garden and a few acres in alfalfa. He sold three acres to the city of Lodi on which now stands the Needham school building, a new and modern structure. Mr. Sturla has recently cut off six blocks from his ranch and has subdivided the Sturla school district extending from Lodi Street on the north to Sturla Street on the south and from Quimby Street on the west to Church Street on the east. Each block averages twelve lots 50x140 feet. The lots are sold with the understanding that a certain type of residence shall be built thereon; there are now fourteen fine residences on the property.

The marriage of Mr. Sturla united him with Miss Louisa Mandragola, a native of Genoa, Italy, who came to California with her parents, John and Theresa Mandragola. Mr. and Mrs. Sturla are the parents of five children: Tillie is Mrs. L. Sanguinetti of Lodi and has two children, Melvin and Alben; Mamie is the wife of Frank Smith of Lodi and they have one son, Gerald; Fred is married and has one son, Alfred. He is with the Buick automobile agency in Stockton. Joseph is married and has two daughters, La Verle and Maxine; Eva resides at home with her parents. Mrs. Sturla has indeed been a helpmate to her husband, assisting him capably in fulfilling his ambitions.

JOSEPH M. CAMPODONICO.—A prominent business man of Stockton who is also a native Californian is Joseph M. Campodonico, a successful druggist and an influential banker. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., on October 21, 1876; his father, a vegetable farmer in the Visitacion Valley south of San Francisco; there our subject was reared and educated, finishing his education in the schools of San Francisco and St. Ignatius College and graduated from the University of California in pharmacy with the class of 1896. While attending the university he became a prominent athlete and was a member of the university baseball team and the handball team; later he became a member of the San Francisco Olympic Club and was active in athletics, taking part in cross country races, etc. As a boy he was apprenticed to learn the drug business with G. L. Carroll, a druggist of San Francisco, and after his graduation from the university he opened the Central Pharmacy on North Beach, conducting same successfully until the fire of 1906, when he was burned out. He then entered the Bank of Italy as a clerk and while there heard of an opening in the drug business in Stockton, and on November 23, 1906, formed a partnership with P. H. Denton, and purchased the Stockton Drug Company, where they built up a large and lucrative business. Mr. Campodonico has great faith in the future of Stockton and owns valuable business property in the city.

At one time Mr. Campodonico was associated with others in the ownership of a large tract of land in the San Joaquin Delta district and successfully farmed the same. He is a large stockholder in the Bank of Italy and a member of the advisory board of the

Stockton branch. Mr. Campodonico was elected a member of the board of freeholders to draft the new charter for the city of Stockton. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the State and National Pharmaceutical Associations, the Stockton Golf and Country Club, the Stockton Italian Club, the Elks No. 218, and Stanford Parlor N. S. G. W., No. 76, of San Francisco.

FRED J. McKAIN.—Coming to Stockton with his parents when but four years of age, Fred J. McKain has spent practically his entire life in this city, and he is well known in business circles as assistant manager of the Simpson-Gray Lumber Company, a position he is most capably filling. He was born at Rising Sun, Ind., June 17, 1871, of the union of James and Maria Rebecca (James) McKain, who were also natives of the Hoosier State, and both are now deceased. In 1851 the father came to California via Panama, locating at Stockton, where for a time he followed the plasterer's trade and then returned to the East, but in 1874 he again took up his residence in Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. McKain became the parents of six children, four of whom grew up. Edward was a banker in Merced for twenty-five years, then became a merchant in Berkeley, where he died at the age of fifty-five years; Kate, Mrs. W. R. Stone, resides in Stockton; Reuben died in Stockton, still a young man, and Fred J. is our subject.

Fred McKain attended school in Stockton till the age of eighteen years, when he started out in the world on his own account. He entered the Government mail service as letter carrier, filling that position for two years, and was general delivery clerk for one year. On resigning that position he became connected with the Stockton Ice & Fuel Company, with which he remained for six months, and on October 2, 1892, entered the employ of the Stockton Lumber Company, conducted by Joseph Fife, and for ten years was with that concern, during which period he gained a thorough knowledge of the lumber business. He next joined the Scott-Van Arsdale Lumber Company, which was later purchased by the McCloud Lumber Company, and his identification with those two firms covered five years. On the expiration of that period, in association with W. F. Barnickol, F. L. Balkwill, Walter Vincent and R. A. Bacheller, he organized the Sterling Iron Works, but sold his interest in that undertaking in 1910 and became a clerk in the county treasurer's office under W. C. Neumiller, where he continued until January, 1913, when he was made assistant manager of the Simpson-Gray Lumber Company. He brought to the office broad experience, a comprehensive knowledge of the lumber industry and marked capability and is doing all in his power to promote the success of the enterprise. He has great faith in the future of his city and has made judicious investments in real estate.

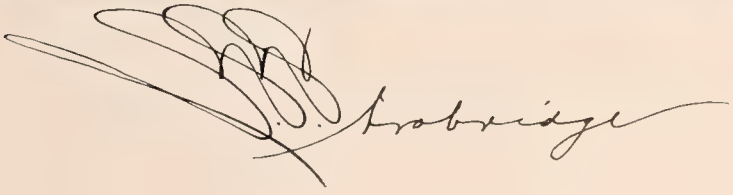
Mr. McKain was married in Stockton to Miss Susie Plummer, who was born in Woodbridge, San Joaquin County. She acquired her education in the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge and is a member of one of the pioneer families of this part of the state. Mr. McKain is prominent in club and fraternal circles, belonging to the Rotary Club and to the Hoo-Hoos, the latter organization being composed of lumbermen. He is a Mason in high standing and is a member of San Joaquin lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; is a member of Stockton chapter, No. 82, R. A. M.; Stockton Commandery, No. 8, K. T., of which he is past commander; is also a Scottish Rite Mason and belongs to Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Oakland. He also belongs to Stockton lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, and to Stockton lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E.

SALMA SEAVER STROBRIDGE.—In any community there is no project of greater importance to the prosperity of its citizens than the establishment and continuance of a well-managed bank. Such institutions require for the management men of modern education, practical training and wide experience. These qualifications form a part of the endowment of Salma Seaver Strobridge, whose efficiency as cashier of the Lockeford branch of the Union Safe Deposit Bank of Stockton has been of distinct aid to the citizens of Lockeford. He was born at Goodland, Newton County, Ind., on May 26, 1882, a son of Alanson S. and Marietta (Morgan) Strobridge. The father, Alanson S. Strobridge, was a native of Vermont, and was the nephew of the late J. H. Strobridge, the great railroad builder, who drove the last utility spike on the Central Pacific at Corinne, near Ogden, Utah, in 1869, permanently linking the East and West. A. S. Strobridge came to California via the Isthmus in 1868; later he returned to Indiana and became the foreman of a large stock farm, where he remained eleven years. He then returned to California and settled at Fillmore, where he engaged in farming, more particularly fruit raising. There he remained until his removal to Bakersfield in 1899. At Bakersfield he engaged in the cattle business until 1904, when he removed to Wasco, Kern County, where he lived until a short time before he died. He then went to Berkeley, and there died in 1907. The mother passed away at Fillmore at the age of forty-five years. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Strobridge, our subject and N. R. Strobridge, who resides in Oakland.

Salma S. Strobridge began his education in the Fillmore grammar school and completed it with a course in the Stockton Business College, graduating in 1902. After leaving school his first position was with Bruml Bros. as delivery and warehouse boy at Lockeford, at which he worked for three years; he later became head clerk and cashier and remained with them until 1913, when he organized the Lockeford Mercantile Company and served as secretary-treasurer of this company until it was dissolved in 1917. Mr. Strobridge then took a pleasure trip throughout the East, visiting many of the largest cities. Returning to Lockeford he became foreman for J. W. Montgomery's warehouse and in February of 1919 succeeded J. J. Priestly as cashier of the Lockeford branch of the Union Safe Deposit Bank of Stockton.

This bank was burglarized in 1914, but the job was a failure owing to the fact that the explosion failed to blow the door of the vault open sufficiently to allow a man to enter. However, one of the burglars succeeded in reaching in with his arm far enough to secure two $20 rolls of silver dollars. On another shelf ten inches below was a bag containing $1,500 in gold which he was unable to secure. No one was ever captured for this job. On the night of January 19, 1921, this bank was again burglarized. This time it was a huge success, the vault being blown entirely





open. The burglars gained access and not only availed themselves of about $2,000 in cash, but also jimmied twenty-one safe deposit boxes, securing from them about $8,000 in Liberty bonds. No one was ever captured for this job. The last robbery suffered by this bank was a daylight holdup by a lone unmasked bandit on December 29th of the same year. The bandit entered the bank shortly before 11 o'clock and, leveling a six-shooter at Mr. Strobridge, ordered him into the vault and locked him in; then after helping himself to the cash on the counter departed. He was observed by other men on the street who secured his automobile number and notified the sheriff. The bandit was located at Paradise Cut, between Stockton and Tracy, and in a battle which ensued was killed by Deputy Sheriff Jess Wheatly, who was also badly wounded. Mr. Strobridge had anticipated being held up, and had provided himself with a flashlight and a means of removing the screws from the combination. These he kept inside the vault, and as a result of this forethought he extricated himself from his uncomfortable position in a few minutes and emerged from the vault unhurt.

On November 20, 1907 Mr. Strobridge was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Hurd Stacks, born near Lockeford, the daughter of Thomas J. and Mary J. (Hickey) Stacks, the former now deceased. There is one son in the Strobridge family, Gerald S. Strobridge. Mr. Strobridge is a Republican and in November, 1922, was elected a member of the County Central Committee for his district of San Joaquin County. He has been a member and clerk of the Lockeford school since 1918 and takes an active interest in educational matters. Fraternally he is a member and past chancellor of Vesper Lodge No. 94, K. of P. of Lockeford; and belongs to the D. O. K. K. at Stockton, and Court Mokelumne No. 136, F. of A., at Lodi.

Mr. Strobridge is public spirited and enters heartily into all movements for the betterment of conditions in general in the county.

MRS. LUCY (LOVE) VOMBURG.—One who enters actively into fraternal and social life in San Joaquin County, being in thorough harmony with the growth and progress of Lodi and environs, is Mrs. Lucy (Love) Vomburg, who was born and reared in Kentucky, and comes from a very distinguished family. She is a daughter of Colonel S. P. and Jane (McConnell) Love, the former born in Lincoln County, Ky., May 10, 1826. In 1846, in Garrard County, Ky., S. P. Love enlisted as a private, Captain Donovan commanding, and served in the Mexican War. He also served in the frontier trouble in Missouri, and later he was discharged at Buena Vista. In 1849 he moved to Muhlenberg County and married Miss Jane McConnell. In August of 1861, S. P. Love was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 11th Kentucky Infantry, under Colonel P. B. Hawkins. In May of 1863, Colonel Hawkins resigned and S. P. Love then became colonel of the regiment. He was engaged in the Battle of Shiloh and was in full pursuit of General Bragg's army; he took part in the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., and served under General Burnside in eastern Tennessee; he was also with Sherman's army from Ringgold to Atlanta, and was discharged on December 16, 1864. In 1897 he was called upon to help compile the history of the 11th Kentucky Infantry for the "History of the Union Regiments of Kentucky," and was of great assistance to the historian. He was the father of eleven children, namely: Mrs. Dan Mosley, John G. Love, Mrs. Edward L. Yonts, Mrs. Annie R. White, Mrs. H. F. Young, Mrs. George Gossett, Mrs. J. W. Vomburg, Mrs. Henry Nunan, Mrs. George A. Hillebert, Mrs. Henry Bruce Barkis, deceased, who was the first wife of Henry Bruce Barkis, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work; and Lucien T., deceased in 1896. Colonel Love passed away at Greenville, Ky., on March 26, 1903, and was buried with full military honors.

Lucy Love grew up in Kentucky and was well educated. In that state, also, she married Mr. J. W. Vomburg, late of Russellville, Logan County, Ky., where he was the proprietor of a meat market. Mr. Vomburg died, leaving his widow and three children: Joseph L., of Detroit, Mich; Harry L., of Los Angeles; and Nannie B., now a sophomore in the Lodi high school. Soon after her husband's death in Kentucky, Mrs. Lucy (Love) Vomburg, accompanied by her daughter, Nannie B., came out to Lodi, where she has since been housekeeper for Mr. Henry Bruce Barkis, her brother-in-law, whose first wife was Miss Fanny Love, an older sister. A favorite daughter of Kentucky, she was heartily welcomed to California, where she has become a leader in fraternal and social circles. She is a prominent member of Flora lodge of Rebekahs, No. 162, of Lodi; the Woman's Relief Corps; of Irena Dutton Tent, No. 37, Daughters of Civil War Veterans, and the Woman's Club of Lodi. She has won a host of friends who deeply appreciate her sterling worth and public-spirited efforts. As chairman of the refreshment committee of the W. R. C., she has gained the love and respect of all.

CHARLES H. NICEWONGER.—The career of Charles H. Nicewonger has been one of steady progress until he now holds the important and responsible position of manager of the San Joaquin Wharf & Warehouse Company. A native of Stockton, Cal., he was born on his father's ranch on French Camp road, four miles from Stockton, June 15, 1874. His father, Hays Nicewonger, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and came to California in the early '70s, where he secured work on the George H. Castle ranch east of Stockton; later purchasing property, he farmed for himself on the French Camp road and there he continuously resided until his death. He was a Civil War veteran, having served as a member of the Signal Corps from Pennsylvania, enlisting when nineteen years of age. He was a member of the G. A. R. post of Stockton. His brother, Levi Nicewonger, was supervisor of San Joaquin County from the Second district and was prominent in the politics of the city and county. Hays Nicewonger married Miss Cynthia Castle, a daughter of George H. Castle, a '49er of California who came across the plains with ox teams and farmed east of Stockton for many years. He served as sheriff of the county prior to Tom Cunningham. Mr. Nicewonger died in 1916, being survived by his widow. They were the parents of three children: Charles H., our subject; Cary H., of Palo Alto; and Mrs. Hattie H. Schneider, of Berkeley.

Charles H. was educated in the Castle school, the Fremont grammar and the Stockton high school, where he was graduated in 1894, after which he

spent two years at Stanford University. Returning to Stockton he obtained employment as a clerk in a retail coal office; then was bookkeeper for Fred Ruhl Company; then with the River Express Company. For eight years he was with the California Navigation & Improvement Company as freight clerk, purser and bookkeeper; then for three years was bookkeeper with the Dickinson Guernsey Co., and then with Melone & Perry in the same capacity from 1908 until 1918. During 1918 he became the manager of the Delta Warehouse Co., operating two large warehouses, the first with a capacity of 35,000 tons and the second of 15,000 tons, storing grain and beans principally. In 1922 Mr. Nicewonger resigned and accepted a position with the San Joaquin Wharf & Warehouse Company, and on August 15, 1922, he moved the company's business to 12-14 West Weber Avenue, Mr. Nicewonger being secretary and treasurer of the company. His knowledge and experience are factors that have entered into the success of the business, which has made a steady growth since he assumed the managership.

Mr. Nicewonger's marriage united him with Miss Helen Crane, born in Ypsilanti, Mich.; and they are the parents of one son, Charles Robert. Fraternally, Mr. Nicewonger is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., having passed through all the chairs; and is past district deputy. He also belongs to Morning Star Lodge of Masons, No. 68, and the Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots of Stockton.

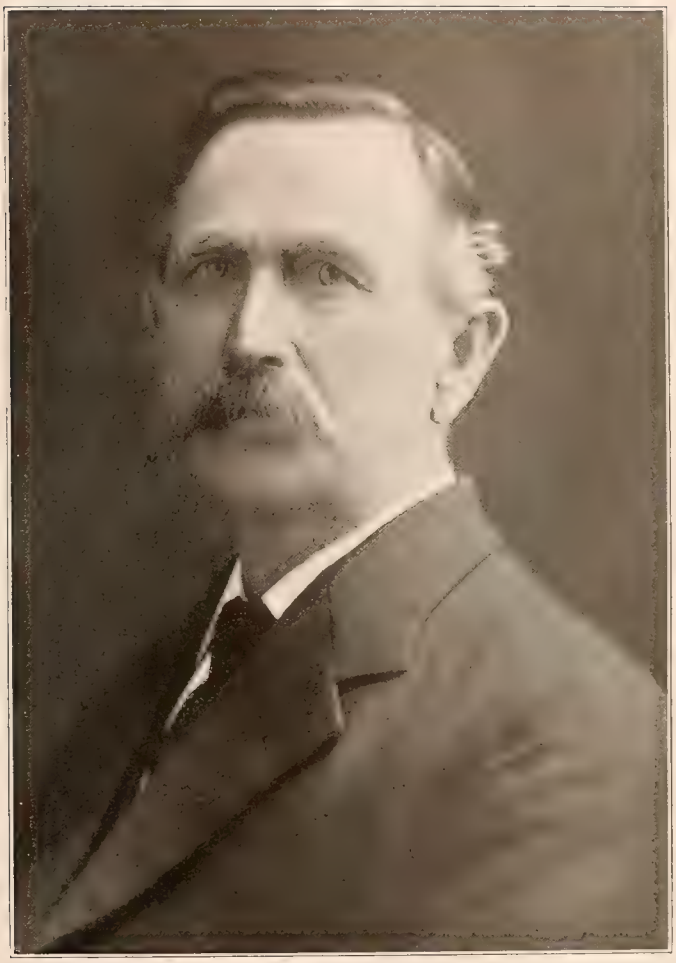
CHARLES A. MURDOCH.—A native son of California and the son of a pioneer of the gold days, Charles A. Murdoch is the successful assistant foreman of construction for the Harris Manufacturing Company. He was born in Clements, San Joaquin County, on February 7, 1882, a son of William C. and Martha (Dimmock) Murdoch, both parents natives of Nova Scotia, Canada. His father came to California on one of the first trains to cross the continent after the completion of the railroad, and arrived in Stockton when it was a struggling city. His father worked on grain ranches throughout the valley, and with W. C. Miller followed sheep raising, driving sheep from Fresno to Carson City, Nev.; later he homesteaded a piece of land near Clements, and then purchased the old Gillies place consisting of 160 acres; later he bought the Bragg place of 160 acres adjoining and has farmed the whole acreage to grain; now in his seventy-seventh year he lives retired on the old home place at Clements, twenty-two miles east of Stockton, and still raises cattle, his specialty being shorthorn Durhams. He was a trustee of the Washington school in the early days and takes a lively interest in the affairs of the county in general. His family consists of five living children: Mrs. Alberta Pearson; Mrs. L. M. Sain; Mrs. Louise Brandt; Charles A., our subject; and Winfield C., all born in San Joaquin County and still living here. The mother passed away July 5, 1920, at the family home in Clements, aged sixty-eight years.

Charles A. acquired his education in the Washington school and was graduated from grammar school in 1897. After leaving school he learned the carpenter's trade and worked on the construction of dredges used in gold mining, for the Yuba Construction Company, helping to build the dredges at Jenny Lind and Folsom City. He also operated gold dredgers on the Mokelumne River for this same company; he then engaged in contracting and built many of the houses and blocks in Clements during the time he was contracting. During August of 1918, he entered the employ of the Harris Manufacturing Company of Stockton and now occupies the position of assistant foreman of construction.

Mr. Murdoch's marriage in 1903 united him with Miss Bertha Holman, a native daughter of California, born in Clements, San Joaquin County; her grandfather Holman was a California pioneer. Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch are the parents of two children: Annabelle F. and Marcella E. Mr. Murdoch is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is vitally interested in the welfare of his native county and state and gives his hearty support to every excellent measure likely to help upbuild the community in which he lives and prospers.

BERNARD CASSIDY.—For many years Bernard Cassidy has been in the public service of the county, first as deputy sheriff under Cunningham, Sibley and Reicks, and afterwards, for the past few years, as bailiff of the sheriff's office under Sheriff Reicks. In all he has served thirty-eight years as a peace officer, being now the oldest in years of service in California. Mr. Cassidy was born in Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1851, a son of Peter and Katherine (Fee) Cassidy. Peter Cassidy came to the United States in 1862 and was engaged in mining in Pennsylvania; later he moved to Rice County, Minn., where he farmed a quarter section of land of his own. Bernard Cassidy received his education in Ireland and in 1866 joined his father in Rice County, Minn., where he remained until 1875 when he removed to Stockton. Peter Cassidy died on his farm in Minnesota in 1898 aged ninety-eight years.

In July, 1872, Mr. Cassidy was married at Shieldsville, Minn., to Miss Mary Devereaux, born in County Wexford, Ireland, a daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Hoar) Devereaux. Mrs. Cassidy was educated in her native land and accompanied her parents to the United States where they settled in Rice County, Minn. She was the youngest of a family of four children, the others being Andrew, Robert and John. Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy were the parents of ten children: Katherine married J. Orie Spencer, foreman of Hedges Buck Co., Stockton; William is in the insurance business in Stockton; Minnie and Ann preside over Mr. Cassidy's home; Benjamin is a member of the police department of Stockton; Julia, deceased; John, proprietor of the Stockton Bowling Alley; Irene, the wife of Albert Cannon, a partner of John Cassidy and they reside in Stockton; Joseph is deceased and the youngest child died in infancy. There are six grandchildren. Mrs. Spencer has two sons—Alvin and Robert. William Cassidy was first married to Miss Olive McKnight and they have two children—Andrew and Olive. Mrs. Cassidy died fourteen years ago and William then married Miss Era Bruce. Benjamin Cassidy married Miss Elpha McClellan and they have two children—Bernard and Frank. After taking up his residence in Stockton, Mr. Cassidy engaged in bridge building for several years, then became deputy sheriff and then bailiff in the sheriff's office. Mr. Cassidy was bereaved of his faithful wife August 21, 1922, a woman much loved and esteemed and mourned by her family and many friends. In politics Mr. Cassidy is a Republican and he is a member of the Foresters and the Y. M. I.



B-Lowndes

FRANK F. PARKER.—A prominent stockman who is also a native son of Stanislaus County, is Frank F. Parker, engaged in stockraising on 1,300 acres of range and farming land located seventeen miles east of Stockton on the Copperopolis railroad, who raises only the choicest of beef cattle and supplies the leading markets in the state. His birth occurred on Rock Creek, about five miles east of Farmington, June 25, 1858. His father was Captain John Parker, a native of New Bedford, Mass., who came to California in 1849, where he mined and farmed until the time of his death in 1868. Captain Parker was master of the ship "Vermont," and during the years spent at sea had touched every notable port in the world. He sailed to California via Cape Horn in 1849 and spent four years in the mines; then, in 1853, he went to Australia, where he was married to Miss Clara Bevan, a native of County Cork, Ireland, who had accompanied her people to that country in 1851. Mrs. Parker accompanied her husband on his voyages, and on their trip in 1854 their eldest son was born and they gave him the name of John Vermont; his birth occurred on December 20, 1854, as the ship rounded Cape Horn. After a stormy voyage they arrived in the port of San Francisco and went direct to Stockton; then Captain Parker went to the mines at Sonora and Jamestown, where he spent a short time, and then settled at Telegraph City, Calaveras County, where he took up Government land near Rock Creek, but continued mining. In 1864 he came to San Joaquin County and began sheep raising; and here he died. After his death, Mrs. Parker purchased land near Peters, and the Parker home was established at the old Uncle George Tavern, seventeen miles east of Stockton, where our subject now lives. Additions have been made to the building until it is now modern in every way. Mrs. Parker died in 1895, leaving an estate consisting of 400 acres, which is included in Mr. Parker's ranch.

Frank Parker was reared to farm life, and while still a young lad herded sheep and rode the range. He recalls distinctly the twenty-mule teams used by the freighters to the mines, and John Wilson and L. Kenyon, who drove bull teams, won his particular admiration. When thirteen years old he started shearing sheep, and each season thereafter for twenty-five years he followed this occupation, going from the ranges of California to Nevada.

In 1890, at Stockton, Mr. Parker was united in marriage with Miss Emily Jenkins, born at Jenny Lind, Cal., a daughter of Hon. Robert R. Jenkins, prominent political leader in central California in the eighties. They are the parents of two children: Uretta is the wife of John Dentoni, residing in Stockton; Julia Vera is the wife of Emilio Sanguinetti, and they have two children, Parker and Uretta. From 1900 to 1906 Mr. Parker owned and conducted the Lockeford Hotel at Lockeford, and then increased his land holdings by purchasing 740 acres surrounding the old Parker homestead. He now owns 1,300 acres of range and farming land in one body, where he engages exclusively in raising high-grade cattle for market. Since he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Parker has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and he is also identified with the Knights of Pythias lodge at Lockeford.

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JAMES O. LOCKWOOD.—A prominent and successful viticulturist of the Lodi district is James O. Lockwood, whose characteristics of thrift and industry have served as stepping-stones to his present prosperity. A native of Ohio, he was born near Olathe, Wayne County, on December 5, 1853, but was taken by his parents to Hardin County, Iowa, when but a small child and there he grew to manhood on a farm. In the spring of 1878 he went to Jewell County, Kans., and took up a homestead of 160 acres, which he farmed for fourteen years; he then returned to Iowa and farmed the home place until 1904, when he removed to California and the following year located in Lodi. He purchased ten acres of four-year-old Tokay vines, for which he paid $335 per acre, located near Acampo. Within one year he sold this place at an advance of $165 per acre; he then bought twelve and a half acres planted to four-year-old Tokay grapes located in the Mills tract, two miles west of Lodi, which has proven a wise investment, as the average yield is ten tons to the acre; he also owns an eight-acre vineyard, two and a half miles to the southeast of Lodi.

Mr. Lockwood has been twice married, his second wife being Miss Sarah Malcom before her marriage, a native of Michigan. Fraternally, Mr. Lockwood is a member of the Lodi Lodge No. 267, I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood are active members of the Christian Church of Lodi, and he is a deacon in that church. He is widely and favorably known throughout the community as a man of dependability and his efforts are used for the upbuilding of his locality.

EDWARD KURTZ.—A worthy citizen of Lodi who has witnessed many changes during the twenty years of his residence in the San Joaquin Valley is Edward Kurtz, the capable and efficient buyer of the American Fruit Growers, Inc. A native of South Dakota, he was born in Tyndall on July 9, 1884, a son of Henry and Helena (Unruh) Kurtz, both parents being natives of Germany. His father was a pioneer of South Dakota and passed through many hardships and privations of the early days of that unsettled prairie country. He was actively connected with the development and upbuilding of the city of Tripp and was engaged in various enterprises while residing there, at one time owning twelve sections of land. Desiring a milder climate, in 1901 he removed with his family to Woodbridge and purchased ten acres planted to almonds and grapes; he added more land to his holdings until he owned 140 acres, which he improved to vines and trees. A harness-maker by trade, he opened a shop in Lodi in 1906, which he successfully conducted for a number of years. He passed away on January 4, 1918, his wife surviving him in Lodi. They were the parents of eleven children, all of whom are living, ten of them residents of California.

Edward was seventeen years of age when his parents settled in Woodbridge and for a time remained with his father on the home place, then concluded that it was time that he started for himself. He has owned, developed and sold a number of vineyards; he bought forty acres of the Anderson ranch north of Lodi and sold it at a good profit, and some of his places have increased in value 400 per cent. He now owns a vineyard of twenty acres west of Lodi. His intimate connection with the agricultural

and viticultural interests of the San Joaquin Valley has enabled him to gain an expert knowledge of soil conditions and methods of cultivation.

Mr. Kurtz's marriage united him with Miss Marie Konig, a native of Germany, and they are members of the German Lutheran Church of Lodi. He works for the best interests of the commonwealth and is an enthusiastic and ardent supporter of all measures for the advancement of his locality.

JOSEPH P. GILBEAU.—Identified with San Joaquin County for more than thirty-five years, Joseph P. Gilbeau has done much toward the building up of Lodi, where he is a leader in business circles, being proprietor of a furniture and hardware store and owner of the Gilbeau block, a fine addition to the business district. A Canadian by birth, Mr. Gilbeau was born at Montreal, Canada, January 8, 1878, the son of Joe and Eliza (Leland) Gilbeau, both natives of Canada. The family came to Stockton in 1886, and here the father opened a blacksmith shop at Park and Aurora streets, later having a shop on Center near Lafayette, and he carried on this business for many years. Wisely investing his money in Stockton real estate, he has built a number of houses, and for some time he has been retired from active work in his line, giving his time to looking after his property interests. With his wife he resides on South San Joaquin Street, Stockton, now numbered among the early residents there, and some time ago they celebrated their golden wedding with all their children in attendance on this happy occasion.

Five girls and five boys were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbeau, and all of them are living, Joseph P. being the eldest of their sons. He was educated in St. Mary's College, Stockton, and when his school days were over he was employed by L. U. Shippee, the well-known horseman, to care for his trotting horses on his stock farm near Stockton, and later he had charge of the horses for the State Bakery. Coming to Lodi in 1910, Mr. Gilbeau bought the Rinfret Livery Stable, which he conducted successfully for five years, at that time reselling it to the original owner, and in 1915 he opened his furniture and hardware store at 108 North Sacramento Street. Thrifty and provident, Mr. Gilbeau began in his early days to save his money, investing it in ranch property. His first purchase was a ranch of twenty acres near Victor, planted to a vineyard, which he sold in order to buy a place of forty acres at Manteca. Disposing of this, he invested in another forty-acre Tokay vineyard near the Ray school, which he later traded for a business lot 90x125 feet at the corner of Sacramento and Elm streets, Lodi. Here he erected a modern two-story brick business block, 90x60 feet, in 1920, which adds much to the appearance of the business district of Lodi, the block being so planned that a third story can be added at any time. He later bought a business corner at the corner of School and Elm; this he sold to invest in a valuable site on the opposite corner.

Mr. Gilbeau's marriage, which occurred at Lodi in 1912, united him with Miss Amelia Kirby, a native of North Dakota. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbeau: Clarence, Francis, Gladys and Joseph J. For some time a member of the Lodi Eagles, Mr. Gilbeau is also prominent in the Knights of Columbus.

RICHARD JAMES HEENEY.—A native son and lifelong resident of San Joaquin Co. is Richard James Heeney, prosperous and enterprising agriculturist on Upper Roberts Island, where he owns 140 acres. His undertakings have been successful, and he is esteemed for his cooperation with all movements for the good and advancement of his community. He was born at Stockton at the Heeney home at Market and American streets, March 21, 1874, a son of Richard and Julia (Nolan) Heeney, both natives of Ireland. The father was born in County Louth, Ireland, December 26, 1828, and remained in his native land until he was twenty-one years old, when he left for America, arriving in Boston, Mass. in 1849. The news of the discovery of gold in California had already reached the Atlantic shores and he lost no time in starting for the West via Panama, and after arriving in San Francisco he proceeded to Stockton and engaged in freighting to the mines. He was a man of the strictest temperance, using neither liquor nor tobacco, and a man of noble characteristics. He erected the Russ House on Weber and Center streets and conducted the same with his partner, George Lockhead. The mother came from Ireland in 1865 and they were the parents of seven children, of whom Richard J. is the only survivor; Mary Ella, Lulu Annie, William Francis, John Albert, W. Henry, and George E. Patrick all being deceased. The mother passed away February 25, 1893, the father surviving until June 24, 1894. Rick Heeney, as he is familiarly called by his many friends, was next to the youngest of their children. His childhood was spent in Stockton and he was educated in the public schools. He then entered Stockton Business College, being graduated in 1893, after which he took up farming. In December, 1893, in partnership with his brother William Francis, Mr. Heeney located on his present ranch on Roberts Island, which they farmed together till 1900, when his brother passed away. Mr. Heeney has continued alone and has met with fine success. Aside from his ranching enterprise Mr. Heeney is also the owner of desirable business property in Stockton on the site of the old home place where he was born, near what is now the Record building.

Mr. Heeney's marriage occurred in Stockton November 19, 1902, which united him with Miss Birdena R. Rolerson who was born on Roberts Island and is the daughter of Benjamin F. and Faustina M. (Tober) Rolerson, natives of Waldo, Maine. Mr. Rolerson volunteered his services to the cause of the Civil War and enlisted November 27, 1861, under Capt. Ira B. Gardner in Company I, 14th Maine Volunteer Infantry, serving until January 13, 1865, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged. He returned to his old home, and in time married Miss Tober. Mr. Rolerson came to California in 1876 and was joined by his wife in 1879. He located first at Farmington in ranching until 1880, when he purchased land on Roberts Island, and helped to reclaim the lands and improved his ranch of 355 acres until it was one of the finest in the Delta country. He sold the ranch in 1909 and was preparing to make their residence in Stockton when he died in that city August 2, 1909, aged sixty-six years. His widow survives him, residing in Stockton, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Rolerson was a prominent man and took an active part in public matters. He was school trustee, levee trustee, and deputy county assessor.



P. J. Heiney



Mrs. P. J. Heiney

He was a 32-degree Scottish Rite Mason as well as an Odd Fellow and an Elk, and was a popular member of Rawlins Post, G. A. R., of which he served as Commander. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Rolerson resulted in the birth of five children, Mrs. Lois Ammons of Stockton; Almer died in 1892 in a railroad accident; Mrs. Edith Banta of Stockton; Mrs. Flora Smith of Geyserville, and Mrs. Birdena Heeney, the youngest of the family. Like her husband, she is much interested in civic improvements in general. She has been president and secretary of the Roberts Island Rural Telephone Company for the past eleven years, having accepted the place a year after the company was started; thus under her management the line has been built up to excellent service to the patrons. The lines were rebuilt in 1922. Mr. Heeney is a member of the board of trustees of Garden school district, being clerk of the board, and he is also a trustee of Reclamation District No. 544. In 1919 Mr. Heeney made a trip to Ireland and many interesting places in Europe, returning to California after a three months' trip, in January, 1920, pleased with the tour, but glad to be back in California. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks of Stockton and politically is a Democrat.

HERBERT Q. WILLIS, M. D.—San Joaquin County has been especially fortunate in the medical men of note attracted to its territory, prominent among whom is Dr. Herbert Q. Willis, the well-known physician and surgeon, for the past fifteen years a resident of Stockton. He was born in Smyrna, Del., on January 26, 1868, and was reared at Denton, Caroline County, Md., where he attended both the grammar and the high school. He taught school for two years in Eastern Kansas, and graduated from the Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, Mo., with the class of '94, when he received the M. D. degree. He practiced his profession in both Missouri and Kansas, and in 1901 he came out to California. Here he entered the wholesale drug firm of Kirk & Geary at Sacramento, acting as traveling salesman for them, and then he took a post-graduate course of nine months at the Polyclinic in Chicago, and in 1918 entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery at Stockton. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the State Medical Society and the County Medical Society, and has already attained an enviable place of esteem among his able colleagues.

At Highland, Kans., in 1894, Dr. Willis was married to Miss Flora Shirley, a gifted daughter of Highland, and a lady now popular in Stocktonian social circles; and they have one son, James S. Willis. Dr. Willis belongs to the San Joaquin Blue Lodge of Masons, and to the Chapter Council, Sciots, and it is needless to say that he is most welcome in these fraternal orders. Stockton may well be congratulated that Dr. Willis pitched his tent where his services are sure to be appreciated as they are likely to be needed.

LEON C. SCHWARTZ.—Among the successful and esteemed citizens of Stockton is Leon C. Schwartz, the genial and popular assistant cashier of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Stockton. During the ten years that he has resided in Stockton he has witnessed the phenomenal development of this part of the state, and there is considerable satisfaction in the reflection that he has done his share in promoting this progress and transformation. He was born in Jackson, Cal., September 12, 1894, a son of Theodore and Ella (Gilbert) Schwartz, both natives of California, the father being of French descent. The preliminary education of Mr. Schwartz was obtained in the public schools of Jackson, supplemented by a business course at St. Mary's College in Oakland and further augmented by a course in stenography at Heald's Business College in Stockton. In 1912 he entered the employ of the Commercial and Savings Bank as a stenographer and messenger, and during his years of service has been in every department of the bank. He was promoted from time to time until he now occupies the position of assistant cashier and with the exception of the president, E. F. Harris, is the oldest employe of this institution. His life has been an industrious and useful one, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has done the best he could, which has made him both prominent and influential in business circles. He is a member of the Stockton branch of the American Institute of Bankers, the Stockton B. P. O. Elks No. 218, and the Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W., No. 7, and the Anteros Club.

ALLEN C. SHAW.—Associated for many years with the automobile industry, Allen C. Shaw brings a wide experience in this line to his present position as manager for F. D. Naylor, authorized agent for Ford and Lincoln cars at Stockton, their business being located at 317 North El Dorado Street. Mr. Shaw was born in Lincoln County, Mo., August 11, 1885, and his boyhood days were spent on the farm, and he attended the country schools. At the age of fourteen he entered the high school at Columbia, Boone County, and also took a course at the Preparatory Engineering School there. On February 28, 1906, he arrived in California and for a year ran a hoisting engine at the Penn Mining Company in Calaveras County. Coming to Stockton in 1907, he spent a year as master mechanic for the California Traction Company and then engaged in the automobile business, operating the second garage built in Lodi. In 1910-1911 he was assistant manager for the J. L. Whitmore auto agency at Stockton and in 1912-1913 he was connected with the sales department of Hansel & Ortman, then becoming Pacific Coast representative of the Stromberg Carburetor Company of Chicago, with headquarters at San Francisco. Following this Mr. Shaw was connected with the engineering department of the Standard Oil Company at San Francisco until August, 1920, when he became associated with F. D. Naylor in Stockton as manager.

Mr. Shaw's marriage on September 5, 1906, united him with Miss Ethel Lamb, who was born in San Joaquin County, and they are the parents of one daughter, Ellen.

FRED B. STOWELL.—Construction work engaged the attention of Fred B. Stowell for a number of years and he was associated with some of the largest development projects both in this state and in Nevada. He was born in San Benito County, Cal., June 2, 1878, and attended the country schools of that county, and later at Hollister. When he was seventeen he went to San Francisco and took up the trade of machinist and blacksmith, and was employed by the Union Iron Works and the San Francisco Construction Company. Later he became a steam shovel engineer and was engaged all over the state in large construction work, and also in Nevada, where

for two years, from 1903 to 1905, he was connected with the Truckee-Carson project. He was also with the Bucyrus Steam Shovel Company in Nevada, and in 1906 he took up his work with the Utah Construction Company and helped in the construction of the Western Pacific Railroad when that company was building its line through the state. He was with the Southern Pacific Railroad in building the Applegate Tunnel and worked on the Los Angeles aqueduct in the Mojave Desert at Lone Pine, and later assisted in the construction of the reservoir at Oakdale. Altogether he operated for two and a half years under ground. In 1916 Mr. Stowell came to Stockton and for four years was engaged in the grocery business; he is now the head of an automobile business at Miner and Hunter streets, buying and selling used cars.

At Oakland in 1903, Mr. Stowell was married to Miss Mary Garbarino, a native daughter of California, and they have one daughter, Bernice May, who has shown unusual aptitude in her studies. She has already completed a two years' commercial course in the Stockton high school and will graduate from that school in June, 1923, having taken the four years' academic course in three years. Mr. Stowell is the owner of valuable mining claims in the Mother lode, where he was engaged as a hoisting engineer for some time.

HUGH J. TYE.—A distinguished representative of the California Bar is Hugh J. Tye, the senior member of the well-known law firm of Messrs. Tye & Edwards, having offices in the Savings & Loan Bank Building at Stockton. He was born in that city on August 26, 1880, the son of Hugh Tye, who was also born in Stockton, while his father, Hugh Tye, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Connecticut and came out to California and Stockton in 1852. Hugh attended St. Mary's College at Stockton, having first gone to the Washington and the Yorks private schools, and at the age of fourteen he was a messenger boy in the Stockton postoffice, under Postmaster Eli Thrift. He later entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and after that was a member of the Stockton police force. While doing police duty he studied law under Judge Webster; in 1911 he was admitted to the bar in California.

Mr. Tye was elected police judge of Stockton in 1914, and served for four years; but he was then defeated in his candidacy for the office of district attorney. He thereupon formed a partnership with Lawrence Edwards, under the firm name of Tye & Edwards, and together they have built up a large and lucrative practice. This law firm is now located in the Commercial and Savings Bank Building.

On May 8, 1903, at Stockton, Mr. Tye was married to Miss Elizabeth T. Freeman, a native of Stockton whose family came from New York to San Joaquin County in early days; and they have three children: Lucile, attending the Dominican College at San Rafael; Gordon, attending St. Mary's College at Stockton; and the youngest is Hugh J., representing the fourth generation with the given name of Hugh. Mr. Tye has been active in the fraternal order of the Eagles, being past president of the Stockton Lodge, and he belongs to Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., the Yosemite Club, and the Stockton Golf and Country Club.

WILLIAM PHELPS.—A prominent Delta rancher and grain farmer, William Phelps has witnessed the wonderful growth and improvement in the Tracy district of San Joaquin County and has given substantial assistance to the various movements and measures which have contributed to its welfare and progress. He was born at Livermore, May 8, 1868, a son of Harrison and Lavina Phelps, who settled in San Joaquin County in 1881. The father passed away in 1888, and subsequently the mother married Julius Englander, a pioneer of the county and at present foreman on the Bixley holdings on Roberts Island, where they reside. Harrison Phelps was employed on the Kidd ranch on Union Island and there William Phelps attended school and grew to young manhood, becoming a favorite with the farm hands. On this ranch were bred and raised some of the finest race and harness horses of California and many of them became world renowned. In 1891, Mr. Phelps engaged in ranching on his own account on the Williams tract, and the first year the land yielded a harvest of twenty-five sacks of barley to the acre, for which he received sixty cents per sack at the San Francisco wharf; then he found employment on the Bixley ranch and not until 1905 did he try ranching again on his own hook.

The marriage of Mr. Phelps occurred at Stockton and united him with Miss Anna Silva, a sister of Mrs. J. J. Ratto, and a daughter of Manuel and Teresa Silva of San Miguel, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are the parents of five children: Hazel, Lloyd, William, Jr., Richard, and John. Since 1919 Mr. Phelps has farmed extensively to grain on the B. M. Bixley ranch, nine miles north of Tracy on the Elk Ridge Road; he also owns desirable real estate in the Rosedale addition to Tracy. He is a Democrat in politics, and gives hearty encouragement to all enterprises for promotion of the general welfare.

ASHER D. HICKOK.—Going back in memory fifty years, Asher D. Hickok can vividly recall those days spent in riding the range, when not even the most optimistic could foresee the wonderful transformation in the development of the Golden State now enjoyed by the present generation. Mr. Hickok was born in 1855 at Rochester, N. Y., and after a boyhood spent at Troy, in that state, he came to California in 1872 on an emigrant train, landing in Marysville. He secured work in the Coast Range in Colusa County with Skillings & Corey, large stock raisers, and he rode the range for them, sometimes driving cattle to Nevada, continuing with them until 1875, when he went to San Francisco and entered the employ of John Morton in the transfer and express business.

In 1879 Mr. Hickok returned to the sheep business in Colusa County. In 1894 he purchased a mountain ranch of 897 acres on Stony Creek in Indian Valley. He started in with a capital of $600 and a collie dog, engaging in dairying and raising cattle and hogs, and this he developed into one of the finest stock ranches in Northern California, paying for it in thirteen years. He had 175 acres in alfalfa, and this he irrigated with water from Stony Creek. The place was stocked with registered Jerseys and Durham cows, and he sold thousands of pounds of butter. Some of the corn he raised made eighty bushels to the acre and one stalk which reached the height of eighteen feet was taken to Willows and placed on exhibition. In 1912 Mr. Hickok disposed of his



Wm Phelps

ranch and came to Lodi, where he purchased a thirteen-acre vineyard, which he developed into a fine property, disposing of it in 1916, and since that time he has lived retired from active business.

In 1879 Mr. Hickok was married to Miss Ella L. Leyde, who was born in Minnesota, and four sons have been born to them: Frank W., William R., Ralph A. and Clyde E. Having gone to work at the age of seven, Mr. Hickok has realized the great benefit a more extended period of schooling would have been, so that he has always been a supporter of all progressive movements in educational affairs, serving for a number of years as trustee of the Stony Ford school district in Colusa County. With his wife he attends the Christian Church at Lodi, in which he is a deacon, and a generous supporter of all its benevolences. A Republican in national politics, Mr. Hickok was elected one of the city trustees of Lodi in April, 1920, and is a member of the committee on streets. He has proved a most efficient public official and with the other members of the board of trustees is enjoying the full confidence of the people of Lodi, who appreciate the fine business administration being given this thriving city.

DR. JOHN M. GARDNER.—Well-known in the San Joaquin Valley as a specialist of the eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, Dr. John M. Gardner is a native of Virginia, born at Hillsville, Carroll County, on June 16, 1874. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of that city; later entered the State Normal at Marion, Va., and after graduating he taught school for a number of years and then took a business course at Nashville, Tenn., and entered the employ of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, and from 1898 to 1905 was in their auditing department at Roanoke, Va. Leaving the employ of the railroad company he entered the University College of Medicine at Richmond, Va., in 1905, and spent three years, completing his course in 1909 at the University of Nashville and received the M. D. degree. For two years he engaged in the general practice of his profession in Oklahoma and in October, 1910, came to California and engaged in the United States Indian service for one year, and early in 1912 located at Lodi, where he began to build up a general practice.

Deciding to specialize in his profession, Dr. Gardner went East and took a post graduate course in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College and was graduated in 1918. Coming back to California, he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army and was attached to Ambulance Company No. 263, 16th Sanitary Train, 16th Division, at Camp Kearney, and remained there until he was honorably discharged in 1919. To further perfect himself in his specialty he went to New York and during 1918 and 1919, did special work in the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, also in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, returning to Lodi in October, 1919, where he took up his specialized work and is the only specialist in his line in Lodi. In 1922 he returned to the same institutions in the East and did further special work.

Dr. Gardner's marriage united him with Miss Harriet T. Brown, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., who is a very successful dentist. She is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, receiving her degree of D. D. S. in 1909. She is a member of the State and County Dental associations. They are the parents of one daughter, Eleanor Virginia, born in Lodi. Fraternally Dr. Gardner is a member of Lodi Lodge of Masons No. 256; of the Lodi Knights of Pythias No. 41; also of the Red Men; and a member of the State and County Medical, and the American Medical Associations.

EDWARD ALDERS.—It took Edward Alders eighteen years to reach his present prominent and influential position as a fruit grower in the Farmington district of San Joaquin County. He has had a somewhat varied career, but since 1904, when he took up horticulture, he has never faltered and success has crowned his efforts. He is the owner of a fine, highly cultivated and productive forty-seven-acre ranch near Farmington, twenty-seven acres of which is in vineyard and fourteen acres in an orchard of plums and peaches. He was born in Stockton, Cal., April 24, 1877, the eldest son of Charles Milton and Annie (Gately) Alders. Charles Milton Alders was born near Lancaster, N. Y., and at the age of twelve years came to California all alone, via Panama. Charles Milton Alders was reared in Stockton and there was married to Miss Annie Gately. He was engaged in the butcher business until he opened the Halfway House on the French Camp road a few miles from Stockton, which he conducted until 1884, when the family removed to Farmington. Mr. and Mrs. Alders reared seven children, all of whom are living. Charles Milton Alders was a man of true worth. For twelve years he was the proprietor of the Central Hotel in Farmington. At his death in 1908 the property was left to his wife, who continued to operate the hotel until 1911, when the business was turned over to her son Edward, the subject of this sketch, who successfully handled the business until 1919.

Edward Alders received a good education at the Farmington school, which he later supplemented with a business course at the Santa Cruz Business College. From an early age he began a career extending over thirteen years as market hunter, shooting ducks and geese, which he shipped to the San Francisco market. Most of his hunting for the first nine years was done on the Miller & Lux ranch east of Ingomar, which is now the Gustine Gun Club. The next four years he hunted on the Stevenson ranch near Hills Ferry on the Merced River. Alders Levee, which is now a part of the Gustine Gun Club's premises, was named after our subject because of the fact that he had maintained his camp there for many years. With the savings from his hunting he was able, in 1904, to buy his present land in the White district near Farmington, located on the Bellota Road, and was one of the first ranchers to plant a vineyard in this section. More recently he has improved this ranch with a concrete-piped irrigation system, getting his water from a deep well equipped with a six-inch pump. His property has steadily advanced in value and productiveness, and the quality of his Tragedy plums has won for him prizes at the county fair.

On March 31, 1909, at Stockton, Mr. Alders was married to Miss Berde M. Dodge, a native of Stockton, a daughter of Charles M. and Ada (Heward) Dodge. Grandfather Heward was a native of England who came to America in 1852. Charles M. Dodge, a native of Vermont, came to California in

the early eighties, and for twelve years conducted Dodge's Bazaar in Stockton. Mrs. Alders graduated from the Stockton high school in 1907, then attended the Western Normal School, and afterwards followed the profession of teaching in the public schools of Sierra County until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Alders are the parents of three children: Charles Averel, Arlen Edward, and Ada Anna.

Fraternally Mr. Alders is identified with the Knights of Pythias at Newman and the N. S. G. W. at Stockton. Mrs. Alders maintains an active interest in educational matters and is serving as trustee of her home school district.

MRS. MARY THOMAN AGIEN.—Among the pioneer women of San Joaquin County, Mrs. Mary Thoman Agien is well and favorably known. She is a good business manager, and since her husband's death has most creditably borne the obligations and duties laid upon her by that event; she owns the family residence in Stockton where they have resided since 1910, as well as desirable store rental property located at 1146 East Main Street and other valuable real estate in that city; also property in San Bruno, Half Moon Bay and San Francisco. She has lived in California since 1880, when she accompanied her parents from Kansas to San Joaquin County. She was born near St. Joseph, Mo., in Kansas, a daughter of R. R. and Julia (Summers-Titman) Wilcox, natives of Rhode Island and Indiana respectively. The father passed away in 1899 at Ripon, the mother surviving him until 1914 when she passed away at Lathrop. Mrs. Agien was reared in San Joaquin County and attended the Old Crow school, walking from the home place near Ripon to school every day, a distance of a mile and a half.

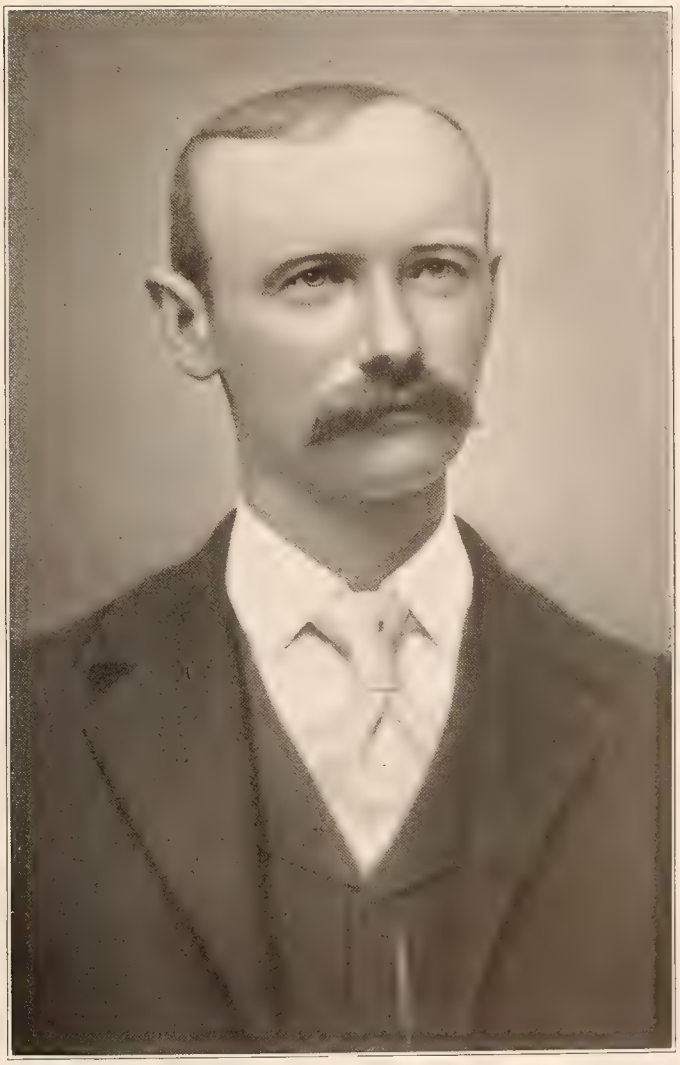
In 1889 occurred her first marriage, which united her with Daniel Thoman, a native of Switzerland, who came to California in 1886. He was a carpenter by trade and for a number of years worked with P. A. Buell, building contractor, being entrusted with finishing work in which he was an expert; later he entered the contracting business on his own account, which he followed for fourteen years in Stockton and throughout the county. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Thoman became the parents of two sons: Lloyd D. was born at Lathrop in 1891 and is a graduate of the public schools; he married Miss Nellie Morris and they have two children, Floyd D. and Nellie; they reside in Lodi, where he is proprietor of the Lodi Hardware Company. The other son, Elmer, was born at Lathrop in 1894, also a graduate of the public schools of the county; for eighteen months he served as a yoeman on the U. S. S. Virginia and during that time made five trips across the Atlantic. He is single and resides at the family home in Stockton. Mr. Thoman passed away on April 15, 1915, his untimely death being a severe loss to his family and the community where he had resided for so many years. He was a member of the Foresters and the Knights of Pythias in Stockton. In 1918, Mrs. Thoman was united in marriage with J. Agien, a prominent business man of San Francisco, who has since made his home in Stockton. Mrs. Agien is a past noble grand of the woman's auxiliary of the Foresters of America, San Francisco Chapter, and is otherwise well known and highly esteemed in Stockton, where she has resided since 1910.

FELIX C. MINDACH.—The city of Stockton is indeed fortunate in the number of parks within her borders and much of the beauty of these lovely spots scattered throughout the city is due to the superintendent of city parks, Felix C. Mindach, for there is no one in this locality better versed in horticulture and floriculture than he. Since coming to California he has made a special study of all flowers, ornamental trees, shrubs and plants grown here and he is considered an authority in this field.

Mr. Mindach was born at Forst, Brandenburg, Germany, March 29, 1862. He was educated in the schools of his home town and at the age of ten years started to learn the science of horticulture and floriculture, meantime continuing his attendance at the local schools until he completed the course at the age of fourteen years. He then apprenticed at the floricultural establishment in which he had already become greatly interested. So rapidly did he advance that after two years' service with the large nursery company which specialized in plants, flowers, ornamental trees and fruit stock, he was advanced to instructor, and in this position he instructed others in learning the rudiments of the business, most of them very much older than himself. After four years with this company, he traveled throughout Germany and became landscape gardener on a number of large private estates.

In 1886 Mr. Mindach crossed the ocean to New York; securing employment on a farm, he attended school during the first winter in order to master the English language. Later he located in Rochester, N. Y., and for a season was a landscape gardener on a large private estate there. In 1888 he arrived in California, and here he established himself in the nursery business, conducting one at Red Bluff and one near Corning, purchasing a small tract of land at the latter place. Selling out his nursery business he entered the employ of the Maywood Colony at Corning and became superintendent for W. N. Woodson, the manager of this colony. Later Mr. Mindach came to San Joaquin County in 1902 and bought a twenty-acre ranch at Summer Home, near Manteca; there he established a nursery and soon after, in 1905, he moved to Stockton and bought two lots at 721 North East Street, where he erected the residence where he has since lived.

Soon after locating in Stockton, Mr. Mindach became engaged in laying out and improving the city parks. He first laid out Constitution Square and completed the laying out and improvement of Weber Park, and also laid out Washington Park and Lafayette Park, this work being done by the day. In 1910 he accepted the appointment as superintendent of Stockton city parks, a position he has held ever since, and since then he has laid out the following new parks—Liberty, Union and Columbus. The city of Stockton is unusually rich in parks, the acquisition of which has covered a number of years, and under Mr. Mindach's expert care they are beauty spots, indeed, giving enjoyment to thousands of residents and visitors alike and they are an index to Stockton's progressive and aggressive growth. In the sequence of their establishment they are as follows: Fremont, Independence, Eden, Weber, Lafayette, Constitution, Washington, Liberty, Union and Columbus. Some years ago the city acquired Victory Park, an area of twenty-seven acres, that is now being improved as fast as can be done with the means at the city's dis-



F. E. Wyndach

posal. Lately the city acquired Oak Park, of thirty acres, also being improved. At Union Park Mr. Mindach devotes about one-fourth of the area to a nursery for raising ornamental trees and shrubbery for planting the new parks and needed replacement in the old parks, which makes a considerable saving to the city.

Mr. Mindach's marriage in San Francisco united him with Miss Kate Rable, like himself a native of Germany, and they have been blessed by the birth of two children, Richard and Elsie. Mr. Mindach's special talents as a landscape gardener have made him a valued acquisition to Stockton, and the family have made many friends here.

GABRIEL J. VISCHI, M. D.—A worthy representative of the medical profession in California, Dr. Gabriel J. Vischi, the rising young physician and surgeon, of 38 South Sutter Street, Stockton, is also a cultured linguist, speaking English, Spanish and Italian fluently. He was born in San Francisco on June 19, 1892, the son of Joseph and Valentine (Valente) Vischi, the former a native of Italy, and the latter a Californian. His father came out to the Golden State in 1876, a jeweler by trade, and he opened the first Italian jewelry store in San Francisco, in which city Mrs. Vischi was born. He and his estimable wife make their home with Dr. Vischi. Her father was Joseph Valente, and he was an early settler in the Bay City. He was a mining engineer, operated in Indian Gulch, in Calaveras County, and came to be identified with the pioneer doings in a section of California made immortal by both Mark Twain and Bret Harte.

Gabriel Vischi attended the grammar schools of San Francisco and then was graduated from the Polytechnic high school of that city, after which he entered the University of California, which conferred upon him, in 1912, the Ph. C. degree. Four years later he was graduated, after a thorough course in medicine, from the San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons, when he received the M. D. degree; and then, for a year, he was an interne at the San Francisco County Hospital. When the United States shared the responsibilities of the World War, he entered the service, in October, 1917, as Orthopedic Surgeon, and was commissioned first lieutenant of the Medical Corps. He was stationed at the base hospital at Camp Lewis, and later at Camp Kearney, and then he was detached and sent to the hospital at Fort McKinley, five miles from Manila, in the Philippine Islands, where he remained from July to September, 1918. He was then ordered to Siberia with Field Hospital No. 4 Company, and the Ambulance Company No. 4, and in far-off Siberia he saw active service from September, 1918, to June 4, 1919, advancing rapidly and becoming one of the leading surgeons. Had not the armistice been signed when it was, he would have been duly commissioned a major. Arriving back in San Francisco on July 17, 1919, he was honorably discharged on August 4.

Dr. Vischi then located at Stockton, greatly enriched through his experience as a physician and surgeon of responsibility in the Army; and he has ever since been active in the practice of his profession, enjoying the entire confidence, as well as the highest esteem, of a wide circle of friends. He is a member of American Medical Association as well as the state and county medical societies. He belongs to the Karl Ross Post of the American Legion, and to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Association; and he is also a member of the Stockton Red Men, the Eagles, the Druids, and the Yeomen. Miss Ethel Vischi, his older sister, is an artist of exceptional natural talent and enjoys the distinction of having studied at the Johns Hopkins Art Institute and the Best Art School. She excels in china painting, illustrating, photographic work, modeling, and in both oil and water-color painting. Miss Ada Vischi, his younger sister, also makes her home with Dr. Vischi and is secretary for George F. McNoble, attorney-at-law.

HAROLD A. WALKER.—Not everyone filling a position of responsibility enjoys the confidence accorded Harold A. Walker, foreman for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at Stockton, who is in charge of the sub-station and the operation of high-tension lines, and has the good-will of both employer and employee. He was born at San Jose on April 26, 1886, the son of Pitt M. Walker, a native of Alameda County, Cal., and the grandson of Jared Tuttle Walker, a native of Michigan, who crossed the great plains in 1850, and was one of the pioneer miners in the Mother Lode district, trying his luck throughout San Joaquin County on his way to the Southern mines. In 1860 he located near Irvington, in Alameda County, and soon made a reputation as a raiser of fine horses. He owned the Nutwood Stock Farm at Irvington, and also engaged in a warehouse business there. He was one of the Vigilance Committee of Alameda County which warred upon the cattle and horse thieves infesting that district, and he also belonged to the Old Mission Peak Lodge of Masons, of Irvington, one of the first lodges of Masons to be formed in the state.

Harold A. Walker first attended school in the country districts of Calaveras Valley, and then he continued his studies at the well-equipped San Jose high school. He took up by himself the study of electrical engineering, and entered the employ of the Standard Electrical Company of San Francisco. Later this company was merged with the Bay Counties Electric Company under the name of the California Gas & Electric Company, and it is now known as the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. He at first commenced work with the traveling maintenance crew, with headquarters at San Jose, and he was then advanced to the operating end, and connected with the sub-station and steam plants. For the next eight years he was load despatcher in the Oakland office in charge of operations in the power plants, sub-station and transmission service, a position corresponding, in a general way, to that of train despatcher on the steam railroad. In 1917 he was called to Stockton to take charge of new business, estimating line extensions, etc., and later, as a mark of the confidence of the company in his ability and fidelity, he was advanced to his present position. He has made good, and proven the correctness of his judgment in seeking this field as his life vocation. Naturally, he is a member of the National Electric Light Association of America.

At Oakland, Cal., in the year 1912, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Edna J. Lange of Napa, and their home has been blessed with two children: Dorothy and Madeline.

LLOYD R. WOODHULL.—An experienced, popular and important representative of the famous Sperry Flour Company is Lloyd R. Woodhull, in charge of their grain buying at Stockton. He was born at London, Ontario, Canada, on July 2, 1891, and was for a while in the employ of a wholesale firm manufacturing clothing at London. In October, 1910, he arrived at Stockton, and once landed here, he became bookkeeper for the River Express Company, serving that concern from December, 1910, until May 15, 1911, when he entered the employ of the Sperry Flour Company as timekeeper. He worked his way up from the bottom, acting as shipping clerk, billing clerk, and bookkeeper; and then, under the leadership of George R. McLeod, he became buyer for the company. When Mr. McLeod resigned as head of the buying department, he was appointed in his place, in the spring of 1922—a post of much responsibility, indeed one of the best at the disposal of the widely-known flour firm.

In 1915 at Stockton, Mr. Woodhull married Miss Alice Ridenour, a native of Stockton, whose parents came to that city many years ago as pioneers and so deserve the lasting gratitude of all coming after and profiting by their sacrifices and self-denials. In April, 1918, he entered the World War as a private in Company K, 364th Infantry, 91st Division, known as the Wild West Division, with which he was sent overseas, and served with it in all of its many and fierce engagements until the end of the war. The 91st Division stands out conspicuously in the annals of the American divisions as a fighting organization. Complete in every detail, it traveled further from its home base than any other division and it did as much actual fighting as any other national army division, and much more than many. The officers were all from California, Washington and Oregon, and the enlisted men were gathered from all the far Western states and from Alaska. A green fir tree was adopted as the shoulder insignia to be worn by the members. The division began intensive training as soon as it was formed, and on June 19, 1918, it received its orders and set out for overseas. The last units of the division arrived in France on July 26, 1918, and left their training area on September 6, 1918; and from September 11 to 14 it constituted a part of the reserve of the St. Mihiel offensive. From there it moved to the northwest of Verdun, where it took an active part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. On September 26 it advanced from west of Avecourt to north of Gesnes, and continued in the offensive until October 6, when the greater part of the troops retreated to the Nattancourt area. On October 19, the division went under the command of the King of the Belgians; and from October 31 to November 4 took part in the Lys-Scheldt offensive west of the Escault (Scheldt) River, in the vicinity of Audenrade. Later, the 91st Division, of which our subject was luckily such an honored member, took part in the ceremony which marked the joyous return of the King and Queen of Belgium to the city of Brussels; and after that it was moved to the Le Mans area; and during March and April of 1919, the division embarked for the United States. Nineteen men of this division were awarded the distinguished service cross, but the majority of those who also did meritorious things received no special reward for their faithful performance of arduous duty.

CHAUNCEY A. LEASE.—It has been fortunate for the State of California to attract to her confines such men as Chauncey A. Lease, roofing contractor, now residing at Stockton. He was born in Bremer County, Iowa, on March 10, 1856, the son of Chauncey A. and Jeanette (Nutting) Lease, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively, but pioneers of Illinois and Iowa. In 1869, when thirteen years old, Chauncey A. accompanied his parents to Missouri, and well does he remember the journey overland in an open vehicle when for days there was continuous snow; he was in company with a cousin and a brother, the parents and smaller children being in a covered wagon. The family settled near Centralia, Boone County, and there the lad grew to manhood on the home farm and during the winter months attended the district school. When he was twenty-one he left home to go West, having a span of horses and his sole capital was twenty-five dollars in his pocket.

He stopped in Mitchell County, Kans., where he homesteaded 160 acres of land and took up a timber claim of like amount; this he proved up on and made his home for eleven years. While living on his land he helped to build houses made out of the native stone that was quarried on the land and was of such consistency that it could be cut with a saw into any size of block desired. After it had stood for a time it gradually hardened and then was plastered in the inside and made very good stone houses for the settlers. He gave the land for the first school house in his district in Mitchell County, and here church and Sunday school services were held. When Mr. Lease sold out in 1888 it was to come further West and he arrived in California November 29, locating in Santa Cruz.

Once in the Golden State he was not long in finding employment and soon began general contracting and cement work with his brother, George E. Lease, as a partner, and this business arrangement continued until 1913. In 1898, with twenty-five others, Mr. Lease bought a schooner and equipped for a mining expedition to Alaska, where he remained eight months. The brothers did contract work in various parts of the state during the intervening years; one contract was completed in Marin County on the ranch owned by Mr. Hotalling, which took a little over a year; then they did the stone and cement work on the first two buildings of the State Polytechnic school at San Luis Obispo in 1902. They made a specialty of roofing work and that with their general contracting kept them unusually busy. The work was given personal attention and evidences of the stability of the buildings erected are to be seen today in Santa Cruz and elsewhere, and it is to his credit that he built the first concrete house in Santa Cruz.

Mr. Lease located in Stanislaus County after twenty-five years residence in Santa Cruz, and bought an alfalfa and dairy ranch of seventeen acres located near Modesto. His ability as a builder soon became known and he accepted a position as superintendent of concrete construction work for T. K. Beard and in this position did some very important work in the state. In 1915 he moved to Stockton, still retaining his ranch near Modesto, which he sold in 1918. After taking up his residence in this city, he gave his entire attention to roofing contracts and during the passing of the years has roofed more than 2,500 buildings throughout the San Joaquin Valley. He put on the first white rock roof in the city and was the originator



C. T. Leos

of the crushed glass roof. Three fourths of the homes in Tuxedo Park and Yosemite Terrace have been roofed by Mr. Lease, besides apartment houses, garage buildings, buildings at the county fair grounds; he also roofed school buildings at Lodi; bank and other buildings at Tracy; school at Manteca; and did work for the Diamond Match Company in Butte County. In his roofing work he uses hot asphaltum or roofing cement to cement the various layers of wool felt or asbestos paper used, then the entire surface is given a coating of the hot preparation and then the desired color of crushed brick, rock or glass is sprinkled over and in twenty-four hours it is dry.

The marriage of Chauncey A. Lease was celebrated in Kansas on February 1, 1879, when he was united with Miss Phoebe Catherine Johnson, who was born in Ohio, at Barnesville, Belmont County. She is a daughter of Pius and Sarah E. (Jarvis) Johnson, both born in Ohio of pioneer forefathers. Their union has been blessed by the birth of five children. The eldest son and child, H. Fred Lease, died in Missouri, aged one year. Bessie Belle is the widow of William R. Hedgepeth, the well-known optometrist of Santa Cruz, by whom she had one daughter, Doris Elizabeth. Rupert I. is the head of the grocery department of C. D. Hinkle of Santa Cruz, and the father of two children, Elsworth, deceased, and a daughter, Helen. He is also one of the enterprising men of Santa Cruz, having been engaged in buying, improving and selling property there. Jesse E. is a millman by trade and followed it in Stockton prior to the war, when he worked in the shipyards at Oakland and Bay Point. He is now engaged in a mill and wrecking company with W. E. French in Stockton; he had a daughter Vivian, now deceased. The youngest child is Chauncey A., Jr., who is a graduate of the Stockton high school, class of '18; also a graduate from the Agricultural School of the University of California at Davis, class of '22, and is taking charge of the vineyard. Mr. and Mrs. Lease take an active interest in the various circles in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church at Stockton and in national politics they support the platform of the Republican party. In all his work Mr. Lease has had the active cooperation of his devoted wife. Mr. and Mrs. Lease have always been strong advocates of temperance. To show his confidence in the future of San Joaquin County, Mr. Lease has invested in ranch property and is the owner of a twenty-acre vineyard near Escalon, and with a partner owns twenty acres two and one-half miles from Farmington, devoted to prunes and cherries; and he is preparing to plant seven and one-half acres to the Clarkadota fig in the near future. San Joaquin County may well be proud of the invaluable contribution made to its permanent growth and real progress by such citizens as Mr. Lease and his family.

CHARLES W. THOMAS.—Well known in San Joaquin County, not only for his successful participation in building operations, but also as a prominent Mason, is Charles W. Thomas, who is now the manager of the Sciots Club of Stockton. His birthplace is Clifton Hill, Mo., where he was born August 4, 1868, a son of Wayne and Martha (McDavitt) Thomas, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. Wayne Thomas was a grower of large quantities of tobacco in the South until 1874, when he arrived in California, settling at once in San Joaquin County, where he rented land which he farmed to grain. The ranch was known as the Brick ranch and is located near Bellota; later he purchased twenty-five acres near Linden, where, with his son, Charles W., our subject, he planted an orchard of peaches, apricots and prunes and at the same time followed his trade of carpenter in the district. Wayne Thomas joined the Masonic order while residing in the East and upon taking up his residence in San Joaquin County he was demitted to the Linden Lodge. He was married three times. There were no children by the first wife and one daughter by the second wife, Mrs. Malinda Rose; there were five children by the third wife: Mrs. Lazetti Matlock; Mrs. Lulu Ilgenfritz; William B.; John J.; and Charles W. Wayne Thomas was a Mason for fifty years and he passed away in 1912; his wife is also deceased. Charles W. was educated in the Linden school and learned the carpenter's trade with his father and followed his trade in Linden and Stockton; he built the Linden Hotel and was proprietor for ten years. Three years ago he located in Stockton and was employed on the construction of the Masonic Temple.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas united him with Miss Clara Bernasconi, a native of Calaveras County, Cal., and three children have been born to them: Martha J.; Viola Lulu; and Charles Clifton. Mr. Thomas has been a Mason for thirty years; he is past master of the Valley Lodge No. 135, of Linden; a 30th degree Mason Scottish Rite, and in January, 1922, he was appointed manager of the Sciots Club in Stockton. Mr. Thomas is energetic, progressive and practical, and is therefore meeting with well deserved success.

ANDERSON ALLEN.—A successful and enterprising rancher of San Joaquin County, residing about nineteen miles southeast of Stockton on the French Camp Road, is Anderson Allen, who owns his home ranch and is associated with his son in farming another. He has been a resident of California for the past forty-seven years and for the past fifteen years has been actively engaged in farming pursuits in San Joaquin County. He was born in Adams County, twenty miles south of Quincy, Ill., August 24, 1848. His father, Hiram Allen, was of Scotch parentage, born in Tennessee, where his ancestors were prominent in the early history of that state. He married Miss Kisiah Perrick, of Scotch descent, who was born in Kentucky. After marriage the young couple settled in Illinois, and in 1857 they removed to central Kansas, where he homesteaded 160 acres and resided there many years; then the family removed to Council Grove, Kans., and the father passed away in 1886 at this place, the mother surviving him until 1913. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters. Anderson Allen received his education in the schools of Kansas, and in 1875 came to California and located at Visalia. For the following three years he worked at various places in the state, farming and then in the lumber camps of the Santa Cruz Mountains. In 1878 he located near Tracy, San Joaquin County, where he engaged in grain farming for three years with Mr. Geddes. In 1881 he removed to Byron, Cal., where he purchased 160 acres, and he farmed to grain and raised stock on this land for twenty-five years.

On April 28, 1886, Mr. Allen was married to Miss Anna von Glahn, a native Californian born in San

Joaquin County, a daughter of Christopher and Catherine (Boschen) von Glahn, both natives of Germany. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen: Alma V., Mrs. James Carter, resides at Manteca; William P. is deceased; and Arthur B. resides at home. Mr. Allen was especially interested in educational development and served as school trustee of the Excelsior district and was instrumental in organizing the Brentwood Union high school in 1905. In 1907 Mr. Allen sold his land at Byron and removed to San Joaquin County. Locating near Escalon, he purchased land and developed it, later selling it at a fair profit; thus he bought, developed and sold three different ranches. Ably assisted by their son, Mr. and Mrs. Allen are now busily engaged in improving land which Mrs. Allen inherited from her father's estate, and in making of it a model home ranch. Mr. Allen has made a close study of irrigation and is a stanch advocate of it, having demonstrated by years of experience the increased productivity of irrigated lands. Mrs. Allen attended the Western Normal School at Stockton from 1881 to 1883 and taught in the public schools of the county for four years before her marriage. She takes a prominent part in the social affairs of the community.

JAMES H. AUSTIN.—Counted among the substantial citizens of the Summer Home district of San Joaquin County, James H. Austin was born at Irondale, Mo., April 7, 1860, a son of Rufus H. Austin, a native of Ohio. An uncle, Horace Austin, as a mere lad, served in the Seminole War in 1835; then in the war with Mexico he was captain in the U. S. Regulars, and in the Civil War served as captain in the 108th Illinois Volunteer Regiment from 1861 to 1865.

In 1878 James H. Austin was graduated from the Waterman, Ill. high school; two years later he entered the college at Dubuque, Iowa, in the department of civil engineering, having earned his tuition as clerk in the employ of the C. B. & Q. R. R. He spent three years there, then became identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the operating department at San Francisco in 1882, where he worked for five years; then he was transferred to Santa Barbara, where he became station agent for the same company, this being the opening of the road; here he remained until 1894. He then became assistant to William Hood, chief engineer for the Southern Pacific, and for the following ten years was very active in this work. After the coast line from Santa Margarita to Santa Barbara was completed in 1901, Mr. Austin was sent to Ogden, Utah, where he was put in full charge of the east end of the thirty-mile trestle across Salt Lake out of Ogden, which was completed in May, 1902. From Ogden, Utah, he went to Sparks, Nev., and while here he decided to leave the service of the railroad. In 1900 he had purchased twenty acres of the Peter Clapp homestead in San Joaquin County at twenty-five dollars per acre, and desiring to locate on it and improve it, he gave up engineering work; later he purchased ten more acres, which he set to an orchard of almonds, peaches and apricots and a fine vineyard, all in full bearing now and highly productive.

Mr. Austin was married in December, 1904, to Miss Mabel Temple, a native of Scotland, who had resided in California since 1896, and they have one son, Neil T. Mrs. Austin is secretary of the Farm Bureau of the Summer Home local and is prominent in Eastern Star circles. Mr. Austin is a prominent Mason, being past master of the Santa Barbara and Manteca lodges, and the initial master of the Manteca lodge; he is past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter, a member of the Commandery, both of Santa Barbara, and for the past twenty years has been a member of the Islam Temple of San Francisco. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

L. F. GRIMSLEY.—An enterprising representative of an early pioneer family is L. F. Grimsley, whose activities for the progress and prosperity of his native city and county are well known. He was born on a ranch twelve miles east of Stockton, Cal., on October 3, 1877, a son of Louis E. and Minnie (Klinger) Grimsley. His father is a native of Illinois who migrated to California in an early day and located in Stockton and engaged in farming pursuits; later he entered the employ of the Holt Manufacturing Company, where he has been for many years, and at the present time is foreman of the plumbing department. His maternal grandfather, George Klinger, a native of Germany, was also a California pioneer who located in Sacramento in 1852; he was a saddle and harness maker by trade; when he later located in Stockton he was associated with ex-sheriff Tom Cunningham in a harness shop. Later he bought a ranch east of Stockton and followed farming and it was on this ranch that the mother of our subject was born. Both parents are living and reside in Stockton.

L. F. Grimsley received his education in the Linden district school; later he was employed by the Holt Manufacturing Company in the sales and shipping department and was in their employ for seventeen years, thirteen years of which he traveled as a salesman. In 1913 he became the agent for the C. L. Best Traction Company's tractor and at the present time is distributor for eight counties in California. The C. L. Best Traction Company was established in San Leandro thirty years ago; they first manufactured a steam tractor and about ten years ago started the manufacture of the popular C. L. Best gas tractor. The California Packing corporation are using the Best tractor in the developing of a 3800 acre apricot and peach orchard in Merced County, the largest of its kind in the world; Libby, McNeil & Libby also use them on their large ranch in San Joaquin County; the East Side Investment Co. have four of these tractors on their 20,000 acre ranch in Merced County; the California Delta Farms Company of Stockton also use one, and the Merced Irrigation District are using three sixty horsepower tractors on their irrigation project and about five hundred C. L. Best track-layer tractors are at present in use in subject's territory.

Mr. Grimsley has always taken an active part in civic affairs. During the World War he was active in all Liberty Loan drives; at the present time he is a director in the Chamber of Commerce and has been a member of that body for many years. He is a member of the Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W.; the Elks and the Yosemite Club. Mr. Grimsley has been very successful in his business ventures, and makes friends wherever he goes and is always ready to give of his time and energy to any good cause, and Stockton is proud to count him among her citizens.



L. F. Grimsley

FRANK HUTCHINSON.—A well known and worthy representative of farming interests in the Ripon district of San Joaquin County is found in Frank Hutchinson, now content to live a more quiet life, after many years of activity. He was born at Schenectady, N. Y., January 9, 1856, a son of William and Hester (Van Patten) Hutchinson, who were of Scotch and Holland Dutch parentage and parents of three children, all living. The mother died about 1861. When a lad of ten years he accompanied his father to California via Panama. His parent was a machinist by trade and upon arriving in San Francisco, entered the shops of the Union Iron Works; some years later he went to Sacramento as a foreman in the railroad shops. While on a visit to relatives and friends in the home town of Schenectady, in May, 1886, he passed away. Frank Hutchinson remained in California and at the age of fourteen went to work on the John Frederick ranch near Ripon, where he remained for eighteen months; then went to live with Warren Howell on the ranch northwest of Ripon, what is now known as the Norton and Anger vineyard, and by the time he was sixteen years old, he had plowed and sowed a section of land, as well as setting out the locust trees seen in the front of the house. Forty-one years ago, Mr. Hutchinson began his farming pursuits near Ripon, where he has since resided.

On September 1, 1881, Mr. Hutchinson was marreid to Miss Mary Ellen Nutt, a daughter of Elias and Lucinda (Beatley) Frederick-Nutt, being the eldest of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Nutt. Elias Nutt crossed the plains to California in 1861 and settled four miles southwest of Ripon one year later, where he farmed extensively to grain. He died at the age of seventy-four years, in 1884. He was a man of unquestioned honesty and uprightness of purpose and could always be depended upon to do his share in the development of the locality in which he lived.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are the parents of three children; Clarence Ed. married Miss Alice Swaggerty and is a rancher in the Calla district; Laura Inez is Mrs. Redwood W. Fisher; and William Arthur married Miss Lucinda May Nicewonger and they have four children and reside on the Nutt homestead four miles west of Ripon. From 1887 to 1888, Mr. Hutchinson was in the general merchandise business at Ripon with E. C. Dickenson as a partner; then he returned to his farming pursuits, which have since engaged his attention, and has been identified with all movements for the benefit of his locality. From the very first he has been active in the organization and development of the South San Joaquin irrigation district. For twenty years he has served as trustee of the San Joaquin school district and in 1911 he was elected constable of Dent township and served for ten consecutive years, resigning in 1921. As president of the board of trustees of the Union high school at Ripon he accomplished an outstanding work in handling the building affairs of the district and his foresight and judgment were, in no small measure, responsible for the fine, modern school building. For a number of years, Mr. Hutchinson has been in the real estate and insurance business and in this connection has been instrumental in bringing new settlers to the Ripon district, thus becoming an important factor in the advancement of the community. Since the organization of the Farmers' Mutual Protective Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Hutchinson has been the local agent. In politics Mr. Hutchinson is a Republican and fraternally is a member of Mt. Horeb Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F. at Ripon, is a past district deputy and has served as a delegate to the grand lodge and he also belongs to Modesto Encampment No. 48. Mr. Hutchinson owns a fifty-acre dairy and orchard farm in which he takes especial pride, keeping it in fine condition. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson have during the long years of their residence here won the favorable regard, good will and trust of all with whom they have come in contact, and in business circles Mr. Hutchinson sustains an unassailable reputation, because he has ever been straightforward, prompt and just in all his dealings. On October 3, 1922, Mr. Hutchinson received the appointment from the board of supervisors as a member of the board of directors of the South San Joaquin Irrigation District, to succeed A. J. Nourse, who resigned. This is an added honor to this pioneer who has ever had the best interests of the community at heart.

G. E. LAWRENCE.—Near the present site of Lodi, on April 14, 1861, occurred the birth of G. E. Lawrence. His parents were Ezekiel and Mary (Hutchins) Lawrence, both natives of Ontario, Canada. His father crossed the plains, arriving in Sacramento in the spring of 1850. He went immediately to the mines, where he spent a number of years engaged in mining, in the merchandise business, and in working at his trade as a carpenter. He came to the Lodi district in the year 1857 and settled on government land, perfecting his title to a homestead and a pre-emption right. He began immediately to clear and improve the land, and engaged in grain farming. He also planted one of the first orchards and vineyards in this vicinity. In 1869, in conjunction with two adjacent landholders he petitioned the Central Pacific Railroad Company to establish the station which afterwards became the site of the city of Lodi. The first schoolhouse in Salem school district was erected on his land in the year 1859, he donating the carpenter work. He and another pioneer, John Hutchins, established the first irrigating plant in this vicinity, diverting the water from the Mokelumne River by means of a fifteen inch centrifugal pump driven by steam power. There were three children in his family: William H., deceased; George E., and Nettie M. Lawrence.

George E. Lawrence, after finishing the district schools, entered St. Mary's College, from which institution he graduated in 1882 with the degree of B. S. He then took up the study of the law, and was elected justice of the peace of Elkhorn Township, in which office he served one term. He then entered the law offices of David S. Tiry and J. C. Campbell, in the city of Stockton, and was admitted to practice in 1887. He followed the practice of his profession for a number of years, up to the death of his brother, after which he returned to Lodi and took charge of his family's interests. He planted the first almond orchard of commercial size in the county, and was a pioneer in the Tokay grape industry, which has added so much to the wealth and prosperity of the county.

When Lodi was incorporated, in 1906, Mr. Lawrence was elected a member of the board of trustees and became the first mayor of the city, which position he held for two terms. During his tenure of

office many matters of great importance to the future development of Lodi were undertaken and brought to a successful termination. All privately owned public utilities were purchased and the present municipal water and light plants were installed. During his administration, also, the present sewage system was completed.

Fraternally, Mr. Lawrence holds membership in the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Stockton Lodge of Elks, and is a charter member of San Joaquin Parlor No. 18, Native Sons of the Golden West. Mr. Lawrence was married in 1900 to Miss Emelia Jones, daughter of Dr. William Jones, one of the pioneer physicians of San Francisco.

ROBERT H. ALLEN.—A representative of the best along educational lines is the principal of the Jefferson school in Stockton, Robert H. Allen, who has served in this capacity for the past five years in a most capable manner. He was born in McPherson County, Kansas, August 8, 1884, a son of Dolphus William and Evelyn (Davis) Allen, natives of North Carolina and New York, respectively. Dolphus William Allen is a son of Joseph H. and Eliza (Apple) Allen, who moved from Litchfield, Ill., to Missouri and then to Kansas. On January 3, 1883, Dolphus William Allen was married to Evelyn Davis a daughter of Orson Davis, who settled in Case County, Kansas, in 1877, where he remained for four years, then removed to McPherson County, that state. In 1887 Dolphus William Allen left Kansas and settled in Lamar, Colo., where he carried the mail from Lamar, forty miles west across the plains to connect with western mail, and he also engaged in farming until the fall of 1888, when he removed to Stockton, Cal., where he drove one of the first mule cars and later followed the painting and decorating trade until 1916. He then leased a ranch fourteen miles from Stockton; later he moved to a ranch twenty-three miles from Stockton, where he farmed. He now owns a ranch on the Lower Sacramento Road, about seven miles from Stockton. Three children were born to this couple: Robert H., our subject; Dora, Mrs. Herbert Cash, of Stockton, who has two children, Dorence and Lyman; and Irene, now Mrs. Peterquin, of Stockton, who has two children, Lillian and Albert. Mrs. Allen is a member of the degree of Pocahontas of Stockton.

Robert H. Allen began his education in the Stockton grammar schools and finished with the normal course at the Western School of Commerce. At twelve years of age he learned the candymaker's trade, which he followed for two years, then assisted his father in interior decorating for some time; following this he engaged as a contract lather in Lodi until he was twenty-three years of age, when he took up educational work. His first position as school teacher was at Capay, Yolo County, sixteen miles from Woodland; then he taught three years at Georgetown, in El Dorado County, and the following year at Los Alamos, Santa Barbara County. Returning to Stockton he taught for eight years in the grade schools of the city and for six months was the vice-principal of the Jackson school and then principal of the Hazelton school for two years; since 1917 he has efficiently handled the principalship of the Jefferson school, the largest grade school in Stockton. While residing in Capay Mr. Allen conducted a grocery store; he now owns a grocery store at 1136 North East street, Stockton.

The marriage of Mr. Allen occurred in Sacramento County, June 10, 1909, which united him with Miss Erma Giovannetti, born at Tancred, Cal., a daughter of Biaggo and Rose Giovannetti, natives of the province of Lucca, Italy, who came to California many years ago, where he farmed. These children were born to them: Joseph, Clora, Erma, Mrs. Allen, Amelio, Romeo, Julia, Rose; one child is deceased. Mr. Allen is a Republican in politics and fraternally is a member and at six different times has been noble grand of the I. O. O. F., and now belongs to Charity Lodge No. 6, and is a member also of the Encampment of Stockton; he is a member of the Morning Star Lodge No. 68, of Masons in Stockton and of the Pyramid No. 5 Sciots. From 1901 to 1906 he was a member of and the last eighteen months served as first sergeant of Company A, 6th Infantry, N. G. C., and at the same time his father was a member of the same company.

THOMAS ROOKE STRIBLEY.—A well-known and popular business man who has made Stockton his home for the past thirty years is Mr. Thomas Rooke Stribley, whose business is the repairing of motor boats, his shop being located on Weber Point. He is a native of England and was born in New Quay, Cornwall, August 20, 1866. His advantages for an education were very meager and when only thirteen years of age he started to make his own way in the world and for four years he drove a baker's wagon. He then served an apprenticeship for four years in blacksmithing, and at the end of this period he was a competent workman. In order to gain practical experience in his line he worked in different blacksmith shops all over England and became proficient as a shipsmith and was able to construct machinery of all kinds and specialized in wagon making. In 1892 he came from England to Stockton and from there to Georgetown, El Dorado County, working at his trade and in the mines for a year; returning to Stockton he was employed with different firms at his trade; then he went to work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, remaining with them for one year; twenty-six years ago he bought a shop at Center and Channel streets and has been in business for himself ever since. When he started in business there was only one gasoline motor boat on the river while now there are hundreds. He is the inventor of the Stribley hand truck used on the barges and in the warehouses for handling freight.

The marriage of Mr. Stribley united him with Miss Lucy Carpenter, a native daughter of California, born in Georgetown, and they are the parents of four children: Earl, Kenneth, Edna, and Charles, all natives of Stockton. Mr. Stribley built a home in the Fair Oaks district of Stockton and he now owns three houses in that section. Fraternally he is a member of Truth Lodge and Parker Encampment of Odd Fellows, being a past grand in the subordinate lodge, and treasurer of the Encampment for several years and has served ten years as clerk of the board of trustees of Fair Oaks school district. In his political views he is a Republican.

Mr. Stribley served as a member of the Board of Freeholders to draft the new city charter for Stockton, to which he gave much time and his best effort. He has assisted materially in the upbuilding of his locality and is a booster for all measures that are for the advancement of the community.



T. R. Stubbs

LARRY P. MAPLE.—The name of Larry P. Maple is inseparably interwoven with the history of frontier life and the suppression of the Indians, first in Arizona and later in Wyoming, where he earned an excellent record as a soldier and Indian fighter. He was considered the second-best rifle shot in his regiment. He was born at Irondale, in Jefferson County, Ohio, on February 3, 1853, a son of Ezekiel and Mary (Mapel) Maple, natives of Ohio and New Jersey respectively. Ezekiel Maple was a stockman and farmer, and engaged extensively in buying and selling stock, which he shipped East to the Pennsylvania mountains. They were the parents of nine children: Sarah, Benjamin, William and James are deceased; Kaziah resides in Iowa; George and Mary are deceased; Larry P. is the subject of this review; and Oscar resides in Washington. The father passed away at the age of eighty-nine, and the mother at eighty-five years of age.

Larry P. Maple began his education in the grammar school of his native town and continued it at an academy near there. When he was fifteen years old, he learned the horse-shoeing trade, at which he worked for three years in Ohio and at Pughtown, Va. When he was still a mere youth he entered the 3rd United States Cavalry, the noted regiment founded by Ethan Allen in Revolutionary days. He trained at St. Louis and entered the company at Fort Yuma, Ariz., and was active in the suppression of the Apache Indians in 1869. In 1870 the 5th United States Cavalry relieved them and the 3rd United States Cavalry was transferred to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to suppress the uprising of the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. Here Mr. Maple was in many encounters with the Indians. In one bush-whacking engagement he was wounded in one arm, but was not incapacitated for long. His service in Wyoming covered three years; then he was discharged. He helped to build Fort Robinson, ninety-eight miles northeast of Fort Laramie; and served for one season with Major North (known as "White Beaver" by the Indians) in a company known as the Pawnee Scouts.

For a number of years Mr. Maple engaged in buffalo hunting in the Northwest, selling the hides for from $1 to $5 apiece. He then returned to civilization, settling in Otoe County, Neb., where he bought a half-section of land and farmed for ten years. He then sold it and, removing to Nebraska City, became the exclusive agent for the Standard Oil Company's retail trade there, remaining for seven years. Then he removed to Puget Sound, Wash., and entered the transportation department of the Puget Sound Interurban Electric Railroad, remaining in that capacity until 1913, when he removed to Lodi and purchased a ten-acre vineyard of eight-year-old vines about a mile and three-quarters east of Lodi. Here he built a house and has further developed the property with an irrigation system, consisting of a four-inch pump driven by a ten-horsepower motor.

The marriage of Mr. Maple occurred in Nebraska City on November 19, 1879, and united him with Miss Harriet Shuster, a native of Van Buren County, Iowa, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Hayden) Shuster, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively, who were the parents of seven children: Ella, Harriet (Mrs. Maple), Louisa, Jacob, John, James and Myrtle, all residents of Nebraska City with the exception of Mrs. Maple. Mrs. Maple was reared and educated in Otoe County, Neb., for her parents had removed there when she was a small child. Her father lived to be eighty-three, and her mother is still living at the age of eighty-six. Grandfather Hayden lived to be 101½ years old. Mr. and Mrs. Maple have one daughter, Iva, now Mrs. Horace C. Mann, of Stockton, and the mother of one child, Lorraine. Mr. Maple is a Democrat in politics. He is a Mason and Knight of Pythias of Nebraska City, and both he and Mrs. Maple are members of the Eastern Star of Nebraska City. Mrs. Maple is a student of Christian Science.

Mr. Maple comes from a long line of fighters. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; his grandfather Maple was a commander of a company in the War of 1812; he had four brothers in the Civil War, two of whom lost their lives in the terrible struggle; and he had three brothers-in-law in the Civil War. His interest in his city and county is that of a public-spirited citizen, and his co-operation can always be counted upon to further any movement for the general good.

EDWARD MELLMANN.—There are few men who can more justly claim the proud American title of self-made man than Edward Mellmann, who at the early age of fourteen years started out for himself in life, with no special advantages to fit him for its cares and responsibilities. He was industrious and resolute, however, and these qualities enabled him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in his path and work his way steadily upward to affluence. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, on June 27, 1858, the only child of Edward and Lena (Aubert) Mellmann. The father was an expert blacksmith and passed away when only thirty-seven years old, the mother preceding him by a few years; so that the son was early left an orphan.

Edward Mellmann attended public school in Hamburg, and when only fourteen years old started out to make his own way. He was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade, which apprenticeship covered a period of five years; then he entered the Altinaw horseshoeing school, where he remained for six months. At the end of this time he enlisted in the German army, serving three years. Then he spent another six months in a horseshoeing school; and after finishing school he was employed by the German government, shoeing horses in the army, which he followed for two years. For the next five years he worked in various machine shops and on farms; and then went to Copenhagen, where he worked at his trade for two years. Returning to his native city of Hamburg, he was married in August, 1888, and remained there working at his trade until 1898, when he and his wife came to the United States, and directly to Lodi, Cal. Mr. Mellmann purchased a five-acre tract of land on South School Street and erected a blacksmith shop. There he followed his trade until 1920, when he tore down the shop and built his residence. He has set the place to vineyard and installed two two-and-a-half-inch pumps with two motors, one of five horsepower and the other four horsepower. Mrs. Mellman is the owner of 133 acres on Prince Rupert Isle, Canada, which came to her from her brother's estate. Mr. and Mrs. Mellmann are the parents of six children. Edward, Jr., was killed near his home by a Southern Pacific train when only sixteen years old. Caroline, now Mrs. Collins, has been married twice, and re-

sides in Oakland; she has four children; one by her first husband, namely, Miss Bernice Aubert, now fourteen years of age, a pupil in the Lodi High School, who lives with her maternal grandparents at Lodi; and three by her second union, namely, Belle Collins, Philip Collins, and Rita Collins. Esther is Mrs. Judibaugh, of Ventura. Lena is Mrs. Schmidt, of Berkeley, and has one son, Edward. Dora is Mrs. Richmond, of Oakland. Fred Mellmann, the only living son, resides at home with his parents.

In national politics, Mr. Mellmann is a Republican. Fraternally, he is a member and Past President of the Herman Sons Lodge, and has been a delegate to the state convention; and is also a member of the Foresters of America.

GEORGE L. MEISSNER.—One of the leading and influential citizens of Lodi, who has demonstrated his ability and resourcefulness in other cities, is George L. Meissner, president of the Valley Lumber Co., rated among the leading lumber companies of the San Joaquin Valley. A native of Wisconsin, he was born at Madison on July 15, 1867, and remained there until he was four years of age, when his parents removed to Iowa, where he was reared. His education began in the public schools of Iowa and was supplemented with a course at the Iowa State College at Ames; he then went to Lincoln, Nebr., and for the following twenty years was identified with the banking interests of that state; he owned the controlling interest in a bank at Liberty, Neb., for six years; then removed to Crete, Neb. and purchased the First National Bank and became its president, and was closely identified with the social, educational and commercial affairs of the state during his residence there. Under the strain of his varied interests his health was impaired and in the fall of 1910 he came to California to recuperate and finally settled in Lodi. He purchased the Smith & Bryant Lumber Company, one of the pioneer lumber companies of this district, incorporated it under the name of the "Valley Lumber Company of Lodi" and became the president. The business of the company has steadily grown and is in a very prosperous condition, owing to the efficient management of its president. Mr. Meissner is president of the City Improvement Company; is a charter member of the Rotary Club; is past president of the Lodi Business Men's Association, similar in organization and purpose to the Chamber of Commerce; and for six years he was a member of the grammar school board of Lodi and is still actively interested in educational matters.

Mr. Meissner's marriage united him with Miss Minerva De Pue, a native of Ohio, and they are the parents of two daughters, Ruth, a graduate of Stanford University; and Alice. Mrs. Meissner passed away in March of 1921. She was president of the Woman's Club of Lodi and an active member of the Congregational Church and of the Eastern Star. Mr. Meissner is affiliated fraternally with the Lodi Odd Fellows No. 259; the Blue Lodge of Masons in Lodi; the Royal Arch and Knights Templar of Stockton, and Ben Ali Temple of Sacramento. He is a member of the Congregational Church of Lodi. Mr. Meissner is a natural leader and his influence and support count in all affairs that have for their ultimate goal the upbuilding of the community with which he is vitally and honorably associated.

JESSE F. SHEPHERD.—An energetic, progressive contractor of exceptionally wide experience and enjoying an enviable reputation for dependability is Jesse F. Shepherd, of the well-known firm of Shepherd & Riley, of 303 Yosemite Building, Stockton. He was born in Mexico, Mo., the day after Christmas, in 1878, and there reared and educated until he was eighteen years of age. Then he went to Kansas City, learned the carpenter trade, and became superintendent of construction for Messrs. Hollinger & Mitchell, one of the largest contracting firms in Kansas City; and while there, he profited by the experience obtained in assisting to erect a number of notable buildings. The great fire following the earthquake that overwhelmed San Francisco drew Mr. Shepherd, as the necessity for help drew so many thousands of other skilled artisans, westward to the Pacific Coast, and at San Francisco he became superintendent of construction for one of the large contracting firms, and erected a number of structures requiring experience and natural ability to progress successfully to the end. Among these difficult or extensive enterprises was the construction of Recreation Base Ball Park, for the San Francisco team of the Pacific Coast League; and on that job Mr. Shepherd made a record which will probably never again be equaled. He laid out one and one-half million feet of lumber in six weeks' time; the work was carried along daily during all the twenty-four hours, and Mr. Shepherd had all his meals brought to him, and slept only a few hours each night until the contract was finished. Later he became the superintendent for Grant Phee, the contractor in San Francisco, and erected a number of buildings.

In 1909, Mr. Shepherd was called to Stockton to superintend the building of the Hotel Stockton, by Frank H. Martin, who had the contract; but before coming to Stockton, he was sent to Prescott, Ariz., to superintend the construction of twenty-eight buildings for the U. S. Government. Having successfully completed the hotel which made Stockton more famous, Mr. Shepherd joined F. H. Martin in forming the firm of Martin & Shepherd; and not long after that Mr. Martin was killed in an automobile accident. In 1911, Mr. Shepherd undertook contracting for himself in a small way, putting up in Stockton some neat cottages and then selling them; and later he branched out in larger work. He erected the Del Monte Hotel, a residence for G. E. Bartholomew costing $18,000, the Kitts Garage, on North El Dorado Street, the brick warehouse for the Wagner Leather Company, and a number of modern garage buildings, as well as the theater at Lodi, another at Merced costing $55,000, and various other houses. During war-time, when business was slack, he went to the Island district and erected 800 corn cribs, some of them for the Rindge Land & Navigation Company. He also went to Yolo County, on the Sacramento River, on Liberty Island, and built $40,000 worth of camps.

In 1919 Mr. Shepherd formed a partnership with E. F. Riley, and under the firm name of Shepherd & Riley they did much work in this section. They built the theater in Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, costing $60,000, and a warehouse for the California Packing Corporation, costing $40,000, a warehouse for the Sperry Flour Company, put up at an equal outlay, and a $55,000 warehouse for the Stockton Canning & Packing Company. They were also the



J. F. Shepherd.

builders of the Fair Oaks school, and of schools at Salida and at Atlanta, in Stanislaus County. Among the recent work completed and under construction by Shepherd & Riley may be mentioned the McKinley school in Stockton, $145,000; the Oakdale grammar school, $52,000, and commercial buildings in the city of Stockton aggregating $100,000. They have under construction at the present time the high school auditorium in Stockton, $90,000; a $78,000 addition to the El Dorado school; addition to the gymnasium and high school manual training shop, $35,000; and the new Roosevelt school, $129,000. Shortly after coming to Stockton, Mr. Shepherd was the superintendent of construction on a number of bridges built by the county, and the successful completion of the work to the entire satisfaction of the authorities proved one of the best of references. In April, 1923, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Shepherd continuing at the old location.

Mr. Shepherd, who is a member of Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., Stockton, was married on April 15, 1904, at Kansas City, Mo., to Martha Trafas of Olathe, Kansas. They have one son, J. Corbin Shepherd.

EDWIN HAMILTON CARY.—Well-known in the city of Stockton as a dealer in musical instruments, band supplies and musical merchandise, Edwin Hamilton Cary has contributed much towards the development of the business and social conditions, and ever since he took up his residence here in 1882, has given Stockton all that is highest and best in music, being the pioneer in the field of endeavor. A native of Oregon, he was born at Portland, March 25, 1851, a son of Luther and Rebecca (Harbart) Cary. Luther Cary was born in New London County, Connecticut, July 24, 1817, and accompanied his parents to South Warren, Bradford County, Pa., and in 1837 he taught school there. The next year he moved to Peoria County, Ill., where he married and farmed. In 1850 he located in Oregon, having crossed the plains with ox-teams. He settled above Vancouver and conducted a ferry, but in 1852 he settled in Marion County and farmed and taught school. Circumstances necessitated his taking the lecture platform and he lectured on astronomy, qualifying himself by close study for several years. He lectured all over Oregon and California with occasional trips East, and filled engagements in Washington, Montana, Idaho, Nebraska, Kansas, British Columbia and elsewhere. In 1863 he came to San Jose, Cal., where he lived for ten years. Many of the leading citizens of San Jose, among them J. J. Owen, editor of the Mercury, Dr. Clark and others, urged him to seek a position in connection with the Lick Observatory, when that institution was projected, as a desirable field for a man of his attainments. But his travels precluded his accepting any local position.

He married Louisa Humphrey on January 1, 1839, and they had five children. His second marriage, September 25, 1848, united him with Rebecca Harbart, born July 14, 1831, and they had eight children, four living: Edwin H., of this sketch; George W. A. in Sacramento; Charles A. and Mrs. Frank Parker, in Oregon.

He engaged in raising Angora goats on Mt. Hamilton and in 1875, in company with his son, Edwin H., moved their flocks to Calaveras County, purchasing a range of 1800 acres on Bear Mountain. Later he drove his goats to Oregon, where he sold them and retired from the business to take the lecture platform. He died April 2, 1890, near Seattle, Wash. The mother of our subject passed away January 7, 1894.

The genealogy of the Cary family, so far as known by our subject, is traced back to Benjamin Cary, who was born in Massachusetts, and later moved to Windham County, Conn., where he reared a family. Although there is known to have been a book printed regarding the Cary family, which perhaps connects them with the poets, Phoebe and Alice Cary, who were both born near Cincinnati, Ohio, daughters of Robert Cary, it is not available at this time. Benjamin Cary had a son he named Luther Cary (this name seems to run all through the Cary families) who was born on Nov. 11, 1768, in Windham County, Conn., and he had five brothers who served in the War of the Revolution; one named Oliver, went to Pennsylvania; another went to Vermont, and one of his sons, in 1812, went to Sacketts Harbor and from him are descended the Carys on the Pacific Coast. Luther Cary married Rispah Allen on Nov. 11, 1792. She was born at Groton, New London County, Conn., February 18, 1772. One of their sons was named Luther, father of Edwin H. In an academy at Portland, Edwin H. secured his schooling and in 1874 went to San Jose with his father, who had extensive interests in Santa Clara County, and in 1875 went to Calaveras County, where they engaged in raising Angora goats. After the father sold his herd, the son continued in that business independently, later selling his ranch and driving the band north to Shasta County, where he disposed of it. Returning to Calaveras County, he engaged in mining at Angels Camp and while there organized and conducted a band, also taught music. His services were much in demand in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, Cary's Band and Orchestra still being a pleasant remembrance to many of the old settlers of those mining districts.

In 1882 Mr. Cary settled in Stockton, where he followed the carpenter's trade and aided in building for L. G. Thompson the first harvesters made in the city. While at Angels Camp he secured an agency for the sale of pianos in San Joaquin County from the Kohler & Chase Company of San Francisco, and after coming to Stockton he took up the sale of pianos as a side line, making his home at that time on East Channel St. In 1888, he decided to devote his entire attention to that business and opened his present store at No. 547 East Market Street, putting in a good line of musical instruments and becoming the pioneer in that line in the city. He carries a complete line of band instruments and supplies and general musical merchandise. His creative ability led to the invention of the Cary snare drum, which has met with a large sale and is regarded as one of the best on the market. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition, held at San Francisco in 1915, his drum was awarded a gold medal. In association with his sons, Edwin Liberty and Francis R., Mr. Cary managed and conducted the Sixth Regiment Band in Stockton, while his son E. L. became its director. Many enjoyable concerts were given in the Plaza and the organization reached a high standard, being regarded as the best band ever established in the city.

On September 16, 1871, Mr. Cary married Miss Caroline A. McLeran at Albany, Ore., and her demise occurred at Stockton, December 28, 1920. She

was a native of Wisconsin and crossed the plains to Oregon with her parents in 1865. While residing on their mountain ranch in Calaveras County Mr. and Mrs. Cary became the parents of two sons: Edwin L. and Francis R., the former a resident of Stockton and the latter of San Francisco. When they were seven years of age their father began their musical education and they are now talented artists, having been members of the orchestras of the leading playhouses of San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton. Edwin L. Cary, a cornetist of more than ordinary ability and a talented musician, is a teacher of wind and string instruments. When the Boston Opera Company produced the opera "Robin Hood" at the old Avon Theatre he was cornetist in their orchestra, being at that time twelve years of age, and the manager of the company was so favorably impressed with his playing that he sought to induce him to become a permanent member of the organization, but on account of his age his parents did not favor the idea of traveling. Edwin L. married Gladys Fine Osborn, November 25, 1903, and they have two children: Ellen Lorraine and Earl Lauren. The other son, Frank R. Cary, is a violinist in the orchestra of the Casino Theatre of San Francisco, and is also an expert performer on the trombone, being a teacher of both instruments. He is the father of two girls, Alice M. and Elizabeth. Both sons inherited their father's musical ability and the family is an exceptionally talented one.

Mr. Cary's life has been an active and upright one, filled with varied experiences and characterized by the successful accomplishment of valuable results. For many years he has been closely identified with Stockton's development and upbuilding and his record is a matter of pride to its citizens.

DANIEL GILLIES.—Among the early settlers of Clements and an early California miner, dating back to 1854, was the late Daniel Gillies, who was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America with his mother in 1830, when he was five years of age, in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. He was engaged in mining near Coloma, Eldorado County. He was married in San Francisco in June, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth McKinny, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., who came to California that year with her brother, via Panama.

Mr. Gillies had charge of the flume for conducting the water to the hydraulic mines. In 1861 he moved to Lancha Plana, Amador County, where he superintended the water supply for mining. In 1862 he located in San Joaquin County and purchased the old Poland House ranch, which consisted of a quarter-section of farm land about one mile east of what is now Clements. The old Poland House was a roadside hotel, conducted to accommodate travelers journeying to and from the mines. The first postoffice was also there in early days and was called Poland House postoffice. Daniel Gillies gave up the hotel business, but farmed the land, mostly as a grain farmer, for nearly forty years, until his death in 1900. His wife had died previously. They had six children, three of whom are living: Cecilia for the last thirty-five years has been in the employ of the Government as deputy postmaster and now as postmaster at Clements, and also conducts a branch of the San Joaquin County Free Library; Charles B. Gillies lives at Folsom, and Sallie E. makes her home at Clements.

NEWLEN J. MILLER.—Among the real builders of a community are those who erect substantial and permanent buildings and one who has won for himself a prominent place in the city of Lodi is Newlen J. Miller, who has operated in many parts of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was born in Christian County, Mo., on August 15, 1873, a son of a farmer, and his life was spent on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age. His schooling was somewhat meager, but when the opportunity came to learn mining engineering under his uncle, George W. Miller, the famous mining engineer of Denver, Colo., he grasped the opportunity and joined his uncle in Cripple Creek, Colo., where he remained for two years. His uncle is one of the best known and foremost mining engineers of the country; in 1910 he wrote and published a book on the subject of mining and our subject drew the plans for the maps illustrating the work.

Mr. Miller later became the mining engineer for the Amdson Zinc Manufacturing Company of Joplin, Mo.; he also erected mills at the mines and made a thorough study of zinc mining and became an expert on the subject. He then removed to Denver, Colo., and engaged in brick contracting and erected many of the finest business blocks in the city; he also built several buildings in Colorado Springs; he then removed to San Francisco in 1904 and took up the plasterer's trade and at the time of the great earthquake and fire in 1906 was most active in the rebuilding of the city, constructing many business blocks and fine residences around the Bay. The following year, 1907, we find him in Reno, Nev., where he remained for a time working at his trade; then to Fresno, Cal., for a time; he then engaged in magnesite mining at Ingomar during the years of 1916 and 1917, after which, for a short time, he engaged in placer mining at Mokelumne Hill in Placer County. During the month of January, 1919, he settled in Lodi where he has followed contracting in brick and plastering; among the outstanding contracts being the brick block for Mr. Guggolz, the tile residence for Dan W. Bird, the V. Kyle residence at Thornton, Dr. Bollinger's residence at Lodi, the Ed Spiekerman residence, the Strange residence on his ranch, the German Baptist Church, an addition to the Lafayette school building; he also plastered a $250,000 school building in San Jose and a number of churches, the Sanguinetti Hotel, the Women's Club Building, the Ferdun residence and many others in Lodi.

The marriage of Mr. Miller united him with Miss Mertice Thrasher, a native of Massachusetts, a direct descendant on her father's side of Gov. Bradford of Massachusetts, while on the mother's side she is descended from Lady Huntington of England. She is a graduate of Smith College at Northhampton, Mass., and for ten years after her graduation taught in the high schools of Massachusetts. They are the parents of two children, Carol and Reinette. Fraternally Mr. Miller is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the D. O. K. K. His skilled workmanship has brought him a fine patronage, and he is a loyal supporter of every measure that is constructive.



H. J. Miller

MARTIN TROY.—For more than half a century Martin Troy has been a resident of San Joaquin County, as he was a lad of only seven years when he accompanied his parents here. He was born in Ireland on November 11, 1864, the son of Peter and Margaret (Ryan) Troy, both natives of that country, where they were married. They were the parents of five children: Thomas, Martin, Mrs. Julia Effinger, Mrs. Eugene S. McComb, and Frank. The family came to Lodi in 1871, and here the father farmed for the remainder of his life; the eldest son, Thomas, is now farming the old home place.

Martin Troy received his education in the schools of the Lodi district and when only twelve years of age he started to work on ranches in the vicinity of his home, and since that time he has continued to engage in orchard and vineyard work, being well known through his long residence here. Mr. Troy's marriage united him with Miss Mary Carroll, who was born at Santa Clara, Cal. Five children have been born to them: Mrs. Margaret Nichol of San Francisco; Frank, also of San Francisco; William; Emmet; and Martin, who gave his life for his country, falling while in action on the battlefields of France in one of the last battles of the World War.

JOHN J. CAMPODONICO.—After many years of intelligent study, John J. Campodonico has perfected a tractor that combines simplicity, economy and efficiency in the highest degree consistent with durability. He is the inventor and designer of the Campco Tractor and a company has been incorporated entitled Campco Tractor, Inc., a corporation formed to manufacture this tractor on a five acre site on McKinley Avenue, extending 700 feet along the Western Pacific Railroad.

John J. Campodonico is a native son of Stockton, born June 25, 1886, the youngest son of the late pioneer, John J. Campodonico, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. He received his education in the Brothers Academy, Stockton, and since 1907 has been associated with his brother and mother in farming operations. He has also devoted much time and thought to his inventions, the Campco Tractor and the air compressing shock absorber for the automobile being the most outstanding; though there are also a number of minor inventions to his credit.

The Campco Tractor takes its place in the tractor industry as the culmination of years of experience and experiment. Each unit, each feature, has been a special study in itself, and has been tested time and again since 1912 under the hardest working conditions. The Campco Tractor contains all these features and units in a perfect working combination. The president of the company, John J. Campodonico, both farmer and practical engineer, a man who has constantly used tractors of many makes, early foresaw the great future of the industry, but unlike others he did not rush a model into the market. Instead, the requirements of severe service encountered were carefully studied, as well as the arrangement of power and the economy of motion. After many years of study, devoting entire attention to a tractor that should combine simplicity, economy and efficiency in the highest degree consistent with durability, the Campco Tractor was designed and completed. New and special features of the Campco are: An automatic two-speed forward and one reverse transmission. A separate train of drive gears to each wheel. A powerful clutch on the main drive shaft to transmit full engine power to either wheel for short turning. A track-laying wheel provided with a double row of shoes, giving a powerful traction surface on the ground, and in addition, all working parts run in oil, safe from dirt, grit and wear.

Since the introduction of the tractor in agriculture, the demand for power and more power has constantly increased. The Campco Tractor meets this demand twofold—not by generation of more energy, but by the proper application and control of the power. It is in the application of the power itself that the Campco stands supreme, not only in the ease by which the power is controlled, but also in the economy in wear and tear on parts. The two-speed transmission with reverse permits of changing from low to direct or direct to low without releasing the power of the engine or stopping the tractor. Other tractors, that are equipped with a standard type transmission, when shifting from low to direct or direct to low practically start with a dead load. This naturally causes a burning of clutches. The Campco is designed to aviod stopping when changing from low to direct and from direct to low. This action is automatic and instantaneous and the momentum of the load is not lost. This is an absolutely exclusive feature of the Campco, and the saving in power, time and fuel is readily seen. The gears of the Campco Tractor are always in mesh, which eliminates the possibility of the breaking of gear teeth. This feature not only saves time and money, but eliminates breakdowns in the rush of the season's work. In order to properly control the power at its command, the Campco has two independently operated clutches on the main drive shaft in one unit without adjustments or toggles of any kind. It is placed between the transmission and the gear trains, one clutch for each set of gears. This arrangement permits a small, powerful clutch to transmit the total engine power to either tractor wheel in making a turn or to both wheels when driving ahead or in reverse. All the moving parts are tightly enclosed, making it impossible for dust to get at them, and thus eliminating much of the wear and consequent grief that have always afflicted tractor users since the first machines began to replace horses. The tractor members are undoubtedly the most important unit in a tractor, and the method used to apply the power delivered to the wheels decides its value to the world of agriculture. Campco wheels are provided with track-laying shoes. Each wheel has a staggered double tread which presents large traction surface to the ground. An extension of the wheel surface can also be made to increase the traction on soft or muddy soil. Since the action of the wheel, rim, links and shoes is a rolling one, and the oscillating movement of the links in the hook connection is limited, the wear on these points is negligible. The advantage of this new feature in tractor wheel construction is a powerful traction in difficult soils, and a minimum of wear and tear with comparatively no upkeep.

No other piece of automotive machinery has to withstand the extremely hard working conditions which the tractor must meet. It must work through all seasons, under every climatic condition, in every

kind of soil, in dust, mud, sand, uphill and down, pulling constantly its full rated load with no let-up. It must be built so that it can absolutely be depended upon by the owner; for when he needs his tractor it must be ready, and it must be able to give him a full measure of service each day throughout the season. It must be the most dependable piece of machinery on the farm. The Campco Tractor lives up to this standard of performance.

Mr. Campodonico divides his time between Stockton and San Francisco in the construction of his inventions and new improvements, all of which are practical labor-saving devices.

DAVID WOLF.—In his business career David Wolf has manifested unflagging industry, marked enterprise and keen discernment, and as the secretary-treasurer of the Peters-Wolf-Dohrmann Company, one of the leading insurance companies of Stockton, has made for himself a place among the prosperous residents of that city. He was born in Germany on October 20, 1863, and received his education in the fine schools of his native country. He was sixteen years old when he left home to come to the new world and the land of greater opportunities; he first worked in Montana in the mines, then went to British Columbia where he did the same kind of work. In his younger days he had the privilege of studying music in his native land and became a proficient performer on the violin.

In 1892 he came West and located in San Francisco where he spent two years as a musician in the theaters of that city; then he settled in Stockton, where during the next five years he was a musician at the Yosemite, Avon and Stockton theaters. In 1899 he entered the employ of Charles Weber to take charge of the Capt. Charles M. Weber estate, which was, at that time, considerably involved, and Mr. Wolf succeeded in straightening out the indebtedness and putting the estate in fine condition. Since the death of Charles Weber in 1912, he has had charge of the remainder of the property for his heirs. In 1913 Mr. Wolf entered the insurance business and in 1914 was made secretary-treasurer of the Peters-Wolf-Dohrmann Company, doing a general insurance business, including fire, grain, automobile, marine, life and accident. Fraternally, Mr. Wolf is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias. He has passed through all the chairs of Charter Oak Lodge No. 20 of Stockton; is treasurer of Uniform Rank K. of P., and secretary of the insurance section of the order; he was the first presiding officer of the local D. O. K. K.

The marriage of Mr. Wolf united him with Miss Ada Reynolds, a native of Pennsylvania. She is senior of the Grand Lodge of Pythian Sisters of California and is in line for the chief, which office she will occupy in 1923. They are the parents of three daughters: Ida, Mrs. William Peterson of Marysville; Florence, Mrs. Doyle Fetterman of Crows Landing, and Fanny M., at home. Mr. Wolf was president of the local Musicians' Union for ten years and is now a life member of same. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Maccabees. Throughout his whole life whatever his hand finds to do, whether in his profession or in his official duties, or in any other sphere, he does with all his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation.

JOHN C. PERRY.—Finding the beautiful city of Stockton an ideal home place, as well as a thriving business center, John C. Perry located here in 1917, well satisfied to make it his permanent residence, after an interesting experience of many years, during which he saw much of the world while serving in the U. S. Army and traveling throughout the West, working as a plastering contractor. Mr. Perry was born in Elizabethton, Carter County, Tenn., December 14, 1878. His father, George M. Perry, was born in Elizabethton on the Wautonga River, in Tennessee, and when nineteen years of age entered the Confederate army, serving through the Civil War. Grandfather Joseph A. Perry, of an old Scotch family, was a prominent merchant in Wautonga and was active in civic affairs, serving as justice of the peace for about fifty years; he was descended from Commodore Perry. George M. Perry was a contractor and builder and married Kathleen Hilton, a daughter of John Hilton, of Scotch-Irish and English descent, a pioneer of Tennessee who served in the Union Army during the Civil War. John C. Perry was one of a family of nine boys and four girls, and soon after finishing his schooling, enlisted in the U. S. Army in June, 1899, in Company G, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, for the Spanish-American War, and he spent three years, retiring as a sergeant, and twenty-seven months of this time was spent in the Philippines, serving in that hard-fought campaign. He participated in the taking of the railroad north of Manila as far as Tarlac, after which his company with two other companies was sent to the north end of Luzon Island, where they continued the campaign for seven months against the Filipinos, after which he rejoined his regiment in Manila and they returned to San Francisco on the Transport Thomas, and he was mustered out at the Presidio.

After his discharge from the army, Mr. Perry learned the plasterer's trade with Reed Bros., in Ogden, Utah, and then went on to Wyoming for a time, later settling at Nampa, Idaho, where he worked as a plastering contractor until 1910. The next seven years he spent in traveling, working all over the West at his trade, in Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, Oregon, Los Angeles, Yreka and Roseville, Cal., making a number of trips to the Golden State. He was in Stockton during the summer of 1916, and in May, 1917, he returned to make this his permanent location. He soon established himself here as a plastering contractor, the superior quality of his work bringing him all the business he could handle and for months his crew was never idle.

Mr. Perry's brother, Frank R. Perry, is the junior member of the firm of Perry Bros., and two other brothers are working for him in Stockton, having learned their trade under him. Mr. Perry did the plastering contracting work in twenty-five houses for the Sterling Building Company, the fine residences of Bruce P. Martin and Robert Melville, the addition to the Hotel Lodi at Lodi, the Union high school at Hughson, nearly all the work for the Davis-Heller-Pearce Company, Stockton, including five garages, the Dodge Bros.' garage—one of the finest garages in the state, most of the work for O. H. Chain, the well-known contractor, including the Hobbs-Parsons Produce House, the Silva Flats on North San Joaquin Street, addition to the St. Joseph's Home, the Jefferson school, the two-story brick block for Dr. Craviotto, the F. E. Murphy residence, Tuxedo Park,



J. C. Perry

the Steed Bros. & Laton garage, Bake Rite Bakery, the new Chamber of Commerce building, new Victory school, high school auditorium, Jefferson school addition, El Dorado school addition and new Roosevelt school, also residences in various parts of the county, First National Bank, Los Banos, and a large apartment house in Sacramento.

While living at Nampa, Idaho, Mr. Perry was married November 27, 1902, to Miss Effie E. Randall, who was born in Carthage, Mo. Her father, Orville P. Randall, was born in Elmira, N. Y., but removed to Illinois where he enlisted in an Illinois regiment of Volunteer Infantry and served in the Civil War. After the war he removed to Missouri where he married Mrs. Violetta (Reed) Ritchie, a native of Kentucky, whose mother, Susan Morse, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, was a granddaughter of Stephen Morse, the inventor of telegraphy. Their ancestry is also traced back to Commodore Perry. Orville P. Randall was a carpenter and builder and removed with his family to Boise City, Idaho, later going to Nampa, the same state, and afterwards to Grant's Pass, Ore., where he died. His widow survived him several years, spending her last days in Los Angeles. This worthy couple were the parents of three children, of whom Mrs. Perry is the second born. The union of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Perry has been blessed with four children: Ardroe, Olga, Gordon and Beatrice. Mr. Perry is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics inclines to the principles of the Democratic party. Besides his residence in Bungalow Park he is the owner of two acres of choice land near the Stockton Golf and Country Club, a fine building site, where he expects to erect an attractive country home.

SAMUEL BITTNER.—The life history of Samuel Bittner furnishes a splendid example of what may be accomplished through determined purpose, laudable ambition and well-directed efforts. He was born near Lehr, McIntosh County, N. D., on March 1, 1892. He is the third son in a family of six children of John and Margaret (Meyer) Bittner. John Bittner migrated from his home near Odessa, Russia, to North Dakota, where he became a large farmer and land owner. His first wife died there and he was married a second time. In 1903 he came to Lodi and purchased 150 acres, which he improved to orchard and vineyard. He died in 1921.

Samuel Bittner began his education in the schools of North Dakota, and after his family came to California, in 1903, he attended the Alpine school near Lodi. He helped in the hard work of the farm, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. He then returned to Lehr, N. D., where he worked for wages for a time, later renting 320 acres of grain land, which he farmed for six years. He then sold his equipment and returned to San Joaquin County, where he purchased fifteen acres in vineyard near the Alpine school. At the death of his father, he received eighteen acres as his portion of the estate, making a total of thirty-three acres; he also leases thirty acres in vineyard from his brother and sister. His vineyard is irrigated by a six-inch pump driven by a fifteen horsepower motor.

On December 12, 1916, in Lehr, N. D., Mr. Bittner was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Meyer, a daughter of Henry and Eva (Fry) Meyer, and a native of Russia, who came to North Dakota when she was four years old, and there received her education. They are the parents of two sons, Raymond, deceased, and Le Roy. Mr. Bittner and family are active members of the Evangelical Church of Victor, and were liberal contributors when funds were raised for a new building. He is a Republican in politics.

JACOB J. KNOLL.—A well-known citizen and vinyardist of San Joaquin County is Jacob J. Knoll, who has worked his way upward from a humble financial position to one of independence, and is the owner of a ten-acre vineyard one and a half miles southeast of Victor. He was born in South Russia near the city of Odessa, December 24, 1890, a son of Jacob and Christina (Werner) Knoll, both natives of Russia, who came to the United States when their son Jacob was a boy of six years. They settled in Wells County, N. D., and there the father homesteaded a large tract of land; later on he sold his North Dakota property and removed to San Joaquin County, Cal., and purchased vineyard land, which he brought to a high state of cultivation, so that he is among the most wealthy of the vinyardists in the vicinity of Victor today.

The education of Jacob Knoll was obtained in the public schools of his vicinity; but from a lad he assisted his father on the home farm, where he was obliged to work early and late. He remained at home until he was nineteen years old, and then went to Canada in 1909 and homesteaded a quarter-section of land lying along the Saskatchewan River in Saskatchewan, near the town of Moose Jaw. There he raised grain, remaining until 1919, when he sold out and came to California. Here he purchased ten acres on the crossroads, about two miles southeast of Victor, the vicinity of his father's vineyard.

At Moose Jaw, Canada, on January 7, 1912, occurred the marriage of Mr. Knoll and Miss Christina Wahl, also a native of South Russia, and the daughter of Adam and Magdalena (Settler) Wahl, both natives of South Russia. Adam Wahl came to America with his family in 1897, and settling in Wells County, N. D., near Sheridan, homesteaded a tract of land. Later he sold out and went to Canada, and taking up a claim near Woodrow, farmed to grain for ten years. Again selling out, he came to California and is the owner of a seventeen-and-one-half-acre vineyard south of Lockeford on the Jack Tone road. There are five children in the family, of whom Mrs. Knoll is the eldest, the others being Katherine, who is Mrs. Young of Tracy; Jacob, Adam, and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Knoll are the parents of four children: Martha, Irene, Anna and Alice. Mr. Knoll's vineyard consists of two acres of Tokay grapes and four acres of wine grapes in full bearing, and the balance is in young vines, with ample space for buildings.

A. E. ANDERSON.—An esteemed citizen whose good fortune in attaining to a comfortable retirement is a real satisfaction to his many friends, is A. E. Anderson, the proprietor of a store and hall, and also a small Delta farm embracing three and one-half acres at Anderson's Corner, on Tracy Road, in the Middle Division of Roberts Island. He was born in Vestelige, Smoland, Sweden, on February 6, 1852, the son of Andrew Peter Anderson, a farmer, who had married Johanna Rebecca Anderson, and they had eight children.

Our subject attended the public school and received a good education in his boyhood and youth. Then he went to work on his father's farm and con-

tinued there until he had saved enough money to come to America. He joined his uncle John, and they arrived at New York in the fall of 1866, from which city they went direct to Lockridge, Jefferson County, Iowa. There the young man found work on a farm, and then he spent the following years in Biggsville, Ill., where he worked for three years. After that he returned to Iowa and took up ranching there. In 1867, his parents and family moved to Iowa from Sweden.

In 1880, A. E. Anderson went to Nye County, Nev., and located near Belmont, where he spent about four years as a farmer. Four years later, he came to Tyson, in San Joaquin County, and established a roadhouse and store, which he conducted successfully for twenty-two years. In 1911, he bought land on Roberts Island, and soon after moved his family there. He has built up a good business at his new place, and holds the esteem and respect of the community. He is a Republican in politics.

In 1886, Mr. Anderson was married at Stockton to Mrs. Willa Anna (Smith) Parley, who had crossed the great plains when a baby with her parents in 1852, and four children have been born to them. Ada is the wife of Ray Freeman of Lodi, and they have two children, J. E. and Sybil. The second is Eva; May is the wife of Charles Guggolz of Lodi, and the youngest is Elsie.

J. N. ASHER.—An enterprising merchant and successful business man of Stockton, J. N. Asher is half-owner of the Center Street Feed & Barley Mill, a substantial and prosperous business, and his progressiveness and thorough capability in this industry have advanced him to an influential place among the business men of the city. He was born in Rolla, Mo., August 25, 1865, his parents being farmer folk in that locality, and he was reared on the home place and attended the district school of that section. In 1890, accompanied by his wife and three children, Mr. Asher left Missouri for the West and located in Stockton the same year. He had married Miss Lulu E. Beets, a native of Tennessee, born of Scotch parents, and they are the parents of eleven children: Corie F., Mary E. and Margaret L., born in Missouri, while Leslie, Charles N. (deceased), Le Roy, Mary (deceased), Emmet, Maxine, Claude and Esther were all born in San Joaquin County.

Mr. Asher began farming on Littlejohn Creek near Farmington and was so occupied for seven years; then he removed to Stockton and purchased property on West Washington street and began work at the Crown Mills, remaining there for eight years, gaining a knowledge of the mill business that has been indispensable during the succeeding years; he then assumed charge of the barley mill for the Sperry Milling Company, where he spent twelve years. In 1916 he entered the mill business on his own account and bought a half-interest in the Center Street mill and his advancement has been gained through a recognition and improvement of opportunity. Mr. Asher has full charge of the plant, and oversees the scientific process of preparing poultry foods, etc. Thirteen years ago, Mr. Asher built his residence located at 93 Moss avenue, which has been the center of many delightful social affairs. Mr. Asher is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is a member of Truth Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Stockton.

JOHN R. LUBECK.—A man who has had much to do with the building up of the city of Tracy is John R. Lubeck, for a number of years chief engineer of the pumping plant of the West Side Irrigation District, with headquarters near Bethany, Cal. He was born in Smoland, Sweden, on June 24, 1868, and received a good elementary education in the schools of his native land. His father, Adolph F. Lubeck, was a prominent and well-known manufacturer of Fredericksfors, Sweden, where he owned and operated huge smelters in that district. Serious financial reverses, suffered by his father in 1874, made it imperative that John R. find work; this was the beginning of his self support and his first position was as an apprentice to the machinist trade, which occupied him for four years. He was nineteen when he went to sea on the S. S. Romio; in 1889 he was transferred to an English ship and sailed the seven seas, stopping at various ports of interest, and also being privileged to visit the interior of the different countries. When he was twenty-two years old, he received a second chief engineer's license with an unlimited license on merchant vessels. In 1890 Mr. Lubeck stopped off at New York and went to Hartford, Conn., where he remained for seven years as engineer for the transportation corps for the Hartford and New Haven Transportation Company; in 1898 he became an employee of the Standard Oil Company, serving as chief engineer on different oil tankers on the Atlantic seaboard; then in 1902 he became chief engineer on Walter Jennings' private yacht, "Tuscarora," making a world cruise covering a period of three years. Upon his return to the United States he took a cruise on the yacht "Clapsico" of the West Indies, which was both interesting and instructive. Desiring to come to California, he brought the Standard Oil Tanker "Maverick," with Borer No. 91, in tow all the way (13842 miles) from New York City to San Francisco, Cal., through the Straits of Magellan, eighty-two days on the trip, landing at San Francisco January 2, 1907. Coming to Tracy he secured a position as chief engineer at the Standard Oil pumping station near Tracy, remaining in that position until 1917, when he enlisted for service in the U. S. Navy and served throughout the duration of the war as a lieutenant. After his discharge from the Navy, Mr. Lubeck returned to Tracy where his services were required by the West Side Irrigation District, which had just been completed and where he was put in charge of the pumping plant and by new and economical methods, many of which have been adopted by the district, the plant at Bethany has been of great benefit to the farmers of that section.

Mr. Lubeck's marriage united him with Miss Elizabeth Widerquist, a native of Sweden who was reared in Brooklyn, N. Y., and who came West in 1907, and they are the parents of two children: John R., Jr., and Florence. Mr. Lubeck is a member of the American Legion, a past officer of the Odd Fellows Lodge in Tracy, and a member of the Masonic Lodge of Richmond, Cal., No. 347. He is a heavy stockholder in the manufacture of the Lambert Solid Tires and has done much in the way of introducing them in Central California. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the West and, utilizing the opportunities here offered, has made a name and place for himself.



John R. Lubeck

JOHN J. CAMPODONICO, SR.—A pioneer in the fruit packing and shipping industry of San Joaquin County, who also made a marked success of horticulture, was John J. Campodonico, who passed away on April 4, 1899, aged fifty-four years, honored and beloved by his friends and business associates. He was born in the Province of Genoa, Italy, and was twenty-five years old when he arrived in San Francisco. From there he came to Stockton by river boat, and his first business venture was in market gardening in the Morado section, near Stockton. Later he became a successful orchardist and farmer, in time packing and shipping his own fruit, with V. Solari as a business partner. He left a large estate, which has since been divided.

Mr. Campodonico's marriage occurred in 1875, in Stockton, and united him with Miss Maria J. Lagorio, who was born in Italy and was fifteen years old when she arrived in Stockton with her brother, D. Lagorio, a retired merchant residing in Stockton at the present time. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Campodonico: Frank, a rancher; Angelo; John J., Jr.; Victor; Flora, now Mrs. Forgacci; Emile, deceased; and Mrs. Anna E. Riba. Mrs. Campodonico resides at the old home at 705 East North Street, Stockton. Mr. Campodonico was a naturalized citizen and a stanch Republican in politics.

FRANK F. ATHEARN.—A very progressive and successful ranch owner is Frank F. Athearn, who has some 460 choice acres about one-half mile north and one-half mile east of Clements, in which town he was born on July 5, 1873, the son of Lucien and E. N. (Putnam) Athearn, both representatives of well-known pioneer families. The father, Lucien Athearn, was a native of Indiana, and came across the wide plains to the West in very early days, while the maternal grandfather came around the Horn. Lucien Athearn went inland to the mines, and then settled near the present location of Clements. He acquired about two sections of land on the river, and in time became an extensive grain rancher. He leased out some of his river-bottom land, and there Chinamen grew hops. His father was Prince A. Athearn, and when the first schoolhouse in this section was built, in part on his land, it was named in honor of him the Athearn school. Four children made up the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Athearn: Clements, Frank F., and W. P. Athearn, and Walter, deceased. Lucien Athearn attained his seventy-seventh year, and his devoted wife was seventy years of age when she died.

When Frank Athearn was seventeen years of age he left home and began to make his own way. Since then he has traveled through Nevada and California, working in mines and doing prospecting. In 1905 he came back to Clements and started ranching. He has 140 acres of the old home place, and also 320 acres about three miles to the south of Clements. He raises hogs and poultry and ships eggs to the market, having about 400 chickens, twenty-five head of sheep and twenty lambs, 100 head of hogs, and eighty head of old and young cattle. In his agricultural enterprises Mr. Athearn has a partner, Barre E. Gersbacker, living with him. He takes a live interest in the political questions of the day, and endeavors to do his duty as a citizen.

CAPT. EDWARD SCOTT.—One of the pioneers of Stockton who became prominent in business, military, Masonic and social circles during the early growth of the city, was the late Edward Scott, a native of England, born at Wetherbends, Cumberlandshire, May 11, 1831, of Scotch parents. In 1841, when he was ten years of age, he accompanied his parents on their removal to New York City, and in the excellent schools of that great metropolis he received a good education, and was attending college when he heard of the discovery of gold in California. Like thousands of others, his ambition was stirred by the excitement connected with the discovery, and he decided to cast in his lot with the Pacific Coast. Leaving his books, he took passage in a sailing vessel coming around Cape Horn to San Francisco, and after a long voyage landed safely early in 1850. As was natural, he rushed to the mines, and for some years he followed mining at Angels Camp and at Douglas Flat. Not finding mining as remunerative as he expected, he gave it up and came to Stockton in 1857. He became associated with the Globe Iron Works, and as manager guided the business successfully for some years. On severing his connection with the company he became a partner of John Caine, under the firm name of John Caine & Company, hardware and implement dealers, a business firm that grew to large proportions and was widely known for its fairness in all of its dealings. Mr. Scott took an active part in the company's growth and development, giving his undivided time to its interests, and in a large measure to his ability and personality, as well as to his straightforwardness and honesty of purpose, the success of the business was due.

At Santa Cruz occurred the marriage of Capt. Edward Scott, uniting him with Miss Permelia Jenkins, a native of the state of Alabama, who had emigrated to Santa Cruz with her parents in an early day. She was a daughter of William and Anna (Oliver) Jenkins, natives of Wales and Alabama, respectively. Miss Jenkins was a woman of pleasing personality, cultured, refined and well-educated. She spent several years in educational work, and it was while teaching in San Joaquin County that she met and married Captain Scott. The family residence at 221 East Rose Street was built by Mr. Scott and was one of the first houses erected in that portion of the city. All too soon he was bereaved of his faithful wife. In 1877 she passed on, leaving him a son and two charming daughters. Mrs. Mabel Donaldson, who resides in Alameda, has two children: Dean, a talented violinst; and a lovely daughter, Mrs. E. F. Russell. The only son, Edward, died in 1890; and the youngest daughter is Mrs. Maude Dean, of Groveland, Cal. Mr. Scott continued actively in business until his passing, September 25, 1891, a man widely mourned and highly esteemed.

Captain Scott was a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting for service. He was commissioned 1st lieutenant in Company H of the 1st California Cavalry, and rose to the rank of captain; after the war he was always prominent in local military circles, being a member of Rawlins Post No. 29, G. A. R. Captain Scott was a Knight Templar Mason and was prominent in Masonic work. He was a member and vestryman of the Episcopal Church. Politically, he was an uncompromising Republican and very influ-

ential in the party hustings, but would never accept offices, though solicited to do so. California owes a debt of gratitude to such men as Capt. Edward Scott, who by their pioneering brought about the present day civilization of the Golden State.

WILLIAM HENRY ADAMS.—A pioneer who has both witnessed and participated in the development of the Golden State, observing the great economic changes, is William Henry Adams, who resides about one mile due north of Acampo. He was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, on December 29, 1867, the son of William and Rebecca (Elliott) Adams, farmer folk there. His father died when he was very young, but his mother lived to be eighty-five years of age. There were six children in the family. Robert lives at Lodi; Mrs. Fannie Pritchard resides in New York; Jennie died at the age of sixteen years; Mrs. Maggie Parker lives at Oakland, Cal.; Rebecca lives in Lodi; and William Henry is an orchardist and vinyardist near Acampo.

William Henry Adams attended the common schools—as often as he was able; but educational opportunities in Ireland then were limited. When seventeen years old, he came to the United States, arriving in San Joaquin County in 1884, where he has been ever since. He took out his citizenship papers in Stockton, and worked a year for his uncle, Henry Adams, on the Dry Creek road. He then worked for William Hickey in the Elliott district for two years, and after that for W. R. Strong in the Christian Colony, where he was engaged in the nursery line for nine years. After this he came to the Ogden ranch.

On November 16, 1898, Mr. Adams married Miss Florence L. Ogden, a native of Williamsburg, Iowa County, Iowa, and the daughter of Henry T. and Augusta (Smith) Ogden, natives of Ohio and Iowa, respectively. Her father was a farmer, and lived to be seventy-eight years old, while the mother attained her sixty-first year. There were five children in the Ogden family: Addison, Elmer, Vernon, Florence (Mrs Adams), and Leon. When Florence was nine years old her parents came to California and lived for a short time in Oakdale, Stanislaus County. Then they moved to Snelling, in Merced County, where her father bought a half-section of grain land; and she was sent to the Snelling schools. In 1894, her father traded his grain land for seventy acres of land on the Cherokee road, one mile north of Acampo, and this he set out to almonds and a vineyard. Mr. Adams bought ten acres from one of his brothers-in-law, and for the last six years he has also rented and operated the seventy acres, living on it at the same time. In April, 1920, his father-in-law died, and the estate was sold to W. C. Petsinger, who now lives in the old home. Then Mr. Adams repurchased seventeen and one-fourth acres of the old Ogden estate adjoining his ten acres, making the present holdings of his ranch twenty-seven and one-fourth acres. He remodeled the home he now lives in, and in November, 1921, moved into it. He has an electric motor of ten-horsepower and a four-inch pump, and is able to command an abundant supply of good water. He has six children: Violet, at home; Elliott, a student at Reno, Nev.; Norma, a student in the State Teachers' College, San Jose; and Leon, Raymond and Harold, pupils in the Houston grammar school.

Mr. Adams has twenty acres of almonds, and is a member of the California Almond Growers' Exchange. He also has seven acres of Tokay grapes, and is a director of the Acampo Fruit Growers' Association. He is a stockholder in the Coast Tire & Rubber Company, and also in the Samson Tire Company of San Diego. Mr. Adams is a Republican in matters of national political import. Fraternally, he is a member of Woodbridge Lodge No. 131, F. & A. M. He has always been a hard-working man. When he came to California, for example, he worked from sunrise to sunset driving a six-mule team, and received only seventy-five cents for his labor. Recalling his own hard experiences, he tries to do the right thing by those who work for him.

FREDERICK KUCKUK.—An experienced, enterprising and unusually successful rancher is Frederick Kuckuk, who is farming Delta land about thirteen miles southwest of Stockton, on Upper Roberts Island on Middle River. He was born in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, on October 25, 1857, a son of Frederick and Augusta (Peiper) Kuckuk, and was reared on a farm, enjoying the best of educational advantages as the son of well-to-do and affectionate parents. On November 18, 1884, he was married to Miss Lena Elbracht, a native of the nearby Westphalian Bielefeld, and the daughter of G. Henry and M. Elizabeth (Meyer zu Hadelager) Elbracht, sturdy farmer-folks. In 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Kuckuk came out to America and spent six months at Cairo, Ill., but they came out to California, and in the spring of 1887, arrived at Williams & Bixler ranch on Union Island.

Mr. Kuckuk commenced ranching on the lower reclamation of Union Island, establishing himself there with a partner, Will Schmidt, now the banker at Tracy; and in 1888 he plunged the first plow to disturb the soil of the newly-reclaimed lower division, and from the start met with fair success. The following year, the prospects were bright for a very good crop; but a break in the Grant Line levee caused a fatal loss. He then tried farming on the middle division, but gave it up to move to Roberts Island, at the same time that he rented a large farm in Napa Valley and farmed in both places until 1896.

In 1917, Mr. Kuckuk moved to his present home, where he has had almost phenomenal success in the operation of 300 acres devoted to the stock business—the raising of hogs, sheep and cattle, alfalfa and grain, and also some of the finest bronze turkeys ever seen in this section. He makes a specialty of the Poland-China hogs, crossing with pure-bred Berkshire, which mature for market in six months time upon his delta ranch; and he has established an enviable reputation for himself as an agriculturist. He enjoys the esteem of all who know him, and the devotion of a wide circle of friends. He has seen many remarkable changes in the Delta region, and has personally undergone many hardships due to farming in such a district.

In Judge Smith's Court at Stockton, Mr. Kuckuk was made a citizen, and since then he has marched with the Republicans, as has also his wife. He has two children: Frederick, Jr., is now a prosperous rancher at Paradise, West Side, San Joaquin County; and Louise, who was the first white girl born on Union Island, is now the wife of H. Z. Bardin, whose life-story is elsewhere related in this volume.



Fred Kuckuck

Lena Kuckuck

CAESAR GAIA.—A very interesting man of affairs who owes his development and success largely to his own, self-made efforts, is Caesar Gaia, a member of the well-known grocery firm of Gaia & Delucchi, of Stockton. He was born on a farm near Torino, Italy, on August 16, 1892, the son of a vineyardist; and he worked in the vineyards of his district and on the home farm until he was seventeen years of age, and then he set out alone for California, following his brother, Frank Gaia, who had come to California some time previously, and who passed away in 1914.

Caesar Gaia found his first employment on the Miller & Lux ranch at Gilroy, where he remained nine months, and after a short stay in Oakland and San Francisco, he arrived at Stockton on May 1, 1914. Here he formed a partnership with Ferdinand S. Del Monte, and for some thirty months conducted the Campa Restaurant. He then formed a partnership with Louis Delucchi and bought the Ravioli Factory of E. Fontana at 320 East Market Street, and founded the firm of Gaia & Delucchi, which has so grown and prospered that it is now one of the leading grocery establishments in Stockton. As their business expanded, they took over the next store and added a full line of staple groceries and imported goods. They also made ravioli on a large scale, and they manufactured the famous Italian salami, and met with such encouragement that they now wholesale these two products. When they started, they employed two assistants; now they keep twelve persons busy. They also maintain two delivery trucks, and they ship ravioli, Italian salami and other specialties to Lodi, Modesto and the mountain towns. Mr. Gaia, with his family, made a trip to Italy in the spring of 1922, remaining away on this visit to the scenes of his childhood some nine months.

Mr. Gaia was married to Miss Rose Marengo in 1915, the gifted lady being a daughter of Peter L. Marengo, a prominent capitalist of Stockton; and they have one son, Caesar, Jr. Mr. Gaia is a charter member of the Stockton Italian Club, and a member of the Eagles, the Red Men and the Druids.

MINARD WALLACE.—A substantial citizen of San Joaquin County whose memory will long be honored is the late Minard Wallace, who was born in Hants County, Nova Scotia, on February 8, 1856, the son of Michael and Margaret Wallace. The father was a progressive and favorably known farmer. In 1876 Minard Wallace came to California on the transcontinental immigrant train and settled at Lockeford, where he was employed in various ways. On December 19, 1878, in Lockeford, he married Miss Alice Mary Blois, the daughter of Oliver and Tryphen (Parker) Blois, who was born within three miles of Mr. Wallace's birthplace. Her father was also a farmer, and she attended the excellent district schools in Nova Scotia. She came to California in 1878 with her brother, who with a sister was already living in California, and she made her home with them until her marriage to Mr. Wallace. After their marriage they resided at Lockeford for five years and then located on a ranch in the vicinity of the present home, where Mr. Wallace began stock-raising and farming. He prospered, leasing range until he began purchasing land. Mr. Wallace improved the home-ranch with a fine house, built fences, and put up farm buildings; and together with his two sons he acquired additional land, until they jointly owned 800 acres; then they engaged in a general farming and stock business. Mr. Wallace laid aside the cares of this world on April 5, 1920, leaving an enviable record for integrity and industry, and a family of four to inherit his good name and his fortune. Maude has become Mrs. Lane, of Oakland; Walter is at home; Harriet is Mrs. Holmes, of Martinez; and Oliver is also at home.

The two sons, Walter and Oliver, have assisted in carrying on the stock business. While Oliver was away in the World War, the elder son ran the ranch; and as it was very hard to get help, he did three men's work. He produced much grain, but on account of the high prices of labor, he only broke even, despite the favoring high prices of the grain market. Oliver, the younger son, entered the United States service on September 21, 1917, and was sent to Camp Lewis, as a member of Company L, 363rd Infantry, 91st Division. In June, 1918, he went to New York and was sent overseas, where he participated with his famous division in all of the drives for which they were noted, in the Argonne and on the Belgian front. On his return to San Francisco he was discharged at the Presidio in April, 1919, as sergeant, and took up ranching again with his brother. He was married at Lockeford, on July 14, 1920, to Miss Alvine Ostermann, the daughter of Theodore and Lena Ostermann, a native of San Joaquin County; and their union has been blessed with the birth of twin sisters, June and Jean. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Wallace live on the old Wallace Rancho, with his mother and brother. The two brothers are Republicans.

JOHN RANDOLPH LOUTTIT.—A native son who takes much pride in the progress made by his home county is John Randolph Louttit, who was born in Stockton, November 9, 1874, the son of James A. and Ada A. (Cory) Louttit. His father became one of the most prominent attorneys in the state and served as a member of Congress, and his interesting biography appears on another page in this work.

The second oldest of a family of six children, John Randolph Louttit, was reared in Stockton, where he was educated in the grammar and high schools, being graduated from the high school there in 1893. After his graduation he spent one year at Hastings Law School in San Francisco. He gave up the study of law to accept the position as assistant postmaster at Stockton under the late T. A. Nelson. After filling the position with credit and ability for three years Mr. Louttit resigned to engage in the hay and grain business in San Francisco under the firm name of Howell, Louttit and Company. Here he continued until he sold his interest to join his younger brother, J. A. Louttit, Jr., who was mining in Alaska. Mr. Louttit made the trip to Council, ninety miles inland from Nome, in 1908, and entered heartily into mining. The Louttit brothers acquired large interests on Melsing Creek, out of Council, and here they followed placer mining. Mr. Louttit remained in the northland until 1915, when he returned to Stockton. Unfortunately, his brother died in 1916. Mr. Louttit, having entered the employ of the Union Ice Company and not wishing to return to Alaska, sold their mining properties. In 1917 he resigned his position with the Union Ice Company and accepted the position of cashier with the Yolland Ice Company, continuing with them un-

til March, 1921, when, being elected secretary of the City Fuel and Ice Company at Lodi, he resigned his place as cashier and immediately removed to Lodi. He has since given all of his time to advancing the business of the City Fuel and Ice Company, for which his years of experience well qualify him.

Mr. Louttit is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks; Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.; and Lodi Rotary Club, and while in Alaska he was a member of Camp Council No. 11, Arctic Brotherhood.

GEORGE W. LUCAS.—A progressive land owner of San Joaquin County, who has done much to further the development of the resources of the state, is George W. Lucas, a native of Amador County, where he was born at Puts Bar, near Comanche, on May 15, 1862. His father, Ralph Lucas, came to California from Missouri in 1849, and mined on the Feather River. Later he settled down near Lancha Plana, where he acquired a small ranch, married Miss Rebecca Potter, and brought up a family of ten children: John L., still living at Amador; Andy, deceased; George, of this review; Ralph, of Clements; Robert, deceased; Sarah, of San Francisco; Ellen, now Mrs. Smallfield; James, living at Stockton; and William and Nels, both deceased.

George W. Lucas had the usual educational advantages enjoyed by the boys of his day and also took up the study of bookkeeping. He remained at home until he was past twenty-one, helping to support the large family, and then, for three years, worked for wages in the service of a Mr. Van Zandt. He next worked in the sawmills, in the mountains, for about one year, and after that worked for four years in Butte County, helping to handle lumber at the mills, at a flume that carried eighty thousand feet of sawn lumber each day down to Chico. He then came to Clements, and in partnership with his brother, Ralph, pursued farming four miles northeast of Clements, on the river. They operated a part of the Kissell place, and at one time farmed about 600 acres of land. This partnership was continued for a number of years.

In 1897 George W. Lucas married Miss Jennie V. Howard, a native of San Joaquin County, where she was born on the old Howard ranch, and the daughter of Daniel and Clara L. (Flanders) Howard, well-known pioneers. She attended the Washington school and was a society favorite when she met Mr. Lucas. Twelve years ago he bought 326 acres on the Mokelumne River, about six miles to the northeast of Clements, and put in nine acres of bottom land to alfalfa. He also has a family orchard, forty head of cattle, and twelve head of horses. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas: Harvey Howard and Una Doris. Three years ago his home burned to the ground, and then he erected a fine new home, of one and one-half stories, on the site where the former residence stood. Mr. Lucas is a Democrat. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Washington district school, and for four years has been the director of the board. He belongs to the Odd Fellows of Clements, and has passed through all the chairs there; and he has also gone through all the chairs of the Clements Lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lucas are members of the Rebekahs at Clements and have passed through all the chairs.

ANTONE LOUIS LOPES.—An enterprising, successful dairyman whose progress has set the pace for other agriculturists in the same field, is Antone Louis Lopes, the proprietor of a first-class dairy herd of some 200 head of high-grade Holstein cattle, on a dairy farm with new modern and model barns situated about six miles southwest of Stockton, near Brandt's Ferry Bridge, on Upper Roberts Island. He has a senior and junior registered pure-bred sire from the Holstein herd of Morris & Son, at Woodland, and that speaks for itself.

Like many others who have made a success of dairying in California, Antone L. Lopes hails from the Azores, having been born on the Island of St. George, on December 15, 1881, the son of Daniel and Mary C. (Azevedo) Lopes, also natives of the Azores. The parents came out to America fourteen years ago, and now they are living in comfortable retirement at the home of our subject, where their daughter, Amelia, also resides, ardent admirers of California and her free and helpful institutions. Manuel Lopes, a brother, and Mrs. Adelaide Cotraia, of Benicia, a sister of Antone, are successful dairy ranchers of Solano County. A brother, Joseph, and a sister, Mrs. Serafina Machado, are extensive and successful dairy ranchers at Gridley, and partners of our subject. Another sister, the eldest, is Mrs. Mary Silva of San Jose.

After having passed the age of twenty-one, on July 1, 1903, Antone Lopes left home to cross the Atlantic Ocean. Arriving in New Bedford, Mass., he immediately crossed the American continent to California and at Vallejo went to work on a dairy ranch for his brother, Manuel Lopes, and his uncle, Tony Dos Rios, who were partners, to earn money to pay $400 for three acres adjoining his father's farm. This he paid out of his wages in eighteen months and this property he still owns. With commendable courage he continued working steadily at thirty dollars per month, sixteen hours a day (two shifts) and no holidays until he decided to go into business on his own account.

He chose as a partner his brother, Manuel Lopes, of Benicia, and together they established a dairy, in 1906; but four years later, he sold his interest to his uncle, Tony Dos Rios, and removed to Butte County, and for eleven years he carried on dairying near Gridley, where he still has interests. At Gridley, he took up the study of English and went to night school, and the good fruits of this bit of enterprise, denoting in itself a promising ambition, were shown when he applied for United States citizenship and mastered the necessary examination.

December, 1921, Mr. Lopes came down to this county, having secured the lease on his present property known as the Laurence & Stephens rancho, and having much to offer, he was given a five-year lease, with very favorable terms. This farm is beautifully located, and consists of 240 acres, well irrigated, an ample supply of water being lifted from the San Joaquin River to canals, from which it is distributed by gravity, the flow covering the alfalfa fields so that the green feed is to be had the entire year around.

Since establishing himself in business here, Mr. Lopes, on account of his record for honesty and integrity of purpose was not only offered the lease of his old ranch he left at Gridley, but they begged him to take it again, so with his brother Joseph as a



A. L. Lopes

partner, they moved a dairy herd they had on one of the Stanford ranches at Vina to the Gridley ranch and now they are conducting a first class sanitary dairy there, having 300 head of dairy cattle. His dairy herds on both ranches are high grade Holsteins, as he has always had pure-bred sires at the head of his herd and is considered an authority on dairy cattle. Since April, 1922, Mr. Lopes has constructed his model farms, thoroughly scientific and sanitary in every respect, and there he carries on such a lively enterprise that he employs regularly at least six men. His products are shipped direct to the San Francisco market, where they find a ready sale at good prices, through the San Francisco Milk Producers, of which he is a member. So arranged is the outfitting of this model dairy that it is truly one of the show-places of San Joaquin County.

RALPH EMMETT MILLS.—Well-known in connection with agricultural interests, Ralph Emmett Mills makes his home at Lafayette Hall, four and a half miles west of Lodi on the Sargent road, where he owns twenty acres, one-half of which is in vineyard and the other half in alfalfa. During his residence on this property he has wrought a great transformation in its appearance, making it one of the highly cultivated tracts in this portion of the county. He was born on the old Mills ranch south of Woodbridge, April 23, 1880, a son of George A. and Mary (Bucher) Mills. The father was a native of Illinois. The grandparents, Freeman and Minerva (Grace) Mills, natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, respectively, crossed the plains to California in the early pioneer days. He engaged in mining in Sierra County and was then in business in Colusa County. In 1857 he located at Woodbridge, on eighty acres of land, and later added another eighty acres, which was thickly covered with timber. He became an extensive grain farmer in that section and was also very prominent in local politics and fraternal circles. When Ralph Emmett Mills was two years old, his parents removed to San Luis Obispo County and located on a 320-acre grain ranch near Paso Robles, which the father farmed to grain for twelve years; then he moved back to the old home place at Woodbridge, where he spent his remaining years. There were six children in the family: Ralph Emmett, of this sketch; Estella, Mrs. Knight, of Los Angeles; Claude, of Acampo; Ethel, Mrs. McCann, of Stockton; Glennie, Mrs. Nelson, of Stockton; and Roy, of Lodi. The father lived to be sixty-five years old; the mother passing away at the age of fifty-two.

Ralph Emmett Mills received his education in the public schools of San Luis Obispo County and was trained to the work of the farm from early childhood. Returning to Woodbridge when sixteen years old, he remained home until nineteen years of age, and then began making his own way in the world, at first working on ranches in different parts of San Joaquin County. He then rented the Don Ray ranch of 320 acres at Acampo; this was a grain farm, and during the five years that Mr. Mills leased it he set out eighty acres to vineyard, receiving forty-five acres of the vineyard for developing it. At the end of his lease he sold his portion and moved to Woodbridge, where he resided for a few years. Then he purchased sixty acres five miles west from Woodbridge. Twenty acres of this place was in vineyard, and Mr. Mills planted thirty acres more. Within two years' time he sold it, and then purchased his present place of twenty acres, one-half of which is in vineyard and the other half in alfalfa.

The marriage of Mr. Mills occurred on December 27, 1903, uniting him with Miss Inez Mayberry, born in San Joaquin County, a daughter of Wiley W. and Joanna (Hunting) Mayberry, natives of Pennsylvania and Iowa, respectively. Her parents came across the plains to California with their respective parents while they were yet young people. Subsequent to their marriage, they settled in north San Joaquin County in the Telegraph school district. Her parents are living retired in Lodi. Mrs. Mills is one of five children: Rena, Mrs. Henley, of Lodi; Maude, Mrs. Elda Brown, of Lockeford; Edith, Mrs. George Harrison; Inez, Mrs. Mills; and Donald. Mrs. Mills received her education in the Telegraph district school. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of two children: Mervin and Emmett. While Mr. Mills' ranch is under the Stockton-Mokelumne irrigation district, he also has his own pumping plant, which consists of a six-inch pump driven by a fifteen-horsepower motor, which furnishes ample water for irrigation. In politics he is a Republican; and fraternally he is a member of Lodi Camp of Modern Woodmen of America.

WALTER R. MORAN.—Among the recent accessions to the viticultural section of San Joaquin County is Walter R. Moran, the owner of a fifteen-acre vineyard on the Alpine school road. He is a native of Crawford, Nebraska, and the son of Dennis and Sadie (Losee) Moran, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Indiana. Dennis Moran was only about one year old when his parents came to America and settled at Fitchburg, Mass., where he was reared and received his education. He was only eighteen years old when he started on his varied career as cowboy and stockman, and finally as a successful vineyardist of the San Joaquin Valley, where he resides today.

When Walter R. Moran was nine years old, his parents removed to Bellefourche, S. D., where they engaged in the stock business; later the family moved to British Columbia, and he followed ranching there. From early boyhood Walter Moran could ride a horse, and when he was twenty years old, he naturally took to the range, first going to Montana, where he stayed one year, and then to British Columbia, where for three years he rode the range for the Western Canadian Ranch Company, 150 miles north of the Canadian line. Next we find him back in Montana, at Billings, where he worked for four years for the Western Sugar Company. In September of 1917, he enlisted at Billings, Mont., and was sent to Fort George Wright, Wash., in the Quartermaster's Corps. After remaining there for a short time, he was sent to Camp Lewis in the 344th Baking Company, and on June 25, 1918, was sent to France as a baker at Ish-Sur-Til. He was later returned to the United States, and on July 1, 1919, was discharged at Fort Russell, Wyo., and immediately returned to his parents' home in Lodi, Cal. After his return he purchased fifteen acres south of Kettleman Lane on the Alpine school road, which is devoted to the raising of grapes; he also has twenty-five acres rented,

that belongs to his father. Both of these places are well irrigated.

The marriage of Mr. Moran occurred at Oakland, Cal., on January 22, 1921, and united him with Miss Winifred Whitman, a native of Florin, Cal., and a daughter of Albert and Effie Whitman. Years ago Albert Whitman came from Massachusetts to North Dakota, and from there to California. He is now residing in Oakland. Winifred Whitman received her education in the grammar and high schools of San Jose. She has one brother, Neil. In politics Mr. Moran is a Democrat. Fraternally, he was made a Mason in Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Lodi Chapter No. 150, Lodi. He is also a member of American Legion Post No. 22, Lodi. Mr. Moran is intensely interested in good roads, thinking them essential to the building up of the county. He is an advocate of all measures for the advancement of his community and labors for its improvement and progress.

CLARENCE A. REASONER.—An experienced garage operator of Clements, where he now conducts the Service Garage, is Clarence A. Reasoner, who was born at Clements on November 9, 1888, the son of Charles and Ada (Megerle) Reasoner. His father came to California about forty years ago; but his mother was born in Clements, the daughter of Philip L. Megerle, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, in October, 1840. He came to California across the plains in 1853, and made a difficult journey, requiring six and one-half months. He settled in San Joaquin County, and resided there until his death. In 1875 he purchased the farm today called the Old Megerle Rancho, a quarter-section of fine grain land lying near Lockeford. The ranch was well equipped in his time with a fine home, barns, shed, and all necessary tools. In 1867, on October 8, at Woodbridge, he married Miss Theodocia Boyce, a member of another pioneer family. They had five children, one of whom is Mr. Reasoner's mother. Charles Reasoner died in 1920. Mrs. Reasoner remarried and is now the wife of Joseph Steely, of Lockeford, partner of Clarence A. Reasoner.

Clarence Reasoner attended the Athearn school at Clements. He has been working for himself ever since he was ten years old. In 1921 he and Joseph Steely established themselves as proprietors of the Service Garage in Clements. They own their own building, and also deal in plumbing and electrical supplies. They carry farming machinery, and undertake to do general garage repairing. They have an enviable reputation for efficiency and willingness to accommodate, and the community has not been slow to respond in profitable patronage.

On December 14, 1917, Mr. Reasoner enlisted in the United States service for the World War, and was sent to Camp Lewis, where he became a member of Company G, 362nd Infantry, 91st Division. He sailed for France in June, 1918, and partook in all the drives until he was wounded in October, in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Sailing from New York, he went to France by way of Liverpool and Southampton, England, and eventually reached Havre; and in France his regiment trained at Bonnecourt before going to the trenches. Upon being wounded, he was sent to Base Hospital No. 61, and there he remained until he recovered and returned to the United States. On March 11, 1919, at the Presidio, in San Francisco, he left the service as a corporal with his coveted documents attesting honorable standing and faithful service; and then he returned to Clements. He belongs to the Clements Lodge, No. 355, I. O. O. F., and is a past grand in that lodge. He is also a member of the Rebekah Lodge at Clements.

DAVID BAUMBACH.—A well-known citizen and prosperous vineyardist residing about one mile north of Victor, is David Baumbach, who was born at Olivet, in Hutchinson County, S. D., on May 9, 1894, a son of George and Charlotte (Delk) Baumbach, both natives of southern Russia who came to South Dakota from the Crimea, filed a timber claim and located a homestead.

David Baumbach acquired his early education in the schools of South Dakota, and resided there until he was thirteen years old, when he came with his father to California. He is the youngest of a family of eight children: K. G., of Lodi; Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Bechthold, of north San Joaquin County; Helena, Mrs. Reimche, residing on Kettleman Lane, near Lodi; George D., residing at Orland; Lydia, Mrs. Seibel, of Lodi; Jacob, residing on Dry Creek, east of Galt; Katie, Mrs. Werner, of north San Joaquin County; and David, of whom we write. The father passed away in 1920, but the mother died when David was a boy of ten years, in 1904. After arriving in California, David had the privilege of attending the Salem school in Lodi for three years, and then for a time attended the Emerson school. His father had purchased twenty acres of land; and when sixteen years old, David began taking care of it. When twenty-one he started out for himself. He became possessed of ten acres and later added ten acres more, so that now he has twenty acres in a fine vineyard about one mile north of Victor, on which he has erected a fine bungalow. He has an irrigating well and a pump that throws 750 gallons per minute, driven by an electric motor.

On January 5, 1916, at Lodi, occurred the marriage of Mr. Baumbach, which united him with Miss Marie Young, a native of Marion County, Kan., born near Ramona, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Scheideman) Young. John Young resided in Kansas for thirty years previous to coming to California and the parents now reside on a ranch on Kettleman Lane, near Lodi, and are prosperous and well-known. Mrs. Baumbach is one of eleven children: Daniel D., of Lodi; Marie, Mrs. Baumbach; Rachel, Mrs. Schaefer, of Victor; Lydia, Mrs. Wagemann, of Lodi; Lizzie, Mrs. Lewis Baumbach, of Acampo; Esther, Mrs. Seibel, of Lodi; and Leah, Emanuel, Hilda, Ruben, and Eva, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach are the parents of one daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth.

In 1917 Mr. Baumbach went to Montana to take up a homestead in Valley County; but in about six months' time he entered the service of his country, on October 2, 1917, and was sent to Camp Lewis in Company 33 of the 166th Depot Brigade and was there one month. He was then sent to Camp Mills, N. Y., where he was transferred to Company L, 163rd Infantry, of the 41st Division. He was sent overseas during December of 1917 and spent Christmas on the ocean; landing in Liverpool Christmas eve, he was sent to Camp Morn Hill at Winchester, then to Southampton and across the channel to France. His company spent three months in guard duty at Bor-



David P. Baumbach
Marie Baumbach.

deaux, and then Mr. Baumbach was transferred to Company G of the 127th Infantry and trained for one month preparatory to going to the Vosges sector, where he was stationed at St. Marie in Alsace, in the defensive sector. He went into action in the Chateau-Thierry and Aisne-Marne drive and was wounded in the leg. After spending three weeks in the hospital he was able to rejoin his company and was in the Argonne offensive. He was again wounded on October 3, 1918, by a piece of shrapnel that tore a hole through his left wrist. He was sent to the hospital, where he remained six months. He spent thirteen months overseas, returning to the United States during January of 1919, and was discharged May 1, 1919, at the Presidio at San Francisco and returned to his home in Victor. His wife had made her home with her parents in Lodi while her husband was overseas. On his return, they moved onto their ranch, and since then he has given all of his attention to viticulture. Mr. Baumbach is a member of Lodi Post No. 22, American Legion, and of the Wounded Veterans of the World War. He received from the government the Foreign Service or Victory medal.

DILLARD S. FAGAN.—Decidedly popular among the officers in charge of one department or another of the well-organized and well-maintained Holt Manufacturing Company of Stockton, is Dillard S. Fagan, the storekeeper, a native of Stanislaus County, where he was born on a farm on June 27, 1881, the son of Frank and Emma (Petty) Fagan, the former, now deceased, a native of Illinois, the latter, who is still living, of Tuolumne County, Cal. Mr. Fagan came to California in the late fifties, and with his brother John located on a farm near Linden, in San Joaquin County. They farmed there for a few years, and then they took up a large tract of Government land some twelve miles east of Oakdale, in Stanislaus County. Later, the brothers divided the property, and Frank Fagan farmed the same to grain up to his death on February 24, 1891. His widow, now a resident of San Francisco, was born in Sonora, the daughter of Isaac and Virginia (Gooch) Petty, the father a California pioneer who settled in Tuolumne County in 1849, and later was a prominent farmer near Knights Ferry, in Stanislaus County. The children of this worthy couple still living include Dillard S. Fagan, the subject of our interesting review; Cora A., the wife of W. E. Morrow, of Santa Rosa; and Theil and Louise H., residents of San Francisco.

Dillard, the only surviving son of the family, attended the district schools in Stanislaus County, enjoying the grammar school and high school as well as the courses at Oakdale, and in 1899, when a young man of eighteen, came to Stockton and secured employment in the storekeeper department of the Holt Manufacturing Company. His duties as floor man included looking after the extra parts of the harvester machines and other general duties; and by strict attention to business, when work was expected of him, he justified his advancement to the position of storekeeper in charge of the department, in 1907. Since then, he has administered his important trust so well that he is still filling this post, to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. He has seen, indeed, twenty-three years of continuous service there, and is one of the oldest employees of the company; and as his is one of the most important departments in the famous concern, it will be realized that his work there is fully appreciated. Here are to be found some 50,000 different extra parts of harvester and caterpillar tractors—some of the parts of the harvesters built in the eighties being still kept in stock and supplied to owners who bought harvesters of the company thirty-five years ago; but it is not alone that Mr. Fagan's efficiency makes it really possible to find these, when wanted,—it is the more important fact that, long ago, he made the interests of the Holt Manufacturing Company pre-eminently his own, and gave them his first, best and last service. Fidelity of that sort seldom goes unrewarded—and never by the Holt Manufacturing Company.

When Mr. Fagan married, at Stockton, in the year 1908, he took for his wife Miss Bertha Briggs, a native of Modesto; and theirs has truly been an ideal wedded life. Mrs. Fagan shares her husband's social life and popularity in the circles of the Stockton Lodge No. 11 of Odd Fellows, Stockton Lodge No. 218, of the B. P. O. Elks, Stockton Parlor No. 7 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Golf and Country Club.

JOSEPH A. SILVER.—A leading cement contractor of Stockton, known throughout San Joaquin County for the high grade of his work, Joseph A. Silver is a native son, born at Santa Barbara on March 17, 1883, his parents Frank and Carmelita (Lopez) Silver, being well-known pioneer settlers. It was necessary for him to go to work at the early age of twelve and while working on the Potter Hotel, Santa Barbara, he became interested in the steamfitter's trade, which he learned under Henshaw & Buckley, San Francisco, and helped put in the Key Route power plant. However, he quit the trade and took up cement work with Sorensen Bros., of West Oakland, and has been in that business ever since. Notwithstanding his youth he was made foreman for this concern after two years, and he was the youngest member of Cement Workers Union No. 19, of Oakland, at this time. He was next with Lindgren & Hicks of Berkeley, and while with them was foreman on the construction of the following buildings: St. Mark's Hotel, Bruner Building, Bekins Van & Storage Company building, Melrose school, Fourth Avenue power plant and as foreman for Dalzell & Brown worked on the construction of the Stanford Museum for eighteen months. He also worked on the Humboldt Bank Building and Balboa Building, San Francisco, and started the work on the Fairmont Hotel there. From there he went to Reno, Nev., as foreman of construction for the buildings of the University of Nevada.

In 1908 Mr. Silver started in business for himself at Newman, Cal., and laid miles of sidewalks there, the first to be put down in the town. The following five years were spent with Trewhitt & Shields of Fresno as foreman on all the large buildings erected by that company, among them the Godschalk Building, Matti Winery, Delano school and many others at Fresno, and a large school building at Richmond, Cal. Los Angeles was his next location and there he was foreman for the Richards-Neustadt Construction Company on the Eagle Rock School and the Occidental College buildings. Finishing these large contracts, he was for a year and a half at Visalia as foreman for M. Nelson, completing a number of jobs in that locality. While in Fresno he made a trip to the Imperial Valley to look for a location, but gave it up.

Coming to Stockton in 1916, Mr. Silver started in business for himself and since then he has been kept extremely busy, handling the cement contracting on the following: mattress factory on East Weber Avenue, the big garage at Oak and El Dorado streets, U. S. Garage on San Joaquin Street, all of the cement work on the Stockton Mineral Baths, the finest piece of cement work ever done in the county, Oranges Bros. Garage, The Georges Company building on South Aurora Street, Tucker's garages on American Avenue and Weber Avenue, large walnut warehouse on Jack Tone Road, Superior Manufacturing Building at Lodi, Hobbs-Parsons Produce House, three warehouses for the Stockton Box Factory, concrete oil tank for the Stockton Brick Company, Gall & Sons building, Tucker's Garage, Zerwicks Apartments, Parisian Dyeworks, Dawson Storage Company building, ninety bungalows in Tuxedo Park, eighteen bungalows in Yosemite Terrace, the Test, Powell, Bacheller, and Dr. Haight residences, the cement work on the Dickenson residence, and a number of large dairy barns in the county. His equipment is the latest and most modern obtainable.

Mr. Silver was married at Oakland on September 26, 1911, to Miss Florence H. Hastings, the daughter of Greene and Sarah (Reavis) Hastings. Her father was a '49er, but returned East again. Conscientious and thorough in every detail of his work, Mr. Silver's early training, combined with his own initiative and industry, has given him a reputation for high class work throughout the county, second to none. In fraternal life he is a member of Fruitvale Aerie No. 1375, of the Eagles, and the Builders Exchange, as well as the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association.

JOHN T. HALL.—A successful general contractor of Stockton, well known for his association with public development work, is John T. Hall, a native of Missouri, born in Stone County, April 4, 1868. In 1890 he made his first trip to Stockton, remaining for one year, and on his return East, located in Denver, Colo., and for eleven years was in the transportation department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. In 1904 he returned to Stockton and took charge of the planting of 300 acres of vineyard at Farmington, the property of the Raymond Granite Company of Madera, Cal., and for the following three years had charge of the property. Next he took a trip to Canada, looking over the country and its possibilities, but the lure of California proved too strong and he came back to Stockton and opened a hospital at 711 North Hunter Street. After disposing of this he was for three years superintendent of the Juvenile Home for Boys and Girls.

Mr. Hall then entered the general contracting business, building bridges for the city and county and doing extensive sewer work, building the sewers in Lakeside Terrace and Stockton Acres, two of the new subdivisions in the northwest part of Stockton. He is now engaged in general contract work. Mr Hall's first wife died within a year after their marriage; his second marriage united him with Miss Elizabeth Miller, a graduate nurse, who had charge of the East Side Sanitarium at Stockton for about six years. They have one daughter, Ruth, who had the honor of being the first child to buy Liberty Bonds during the late war, and was a blue ribbon prize winner when one year old at the Better Babies Show at Stockton. Mr. Hall was made a Mason at Salida, Colo., and he also belongs to the Sons of Veterans and the Loyal Order of Moose. He made a most creditable run for councilman in 1914, receiving 1207 votes, and is very popular in Stockton.

CORWIN DOUGLASS WHITE.—A highly esteemed resident of San Joaquin County, whose life-story is as instructive as it is absorbingly interesting, is Corwin Douglass White, who was born near Alma, Gratiot County, Mich., on October 25, 1858, the son of Amos and Sarah Elizabeth (Rosetter) White, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania. They had nine children, but only two are living today—Charles, who is in Nebraska, and Corwin Douglass.

Corwin Douglass White was educated in the public schools of Michigan, and when seventeen years of age went to work for himself, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1884 he came out to California, and settled in Stockton. He was engaged as a stationary engineer for the Williams & Moore soap factory for four years, and then he embarked in various kinds of work for several years; trying his hand in the bakery trade, and traveling for two years for the Stockton Paint Company. After that he came to Lodi and resumed carpentering, working first as a journeyman and then engaging in building as a contractor and investor. He bought lots, and built and sold no less than twelve different homes, among the most attractive in Lodi. Then he purchased eighty acres of land two and one-half miles east of Clements, a grain ranch, formerly the Isaac Miller place, where he conducts a small dairy.

At San Francisco, on March 26, 1902, Mr. White was married to Miss Effie Posey, a native of Hillsboro, Texas, and the daughter of G. Jack Posey, who had married Miss Isabelle Staton. Her father was born in San Joaquin County, his parents having crossed the plains from Ohio in pioneer days. They were farmers near Thornton, where the father was reared and educated. There he married Miss Staton, who was born on Staton Island, this county. Her parents were pioneers of California and the first settlers on Staton Island. Isabelle Staton was a teacher up till the time of her marriage to Mr. Posey. They then removed to Hillsboro, Texas, where their three children were born. The wife and mother passed away in 1884, and the baby boy, Jack, died a month later. Mr. Posey then brought his two remaining children, Clara and Effie, back with him to Lodi, where he followed farming until his death. Clara is now Mrs. S. A. Gillingham, and Effie is Mrs. White, of whom we write. When Effie Posey was three years old her father returned to California. He retired and made his home in Stockton, and there she was sent to grammar school, afterward attending the high school. Mr. Posey's health failed, and the family moved to San Andreas, in Calaveras County. Here she finished her high school course, and then fitted herself for teaching, completing her course at the Summer Normal School held at the University of California in Berkeley. The last fifteen years she has been teaching for the most part in San Joaquin County, although she taught a year at Calveritas and two years at Burson, in Calaveras County. She taught at Live Oak, Mt. Carmel, and Alpine, and was principal of Athearn school at Clements; she is now principal of the Lockeford school, where she is



Edwin D White

Effie F. White

giving entire satisfaction. To her experience is added real enthusiasm for her work, in which she is most conscientious and painstaking. She is a member of the County Teachers' Association, and the California Teachers' Association.

Three children have been granted Mr. and Mrs. White: Emily Evelyn, now in Lodi high school, George Henry, and Howard Corwin. Mrs. White is an active member of the Lodi Women's Improvement Club. Mr. White is a member and past master of Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M.; a member and past grand of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Stockton; a member and past chief patriarch of Parker Encampment; and a member of Ridgely Canton, Stockton. Mrs. White is a member of Lodi Chapter, Eastern Star, and also a member of the Rebekah Lodge at Lodi, of which she is a past noble grand. Both husband and wife are Republicans; and both are members of the Christian Science Church in Lodi, in which they have served as readers.

EDWARD VAN VRANKEN.—Equipped with a fine legal training, and fortified with the virile experience of an artillery officer three years on our borders and overseas in the World War, Edward Van Vranken, district attorney of San Joaquin County, needs little introduction to Northern Californians. He was born on July 11, 1876, in Marysville, Yuba County, Cal., the son of Eber and Maggie (Schmidtler) Van Vranken, the former having been born in the state of New York, while the mother was born in Luxembourg, and grew up in Wisconsin, where she came with her parents as a child. Mr. and Mrs. Van Vranken were married in California. The father was a gold miner at first, coming to California in 1852, but later he became a successful farmer and stockman.

Edward attended the Brothers' School in Oakland and later the public grammar schools, graduating from the Washington Grammar school near Clements, San Joaquin County in June, 1894, having come to San Joaquin County with his parents when he was ten. In 1895 he left San Joaquin Business College after a year's tuition and entered Hon. Frank H. Smith's law office in Stockton as a student. He was admitted to the bar January 15, 1906, and a year later he entered active practice, for twelve months with O. B. Parkinson, and then alone until 1909, when he entered a partnership with John E. Budd, which terminated in January, 1911, when he was appointed deputy district attorney of San Joaquin County.

On March 22, 1909, Mr. Van Vranken was appointed prosecuting attorney of the city of Stockton, completing the term of M. J. Henry, who resigned. As a young man our subject had served as a deputy in the county clerk's office and in 1908 and again in 1910 he was named secretary of the Republican County Central Committee. Nearly three years of strenuous life were devoted to war service, from June 18, 1916, to May 13, 1919. As captain of Battery C, 1st California Field Artillery, he served during the Mexican trouble, being stationed at Nogales, Ariz., on the border, in summer and fall. On July 3, 1917, his battery was ordered to the Presidio, San Francisco, for World War service, and was merged into the 143d Field Artillery, U. S. A. In the summer of 1917 he was commissioned major of the second battalion, 143d Field Artillery. While the second battalion was being trained at Arcadia, near Los Angeles, he was camp commander, also having a detachment of infantry under him. In October, 1917, he went to Camp Kearney. In July, 1918, with a detachment of field artillery officers he proceeded to Camp Mills, N. Y., and embarked on a transport August 5, reaching France, via Liverpool, Southampton and Havre on August 16. He remained some weeks in Meucon, near Vannes, France, in the Officers' Training School, then at De Souge, near Bordeaux, where he rejoined his outfit. In November, 1918, he was transferred to the 323d Field Artillery, 32d Division, and with the Army of Occupation proceeded to Coblenz on the Rhine. He was in command of the second battalion, and later of the first battalion. He was on duty in Germany until May, 1919, reaching New York on May 13. He obtained honorable discharge at the Presidio at San Francisco, June 21, 1919.

On July 8, 1919, Mr. Van Vranken was named district attorney by the board of supervisors to fill the unexpired term of Charles Light, who had died in office. One of the cases which he tried as district attorney, which attracted much attention, was that of nineteen men indicted by the Grand Jury for criminal utterances against the Government. Four of these were tried, Mr. Van Vranken personally handling the first case, C. F. Bentley, who was convicted. The other three were tried by the deputy district attorney J. Le Roy Johnson and were also convicted.

Mr. Van Vranken is past president of Stockton parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, Past Noble Grand of Truth Lodge, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Elks, Moose, American Legion and the Anteros Club. His marriage united him with Miss Colette Laumeister, who was born in Stockton and comes of a family of pioneers.

JOHN S. HARNEY.—Among the pioneer settlers of San Joaquin County is the late John S. Harney, who for close to half a century was identified with the upbuilding of the county. He was born on a Switzerland farm on November 10, 1842, where he remained until a young man, coming to the United States in 1865. He spent two years in Ohio and in Chicago, coming to Stockton in 1867, and there established himself in business as a carriagemaker, in which he was most proficient, continuing in this line for five years.

In 1872 Mr. Harney bought a ranch of 160 acres three and a half miles southeast of Lodi, at what is now Ampere Station, Harney's Lane, for which he paid $7,800 cash. Later Mr. Harney purchased another 160 acres from John Pope for $10,000. Mr. Harney many years ago divided up the first ranch he purchased, giving each of his children twenty acres, and retaining twenty acres for his home place. In 1902 they each planted ten acres to vineyard, and in 1920 the eldest daughter sold her twenty acres for $42,000 cash, showing the advance of property valuations in the Lodi district; another daughter received $14,000 in 1920 from her ten-acre vineyard.

Mr. Harney was married in 1869 to Miss Marie C. Miller, a native of Prussia, and they became the parents of seven children: Mrs. Mattie M. Stein, wife of John F. Stein, deceased, of Lodi, who for many years has been prominent in the Native Daughters of the Golden West and grand president of the order; Johanna, the wife of O. H. Wells of Lodi; Lena, Mrs. Harry Menkin, deceased; Lucy, the wife of Frank Lieginger of Stockton; Henry, residing on the home ranch; Marie, the wife of John Fagg, residing at

Stockton; Miss Minnie Harney, living in Lodi with her mother, who is now eighty-two years of age. Mr. Harney passed away on August 22, 1910, esteemed and honored for his long and useful life in the community which he had done much to upbuild.

EDDIE L. HIBBS.—An enterprising, experienced and very successful vineyardist, with some original, progressive views on modern scientific methods of husbandry, is Eddie L. Hibbs, living on Cherokee Road, not far from the Houston School, where he has one of the trim ranches so representative of the industry of San Joaquin County farmers. He was born near Havana, Mason County, Ill., on September 22, 1876, and is proud of the fact that he saw the light just about the time when the elated American nation, having finished with the wonderful Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, was stepping forward on its second century in the paths of advanced civilization. His father was George Hibbs, and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Mary E. Jackson; and on both sides his parents' families were early Illinois settlers. His father passed away in 1918, but his mother is still alive, making her home with the children, at the age of sixty-eight, hale and hearty. They had two children: Ida, Mrs. Closson, residing at Lodi, Calif., and our subject.

In 1878, Mr. and Mrs. George Hibbs removed to the vicinity of Lincoln, Neb., in Lancaster County, and leased farms on which they raised grain for the next eight years; but in 1886 Mr. Hibbs ventured into Cheyenne County, where he homesteaded one quarter section of land, afterward in the new Deuel County. In 1890, he proved up the land, and then moved back to Lancaster County, where he farmed until 1897. Thus it happened that Eddie Hibbs went to the district schools of both Lancaster and Deuel counties. When twenty-one years of age he began for himself and in 1897 he removed to York County, Neb., and farmed there for five years.

In York County, Neb., on November 29, 1899, Eddie L. Hibbs was married to Miss Florence Egelhoff, a native of Indiana, where she was born near Lafayette, in Tippecanoe County. Her parents were William and Laura Egelhoff; the former a native of Ohio, and the latter a native of Indiana. Mrs. Hibbs was the third oldest of six children and was educated in the York County graded schools, and remained at home with her parents until her marriage.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs removed to Dawson County, and there they bought a fine ranch of 160 acres of farm land, on which they raised wheat and corn; but in 1906 they sold out and came further west to California. At first, they settled near Lodi, buying ten acres of vineyard southeast of town; but after one and a half years in California, they sold out and, in 1907, went to Dawson County, Neb. There they remained until 1915, when they came back to California, leaving a quarter-section which they had greatly improved. Once again in California, they bought ten acres in the vicinity of Acampo, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, near the Winery Road, between Cherokee Lane and the State Highway. This tract he operated for three years, and then traded it for a ranch in Yolo County, near Madison, where he had ninety-one acres of alfalfa and grain ranch. He lived there only three months, however, when he came back to Acampo; and then he bought eleven and one-half acres on the Cherokee Road, southeast of the Acampo Road, the place he has now. He has his own fine irrigation plant capable of supplying a three-inch stream. In 1921, Mr. Hibbs bought an orchard of three acres in Woodbridge, which he has devoted to the raising of cherries and berries.

Four children have made up the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hibbs. Alma married W. J. Pope of Lodi, who saw service in the late World War; he was in the 4th Division of Engineers, went to France, and braved all the dangers and hardships in the engagements participated in by his division. Leslie is a student in the Lodi high school, and lives at home. George and Bernice are pupils in the Houston grammar school. In politics, Mr. Hibbs is an independent thinker and votes regardless of partisan demands.

JAMES EDWARD JOHNSTON.—An enterprising general contractor of wide-experience who has specialized on road construction and the building of highways, is James Edward Johnston, who was born at Tidaholm, Sweden, on July 8, 1880, the son of a building contractor with whom he learned the carpenter's trade, becoming very proficient. He also earned bricklaying, plastering and stonecutting. At the age of eighteen he set up for himself in business, and constructed a number of buildings for the Swedish government. On June 1, 1906, he arrived in New York City, and pushed westward to Chicago, where he worked for three months at bricklaying. Then he went to San Francisco, where he worked at brick-laying for nine months, returning to Chicago for half a year, and reached Turlock, Cal. in the spring of 1907, where he started contracting in a small way. He erected the State Bank Building, and laid sidewalks for the city of Turlock. He next removed to Tracy and found so much to do there that he remained for twelve years. He executed the brick work and plastering in the Schmidt Block, built the Tracy grammar school, put up the West Side Bank Building, the City Hall and other building and street work, curbs and gutters for the city, built two schools in Fresno, did the concrete work on the Patterson high school and also for the Los Banos grammar school and the Gustine high school. He finished the brick work on the Chowchilla school, and erected a number of small business blocks in Stockton, and did the grading, excavation and concrete work on forty miles of the West Side Irrigation district. He moved 200,000 yards of dirt in the Tranquility district, and installed the cement lining in ditches in the Nagley Work district, eight miles of street work in the North Crest and the Fisher additions, as well as the Sweitzer Addition, all in Stockton, and laid nine miles of macadam road for the county. He recently secured the contract for $80,000 worth of street work in Sonora. He is a member of the General Contractors' Association of San Francisco, which confines its activities to the problems of road construction.

At San Francisco Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Mildred Hitchcock, a native of Nebraska; and their union has been blessed with four children, Walter, Florence, James and Frederick. Mr. Johnston now makes his home in Stockton, and has offices in Stockton Savings & Loan Bank Building. He belongs to Mount Osso Lodge, No. 460, F. and A. M., at Tracy, and he has progressed through all the branches, including Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Oakland, and belongs to the Sciots of Stockton.



A. E. Johnston

REES HARRY.—A well-known Odd Fellow of many years' standing, who very faithfully did his duty in regard to the great question of temperance, was the late Rees Harry, who was born in Montgomery County, Pa., on January 27, 1822, and died at Stockton on September 30, 1884. Although he thus passed away many years ago, he is still affectionately remembered by the old-time residents of Stockton, where he made his home for sixteen years.

He was a descendant of good old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having figured prominently in the conflict between the mother country and the Colonies, a fact in which he took considerable pride. He was educated in the public schools of his native state. He learned the trade of millwright and carpenter; and so it happened that when he arrived in Stockton in 1868, he readily found employment with the Pioneer Sash & Door Mill Co. Later, he took up building and contracting in Stockton, and followed that for a number of years with marked success. He was one of the pioneer builders of Stockton, and contributed to its material expansion.

He was twice married, and had two children born of the first union—a daughter, later Mrs. Cecilia Humphreys, and a son, Joseph M. Harry, of Stockton. His second marriage took place in Philadelphia, in 1861, when he was united to Miss Sarah Condy; and of their four sons, two are still living—Dr. Charles R. Harry, the prominent physician of Stockton, and Sydney C. Harry. For thirty years or more Rees Harry was a well-known Odd Fellow, and as an honored and influential member of the Episcopal Church in excellent standing, he worked hard to bring about saner views in regard to temperance reform. The second Mrs. Harry, before her marriage, was a teacher; and of the fifteen years in which she taught school in San Joaquin County, eleven were spent in the schools of Stockton. Californians love to honor such pioneer patriots, and there is no doubt of the position which will always be accorded Mr. and Mrs. Rees Harry, whenever the annals of San Joaquin County are written and re-written.

ELMER A. HUMPHREY.—A wide-awake citizen of Lodi is found in Elmer A. Humphrey, the district manager for the Earl Fruit Company, pioneers of the fruit shipping industry of California. He was born in Winters, Yolo County, Cal., on September 6, 1877, a son of Elijah A. and Kate (Still) Humphrey. His father, a native of Virginia, came to California in 1859, crossing the plains in an ox-team train, a saddle and harness maker by trade, and conducted a shop at old Liberty in the northern part of San Joaquin County. He was offered one hundred sixty acres of land in exchange for the best saddle he had in his shop, by the late Senator Langford, but refused to make the trade, thinking the land was not worth the price of the saddle; the 160 acres of land located in the northern part of the San Joaquin Valley is worth $100,000 at the present time. His father was a charter member of Woodbridge Lodge No. 131, F. & A. M., one of the oldest lodges in the state, and was one of its first officers. His mother crossed the plains with her parents with an ox-team train in 1852, a native of Missouri, riding a horse all the way. She is the daughter of Joe Still, who first crossed the plains in 1849 to California, and returning, brought his family back with him in 1852 and was captain of the train on the second trip. Captain Still farmed on Dry Creek near Liberty. Kate Still taught school in the Liberty district at the age of fifteen, and received her pay from the state. She married Elijah A. Humphrey when she was seventeen years old and they were the parents of nine children, all of whom are living. E. A. Humphrey removed from Liberty to Yolo County about 1870, and located at Winters, where he was in the saddle and harness business. He established a reputation for quality in the making of harness. The father passed away in 1890; the mother is residing in Winters at the age of eighty-one years.

Elmer A., seventh of the nine children, attended school at Winters, Yolo County, but was not privileged to go very long before he was obliged to go to work, starting at the age of twelve years, when his father died, to make his own way. He has known much hard work through all the years, but his determination to succeed was never lost sight of and his present success is the merited reward for his years of earnest toil. He owns 135 acres in full bearing fruit and vines in the Acampo district; and has recently purchased 320 acres in Kern County, which is being set to orchard and vineyard. Mr. Humphrey became manager of the Earl Fruit Company in 1902 and during the fruit season 250 cars were shipped from San Joaquin County and there were three companies in the fruit industry; in 1920, 8,000 carloads were shipped from the county and there are now forty-two companies in the fruit shipping industry; in 1902, when Mr. Humphrey became manager of the company, thirty carloads of fruit were shipped from San Joaquin County by his company, and in 1920 the Earl Fruit Company shipped 1,200 carloads. It has been largely through Mr. Humphrey's efficient management and business ability that the business has grown to such proportions, and the company has shown in a substantial way its appreciation of his worth. In 1922, with others, he was one of the founders of the Citizens National Bank and is one of its directors. He is a member of the Lodi Business Men's Association.

The marriage of Mr. Humphrey, in San Francisco, united him with Miss Marjorie Taggert of Arizona, and they are the parents of one son, Earl A. Mr. Humphrey's influence in San Joaquin County is felt far and wide and he has contributed in no small manner to the well being and upbuilding of the county.

GEORGE P. HENERY.—A native son, full of the genuine spirit of Americanism, and a capable and efficient employe, is George P. Henery, the secretary and treasurer of the Clark & Henery Construction Company of Stockton. He was born in Napa, Cal., on November 22, 1875, the son of William and Almira (Porter) Henery, both natives of Ohio. William Henery located in Napa in 1874 and the following year he removed to Stockton and became the chief engineer on a river steamer for the California Navigation & Improvement Company, his period of service covering some twenty-five years. The parents are both residing in Oakland, where Mr. Henery has retired.

George P. Henery attended the public schools of Stockton and was graduated from the Stockton High School with the class of '95. He then took a trip to Panama and for the next five years was engaged in the coffee and chocolate industry. Returning then to Stockton, Mr. Henery became purser in the employ of the California Navigation and Improvement Company on steamers running between Stockton and San Francisco, remaining with that company until 1906. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Clark & Henery Construction Company and has

steadily and capably worked himself up until he is now the secretary and treasurer of the large concern which does business all over the western coast.

The marriage of George P. Henery united him with Miss Hazel Moore, a native daughter of Stockton and daughter of John Moore, well-known in political circles in San Joaquin County. Mr. and Mrs. Henery have two children, Susan and Billy. Mr. Henery is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218 B. P. O. Elks; San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., and of the Yosemite Club. He is a man of strong and forceful character, enterprising and public spirited, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact in business and social circles.

KLEIN BROTHERS.—Enterprisinig and energetic, Sol D. and Jack Klein, who constitute the firm of Klein Bros. of Stockton, have made a name for themselves through their successful operations as dealers in beans and grain. Sol D. Klein was born in New York on July 28, 1897, and Jack Klein, who is a native of San Francisco, was born there on June 28, 1901. The former came to San Francisco when four years of age with his parents, who both passed away when the boys were still children. They were reared in a children's home, and thus they deserve especial credit for the success they have made, since it has come about entirely through their own efforts.

Sol D. Klein worked for five years with the Guggenheim Company, dried fruit packers of San Francisco, continuing with them until 1917, when he came to Stockton and opened a commission and brokerage office on West Weber Avenue having as a partner his brother, George Klein, who not long after entered the U. S. service, when America cast in her lot with the Allies. His brother, Jack Klein, took his place in the firm in September, 1917, but the first two years their profits were very small. In 1919 they concluded several big deals and in 1922 they met with wonderful success as the following news item in a local paper will show: "The Klein brothers, with offices on the water front, have done exceptionally well this year in buying and selling beans this season and some of their friends figure their gains around $50,000. These young men went into business early, staked a lot of big renters on Delta lands and contracted with many growers for their crops at about four cents a pound. Several contracts at that figure were for lots of 10,000 to 15,000 bags of beans and the stocks bought at four cents were sold at a good profit. The Klein brothers are the principal buyers in the local market and sellers seek their offers before going around the produce section. Showing the magnitude of the business carried on by these young men who have crowded to the front this season, last week they shipped one lot of pink beans amounting to 35,000 bags." They are the biggest dealers in all varieties of beans raised in this district on the Stockton waterfront. In 1922 their bean exhibit at the State Fair at Sacramento won for them the first premium on pink beans and red kidney beans, and the second prize for Mexican red and Los Angeles white beans. The firm is a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Stockton Chamber of Commerce.

Sol D. Klein, who served in the U. S. Navy during the war, is a member of Karl Ross Post, American Legion, and of Stockton Lodge of Odd Fellows, and both brothers are members of the B'nai B'rith.

JOHN WILKES PAYNE.—A native of Illinois, John Wilkes Payne was born at Belleville, St. Clair County, June 7, 1845. His father, Charles H. Payne, was born in Hartford, Conn., and came to Portage County, Ohio, with his parents when a boy of four years. His grandfather, Wilkes Payne, was born at East Windsor, Conn., June 29, 1792; he married Phebe Jarome, a daughter of William and Phebe Jarome of Bristol, Conn. In 1814 Mr. Payne moved to Ohio; he died in 1883, and his wife died in 1851.

Charles H. Payne was educated in Ohio. He learned the carpenter's trade, and after he came out to Illinois he followed his trade there. He married Sarah Pulliam, who was born in North Carolina of an old Quaker family of English descent. They emigrated from North Carolina to Illinois to get away from slavery territory. In 1852 he brought his wife and one child, John Wilkes, then seven years old, across the plains with ox team and wagon to California. He mined at Coloma, and then at Kelsey; and afterwards he went to Elkhorn, Yolo County, on the Sacramento River, where he farmed for two years. Then he again went to the mines at Dutch Flat and mined until 1859. Coming then to San Joaquin County, he located at Elliott, where he engaged in farming. For a time he again followed prospecting in California and Nevada, but finally retired to Stockton, where he passed away at the age of eighty-eight years and two months. The mother died in El Dorado in 1855. This worthy couple had two children, of whom John Wilkes is the elder. His sister, Mrs. Lena Rogers, resides in Sonora.

John Wilkes Payne, as stated, crossed the plains with his parents to California when seven years of age. He attended the district school and helped his father on the ranch near Elliott until he volunteered his services to his country for the Civil War, enlisting November 15, 1863, in Company E, 7th California Infantry, and serving in Arizona until July, 1866, when he returned to San Francisco via the Gulf of California and then was mustered out of service July 22, 1866.

In 1867 Mr. Payne was married at Elliott to Miss Bettie Misenheimer, born in Sangamon County, Illinois. Her father came to California with his family across the plains in 1854, and became a farmer at Elliott. After his marriage, Mr. Payne followed farming until 1869, and then moved to Stockton and there followed the building business until 1888, when he entered the employ of the Holt Manufacturing Company as a machinist. As early as 1874 he had worked at building harvesters for Madison Williamson, and later for Dave Young and for Baker & Hamilton, and so had become adept in that line of work. From 1888 until 1920 he worked steadily and faithfully for the Holt Manufacturing Company, and then retired on a pension. With his second wife he now resides at their comfortable home on the corner of East Hazelton and Union streets, enjoying a well-earned competency. The union of Mr. Payne and his first wife was blessed with nine children: Jessie, now Mrs. Zugg, of Pacific Grove; Lucy, Mrs. Newmark, Tulsa, Okla.; Cecile, living in Stockton; John, in Ukiah; Walter, in the employ of the Holt Manufacturing Company; Sadie, Mrs. Shilling, of Oakland; Fred, a marine engineer with the Pacific Steamship Company; Harry, living in Los Angeles; and May, in Stockton.



John Wilkes Payne

Mr. Payne's first wife died in 1912, and he married a second time in November, 1915, when he was united with Mrs. Lucy (Elam) Miller, born in Livingston County, Mo., a daughter of William and Lucy Elam. The latter died when Lucy was a baby, leaving her the youngest of five motherless children. In 1861 Mr. Elam brought his children to California, crossing the plains in an ox-team train by the Greenhorn route. Arriving in California after a six months' trip, he located on a farm at Linden, San Joaquin County. Later he removed to Fresno County, where he died.

Lucy Elam attended the local schools until her first marriage, to F. M. Miller, who was born in Missouri, and came to California. He was a wagonmaker, but after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Miller removed to Dinuba, and became pioneer farmers there. Mr. Miller passed away in 1911 at Berkeley. Of their marriage were born ten children: John W., who lives at Santa Cruz; Mrs. Hattie Kenner, living in Los Angeles; Mrs. Maude Thorp, of Dinuba; Charles, of Tulare County; Frank, living in San Francisco; Arthur, in Oakland; Clara, now Mrs. Regnald, of Walnut Creek; Mrs. Lucy Rogers, of Dinuba; Mrs. Josie Gard, of Hanford; and Elmer, of Dinuba.

Mr. Payne is a past commander of Rawlins Post, G. A. R., Department of Nevada and California. Mrs. Payne is an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps. Both are strong Republicans.

GEORGE A. GIBSON.—Among the public spirited business men of San Joaquin County, a prominent position is accorded George A. Gibson, who was born on his father's ranch near Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal., on July 15, 1883, a son of George H. and Rosa (Greenlaw) Gibson, the father a native of Hull, England, and the mother of St. Stephen, New Brunswick. In the early '50s the father went to Alaska and engaged in mining. These were trying times to the pioneers; for in addition to the hardships endured through extreme cold and scarcity of food and clothing, they were attacked by hostile tribes of Indians. In the early '60s he located in Humboldt County, Cal., and bought 160 acres of land near Eureka, where he engaged in farming until his death. He was a prominent member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

The public schools of Humboldt County afforded George A. Gibson his education and his father's ranch gave him employment when not in school. He remained at home with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, when he came to San Francisco and took a year's course in Heald's Business College, where he was graduated in 1904. Returning home, he became bookkeeper for the Northern Redwood Lumber Company at Korbell, Humboldt County; later he entered the employ of G. M. Cormick & Co., wholesale and retail grocers, in Eureka, as bookkeeper and remained there for three years, when he became head bookkeeper in the mercantile department of the Eel River Mercantile Company at Scotia, Humboldt County.

In April of 1913 he settled in San Joaquin County and bought fifty acres from the Graham estate, located in the Live Oak district. Twenty-seven acres of this ranch was planted to grapes, ten acres to alfalfa, three acres to a mixed orchard; the balance is bare land. Mr. Gibson set about improving the property, putting four acres in alfalfa and six acres in prunes and plums, and when he sold it in January of 1922 he realized a fine profit for his hard work. Since then he has purchased a place of forty acres, which he is developing. Besides attending to the improvement and development of his ranch property, he took an extension course in dairy husbandry and alfalfa culture in the University of California; he has also taken a course in commercial law under Judge Gerald Beatty Wallace of Stockton; and recently completed a course in public accounting and auditing in the extension course offered by the University of California.

When the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau decided to employ an executive secretary for their association, Mr. Gibson was selected as the man best fitted for that particular kind of work, and on February 1, 1922, he resigned his position as cashier of the Western States Gas & Electric Company of Stockton, where he had been for the past four years, and entered upon his new work. Mr. Gibson served as the first director from the Live Oak Center when the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau was first organized.

The marriage of Mr. Gibson in Eureka united him with Miss Winifred M. Young, a native of Humboldt County, Cal., and they are the parents of two children, Margaret E. and Howard H.

HERBERT JUSTIN MANN.—An eminently conscientious and efficient public accountant who has done much, through his painstaking labors and successful work, to elevate still further the dignity of that profession in California, is Herbert Justin Mann, of 222 Yosemite Building, Stockton, in which city he was born, on September 4, 1890. His father, Jacob Mann, a native of Germany, when sixteen, made his way to Australia, then came out to California in the early sixties, when he was a boy of eighteen, and for almost twenty-five years he was with the Simpson & Gray Lumber Company. He died in 1907, an honored member of the Druids. He had married, in Stockton, Miss Bertha Echenberger, a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, who came with her parents to Philadelphia when about seven years old, and there attended school. Later she accompanied her mother and sister to Stockton. She died in April, 1921, the mother of four sons, all born in Stockton, and all still living—William J., Robert E., Walter C., and Herbert J.

Herbert J. Mann attended the grammar schools and Stockton high school, and from the latter institution he was graduated with the class of '08. His first employment was in the shipping department of the Houser-Haynes Harvester Company, and after a while he was in the accounting department of the same company. When the Holt Company absorbed the concern, Mr. Mann remained with them for eight months, and in 1913 he entered the employ of the Frank A. Guernsey Grain Company, where, at the end of two years, he became one of the partners and was made secretary and treasurer. On June 25, 1921, he severed his connection with that important house and struck out for himself, and since then he has built up a large patronage. He not only does auditing and installation of accounting systems, but, as the result of his seven years with the Guernsey Company, when he made many friends among the farmer-folk, he has successfully opened up a new branch, in taking charge of the account books of ranchers. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

At Stockton, in 1914, Mr. Mann was married to Miss Ruth Page, a native of Lodi; and their union has been blessed with three children: Justin Page, Susan Ruth, and Margery Beryl. Mr. Mann is a charter member of the Stockton Sciots, and he belongs to Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.; Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E.; San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M.; Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and to the local council R. & S. M.

GEORGE B. McCUEN.—A retired house painter who has worked hard and lived frugally and thereby gained independence, is George B. McCuen, residing at 929 East Channel Street, Stockton. He was born in New York, August 14, 1864, being a son of Lewis McCuen, who was born in Canada, September 29, 1838, and later came to New York, where he farmed in St. Lawrence County. There, some time before the Civil War, he was married to Miss Harriet N. Poor and three children were born to them: George B. of this sketch; Minnie died in Stockton; Theron R., an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, resides at Ione, Cal. Lewis McCuen served in Company A, 60th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and when his son, George B, was a boy of eight years he removed from their St. Lawrence County farm to Potsdam, N. Y. Lewis McCuen brought his family from New York to California in 1888, coming direct to Stockton, where he has since made his home and where he is a prominent member of the G. A. R. Mrs. McCuen passed away at the family home in March, 1907, aged sixty-seven years.

George B. McCuen attended the public school of Norwood, N. Y., where the family resided, until he was nineteen years old, when he left for California, arriving in Stockton, June 19, 1884, and took up the trade of house painting, having done journeyman's work; also engaged as a painting contractor. At Stockton, on June 20, 1888, he was married to Miss May L. Tinkham, the daughter of Wallace and Angela S. (Marsh) Tinkham, pioneers of Stockton, Mrs. McCuen being a cousin of George H. Tinkham, the historian. She is a native daughter, born in Stockton and here she grew up and received her education. Her father, Wallace Tinkham, was born at North Pomfret, Vt., August 9, 1828, and settled in Stockton in the early '60s and was a pioneer painting contractor here. He was married at Woodstock, Vt., May 17, 1860, to Miss Angela S. Marsh, also a native of Vermont. He came out to California the first time via Panama in the late '50s, then went back to Vermont and married and brought his wife out to Stockton. He had learned the painter's trade in Vermont, before coming to California. After coming to California he was engaged in the butcher business with his brother, Henry Tinkham, and later engaged in the house painting business. Two children were born to this pioneer couple: Arthur M., born in Stockton, September 15, 1861, and died February 23, 1879, being killed in the explosion of a steam boiler at the head of the channel; Mrs. McCuen was their only daughter. Both parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McCuen are the parents of one daughter, Alice Pearl, now the wife of Grat E. Cannon. For sixteen years Mr. McCuen was associated with his father-in-law, Wallace Tinkham, in house painting contracting. He joined the Truth Lodge, I. O. O. F., Stockton, in 1886, and is past grand of that order; he is also a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, while Mrs. McCuen is a member of Lebanon Lodge of Rebekahs of Stockton and is an attendant at the Presbyterian Church. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCuen are consistent Republicans.

EDWARD H. RILEY.—The thoroughness, industry and business judgment employed by Edward H. Riley in his building operations have been the means of winning for him a prominent place in business circles of Stockton, and he is doing a general contracting business, independently, with offices in the Wilhoit Building and is contributing his full share to the building up of his native city, where he was born on October 27, 1885. His father, Edward H. Riley, a native of Ireland, came to the San Joaquin Valley in early days and engaged in farming and ran a dairy. His mother before her marriage, was Miss Anna Fox, she too being a native of Ireland. Both parents are now deceased.

Edward H., Jr., was educated in the Brothers School in Stockton and after finishing there learned the carpenter's trade with Robert Powell. Arriving in San Francisco early in April, 1906, the disastrous fire afforded him the opportunity of taking an active part in the rebuilding of the stricken city. His first employment was with the Western Pacific Railroad in the construction of their buildings at the San Francisco terminal and across the Bay at the Oakland terminal, at the time this railroad was being built into Oakland and San Francisco. Following this for a period of three years he was with Richard Keating, the concrete contractor, and while in this connection was foreman of construction on the concrete reservoir on the top of Twin Peaks. He was later with two other prominent contractors, H. L. Peterson and W. W. Anderson.

During 1914 he returned to Stockton and was, for a time, with James Mulcahy in the construction of a number of fine buildings. He then started in business for himself and erected many buildings of all kinds among the most outstanding being St. Agnes' Academy; Hansel & Ortman garage; the concrete bridge on Sutter Street across Mormon Slough; St. Joseph's Hospital; St. Gertrude's Catholic Church and Parish House in Fair Oaks; Clark's garage on South Sutter Street; the T. & D. Theatre Building; the Murphy garage on the corner of North El Dorado Street and Miner Avenue; Naylor's Ford garage and sales building on North El Dorado Street; the Williams block and Wilhoit building on South San Joaquin Street; and the Bennett apartments, the first constructed in Stockton. All of these buildings are among the very best and most modern in the city. During 1918, a partnership was formed with Jesse F. Shepherd, under the firm name of Shepherd & Riley, and the following buildings are silent witnesses of their ability and capableness: a theater building in Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, costing $60,000; warehouse in Stockton for the Sperry Flour Company amounting to the same figure; a $56,000 warehouse for the Stockton Packing and Canning Company; $40,000 job for the California Packing Corporation; $25,000 store building for Eaton & Buckley; garage for Root brothers costing about $26,000. They also constructed the Fair Oaks, the McKinley, the El Dorado and the Roosevelt school houses; the high school auditorium and the gymnasium and showers. These buildings are the last word in modern school buildings in this



Edward H. Riley

part of the state. They also built a school at Atlanta and one at Salida, Stanislaus County. In April, 1923, the partnership of Riley & Shepherd was dissolved, Mr. Riley continuing the contracting business on an independent basis.

The marriage of Mr. Riley, in 1908, united him with Miss Mary Killian, a native of Stockton and member of a pioneer family of the county. They are the parents of two children, Ethel M. and Hazel L., both born in San Francisco. Fraternally, Mr. Riley is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E.; Knights of Columbus; and Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W. He is a member of the board of directors of the Stockton Builders' Exchange; also of the board of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association. All in all he has always found time to do his part to aid any worthy project that had for its aim the upbuilding of the city, county and state.

DAVID B. LYMAN.—A distinguished member of the legal fraternity of San Joaquin County who has added much to the prestige of the bar in this part of the state is David B. Lyman, whose ability and activity have won a place of standing for him during his residence here. Mr. Lyman was born in Chicago, Ill., on July 11, 1871, and received his education in the public schools, Racine College at Racine, Wis., St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and then entered Yale University, where he was graduated in the class of 1895. His legal training was completed at Northwestern University, Chicago, where he took a two years' course, and in 1897 he was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts of Illinois. Here he continued until 1917, when he came to Stockton and became associated with the legal department of the Holt Manufacturing Company. After the entrance of America in the World War, Mr. Lyman was prominent in war service, working with the War Industries Board and the Fuel Administration at Stockton, and was an associate member of the legal advisory board of the selective service for San Joaquin County, rendering a service that was of great importance at this time. Since the war he has specialized in state and federal law and federal taxation, maintaining offices in the Commercial & Savings Bank Building at Stockton, where he has a large clientele.

Closely identified with the life of the community, Mr. Lyman is a member of the Yosemite Club, the Stockton Golf & Country Club, the Yale Alumni of San Francisco and the Psi Upsilon college fraternity; he belongs to the San Joaquin County Bar Association and the Chicago Bar Association.

RAYMOND T. McGURK, M. D.—Well and favorably known as a physician and surgeon of distinction, Dr. Raymond T. McGurk was born in Stockton, October 21, 1883, a son of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Thornton) McGurk, the former a native of San Andreas, Calaveras County, and the latter of Sacramento, and both are still living in Stockton. Charles H. McGurk came to Stockton a young man and entered the employ of the Sperry Flour Company, but in 1887 he entered the butcher business in Stockton, and with the exception of one term as chief of police, has been in that business ever since; at present he is the manager of the Maisel Meat Company. Elizabeth (Thornton) McGurk was reared in Calaveras County and taught in the public schools there for several years; of late years she has been active in the affairs of the Calaveras Society of Stockton, whose members are made up of former residents of that county and she is a past president of the society. Mr. and Mrs. McGurk had two children: Mrs. Joseph M. Kidd, and Raymond T.

Raymond T. McGurk received his education in St. Joseph's private school and St. Mary's school in Stockton and was later graduated from the Stockton high school, class of '05, the first class to graduate from the new high school on Vine Street. Desiring to become a physician he entered Cooper Medical College and was graduated with the class of '09, with the degree of M. D., and licensed to practice by the State Board of Examiners that same year. He became an interne at the San Joaquin County Hospital and in 1910 located in Stockton and began to build up a private practice. He served as city health officer during 1911 and 1912, and was for five years a member of the staff of the Stockton Emergency Hospital under Chief Surgeon Dr. Ira B. Ladd and later under Dr. L. R. Johnson. In 1918 Dr. McGurk took a post-graduate course in surgery at Harvard University and visited many of the Eastern clinics. He has been prominent in the San Joaquin County Medical Society, serving as secretary and later as its president and is now a member of the board of directors. Like most successful professional men, Dr. McGurk has a hobby, and that is the raising of registered Scotch Shorthorn beef cattle. With his father, Charles H. McGurk, he owns and operates a ranch of 300 acres at Bellota, San Joaquin County, on which he has a herd of registered Scotch Shorthorn cattle of which he is justly proud.

The marriage of Dr. McGurk united him with Miss Mamie B. Robinson, a native of San Joaquin County, a daughter of I. N. Robinson, a retired farmer of Stockton. Dr. and Mrs. McGurk are the parents of three children: Marjorie Elizabeth; Raymond Thornton, Jr., and Norman Edward. Fraternally Dr. McGurk is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Young Men's Institute.

WARREN T. McNEIL, M. D.—A highly progressive physician and surgeon, who has won for himself a high place among the medical fraternity, not only in San Joaquin County, but in Northern California as well, is Dr. Warren T. McNeil, who was born near Tracy on March 9, 1883. His father, John Alexander McNeil, is a native of Nova Scotia, and his mother, in maidenhood Miss Ellen Lynn, was born at Santa Clara. Warren McNeil attended the grammar school at Tracy, and then went for a year to the San Jose high school, and finally was graduated from the Santa Clara high school, with the class of 1900. He then entered Stanford University in the fall of 1903, and four years later was graduated with the A. B. degree, after which he commenced his studies at the Cooper Medical College, in the fall of 1908, and four years later he received his M. D. degree from that leading institution. He served for a year as interne at the Lane Hospital at San Francisco, and for another year was interne at Mount Zion Hospital, in San Francisco.

In May, 1914, he entered the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as ship doctor on their trans-Pacific liner Nile, on the twelfth trip across the Pacific; but on arriving in Hong Kong he became ship surgeon on a British transport plying between

China and England. He was discharged in England with credit by the British Admiralty in April, 1915, returning home via New York, thereby completing a trip around the world, adding greatly to his practical experience.

In September, 1915, he arrived in Stockton, and with Dr. S. F. Priestley as a partner he practiced medicine until September, 1916, when he entered upon practice for himself. He opened offices in the Commercial and Savings Bank Building, and from the beginning did well. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the medical corps in April, 1918, and began his active service in August, 1918, and was in training camps Kearny, Shelby and Upton; he served for seven months overseas, sailing in November, 1918, with Evacuation Hospital No. 33, on the steamer Sierra. He returned to the United States on the steamship George Washington in July, 1919, in charge of fifty nurses, who had served in the war; and he was discharged at the Presidio, at San Francisco, on August 17, 1919. On returning to Stockton he resumed the practice of medicine, and he is now a member of the medical staff of St. Joseph's Hospital at Stockton, and also of the State and County Medical societies. He belongs to the Anteros Club of Stockton, and is president of the Stanford Alumni Association of the same city. He is a member of Delta Lodge No. 471, F. & A. M.; Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., Stockton Council No. 10, R. & S. M., and Golden Poppy Chapter No. 355, O. E. S. He is also a member of the Karl Ross Post, American Legion, No. 16, and of Luneta Post No. 52, Veterans of Foreign Wars; is active in the Y. M. C. A. at Stockton, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Tracy.

EMILE S. SANGUINETTI.—One of the best-known sheep men in San Joaquin County is Emile S. Sanguinetti, a native son of the county, born on June 23, 1888. His parents, James and Mary (Lagomarsino) Sanguinetti, were both natives of the Genoa district of Italy; the father came here in the early days and engaged in raising vegetables, later acquiring a ranch of 320 acres at Peters, where he farmed and raised draft horses for many years, and was also interested in viticulture at Lodi, but he is now retired from active ranch life. He and his wife were the parents of eight living children, four sons and four daughters.

Emile S. Sanguinetti attended the Peters, Linden and Farmington schools, but started to work on the ranch at an early age, guiding a plow before he was old enough to harness a horse. He remained on the home place until 1911, when he came to Stockton and entered the employ of the Joe Gianelli Company, driving a delivery wagon. He worked up through the various departments, from salesman to manager of the wholesale department of the company and was one of their most capable men. In July, 1918, while still connected with this firm, in company with his father-in-law, Frank Parker, he bought a band of 800 sheep and in October of that year he resigned his position to give his entire time to sheep raising, in which he has been very successful. His cousin, Louis Sanguinetti, purchased Mr. Parker's interest about this time and the partners now have 1,800 sheep and a rented range of 900 acres near Peters.

Mr. Sanguinetti's marriage united him with Miss Julia Parker, who was born in this county on her father's ranch near Peters. They have two children, Parker and Euretta. In addition to his interests in sheep raising, Mr. Sanguinetti also has valuable real estate holdings in Stockton. In fraternal life he is a member of the Red Men and Eagles.

OTTO BILLIGMEIER.—Classed with the successful viticulturists of San Joaquin County, Otto Billigmeier is the owner of a beautiful and productive vineyard property northwest of Victor. He was born in McIntosh County, N. D., on February 28, 1895, a son of Samuel and Katherine (Hinz) Billigmeier, natives of southern Russia. His father, Samuel Billigmeier, came to the United States from Russia and settled in North Dakota, where he homesteaded a 160-acre farm and there engaged in farming. In April, 1902, he brought his family to California and first located at Lockeford, where they remained for one year; then he moved to Lodi and bought a twenty-acre ranch near Victor, which he set to vines. Mrs. Billigmeier passed away on January 23, 1923. There were ten children in the family: Christina, now Mrs. Christiansen, of Lodi; Matilda, deceased; Paulina, Mrs. Hepper, of Lodi; Tilly, Mrs. Rathjan, of Lodi; Sarah, Mrs. Dewey, of Stockton; Leah, Mrs. Olson, of Stockton; Esril, who served in the World War, and now resides at Livingston; Otto, the subject of this sketch; Robert, of Lodi; and John, living at home.

When a lad of seven years, Otto Billigmeier accompanied his parents to Lockeford. He attended the Lockeford, Alpine and Victor district schools, which afforded him a good education, and with the knowledge gained on his father's ranch he was able, at the age of eighteen, to start out for himself. He worked at odd jobs throughout the county for about four years, and then he and his brother Robert bought a twenty-acre vineyard. On November 2, 1917, Mr. Billigmeier entered the service of his country and was sent to Camp Lewis, where he remained for a short time. He was then sent to Camp Mills, N. Y., and was placed in Battery C, 146th Field Artillery, and was sent overseas on December 24, 1917. Landing in Liverpool, England, he went to Winchester and Southampton, and then across the Channel to Havre, France. His regiment was sent to Bordeaux, where they trained until July, 1918, then sent to the Alsace front, and afterwards to the St. Mihiel salient. Mr. Billigmeier was in the Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse, and the Argonne, and also at Montigny, near Stenay. After the Armistice was signed, his regiment was in the Army of Occupation, and remained at Grenzenhausen, in Germany, for about six months, and he was military police interpreter for the regiment. In June, 1919, they set sail for the United States, and Mr. Billigmeier was discharged at the Presidio at San Francisco, July 1, 1919, and received the Victory medal with five bars from his Government, and then returned to his home in Victor.

On February 11, 1920, in Lodi, Cal., Mr. Billigmeier was married to Miss Bertha Schmierer, a daughter of John and Katherine (Motz) Schmierer, who brought their family from North Dakota to Lodi, where the father was a vineyardist. Mrs. Billigmeier was born in McIntosh County, N. D., but received her education in the Alpine and Victor schools, where she and Mr. Billigmeier were schoolmates. Their union has been blessed with two children, Marjorie Lois and Stanley Harold. On his return from the



Otto Billigmeier

service, Mr. Billigmeier resumed farming, his brother Robert having cared for their place, and soon afterwards they bought a ten-acre place adjoining, but in 1922 they divided the property and dissolved partnership. Otto built a modern bungalow on his ten-acre vineyard, and purchased another ten acres, so he now has twenty acres of vineyard and orchard. Politically, Mr. Billigmeier is a Republican, and fraternally, he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men of Lodi and the Lodi Post No. 22, American Legion. Mr. and Mrs. Billigmeier are members of the Evangelical Church in Lodi, where Mrs. Billigmeier is the organist and Mr. Billigmeier sings in the choir.

HENRY CHRISTIAN PETERSEN, M. D.—Eminent among those who have contributed to make Stockton one of the most desirable and safest places for comfortable living in the state, Henry Christian Petersen enjoys an enviable reputation as a specialist in obstetrics and pediatrics. He was born near Petaluma, Cal., on August 16, 1875, the son of Henry C. and Mary (Jensen) Petersen, both natives of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, both now deceased. The father located in Sonoma County in the late '60s and engaged in farming and dairying until about 1880, when he removed to San Joaquin County, where he located on a farm near Tracy and engaged in grain farming; later he bought a ranch at Bethany. The family consisted of six children, four of whom are now living: William P. resides at Bethany, Cal.; Peter C. resides in Oakland, Cal.; Henry Christian is the subject of this sketch; Charles resides at Haywards, Cal.; while Mrs. Walter Jensen and Clara are both deceased.

The preliminary education of Henry C. Petersen was begun in the public school at Tracy and was continued in the Lammersville district and then at Mountain House in San Joaquin County; later he entered the San Jose State Normal School, where he graduated in 1895, and for the five years following was engaged in teaching, his last school being at Lockeford, this county, where he was principal. He then went to Chicago, Ill., to attend the medical department of the University of Illinois, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of M. D. with the class of '05. Returning to Stockton, he began the practice of his profession and was so engaged until 1910, when he went to London, England, for a post-graduate course in the various hospitals of that city, covering a period of one year, and on his return resumed his practice; then in 1916 he took a post-graduate course in the hospitals of New York City. During his years of practice, having made a close study of obstetrics and pediatrics, Dr. Petersen to still further fit himself, in 1921 took a special course in the above branches of medical science in the New York hospitals, and since his return to Stockton has made these branches of medicine his specialty, in which he is meeting with deserved success. He has charge of the children's department of the city clinic in Stockton. For one year Dr. Petersen was health officer of San Joaquin County. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and also of the State and County societies. During the World War Dr. Petersen was one of the chief examiners for the draft board.

The marriage of Dr. Petersen occurred in Stockton in 1906, which united him with Miss Cora Comfort, a native of Palatine, Ill., who came to Stockton with her mother when nine years of age and is a graduate of the Stockton high school and the San Jose Normal, and became a very successful teacher. They are the parents of one son, Henry Charles, who was born in London, England. Fraternally, Dr. Petersen is a member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F.; of the Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M.; Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; Stockton Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, and Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Oakland, and the Lions Club.

WALTER P. ROTHENBUSH.—A native son of California of more than passing prominence in the affairs of the Native Sons of the Golden West is Walter P. Rothenbush, having been a member of the Stockton lodge for a quarter of a century. He was born in Stockton, Cal., on April 23, 1880, a son of Jacob and Philopena (Zimmer) Rothenbush. The father, Jacob Rothenbush, was born in one of the Rhine provinces, Bavaria, Germany, on November 18, 1838. The Rothenbush family is one of the pioneer families of California and was represented by five brothers who came to the state in early days: Fred, a captain in the Civil War; and Daniel, Christian, Peter, and Jacob. Peter Rothenbush went back to Germany and brought his younger brother, Jacob, back in 1853 via the Isthmus of Panama.

Jacob Rothenbush spent his boyhood days in Sonora, Tuolumne County, where he followed the butcher business and cattle raising. In 1860 he settled in Stockton and entered the employ of Gerlach & Wagner, butchers, and after long years of service he was employed as meat cutter at Stockton State Hospital, and in 1912 retired from active business cares. Being of a thrifty and economical turn of mind, he saved his money and purchased one-half block of land on Oak Street, between Stanislaus and Grant streets, and erected three houses; this was bought from Captain Weber, and a portion of this property is still in the possession of the family. Jacob Rothenbush joined the Stockton Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 11 fifty-eight years ago; when he had been a member fifty-five years, the lodge presented him with a jeweled pin in token of the long years of service; he was also a charter member of Oak Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He passed away in Galt, Cal., on March 18, 1922, an honored and respected California pioneer. The mother, Philopena (Zimmer) Rothenbush, was born at Bozenbach, a Rhine province, Germany, and came to California with her three sisters when she was sixteen years of age, only one of the sisters now surviving, Mrs. Philip Schmidt. Mrs. Rothenbush passed away at the age of sixty-nine, the mother of three children: Mrs. F. W. Stroud; Fred C., of Galt, Cal.; and Walter P., our subject.

Walter P. Rothenbush was educated in the public schools of Stockton and after finishing learned the machinist's trade. In 1905 he entered the employ of the New Method Laundry, remaining with them until 1911; then for the next six years was in the employ of the Home Laundry; then for a year and a half was with the Sampson Motor Company, during the time of the World War; later with the Exclusive Laundry. Mr. Rothenbush then became the steward of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and has been one of the leading members of this order for many years; he served as third vice-president in 1913, and during the years of 1914-15 was president. Besides

being steward, he holds the office of marshal of the lodge; he has also been a delegate to the meetings of the Grand Parlor held in San Diego and Oakland. Mr. Rothenbush is popular in business and social circles, and is a strong believer in the future of Stockton, the metropolis of Central California.

EDWARD NIES.—More than a century ago George Washington said that "Agriculture is the most useful as well as the most honorable occupation to which man can devote his energies," and the truth of this saying stands today as it did then. Farming is the basis of commercial activity and is one of the great departments of labor without which the human race could not maintain an existence. Edward Nies is known in San Joaquin County as an enterprising agriculturist, making his home in Victor, but in partnership with his brother, owns forty acres in vineyard. He is a native of McIntosh County, N. D., born near Lehr on August 8, 1896, and is a son of Henry and Christina Nies, both of whom were natives of southern Russia. About thirty-five years ago, Henry Nies left his home in Russia for America and on arrival settled in North Dakota, where he homesteaded a tract of land and engaged in farming for sixteen years, when he disposed of his land holdings in North Dakota and came to California, where he bought a ranch of eighty acres south of Victor, which he set out to vineyard and farmed for seventeen years and then retired to Lodi, where he resides. There were ten children that grew up in the family: John, of Lehr, N. D.; Barbara was the wife of Henry Frey and resided in Salem, Ore. She and her husband died only four hours apart, leaving six children: Andrew, Ida, William, Allina, Walter and Eldon, who now make their home in San Joaquin County. Katie, Mrs. Adolph Bechthold; Jacob, Christ, Edward, Adolph, Emil, Mrs. Martha Lee, and Albert, all reside in the vicinity of Victor.

Edward Nies came to California with his parents when seven years of age and received his education in the Alpine district school east of Lodi and assisted his father on the home place until he was twenty-one years old. He worked for wages on farms in the neighborhood of his home until he and his brother Adolph purchased the forty-acre vineyard together, which is well improved and highly cultivated, visible evidence of their thrift and industry. This vineyard is about two miles northwest of Lockeford on the Lockeford-Christian Colony highway and is in full bearing; a fine irrigation system has been installed by which they pump water direct from the Mokelumne River. In 1922 Nies brothers sold their ranch and purchased an orchard and vineyard one and one-half miles south of Victor. They also bought a store building in Victor and established a general merchandise business. He is a stockholder in the Victor Fruit Growers, Inc., and during the season buys and ships grapes.

Mr. Nies was married July 20, 1919, at Lodi, to Miss Bertha C. Kammer, also a native of North Dakota, a daughter of Phillip and Christina Kammer, engaged in farming in San Joaquin County. Mrs. Nies received her education in Franklin district, Sacramento County. They have one son, Lloyd Edward. Recently Mr. Nies purchased a new modern bungalow in Victor, where they reside. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church of Lodi and politically are Republicans.

CONRAD O. BAUMBACH.—A native of the Island of Krem, Russia, Conrad O. Baumbach has been since 1906 a continuous resident of San Joaquin County, where he has demonstrated what industry and enterprise can accomplish. He was born on June 8, 1866, and is the eldest of a family of eight children of Conrad and Mary (Olenborger) Baumbach, the others being as follows: Lenhardt, Karl, Mary, John, Louisa, Lydia and Robert. When eight years old, Conrad accompanied his parents to the United States and the family settled near Yankton, S. D., where the father homesteaded a quarter section and preempted a quarter section and also a quarter section timber claim, which was devoted to the raising of grain. Both parents died when about sixty-four years old. When his father located in the Northwest there were no public schools, and the education of Conrad O. Baumbach was therefore limited; but he was well versed in the best methods of cultivating the land, kinds of soil, and the most profitable crops.

On March 28, 1886, Mr. Baumbach was married to Miss Elizabeth Bechthold, a sister of Abraham Bechthold, also represented in this work, and a daughter of Henry and Lottie (Baumbach) Bechthold. For the first three years of their married life the young couple remained at home with his parents and farmed land Mr. Baumbach had rented; he then removed to Kansas and worked at his trade of stone mason, bricklayer and plasterer at Hillsboro, which occupied him for nine years, when he came to California. He purchased his home place, consisting of nine acres in two-year-old Zinfandel grapes; and then bought a ten-acre vineyard, which he held for eight years and sold at a good profit, and purchased a twenty-acre vineyard south of Kettleman Lane devoted to Tokay and Zinfandel grapes. On his home place, Mr. Baumbach has installed a four-inch pump driven by a four-cylinder Overland automobile engine which his son installed for him, and on his twenty-acre vineyard he has installed a deep-well Byron Jackson turbine pump with a capacity of 700 gallons a minute. Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach became the parents of five children, all of whom are deceased. The first three died in infancy and the fourth child, George, died at the age of two years; Fred, who was a skilled mechanic, was killed in November of 1920 by a traction line car. He was married to Emma Reimche and had a child, Elmer Elton. In politics, Mr. Baumbach is a Republican. He is a member of the Church of God in Lodi.

NICK PULICH.—Since his earliest years devoted to the cultivation of flowers and plants, Nick Pulich is enjoying a well-deserved prosperity as the proprietor of the City Park Nursery at 1438 Oxford Street, Stockton. A native of Dalmatia, then a part of Austria, but now of Jugo-Slavia, Mr. Pulich was born at Ragusa on April 15, 1886. In this district flowers are grown in profusion and from the time he was a young lad he worked in the garden there, so that by the time he came to America, in 1903, although he was only seventeen years old, he had already acquired an extensive experience in nursery work. After arriving here his first work was on a fruit and vineyard ranch on the Copperopolis Road, and then for two years he worked in the gold mines in Calaveras County. For a time he was employed in Stockton and then went to Watsonville, where he

Mr and Mrs C. O. Bamboch

was in the fruit business for two years. Returning to Stockton he was for two years a gardener in the city park, and after taking the civil service examination was gardener at the State Hospital for a year.

In 1917, in partnership with C. R. Armstrong, Mr. Pulich started the City Park Nursery in City Park Terrace, and after a year and a half together Mr. Pulich bought his interest and has since been the sole owner. An authority in landscape gardening, Mr. Pulich has developed the grounds of many of Stockton's finest homes—those of Walter Hansel, Carl Ortman, Mrs. Charles Ortman, Eli Blanchard, F. J. Viebrock, E. Allen Test, George P. du Bose, A. H. Patterson, R. L. Darter and Bruce Martin. The Griffith ranch on the Lower Sacramento road, and many places in Yosemite Terrace, Tuxedo Park and Northcrest show his artistic skill. Mr. Pulich raises all varieties of ornamental potted plants and has a large business in cut flowers. He experiments with all the new varieties of roses and has propagated forty new ones since 1913. He has 200 bushes of a new rose that is very popular, orders being given for them in advance.

On February 2, 1913, Mr. Pulich was married to Miss Stella Pulich, who was born and reared in the same place as her husband, going to school together when they were children; they have one son, Martin. Loyal to the interests of his adopted land, Mr. Pulich was made a citizen of the United States in 1913.

JAMES B. PRENTICE.—For over half a century James B. Prentice has resided in San Joaquin County and is one of the best known contracting plumbers of the Lodi section of the county. He is a native of Australia, being born in Melbourne, on October 12, 1857, a son of Thomas and Christian Prentice, both natives of Scotland. The father was a steam engineer by trade and removed from his native country to Australia, where he resided until 1861, when he came to California in a sailing vessel with his mother and sister, Mrs. Christina Eichelberger, and engaged in mining two years. While working in the mines the father contracted mountain fever from which he never fully recovered and which caused his death at the age of forty-seven years, and the mother survived him about ten years. James B. and Thomas, Jr., were the only children in the family.

James B. Prentice received his education in the public schools of Stockton, attending the old Vineyard school and Jefferson school, and at the age of seventeen took up the plumbing trade, serving an apprenticeship under Dixon brothers. His first work was in the north wing of the state asylum; he then went to San Francisco, where he entered the employ of Dixon Bros., and remained there for four years; then for two years he worked for Mr. Lane and in 1880 returned to Stockton and established a plumbing business of his own, remaining there for sixteen years. In 1896 he removed to Lodi, where he purchased six and a half acres lying just south of the city limits on South School Street. On this property he built a house and established his plumbing business, where he has resided ever since.

The marriage of Mr. Prentice occurred at Stockton on January 25, 1885, and united him with Miss Martha Post, a daughter of William Post. Her father was a hoisting engineer employed in the mines at Railroad Flat, and here Mrs. Prentice was born, reared and educated; later the family removed to Modesto, and there the father passed away at the age of seventy-five, while the mother preceded him about ten years. Mr. and Mrs. Prentice are the parents of twelve children, six of whom are living: Martha, Mrs. Call of Lodi; Grace, Mrs. Biggs of Fresno; James M. is also a subject of this history; Harry; Harriett is a student in high school; and Kenneth. In politics Mr. Prentice is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the W. O. W. of Lodi. Mr. Prentice was once an active member of the Knights of Pythias and has passed through all the chairs of the order; he was also a charter member of Truth Lodge, I. O. O. F., Stockton.

HENRY ELLIS SANDERSON, M. D.—Bearing a family name that was linked with California's earliest days, Dr. Henry Ellis Sanderson has made a name for himself in his chosen profession of medicine, and has the distinction of having been a member of the medical staff of the State Hospital at Stockton for more than twenty-five years. Born at Stockton on June 27, 1858, Dr. Sanderson is the son of George H. and Sarah (Rowe) Sanderson, the father a native of Boston, Mass., while the mother was born in Maine, both being descended from old New England families. George H. Sanderson came to California in 1850, sailing around the Horn, and he became a member of the Territorial Society of the state, arriving here before California's admission to the Union. Locating at Stockton soon after his arrival, he opened a grocery store with H. O. Matthews as a partner, conducting it for a number of years. He was numbered among Stockton's most energetic business men of that period and was engineer of the Volunteer Fire Department, a famous organization of the town's early days.

In 1865 George H. Sanderson took up his residence in San Francisco, where he became one of the leading merchants of that city, establishing a wholesale merchandise business there under the firm name of Weaver, Wooster & Co., and when that firm dissolved he went into partnership with E. M. Root as Root & Sanderson, wholesale grocers, which was very successful. A stanch Republican, he became active in politics and was mayor of San Francisco in 1891-92, passing away there in 1893, prominent in the ranks of the Odd Fellows. Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sanderson: George Rowe, Edward Hall, William W. and Henry Ellis, twins.

The only surviving member of the family, Henry Ellis Sanderson was educated first in the public schools of San Francisco, graduating from the University of California in the class of 1879. He then entered Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, receiving his M. D. degree there in 1885, after which he went to New York and spent two years as an interne in the Mt. Sinai hospital in New York City. Going abroad for study, he took a post-graduate course in Germany, remaining there for two and a half years and establishing himself in private practice when in 1891 he returned to San Francisco. In January, 1895, he was called to Stockton to fill a vacancy on the staff of the State Hospital here, a post that he has since continuously filled with fidelity and marked ability. A physician of broad and comprehensive training, Dr. Sanderson is accounted one of the substantial men of the community and in his long years of service he has attained a high place in the confidence and regard of those with whom he has

been brought in contact in his various relations.

At San Francisco, December 12, 1894, Dr. Sanderson was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gill, a native daughter of the Golden State, born in Petaluma, whose father and mother were natives of Connecticut and New York City respectively. Two sons were born to Dr. and Mrs. Sanderson: George Henry Sanderson, M. D., graduated from the Medical Department of University of California in the class of 1922, and is now assistant surgeon at University of California Hospital, in San Francisco; Henry Ellis, Jr., a graduate of West Point, is now first lieutenant of Artillery, U. S. A., and is stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia. In fraternal circles Dr. Sanderson is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks.

JAMES W. WAGERS.—A realty operator with twenty-five years of successful experience in this field in different parts of the West, James W. Wagers is one of Lodi's most enthusiastic boosters, having chosen this for his permanent home after looking over many other districts in the state. Mr. Wagers spent his early life in Wisconsin, where he was born in Grant County, August 22, 1852, removing to Holt County, Nebr., when he was twenty years old. This part of Nebraska was just being developed and for several years he followed well boring there, later being engaged in the mercantile business for nine years, in Page, Neb., and when he had disposed of this he entered the real estate business at Page. He dealt in farm lands, making many large sales, owning a number of places, and on one ten-acre tract he erected his home, highly improving the property and thus adding to the city's development.

In 1909 Mr. Wagers removed to Eugene, Ore., and for the next four years engaged in the real estate business there, coming in 1913 to Lodi, after traveling over a good part of California seeking a good location. Here he formed a partnership with Dan W. Bird as Dan W. Bird & Company, three years later trading his half interest for an eighty-acre townsite thirteen miles from Eugene, Ore. Going north, Mr. Wagers laid out the town, which he called Veneta, and sold off the lots, and on his return to Lodi he and C. F. Stumpf organized the realty firm of Stumpf & Wagers, continuing as partners until 1919, when Mr. Wagers sold out his interest and formed the firm of J. W. Wagers & Company, taking in his two sons as partners. With many years of experience behind him in other fields, Mr. Wagers has been most successful in his operations here, and has sold over 150 pieces of property, among them the Max Leetzow ranch of 178 acres for $30,000, the Cooper place of twenty acres at $20,000, a thirty-acre ranch south of Lodi for $12,000, now worth $40,000, showing the rapid rise in values in this favored district. He is the owner of a ten-acre vineyard which he has improved, thus greatly increasing its value. He has said that he never expected to find so desirable a place to locate in as Lodi, and so expects to make this his home permanently.

While a resident of Nebraska Mr. Wagers was united in marriage with Miss Alta Mills, a native of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, and six children have been born to them, four of whom are living: Ernest I. and Gerald J. own a cattle ranch in Siskiyou County; Lonel is associated with his father in business; Mary is Mrs. Siegalkoff of Lodi.

LEMUEL P. NEWCOMB.—A very interesting chapter in the history of pioneering in San Joaquin County is revived in the story of Lemuel P. Newcomb, the vineyardist, and his worthy family, enviably identified with the planting of some of the first vineyards, and long active in laying broad and deep some of the foundations of the California commonwealth. He was born near Huntington, W. Va., on December 2, 1869, the son of George and Louisa (Flowers) Newcomb. His mother was descended from old settlers in West Virginia, while his father, who was one of four children, was from Tennesee. He was a farmer, and died in Oklahoma in 1896, survived by his devoted wife, who is still living in Montana at the age of seventy-three. Lemuel was one of a family of eleven children, he being the eldest. The others were named: Luella, Ambrose, Mary, Lena, Isaac, Flossy, John, James, Dela and Andy.

Lemuel P. Newcomb lived with his parents in West Virginia until, at the age of eighteen, he struck out for himself. Then he went to Illinois and spent six months in Ashley, and six months at Mount Pulaski. After that he removed to Kansas and leased a farm in Republic County, which he operated for a year. Leaving there, he took a westward trip to the State of Washington, but after a short time came south to California. This was in 1890, when he settled in the Acampo district and worked for wages for a short time, first for Mrs. Foster and then for Mrs. Northrop.

He next rented the Thorn grain ranch of 160 acres and farmed it for a year, and then tried his hand on Roberts Island, where he cultivated some sixty acres for nine years. For eight years he farmed the Williams place. After that, he went back to Washington, and at Montesano worked in a logging camp for two and one-half years, when he returned to the Acampo section. In 1907 he bought fifty acres, known as the Mowry Ranch, but soon after returned it to the estate and received back his money. This was after wards divided among the heirs. Mrs. Newcomb received eight and one-third acres. Mr. Newcomb received the same, for the amount he had paid down on the ranch, and then he bought another eight and one-third acres, making his entire holding twenty-five acres. He had been married at Acampo, on August 17, 1892, to Miss Etta Mowry, born at Lockeford, and the daughter of George and Molly (Smith) Mowry. Her father was a merchant and farmer, the son of Lazarus and Electa (Morgan) Mowry. She was one of four girls, the eldest of whom, Mina, is now deceased. Ollie was the next; then came Mrs. Newcomb; and the youngest was Ada, also deceased. Lazarus Mowry, the grandfather, came to California on March 18, 1873, and bought fifty acres on the Mokelumne River, where the Southern Pacific Railroad crosses, the land lying on the north side of the river at this point. It was a dense undergrowth, and Mr. Mowry cleared it and planted the first vineyard north of the river in the vicinity of Acampo, in the early eighties. Mrs. Mowry died in 1906, at the age of seventy-eight, an event of more local interest because many of the Mowry family are laid away in the family plot in Lodi cemetery. Lazarus Mowry was born in Ohio, on January 27, 1825, and died at Lodi on October 8, 1908. The name, of German origin, was originally Mourrer, and was changed with the passage of years and the migration of its bearers. Lazarus enlisted in the Civil War as Lazarus Mouer, and the change to Mowry was doubtless made in the hope that that form would be easier to pronounce.



L P Newcomb
Etta L. Newcomb

Lazarus Mowry married Miss Mary Louis, on August 20, 1846, and she died two years later, on June 4. When he married for the second time, he chose for his wife Miss Electa Vida Morgan, of Virginia, the ceremony taking place on December 31, 1848. She was a direct descendant of General Daniel Morgan, who fought in the Revolutionary War and defeated Tarleton at Cowpens, on January 17, 1781. Miss Morgan came to Ohio with her parents, and later, in the fall of 1855, accompanied them to Iowa, and several years afterward moved to Illinois. Lazarus Mowry enlisted in Company C, 118th Illinois Volunteers, but after three months of service came home and then moved to Missouri, where he remained until the spring of 1873, when he came to California.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus Mowry. Following are their names and the dates of their birth: Lewis C. (now deceased), February 24, 1850; George M. (the father of Mrs. Newcomb), December 21, 1851, also now deceased; Milton J., of Stockton, November 18, 1854; John B., Portland Ore., October 6, 1858; David, and William M. (both deceased), April 16, 1860, and November 2, 1862, respectively; Ulysses G., Arizona, May 15, 1866; and Wesley A. (also deceased), June 6, 1868.

Mr. Newcomb has a trim vineyard of five acres on the present twenty-five which is half of the old Mowry homestead, and an orchard of three acres, the balance being open land. The ranch is equipped with a first-class pumping plant. Four children have made up his family. Irma is Mrs. L. A. Kalk, of Lodi. She is the mother of one child, Gwenelda; George P. is with the Standard Oil Company, and has two sons, George, Jr. and Wilbur; Irwin is at home; Alfred married Mary L. A. Garcia, and resides at Woodbridge. They have one child, Goldy Fern. Mr. Newcomb is a member of the Lodi Lodge, Modern Woodmen of America. He and his wife are Democrats, and are intensely interested in forwarding, in every way possible, the best interests of the community.

HERBERT M. SCHAUR.—Among the more important building supply organizations of the West Side section of San Joaquin County is the Tracy Lumber Company, of which Herbert M. Schaur is the general manager; he is also a stockholder in the parent company, known as the Santa Fe Lumber Company with headquarters in San Francisco, owners of the following branches: Tracy Lumber Company at Tracy, Brentwood Lumber Company, at Brentwood, Cal., Patterson Lumber Company, at Patterson, Cal., and the Newman Lumber Company, located at Newman, Stanislaus County, Cal. A native of Baltimore, Md., Mr. Schaur was born on August 26, 1883, a son of Charles E. and Florence E. (Arminger) Schaur. His paternal ancestors were of German birth, while his maternal ancestors were of Scotch origin. In 1895, his father passed away and the responsibility of the support of the family rested on the shoulders of our subject, then a lad of about twelve years. His first job was as stock clerk for a large dry goods house and within two years he was advanced to the position of clerk in the office; however, the opportunity came to enter an attorney's office with a chance to study law and he also availed himself of a course in a night school; he then obtained a position as a traveling salesman for a wholesale provision house of Baltimore, covering the territory of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina, continuing until 1905, with the exception of two years that were spent in Pittsburgh, Pa. Removing to California, he located in Los Angeles, where he remained three years. Then he went into the large lumber camps of Mendocino County; gradually working his way up from the bottom he became the superintendent of two mills which he conducted with the utmost success. Some nine years ago he became associated with the Santa Fe Lumber Company and in 1917 was sent to Tracy to assume the general oversight of their branch yard.

The Tracy Lumber Company has aided in the growth and upbuilding of Tracy and other towns nearby, and the merchants and business men have found its management ever ready to cooperate with them in achieving results; its officials and employees have all been boosters in aid of irrigation movements, which have shown so forcibly how valuable water is in crop production, and they are strong for the upbuilding of this section of Central California. They are distributors for the famed Simplex silo and the Papec ensilage cutter.

The marriage of Mr. Schaur occurred on June 4, 1907, and united him with Miss Carrie N. Beattie, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Beattie of Tracy, prominent in professional and social circles. They are the parents of two children, Margaret N. and Herbert M. Jr. Mr. Schaur is past president of the Chamber of Commerce and is now a director and has accomplished much as a member of the executive committee. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is a Mason and Odd Fellow, and past patron of the Eastern Star Lodge of Tracy. He is the owner of desirable real estate in the Rosedale subdivision of Tracy.

CLIFTON C. WILLIAMS.—The house of Williams & Co., Stockton, leading employment agency was founded more than a quarter of a century ago by David D. Williams, the father of the subject of this review, Clifton C. Williams, the genial owner and proprietor of the business, for which he was thoroughly trained, and he fills his father's position in an able and intelligent manner, following out the founder's principles of steadfast reliability.

A native son, he was born in Biggs, Butte County, Cal., October 20, 1887, a son of David D. and Lulu E. (Brown) Williams. The former was a native of Sonora, Tuolumne County and the latter a native of Hollister, San Benito County. His father was reared and educated in Tuolumne County and when he grew to manhood he removed to Biggs and was engaged in farming pursuits. In 1894 he removed to Stockton and opened an employment agency and was a pioneer in that line, and followed same to the time of his death, which occurred at Stockton, April 23, 1902. He started in a small way by furnishing farmers with help on the ranches and the business grew to great proportions and he became well known for his reliability throughout the San Joaquin Valley. At one time he sent between three and four thousand men to Blue Lake, Lake County, to work on the project of the Standard Electric Company. In order to transport this large body of men, he established a stage line from Stockton to the Blue Lakes, running three stages; this he kept up until the work was completed; later he branched out and conducted a real estate and insurance business as well as the employment agency. His acquaintance among the farmers

of the valley was very extensive, and he was an honored member of Truth Lodge, I. O. O. F., in Stockton. Mrs. Williams, whose maiden name was Brown, is the daughter of a large land owner and stockraiser of San Benito County, and the owner of Brown's Valley, which was named after him. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of two children, Birdie, now Mrs. T. Gillis, and Clifton C. of this sketch.

Clifton was a small child when his parents removed to Stockton, where he was reared and educated in the public schools. During the year of 1907 he took full charge of the business his father had so successfully carried on and he is making good. A specialty is made of supplying help to the farm on short notice, and many ranches are in constant touch with this old-time and reliable agency, because of the highly satisfactory service rendered and good class of help furnished. Williams & Company constantly endeavor to keep their calls filled promptly, studying labor problems and conditions for the benefit of their hundreds of patrons, and it is this prompt attention to business that has won for them an enviable record during the past twenty-five years. Help is furnished for factories, industrial plants and besides this, expert and professional help, such as engineers for traction engines and harvester outfits. In the month of April, 1921, Mr. Williams removed to No. 6 West Market Street, where it is now located and meeting well merited success. Clifton C. Williams established quite a reputation because of his splendid work before the legislature during the session of 1921, where in a clear and comprehensive manner he demonstrated to that important body the real necessity of private employment agencies, when properly conducted by people who know the business. He showed in figures and statistics the great value of the independent agencies to the farmer and rancher, and to employers of labor in all lines of endeavor, and his good work had much to do with the defeat of legislation aimed to injure the private employment agencies of California. Fraternally, Mr. Williams is a member of the Elks and Loyal Order of Moose.

JOHN H. SOLKMORE.—An influential citizen of Lodi, who is now serving his locality as justice of the peace, is John Solkmore, a native son born in Tehama County on September 26, 1881, a son of John W. and Margaret (Evers) Solkmore. His father was a native of South Carolina and his mother of Louisiana. The former was a Civil War veteran and Grandfather Solkmore served in the Mexican War. John W. Solkmore was an early settler of California, crossing the plains with ox teams in 1867, settling in Colusa County; Margaret Evers came to California during the same year via the Isthmus route; and they were married in California. Mr. Solkmore farmed in Colusa and Tehama counties and in 1884 located in Woodbridge, San Joaquin County. In the late '90s he removed to Texas and spent three years there, then returned to the San Joaquin Valley. He passed away about seventeen years ago, his wife surviving him until 1919.

John H. received his education in the Woodbridge grammar schools and was graduated from the Lodi high school with the class of 1902. For seven years he taught school in Clements and on Union Island, and later was principal of the Woodbridge and Houston schools. During these years he studied law in the office of Judge Steele and was admitted to the bar in 1908. He was elected justice of the peace in 1914 for a four-year term and was reelected in 1918 and 1922 each time without opposition and now is serving his third term. In politics he is a Democrat and his influence is cast on the side of all worthy projects that are for the general good of his locality.

WILLIAM HENRY GRAHAM.—Business enterprise has found a stalwart supporter in William Henry Graham, whose progressive spirit and determination have been manifest in all that he has undertaken and who by reason of his individual effort, intelligently directed, has gained a prominent position in the business circles of Lodi. He was born in Iroquois County, Ill. on December 29, 1886, a son of James M. and Martha C. (McCray) Graham, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Illinois, both of Scotch ancestry. His parents came to California, settling in Whittier in 1897, when our subject was eleven years of age. He was employed at various occupations, setting pins in a bowling alley, selling ice cream and many other odd jobs. When he was twelve years old he accompanied his father on a trip through California and Oregon, with a team and wagon, the trip consuming four months.

When he was seventeen years old he entered the employ of Kiler & Cushing at Whittier with the intention of learning the manufacture of concrete piping and during a part of the time he was privileged to attend school. Then he went to the Imperial Valley and for four years was employed by the San Diego Cement Pipe Company. During the nine years of his employment while learning his trade he had not accumulated any money and when he arrived in Lodi on August 14, 1912, he possessed a capital of $2.60, but his determination to succeed was never lost sight of and as he knew how to make cement pipe, he established a business in that line. He had a considerable struggle to make good, and was advised by interested friends not to start such a business, as there was not enough call for his product, but his thorough understanding of his chosen occupation enabled him to continue and his business has steadily grown until he is considered among the most prominent business men of Lodi. His plant is modern in every way and is located on S. Main Street, fully equipped with the most up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of cement pipe, including a machine for the manufacture of Blystone building tile, which is used in the construction of residences and buildings. This is a new invention and the tile is giving general satisfaction. His first contract for the laying of concrete pipe was on the ranch of Warren Fowler, riding out to his ranch on a bicycle to solicit the order. He has made and laid many miles of pipe in the Lodi district wherever pipe is used for irrigating purposes in the orchards and vineyards. He laid over two miles of pipe on the C. C. Woodworth ranch, over three miles on the Peter Joens ranch, one of the largest Tokay vineyards in the county, and Ing Bros. who have the largest in the county. In the immediate vicinity of Lodi, among others he has laid pipe on the ranches of J. T. Langford, John B. Cory and W. H. Lorenz. He laid two miles of pipe on the Hunt Bros. ranch at Linden and was the successful winner of the contract for the $17,000 storm sewer for the city of Lodi; he also manufactured $14,000 worth of pipe for the Stockton sewer system. In 1923 he finished a contract to lay four miles of pipe at Davis, Cal., for the



W. H. Parham

University of California. His work is guaranteed and his products are thoroughly tested and entire satisfaction is given before a contract is considered completed, thus enabling him to secure the best class of business of the county.

Mr. Graham is the father of three girls, Myrtle Evelyn, Mildred May and Elenore Juanita, who reside with their father at 339 East Oak Street. Fraternally he is a member of the Stockton Elks, No. 218, the Eagles, Knights of Pythias, Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. and A. M., the Lodi Business Men's Club and the Mokelumne Club.

JAMES L. PICKERING.—An interior and exterior decorator whose artistic talents have been used to embellish and beautify many homes and public buildings throughout the country, James L. Pickering has established a statewide reputation for the excellency of his work since locating at Lodi, sixteen years ago. Ohio is Mr. Pickering's native state and he was born near Columbus, April 10, 1871. He learned the painter's trade when a young man, spending a number of years in New York, St. Louis and Kansas City. He did a great deal of work for the Eastern Packing Company, now Swift & Company, and was foreman of a crew of men who painted the branch houses of this company throughout the East. He was employed on some of the buildings of Columbia University and Grant's Tomb, in New York, and on removing to St. Louis he worked on the Union Station, the National Bank of Commerce, both notable structures, and on many of the millionaires' homes of that city, being foreman for Marks & Jones, interior decorators, one of the leading firms in their line. In 1901 he was engaged as foreman for a large force of painters engaged in decorating the buildings for the World's Fair, being employed there until 1904. He had general supervision over this work, and the artistic blending of the delicate pastel colorings used in the decorations of these buildings will ever be remembered by those who were privileged to see them. Just before beginning this contract, he had taken a large force of men to Eureka Springs Ark., where he had charge of the decorations of a large hotel.

In 1904 Mr. Pickering came to California and became foreman for A. H. Recht at Stockton, remaining there until the spring of 1906, when he came to Lodi and formed a partnership with S. E. Lossing. At the end of a year he bought out his partner and has been in business for himself ever since. He established his paint and paper store at 122 North Sacramento Street, Lodi, in 1907, where he has since maintained the leading establishment of its kind here. In the past twelve years he has done at least sixty per cent of the best residences and public and business buildings, among which we note the following: Residences of Miss Ann Brack, Dr. J. E. Nelson, and A. C. Boehner; Hotel Lodi, Lodi Theater, Van Buskirk Building, M. Newfield Store, Friedberger and Blodgett Block, Catholic Church, Congregational Church, all of the schoolhouses erected in recent years, except the Union high school, the Moquelumne Club and the Farmers & Merchants Bank Building. His work on homes around Lodi include residences for the following: Ed Pope, J. V. Bare, J. B. Cory, C. C. Woodworth, Mrs. R. C. Bridge, T. H. Beckman, the Misses Anderson, C. M. Ferdun, Fairbank & Dement ranch, and the Norton and Angiers residences at Manteca. In Stockton he did the residences of J. D. Peters, Dr. C. L. Six and Harry T. Fee, and one job in particular which is worthy of special comment is the $40,000 residence of Carl S. Ortman in Yosemite Terrace, Stockton. This was the finest and most expensive piece of decorating ever done in San Joaquin County, and won for Mr. Pickering wide newspaper publicity, attracting artists in this line from all over the country, and the workmanship and artistic color scheme were declared to rank with the best in the state. Mr. Pickering has recently erected a fine home for himself at Church and West Lodi streets, formerly the site of the Lodi high school. He personally canvassed all the residents of Church Street and succeeded in securing seventy-five per cent of the landowners to petition for the new street paving and electric light posts for a mile along this thoroughfare. This movement had been tried before and failed, but due to Mr. Pickering's perseverance, these improvements are now an accomplished fact. In 1922, on property adjacent to his home, he erected a four flat apartment house, thoroughly modern.

In 1903 Mr. Pickering was married to Miss Emily E. Roth, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they are the parents of one son, Robert. Mr. Pickering organized the painters' union of Lodi, having their wages increased and their hours reduced from ten to eight hours a day. He is a member of the Master Painters Association of California, having served on the executive board, and in 1913 entertained a body of delegates at the banquet at the Moquelumne Club, of which he is a popular member. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World and was formerly assistant chief of the Lodi Fire Department. Mrs. Pickering is a member of the Lodi Woman's Club.

MARTIN SCHNEIDER.—A successful business career is that of Martin Schneider, an early settler of Stockton and the founder of the firm of M. Schneider and Sons, furniture and show case manufacturers, located at 248 North Aurora Street. He was born in the town of Leidringen, Wurtemberg, Germany, on December 25, 1856, was educated in schools of his native town and learned the trade of cabinetmaker and woodcarver with his father, John Schneider; later he went to Switzerland as a journeyman worker and remained there for three years, mostly in Zurich. He returned to his home to conscribe to the military service in the German army, but was rejected on account of physical disability, which left him free to go where he liked. In May, 1878, he left Germany for America; on arriving in New York City he spent three days there and five days in Philadelphia and crossed the plains by emigrant train and landed in Stockton during the same year. During the summer months he worked as a carpenter building ranch houses and buildings and in the winter time returned to Stockton and secured employment with the furniture factory of Fickett & Robbins; in 1880 he started to work for himself manufacturing furniture, show cases, and office fixtures to order. His present factory at the corner of Miner and Aurora streets was erected thirty-five years ago and was then considered away out in the country, and was the first building in that section. In the early days he did interior house finishing and many of the fine old residences in Stockton still standing

were done by him. He has installed store fixtures in the Wagner meat market; the Ruhl-Goodell hardware store, the Tully & Kramm clothing store and the Samuel Aaron clothing company; he designed and installed the woodwork design in the lobby of Hotel Stockton; he also designed and built the furniture for some of the millionaries' homes in San Francisco.

The marriage of Mr. Schneider occurred in Stockton, June 8, 1879, and united him with Miss Anna Wille, also a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider are the parents of ten children, of whom eight are now living: one child died in infancy and Emma G., the wife of Sherwood Norton, also passed away. The living children are as follows: John F., Louis C., Martin Otto, Hilda M., Anna K., who is now Mrs. Eugene Goodrum, Elsie, the wife of Myron Page, Mrs. Marie Paxton, and George J. who served in the World War in an infantry regiment and was stationed at Camp Kearney. For seven terms Mr. Schneider was president of the old Turnverein and also served as trustee of the same organization; he is a member of the Knights of Pythias; at present he is the district deputy of the Sons of Herman. He takes great pleasure in the reading and study of the Bible and it is indeed interesting to converse with him on Biblical subjects.

JACOB G. HANDEL.—Although a native of Russia, where he was born January 20, 1872, Jacob G. Handel has been a resident of the United States since his second year, having come to this country with his parents in 1874. They were pioneers of Hutchinson County, S. D., helping to settle the country there, and Jacob was reared on those bare prairies, thirty miles from Yankton, where human habitations were few and far between. As a boy he helped his father on the home farm, starting when very young to work in the harvest fields, and later he engaged in farming on his own account on 160 acres near Menno, S. D.

In 1899 Mr. Handel came to California and located at Lodi. He had saved some of his earnings and seeing the possibilities of the business future of this city he bought eleven acres in the north end of town on Sacramento Street, west of the railroad, this tract then being in alfalfa and orchard. This district has now become quite an industrial center and Mr. Handel has sold lots to the Superior Manufacturing Company, the Producers Fruit Company and the California Almond Growers Association, and they have erected their warehouses and manufacturing plants on the property. A number of residences have also been built there, including the fine new home of Mr. Handel, and he still has twenty-one lots left that are steadily increasing in value.

An active factor in the upbuilding and real estate development of Lodi, Mr. Handel is the owner of the modern two-story business block occupied by the Lodi Hardware Company, which he built in partnership with J. G. Hieb, and in company with J. G. and John W. Heib, he built and owns the White Front Store building, a modern, two-story brick block on Elm Avenue, which has since been sold. He is also the owner of a ten-acre vineyard in full bearing, five miles southeast of Lodi, from which he received $3,300 in 1920, and has a fourteen-acre alfalfa ranch two and a half miles east of Lodi, a valuable property. For eight years Mr. Handel conducted a hardware business in Lodi, but he disposed of it some time ago and now his time is fully occupied in looking after his varied interests in town and country. In 1923 he bought 100 acres near Livingston, Merced County, which he is improving.

Mr. Handel's marriage united him with Miss Magdalina Hieb, a native of South Dakota, and they are the parents of seven children: Lea is Mrs. Walter Thompson, and the mother of two children; Leonhart, Wilhelmina, Mrs. Bolding, Theodore, Reinholdt, Lillie, and Benjamin. A successful self-made man, Mr. Handel ranks high among the upbuilders of Lodi, where for more than twenty years he has been identified with the community. He is a stockholder in the Superior Manufacturing Company, and active in the Salem Reformed Church, where he was superintendent of the Sunday school and a former member of the church choir.

CARL HENNING NELSON.—A successful and prominent building contractor of Stockton, whose operations have extended over a period of thirteen years, Carl Henning Nelson is a native of Sweden, born near Stockholm on May 12, 1879, and there he was reared and educated, learning the carpenter trade. At the age of nineteen years he came to the United States and locating at Republic, the copper district of Michigan, engaged in construction work and bridge building for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. During 1901 he removed to Alaska, where he followed mining for two years, after which he returned to the states and located at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was occupied in construction work on a number of large buildings, including theaters, office buildings and hotels, covering a period of seven years; he also worked on the union depot of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and along the Union Pacific Railroad doing construction work. He then spent one year traveling throughout England, Norway and Sweden, visiting his old home city. Returning to California, he met and married Miss Esther P. Nelson, a resident of Los Angeles, but a native of Sweden, who came to California at the age of seventeen years, and they are the parents of two children, Vivian, and Carl H., Jr.

In the spring of 1909 Mr. Nelson located in Stockton and formed a partnership with G. A. Sleeth, under the firm name of Sleeth and Nelson, building contractors. For ten years this partnership was continued with great success, fifty houses being erected the first year in business. Among the business blocks and residences erected are the following: a store building for Walter J. Hammond on South California Street, a store, residence and hotel at the corner of Center and Washington streets, five buildings for L. Mollenhauer at the corner of Sonora and Stanislaus streets, a flat building for A. De Paoli at American and Park streets, a fine residence for E. Elwing on North Street and for P. A. Bryant on the Sonora Road, a store, residence and flats for Hans Axel on Sonora and East streets. They also built some fine homes, warehouses and barns in the Delta district, a residence for M. Borden on Victoria Island, a residence for Martin Lund on Union Island, besides residences in Woodbridge, Lodi and Los Banos. Mr. Nelson is a member of the Elks, and president of the Swedish Fraternal order of Stockton.



Earl Nelson

HENRY PERRIN.—The story of the progress and success of Henry Perrin, a prosperous viticulturist living in Lodi, San Joaquin County, Cal., who has continuously resided in that district for the past twenty years, is interesting and shows what may be accomplished by close application to business, industry and well directed intelligence. He was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, on March 12, 1864, and was there reared and educated. When he reached the age of thirteen years, the spirit of adventure had so taken a hold on him that he went to that wild, unsettled country of North Dakota, where there were few white men and many Indians. He took up a squatter's right to a piece of land and was compelled to file his claim to the land twice, as the first time he was not of age. Upon receiving his title to the land, he set about improving it, planting it to grain and from time to time adding to his holding till he had acquired 440 acres of fine prairie land; and when he disposed of it, his ranch was among the best improved in the state. Mr. Perrin's first visit to California was in 1902; he traveled all over the state looking for a location that suited him and the last place he visited was Lodi, which proved to be the place he was looking for. He returned to Idaho where he had resided for two years, and with his family settled in Lodi. Later his brother Jules came to Lodi and they entered into partnership for the purpose of manufacturing cement blocks for building purposes, under the firm name of Perrin Bros., continuing the business until 1919 when our subject sold his interest to his brother and retired from active business cares. The Perrin Bros. manufactured the Miracle concrete building blocks, which have become so useful for building purposes; the many buildings and residences throughout the city and county testify to the durability and stableness of the cement building block. Following are some of the buildings erected by them, the building of the Lodi Canning Company, the Tokay City garage, Buchanan's sanitarium, the Ford garage, Lodi Hardware Company's block; they also erected the hotel at Ione, a garage at Sonora, a store building at Groveland, a store building at Tracy, a garage at Madera, several blocks in Stockton and a business block in Galt, the Forest Lake school house, a garage at Clements, and a residence on the Curry ranch.

For the past sixteen years, Mr. Perrin has devoted his time and attention to the growing of grapes in the Lodi district and he has bought and sold a number of fine vineyards. At the present time his holdings consist of two vineyards, one of forty acres on the Walnut Grove Road and the other thirty acres on the Brack tract, a twenty-acre vineyard located near Youngstown, for which he paid $900 per acre and has refused $2000 per acre; and thirty acres on the Terminus Road.

The marriage of Mr. Perrin on April 19, 1891, in Dunseith, N. D., united him with Miss Mary Cota, a native of Massachusetts; and they are the parents of twelve children: Dena is the wife of A. Gilbeau, Louis married Miss Mary Bround, Joseph H. married Miss Philomine Soucie, Lillian is Mrs. Fred Round, Mae is the wife of Henry Pleau, Lloyd married Miss Lillian Waters. The others are: Anna, Josephine, Walter, Laura, Elton, and Lucretia. Louis, Lloyd and Joseph, and Mr. Pleau, son-in-law, have charge of the vineyards. Fraternally he is a member of the Eagles, Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors. Mr. Perrin's success has come entirely through his own efforts and he has ever maintained a keen interest in everything that pertains to the general welfare.

JOHN H. OWEN.—For nearly ten years John H. Owen has been humane officer of San Joaquin County and in that period has settled satisfactorily many cases involving cruelty to children and to animals. Broad-minded, with varied experience in many lines, he has made an ideal official. The Owen family came here from Tennessee, our subject having been born in Meigs County, October 15, 1862. He is the son of James R. Owen, a native of Kentucky, and Catherine (Hunt) Owen, a native of Tennessee. When six years old, in 1869, young John came with his parents to San Joaquin County on one of the first of the transcontinental steam trains. James R. Owen farmed grain in Farmington and Waterloo districts, locating Farmington way in 1872 and remaining there until his death in 1907. He was a member of the Linden Lodge of Masons. The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Owen include Henry T., of Bakersfield; John H., of this sketch; William S. civil engineer with the San Joaquin Highway Commission; Walter J., deputy sheriff of San Joaquin County; Mrs. Partelia J. Blair and Mrs. Myra E. Bryson, both of Stockton.

John H. Owen attended the public schools of the Wheatland district and Stockton Business College. For three years, then, he farmed grain on rented land. After this he was engaged in merchandising, taking into partnership B. F. Long in Farmington. The firm prospered for six years as Long & Owen, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Owen resumed ranching until 1905. He bought 560 acres at the southern end of San Joaquin, near the Stanislaus County border, which he sowed to grain but later sold the tract. Then he leased the Leach ranch in Stanislaus County, raising grain for six years. Back to San Joaquin he moved, in 1900, purchasing 411 acres near Escalon; he farmed to grain until 1905.

Anxious to bring to his children the advantages of Stockton's schools, Mr. and Mrs. Owen brought the family there, leasing his ranch. He followed the realty business for some time, and then the butcher's. Meanwhile in 1907 the mounting costs of irrigation prompted him to subdivide his 411 acres into 30 acre tracts, which he readily disposed of to settlers at $60 an acre. Little did he dream that most of this land would change hands in 1920 at $550 an acre. In 1912 Mr. Owen was persuaded to become County Humane Officer by the Humane Committee of San Joaquin County and he has faithfully filled that exacting position. Besides his public work he has been interested as member in Oakdale Lodge of Masons, Farmington Lodge of Odd Fellows and Stockton Camp, Woodmen of the World.

Mrs. Owen was Miss Sarah E. Griffin, born near Farmington. Her father was Mitchell Griffin, a California Forty-niner, who crossed the continent with ox teams over the poorly marked trails and became a large rancher and landowner. Her mother also crossed the prairies and mountains as a girl, in '49, with her parents, behind ox teams. Three children compose the family of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Owen: Alvin George, with the Associated Creamery

Company of Modesto; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Chester W. Conklin, of Stockton, and Arthur L. Owen, a member of Stockton's Police Department.

SAMUEL C. BEANE.—An experienced, progressive railroad man who is far more than a routine operator, is Samuel C. Beane, popular district freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Stockton. A native son and proud of his association with the Golden State, he was born in Tulare County, Cal., on February 26, 1869, the son of Samuel and Diana (Davies) Beane, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Ohio. Mr. Beane came to California by way of Panama in 1862, and he died in 1875. The mother crossed the plains to California in 1862, and she passed away in Sacramento in August, 1921.

Samuel C. Beane attended the public schools of Plymouth, in Amador County, and then he started to work in the quartz mill at the age of sixteen, having previously begun the study of telegraphy. He worked at odd jobs around the post office at Plymouth, while a boy, and at seventeen left home to go to Sacramento, where he worked for Weinstock & Lubin, receiving at first six dollars per week. Later, he was given a post with Messrs. Scott & Gilbert, the manufacturing chemists, at ten dollars per week.

Hearing that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company were paying operators sixty dollars per month, he entered the employ of that company on May 15, 1889, as night operator at Chico, and ever since that date he has been in the service of that great concern. He next became relief agent and operator at Chico, Woodland, Red Bluff, Reno, Ventura, San Jose and other cities, and for ten years he was associated with the freight department at San Jose, where he rose to the position of assistant chief clerk, and he was one year in the general offices of the company in San Francisco as rate clerk.

In August, 1902, he was transferred to Stockton as chief clerk, where he continued for a period of nine years. Then he was traveling and freight agent out of the district freight agent's office at Oakland, but made his residence in Stockton, and after four years he became commercial agent over the district between Florin and Tracy. On March 1, 1920, he was appointed district freight and passenger agent of the district from Florin on the north to Newman and Merced on the south and from Antioch on the west to the Southern Mines on the east. On May 15, 1921, he had been for thirty-two years in the continuous service of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

When on June 5th, 1894, Mr. Beane was married at Sutter Creek, he chose for his life-companion, Miss Lillie Frances Higgins, a native of Pennsylvania; and they have had two children, one of whom is married. Ruth A. has become the wife of J. E. Duffy, and they have one son, J. E., Jr.; Chester Beane is a clerk in the Commercial and Savings Bank of Stockton. Mr. Beane belongs to Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., and to Stockton Lodge No. 218 B. P. O. E., and also to Stockton Lodge No. 319 of the Loyal Order of Moose and to Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W. He is a charter member of the Stockton Rotary Club, and has been secretary of that influential organization since its formation in August, 1913.

HARMON E. PRICE, M. D.—Among the leading physicians and surgeons of Stockton is Dr. Harmon E. Price, who won distinction during the World War for his valuable services overseas. He was born at Mount Carmel, Ill., on October 8, 1879, and began his education in the public schools of his native city; later he attended the Seminary at Friendsville, Ill.; then entered the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, O., from which he was graduated with the Class of '05 with the degree of M. D.; he then took a post-graduate course in the Cincinnati Hospital for one year, thus putting into practice the training received in school. Removing to Maroa, Ill., he practiced for a short time, then removed to Clinton, the county seat of De Witt County, Ill., remaining there until 1916, when he removed to California and located at Tracy, San Joaquin County. Desiring a larger city in which to pursue his chosen profession, after eight months' practice in Tracy, he removed to Stockton in 1917. In the summer of 1918, he entered the service of his country; going to the Presidio at San Francisco, he took a course in surgery at the Military Surgeon's Hospital. While there he was commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. Army, and on June 21, 1918, was stationed at Camp Lewis Base Hospital; in September he was assigned to Base Hospital No. 95, but was sent overseas with Camp Hospital No. 3, stationed at Neufchateau, France, and later advanced to section headquarters on the front lines, where he was under fire until the signing of the armistice. During January 1919, he was stationed at Perigueux, France in connection with Base Hospital No. 95, where he remained until March of that year, when he was assigned to the A. E. F. University as regimental surgeon and sanitary inspector. On July 3, 1919 he received his honorable discharge at Camp Dix, New Jersey. He now has a captain's commission in the reserve corps of the medical section, and has recently been assigned to the 262nd Regiment of the 91st Division, regimental surgeon of the reserve corps.

Dr. Price has won considerable distinction as the author of articles on surgery and medicine, read before a number of medical societies. In 1908 he read a paper before the Illinois State Medical Association during its convention in Chicago; an article on surgery, written by Dr. Price, appeared recently in the Military Surgeon, a monthly publication, published by the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, which has been widely read, and considered most timely and far-reaching by the medical fraternity.

The marriage of Dr. Price united him with Miss Dollie Marie Hurt, a native of Illinois; and they are the parents of one son, Harmon Ellsworth, Jr. Before coming to California Dr. Price was an active member of the Illinois Medical Association and also of the De Witt County Illinois Medical Society; he now is a member of the San Joaquin County and State Medical Societies. He joined the Destiny Blue Lodge of Masons No. 197 in Tacoma, Wash., but now belongs to the Morning Star Lodge of Stockton, Cal. He is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Aahmes Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. of Oakland, the Sciots of Stockton, and the Stockton Golf and Country Club.



H. E. Price

EDWIN H. HESS.—One of the interesting men of affairs of Stockton is Edwin H. Hess, who has grown up with the city and has been closely identified with its development all his years. As manager of the Stockton Dyeing and Cleaning Works, a pioneer plant enjoying a prestige of nearly fifty years under one ownership, Mr. Hess is one of the widely known dyeing and cleaning specialists of the West. The erection of the handsome new home for this plant in 1918 and 1919 adds another achievement to the credit of the Hess family, whose name has been interwoven with that of the city of Stockton since 1874.

Edwin H. Hess was born at Stockton, April 13, 1890, the son of Oswald H. and Martha (Wolf) Hess, both natives of Germany and now deceased. Oswald H. Hess was born in Beerfelden, Hesse, and came to the United States when a young man, in 1867, via Panama. Arriving in California, he herded cattle and sheep in El Dorado County, and in 1874 he came to Stockton. For a time previous to this he had worked for his brother in San Jose in a cleaning and dyeing works, and on coming to Stockton he started in business in a small way at 515 East Main Street, occupying a little building, the lumber for which was brought around the Horn. As his business grew, in 1890 he erected a brick block on the same site, which is still standing, and he occupied the ground floor for his dye works. In 1908 Mr. Hess took a trip to Europe and on his return he moved his business to 520 East Lindsay Street. In 1909 he took in as partners his son Edwin H. Hess and his son-in-law, J. C. Billetter. This partnership continued until the father's death, July 1, 1918, when Edwin H. became the sole owner of the business. Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Hess were the parents of two children, Mrs. J. C. Billetter and Edwin H. Hess. One of Stockton's substantial citizens, Oswald H. Hess was one of the founders of the old Turnverein and a member of Truth Lodge of the Odd Fellows.

Edwin H. Hess was educated in the public and high schools of Stockton and in 1908 took an extended trip to Europe with his parents. On his return he became associated in his father's business and since 1918 has been its owner and proprietor. The new structure occupied by the company occupies ground space 50x100 feet at 338 North California Street, on ground owned by the family for many years. It was designed under the personal direction of the present owner and is the most modern establishment of its kind in Central California, featuring many novel ideas for the proper care of clothes. In Mr. Hess' office and the display room the walls are of ivory enamel and mahogany panel effects, the floor being of inlaid tile with marble base, everything denoting quiet elegance of taste. In the rear are the operating departments, the heavy pressing being done by the most modern machinery, while all delicate fabrics are pressed by hand. In the curtain cleaning department there is a patent Troy stretcher, no pins or hooks being used. Another room is devoted to cleansing blankets, each individual blanket being washed separately.

In the dry-cleaning room, after coming from the extractor the clothes are placed in the Troy dry room tumbler, where hot air sucked over steam-heated coils by a suction fan passes through the clothes as they are revolving in wire baskets, removing all odor of gasoline, also all lint. The gasoline is pumped from underground tanks, thus eliminating all fire hazard, and as it becomes cloudy it is pumped into another tank and distilled before being used again, which insures perfect cleanliness for all garments. The dyeing department is in the rear of the building and all the latest methods of operation are featured here. The patronage of this establishment extends into all sections of the country surrounding Stockton, some families having dealt with this firm for two generations.

Mr. Hess was married to Miss Bertha Jeannelle on September 11, 1910. She is a native of Indiana and came to California in 1907. One daughter, Jeannelle, has been born to them. Mr. Hess is a member of the Stockton Elks, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and takes an active part in the affairs of the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN J. PIMM.—One of the prosperous and enterprising citizens of Lodi is found in John J. Pimm, who located in Lodi fifteen years ago and established a general blacksmithing and wagon-making business, in which he has met with success. He was born in that great milk and butter district of Orange County, N. Y., on August 14, 1847. His father was a member of a prominent English family, and coming to America settled in New York state in an early day and was a pioneer carriage maker and blacksmith. At the age of fourteen our subject started to learn his trade of woodworker under his father, later taking up blacksmithing. Having an ardent admiration for good horses and being thrown in contact with them in his business, he became the owner of many fine driving and trotting horses. In time he became expert in the breaking of colts and the matching of driving teams. After the death of his father, he continued the business at Montgomery, N. Y. and succeeded in building up a fine and lucrative business. During the year of 1883 he removed to Morris, Minn, and engaged in the manufacture of buggies and wagons. He still retained his love for fine horses and owned many of them, among them being "Maud K," a pacer with a record of 2.16; he also received many premiums at county fairs for his horses. In 1900 he removed to California, settling first at Corning, and there he established a blacksmithing business, which occupied him for several years, when he removed to Lodi, establishing his business in 1907 making butcher and ice wagons. As the automobile came into general use, Mr. Pimm has added auto repairing and it has become his chief line of work. He is proud of the steady and prosperous growth of his business and now employs seven men continuously on repair work.

Mr. Pimm's marriage united him with Miss Lottie Oakley, a native of New York State, a daughter of that pioneer George Oakley, who was a merchant in New York state before coming to California in 1849, via Panama, bringing with him a stock of goods from his store, consisting of stoves, hardware and other commodities which he disposed of in San Francisco, where he died. Mr. Pimm became affiliated with the Congregational Church while a resident of Minnesota and for seven years served as superintendent of the Sunday school and for nine years was a deacon of the church; for the past eleven years he has been a deacon in the Lodi Congregational Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workman. His support has always been on the side of right and justice and he is untiring in

supported measures for the upbuilding of the community, socially, morally and religiously.

THOMAS E. FISHER.—The descendant on both the paternal and maternal sides of pioneers of the Golden State, Thomas E. Fisher, the assistant chief of the Stockton Fire Department, has spent his whole life in the vicinity of his birthplace. He was born at Stockton on February 17, 1879, the son of J. H. and Mary J. (Towell) Fisher. Mrs. Fisher, who is still living, was also born in San Joaquin County, her father, Thomas Towell, being a pioneer settler of this district. J. H. Fisher, who was a native Missourian, was an early settler of Stockton. He was the first building contractor there and also engaged in house moving, being prominent in local affairs until his death, which occurred in 1903.

Thomas E. Fisher was educated at St. Mary's College at Stockton and then engaged with his father in contracting and house moving, and after the latter's death he took over the business and continued it until his appointment as assistant fire chief. He was also one of the owners of the Traveler's Garage, but disposed of his interests in this concern in October, 1919. Mr. Fisher joined the Stockton Fire Department September 16, 1903, as a call man, and on June 1, 1912, he was appointed assistant chief of the department, taking the place of Martin D. Murphy, the present chief. Growing up with the service, having been a member of the department for nearly twenty years, Mr. Fisher is one of its most loyal and efficient members and is filling his responsible position to the satisfaction of the whole community.

Mr. Fisher's marriage united him with Miss Minnie Earhart, also a native of San Joaquin County and the daughter of pioneer residents. Mr. Fisher is the owner of a good residence in Stockton, where they make their home. He takes an active part in the local fraternal life and is a member of the Eagles, Moose, Native Sons of the Golden West, Young Men's Institute and the Knights of Columbus.

ALFRED W. ARCHER.—The inventive genius of the Sterling Iron Works of Stockton, Alfred W. Archer is its chief engineer, and his determination to succeed in his chosen profession has brought him the merited reward. A native of the Golden State, he was born on Sherman Island, San Joaquin County, on September 16, 1877. His schooling consisted of a few years' attendance in the Salem School of Lodi; then he took up the study of mechanical engineering at home, and was fortunate to secure employment with the Holt Manufacturing Company in their machine shop, where the opportunities were of the best to make advancement along inventive and mechanical lines, his service covering a period of three years. Following his profession, he then traveled extensively throughout the world; was employed, for a time, by the Fresno Agricultural Works, of Fresno, Cal. and the Samson Iron Works of Stockton; then he worked for the British South Africa Charter Company in Rhodesia, South Africa; then he spent two years in various countries of Europe. At the end of this time, he returned to California and became the master mechanic for the largest lumber company on the coast, the Weed Lumber Company, located at Weed, Siskiyou County, Cal. About fourteen years ago he became associated with the Sterling Iron Works of Stockton and has designed all the patents and products of this company, among them being the famous Sterling turbine pump, which has since become extensively used not only in California but throughout the entire West. It took the skill and ability of a genius to design and put on the market this intricate piece of machinery and to Mr. Archer belongs the credit. William F. Barnicol is the efficient manager of this company. Twelve different styles of pumps are manufactured, all of which are thoroughly tested before leaving the plant, which is equipped with a testing laboratory, under the direct supervision of Mr. Archer. This company has installed many pumping plants on ranches throughout the valley and commercial plants as well and there are hundreds of them in use.

The marriage of Mr. Archer united him with Miss Alice L. Stevens, a native of Red Bluff, Cal. and they are the parents of two children, Elwood and Bettie Ann, both natives of Stockton, Cal. Fraternally Mr. Archer is a member of Stockton Lodge of Elks. He has never relaxed his diligence in the study of his chosen profession, always keeping abreast of the times on things mechanical, and by his industry and untiring energy he is acknowledged, by his business associates and residents throughout the state, to be among the best-informed and most practical engineers of Northern California.

GRAT E. CANNON.—An accountant of exceptional ability, Grat E. Cannon has done meritorious work in the county auditor's office and is now in the accounting department of the Samson Tractor Company. He was born on the Pixley ranch near Lodi, Cal. on August 5, 1885. His father, George V. Cannon, was a native of Tennessee, who came direct to Lodi, Cal., and was foreman of the Pixley ranch; later he was in charge of the narrow guage railroad which was built from Lodi to Valley Springs. He passed away when Grat was a boy of fifteen years, and from that time on, our subject was obliged to earn his own living. As a matter of interest, it may be mentioned that Uncle Joe Cannon of Illinois is his great uncle. Removing to Stockton he worked as an accountant for a number of companies, among them being the Matteson-Williamson Company, the Stockton Lumber Co., the Milk Producers Company, John Brenner Furniture Company, and W. P. Fuller Co. Some thirteen years ago he entered the county recorder's office as a deputy, remaining in that position five years; following which he became a deputy in the county auditor's office; and on February 9, 1920, entered the employ of the Samson Tractor Co. Mr. Cannon is a member of the San Joaquin County Accountants Association, and is a Republican.

Mr. Cannon's especial hobby is commercial illustrating and designing. He possesses a marked gift along these lines, and during his spare time devotes himself to this work; he engrosses all the county school diplomas, the memorials for the American Legion, the honor roll of the Anteros Club members, working with pen and ink and water colors. Fraternally he is a member of Charity Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Elks and the Moose. His marriage united him with Miss Pearl McCuen, a native of Stockton; her father, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, was an employee of the Sperry Flour Company for some time and later was engaged as a painting contractor in Stockton.



J. Grah Cannon

ELI J. BLANCHARD.—A leading business man of Stockton who has forged his way to prosperity and success is Eli J. Blanchard, who conducts a wallpaper and paint store at 616 East Main Street; he is also a leader in interior and exterior decorating. He was born in Montreal, Canada, on June 19, 1860. In 1883 he left his native home and located in Arizona and for three years followed various occupations until 1886 when he went to San Francisco and there learned the trade of painter. He located in Stockton in 1891 and for four years worked for Matteson & Williamson Mfg. Company; then in 1895 started in business for himself as a painting contractor. One of his first large contracts was the painting of the old pavilion, formerly one of the landmarks of Stockton. His business grew steadily as the city grew, until now he is among the leaders in his line; he keeps from ten to thirty-five men busy all the time. Among his more recent work of interior and exterior decorating are the Wilhoit Building, the Hotel Bronx, Hotel Sutter, Hotel Philson, Hotel McAllister, two school houses, etc. He has made a specialty of fine residences and has been the contractor for a large number of them. In the spring of 1909, he opened a paint and wallpaper store, which is well stocked with a full line of up-to-date paints and wallpaper. When Mr. Blanchard arrived in Stockton he had very little capital and what he has accomplished during these years has been due to business-like methods and the quality of his work.

Mr. Blanchard's marriage united him with Miss Harriet A. Binnington, a native Californian, and they are the parents of four children; Thomas T. is the manager of his father's store; Amy is a trained nurse; Mrs. C. C. Marsh; and Leah, attending the University of California at Berkeley. Fraternally he is a member of the Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., the Elks, and is active in the Rotary Club.

JUDGE WARREN H. ATHERTON.—One of the youngest men in the state of California to be appointed city justice, Judge Warren H. Atherton has already attained a position of prominence among the members of the Stockton bar, his signal rise in the legal profession coming as a due recognition of his ability and the thoroughness of his training, gained through his application and persevering study. Judge Atherton is a native son of California, born at San Francisco, December 28, 1891, gaining his education in the public schools there. In 1908 he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as a clerk in the office at Port Costa, Contra Costa County. With a decided bent toward the legal profession, he had already made up his mind to enter the practice of law, and so began by studying at night, pursuing this course until October 20, 1911, when he came to Stockton and entered the law office of H. R. McNoble. Here he studied diligently so that he was admitted to the bar on January 8, 1913, becoming Mr. McNoble's partner the following year.

On October 13, 1917, Mr. Atherton patriotically gave up his law practice to enlist in the service of his country, entering Company D, 363rd Infantry, as a private. He became first sergeant, and was commissioned first lieutenant while in an American training camp, and transferred to the ordnance. Soon after arriving in France he was advanced to the rank of captain, and saw service in the tank corps, having charge of the distribution of caterpillar tractors in France, and in command of one of the ordnance parks there. After nearly two years in the service, he recevied his honorable discharge on September 3, 1919, returning to Stockton, where, on October 1, he formed a law partnership with M. P. Shaughnessy, as Shaughnessy & Atherton. On December 15, 1920, he was named Justice of Stockton, and this post he has filled most efficiently, being exceptionally well qualified for its duties. Judge Atherton has made a special study of bond issues and is considered an authority on this important subject, as related to municipal financing. He was selected by the city to conduct its bond proceedings in recent issues, among them the issue of $1,275,000 for the Stockton school district, the $1,760,000 issue for the Stockton Municipal Auditorium and City Hall, and the $1,500,000 issue for the Calaveras Dam project.

On July 7, 1917, Mr. Atherton was married to Miss Anne M. Holt, daughter of the late Benjamin Holt, the inventor of the famous caterpillar tractor, and whose genius and worth gave him a place of highest honor among Stockton's noted citizens. Judge Atherton took a prominent part in the organization of the local post of the American Legion and is very popular in its ranks, being a member of the executive committee during the year 1920.

WILLIAM F. BARNICOL.—Stockton owes much of its present industrial prosperity to the efforts of those who control its large manufacturing enterprises, among them William F. Barnicol, founder and president of the Sterling Iron Works, one of the leading productive industries of this part of the state. He was born at Belleville, Ill., and after completing his public school course learned the trade of a machinist, being employed by the Lentz Wire Nail Company at Belleville, where he gained a thorough knowledge, and in 1889 he came to the Pacific Coast, taking charge of the A. S. Halliday Wire Nail Works at San Francisco, Cal. He continued to fill that position until 1903, when he came to Stockton and was placed at the head of the machine shop of the Shippee Harvester Works, where he remained for a year, and then entered the Stockton Iron Works, with which he was identified until he founded the Sterling Works, being associated with four others in the enterprise. Their first place of business was a small shop 50 by 100 feet in dimensions, at 326 South California Street, and for a year they devoted their attention to repair work. Later they engaged in building gas engines and since 1914 have manufactured the famous Sterling pump, which was invented and perfected by the partners in the firm. It ranges in size from one to ten inches and is used extensively in agricultural districts and in industrial plants. Under the capable management of Mr. Barnicol, the president of the company, the business has expanded from year to year and in 1920 they manufactured and sold 600 pumps, their sales for the year amounting to $270,000. The other officers are R. N. Bachelder, vice-president, and W. W. Wilson, secretary and treasurer. They make twelve different styles of pumps and all are thoroughly tested before they leave the plant, which is equipped with a testing laboratory, in charge of an expert engineer. Complete pumping plants have been installed by the company on many ranches in the valley. The California Packing Com-

pany has four of their pumps in use, while the California Vineyards have eleven.

Mr. Barnicol is a member of the San Joaquin Lodge of Masons and he is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Charity Lodge, No. 6. He is bending his efforts to administrative direction and executive control and has so directed the efforts of those in his employ that maximum results are obtained at a minimum expenditure of time, labor and material. In his business career he has ever closely adhered to the rules which govern unabating industry and unswerving integrity and his influence is one of broadening activity and strength in the field in which he is operating.

HARRY T. FEE.—A far-seeing business man of winning personality who has repeatedly demonstrated that he has marked ability along more than one line, is Harry T. Fee, who conducts an insurance business in the Commercial & Savings Bank Building in Stockton. Mr. Fee is also a poet of no mean ability, and the people of Stockton and vicinity need no introduction to him, for his poems have been published from week to week in the Stockton Record. In reading his poems one feels that Mr. Fee has caught the very spirit of the hills, the woods, the streams, the forests and embodied for others some of his joy in them. A native son of California, he was born in Stockton on March 25, 1871, a son of Patrick and Mary (Daly) Fee. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother was born on the Island of St. Helena in the room where Napoleon died. His father was brought to America by his parents when only one year old. He was married in Hamilton, Ontario and later he migrated to California, across the plains in an ox-team train, in the early 50's; he opened one of the first livery stables in Stockton and conducted it for many years; he was a prominent figure in the politics of the state and county, serving as the first harbor master in Stockton; he was also a member of the city council for two terms; a member of the Volunteer Fire Department and later an Exempt Fireman. At one time he was president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. There were two children in the family, Harry T. and Mrs. Frank Weaver, of Stockton. Both parents have passed away.

Harry T. was educated in the Stockton public schools; then entered the Santa Clara University and was graduated from that institution in 1891, degree B. S.; he then became deputy county auditor and recorder under Otto Von Detten, where he remained for eight years; and was chief deputy county assessor under Cyrus Moering, where he remained for four years. In 1910 he engaged in the insurance business along general lines, but specializes in accident and health insurance.

Mr. Fee's marriage occurred in Stockton and united him with Miss Etta Ortman, born on her father's ranch near Stockton, a descendant of a prominent pioneer family. Fraternally, Mr. Fee is a member of Stockton Lodge 218, B. P. O. E., and Stockton Parlor, No. 7, N. S. G. W., and the Lions. Mr. Fee has recently published his first book of poems entitled "The Land of Out O' Doors," full of the freshness and beauty of the open. His poems have also appeared in the Sunset Magazine, the Pacific Monthly and other coast publications.

HARRY BOTTINI.—A native son of San Joaquin County who has devoted his efforts very successfully to agricultural pursuits since arriving at manhood's years is Harry Bottini. He is the owner of the twenty-one-acre home place near where he was born August 9, 1893, in Morado precinct, a son of Giovanni and Dominica Bottini, both natives of Genoa, Italy. Giovanni Bottini was a young man of twenty-eight years when he came to this country and after arriving in California he worked at hydraulic mining at La Grange, then removed to San Joaquin County where he bought twenty acres some seven miles northeast of Stockton in the Morado district. This ranch he developed to an orchard of walnuts and peaches with about six acres in vineyard. There were seven children in the family: Bert, deceased; Filda, Mrs. Solari, resides in Stockton; Antonio, deceased; Harry, the subject of this sketch; Linda, Mrs. Armondo Costa, deceased; Edith, Mrs. Secondo Costa, resides in Stockton; and Irene, Mrs. Augusto Lagomarsino, who has a daughter, Esther. The father passed away in 1918 at the age of sixty-three and the mother in 1911 at forty-eight years of age. Harry Bottini received his education at the Greenwood district school in the vicinity of the home place and since he was sixteen years old helped his father run the home ranch. After the death of his father he bought the interests of the rest of the family, so that he is now the owner of the home place of twenty-one acres of vineyard and orchard. His sister Irene and her husband make their home with him on the ranch. Harry Bottini has many warm personal friends and has established a reputation as an excellent agriculturist, and has become a valued citizen of the county. He is a Republican in his political views.

WILLIAM H. FAUST.—Since 1912 William H. Faust has been affiliated with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, as manager of the Lodi office, and through his capable management the business has grown to satisfactory proportions. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on September 27, 1874, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. His first business experience was in the real estate and insurance business; later he was the passenger agent at Dubuque for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for one year; he then removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and for one year was the cost accountant for the American Sash & Door Company. In 1905 he journeyed to the Pacific Coast and entered the employ of the Diamond Match Company, at Chico, where he worked for four and a half years; then in 1911 he entered upon his duties with the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, at Sacramento. His ability as a manager was soon recognized and in 1912 he assumed the oversight of the office in Lodi. Not only has Mr. Faust put the office on a paying basis, but he has systematized the work so that the patrons get better service, and the service has been extended from 800 in 1912 to 2200.

Upon taking up his residence in Lodi, Mr. Faust became an active worker in the affairs of the community; at one time being a member of the board of health. During the Exposition at San Francisco, in 1915, he served as chairman of publicity and exhibits for the local Chamber of Commerce and designed and prepared the Lodi exhibit, receiving a personal letter from C. C. Moore, the president of the Exposition, complimenting him upon his attrac-



Harry Bottini

tive and comprehensive exhibit. He was a director in the Lodi Business Men's Association at one time and is the man who started the movement for the erection of the Lodi Hotel and the Lodi theater and worked untiringly for the success of the enterprise. In 1922 he served as president of the Lodi Business Men's Association, which has a membership of 200. At the present time he is serving as clerk of the grammar school board and is one of the three trustees; he is also secretary of the Lodi fire department. During the World War he was captain of a team in all war drives. He is a member of the Elks and of the Lodi Rotary Club.

The marriage of Mr. Faust, in May, 1904, united him with Miss Cynthia F. Becker, a native of Dubuque, Iowa, and they are the parents of one son, William H., Jr., born in Chico, Cal. Mr. Faust is wide-awake to all measures for the advancement of his locality and with his wife is active in educational affairs and the associated charities of Lodi. Mrs. Faust is a member of the Lodi Woman's Club.

JUDGE DANA P. EICKE.—The life story of the present mayor of Stockton, Judge Dana P. Eicke, presents an interesting and varied record, which has run the gamut of farm boy, miner, prison guard, railroad policeman, detective, lawyer, judge and mayor. He was born in Placer County, December 9, 1879, and when still in his 'teens went to work as a miner, working in the gold, copper and borax mines of Canada and Mexico. When he was twenty-four, he returned to California and was appointed prison guard at Folsom by Governor Pardee, where he passed through some exciting experiences. He went through the famous riot and attempted jail break of 1904, when convicts seized a captain and several guards and used them as shields against bullets in their attempt to break away. Judge Eicke aided in preventing this wholesale delivery that had been carefully planned, ten men being shot during this break in eight minutes. In 1908 Governor Gillette appointed him to the state railroad police and he was one of the posse that captured the China Mail robbers near Suisun; he was then chosen by the Southern Pacific to gather evidence for its legal department in criminal cases.

With a decided inclination toward the legal profession, and through his association with C. M. Gill, a prominent attorney of Stockton, Judge Eicke took up the study of the law, burning the midnight oil in Mr. Gill's office to such good purpose that he was admitted to the bar in February, 1914, practicing in the Superior, Supreme and U. S. Courts. In 1918 he was elected judge of the police court of Stockton and while on the bench he attracted nation-wide attention through his method of dealing with automobile speeders, articles having appeared in many of the Eastern papers.

The following is quoted from a Buffalo, N. Y. paper:

"Solomon in all his wisdom could not have devised a brighter scheme for punishing speeders than that of the genial police court justice of Stockton, Cal., Dana P. Eicke. Speeders no longer come into Judge Eicke's court smirking, 'What's the fine, Judge?' The Judge doesn't fine speeders any more. Instead he locks up the speeders' machines. Judge Eicke launched this unique campaign against speeders some time ago and since that time he has locked up a number of cars. He started out with a motorcycle and a tin Lizzie and followed up with big machines. His first victim was a young Stanford University law student. 'You're learning the ways of the law, young man,' said the Judge, 'and it isn't costing you a cent. But you will have to walk for a week. The bailiff is hereby ordered to lock up your car in the fire engine house for seven days.' One day a taxicab driver appeared before His Honor. 'You are sentenced to thirty days in jail,' said he sternly. 'However, I will grant you your liberty on condition that you turn over your machine to the bailiff for that same period.' 'Your honor, I will pay a fine, but the taxicab is not mine,' said the driver. 'Very well, then,' said the Judge. 'You shall surrender your license to the bailiff and you shall not so much as step inside of an automobile for thirty days. If you are seen in a machine within that time, you will go to jail. This court does not fine speeders any more.'

The novelty of Judge Eicke's plan struck the humor of the people and it was the talk of the town, and, incidentally, speeding decreased 100% while he was on the bench. Before his election to the judgeship, Judge Eicke was appointed prosecuting attorney for the State Board of Pharmacy by Governor Johnson. During the World War he was appointed by the Government as appeal agent for San Joaquin County, and he received an honorable discharge from President Wilson for the faithful performance of his duties and also honorable mention from Governor Stephens. He was also one of the four-minute speakers and did much effective work in this capacity. Judge Eicke has always been prominent in Republican politics and at the November election in 1920 he was elected Mayor of Stockton, and this high office he had filled with distinction.

Judge Eicke was married in 1910 to Miss Florence Taylor, a native daughter of Amador County, and a descendant of a pioneer family, her father having crossed the plains in 1849, Judge Eicke's father having come to California around the Horn the same year. Three children have been born to them, Jane, Willis and Caroline. Judge Eicke is very prominent in fraternal life and is a member of all branches of Masonry, including the Shrine; also of the Eagles, Elks, Moose, Red Men, Mooseheart Legion, Ad Club of Stockton and the State Automobile Association. Mrs. Eicke is a member of the First Christian Church, the Christian Women's Board of Missions, and of the Eastern Star.

JOHN V. BARE.— Among the successful growers, packers and shippers of fruit of Lodi, is John V. Bare, who from a small beginning has achieved his present outstanding success. He was born in Visalia, Tulare County, Cal., on February 14, 1881, a son of John and Clara (Parker) Bare. His father, a native of Indiana, crossed the plains with an ox team in 1849, and settled in Tulare County where he engaged in farming. Mrs. Bare is a native of California, a daughter of John Parker, a seafaring man who came into Monterey Bay as cabin boy on a sailing vessel in 1837 and spent the winter there; he made other voyages to California in 1847 and 1849.

John V. Bare was educated in the public schools of Visalia and when a young man took up professional baseball as a livelihood; he was second baseman on the Visalia team and was in the Northwestern League, playing in Spokane, Wash., and Butte, Mont. In [illegible]

team, playing in California in the winter and the Northwest in the summer. In 1907 he became district manager for the Producers Fruit Company of Lodi and served in that capacity for seven years, when he entered business for himself as a packer and shipper. His idea was to give the consumer the best fruit, packed in the most attractive boxes and labeled, and he was among the first to pack fruit in that manner. He started business on a borrowed capital of $500, and his business has grown until it has reached large proportions. Later he bought crops in the field and packed and shipped them. He then bought eighty acres near Galt but later traded it and bought his home place of 320 acres, located about two miles west of Woodbridge, which he has brought to a high state of productivity and it is considered one of the finest places in the northern part of San Joaquin County. In 1920 he added 130 acres to his holdings which is also a full bearing vineyard, thus making a total of 450 acres. He packs and ships all of his fruit under the "Bare Brand" which is well known throughout the eastern markets.

The marriage of Mr. Bare united him with Miss Jettora Watkins, a native of Sacramento, Cal., and they are the parents of one daughter, Bonnie. Fraternally, Mr. Bare is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. Progressive and enterprising, Mr. Bare at all times is willing to give of his time and means, as far as he is able, to all worthy objects that have for their aim the upbuilding of the county and state in which he takes so much pride and where his ambition has been realized.

LOUIS F. BARZELLOTTI.—The capable and efficient engineer of Lodi, Louis Barzellotti was born in Florence, Italy, on April 1, 1857, and was educated in his native country. Finishing his preliminary education he entered the University of Pisa and was graduated with the degree of M. A.; he received his C. E. degree from the University of Rome; then took a post graduate course in mineralogy and geology from the Institute of Florence. During the year of 1891 he concluded to cast his lot in the land of greater opportunities and upon arrival in California practiced his profession of mining engineer in Sierra County for three years; he was also consulted by horticulturists throughout California on olive and grape culture; for the next ten years he was consulting engineer for the Corvagie-Tesla Coal Mining Company. He then was engaged in railroad construction work in the Mojave desert and in 1912 located in Lodi when that thriving city was just starting on its era of expansion.

Since his arrival in Lodi, Mr. Barzellotti has taken an active part in its development. He built a new stone sewer system and twelve miles of paving; he planned and built the municipal swimming baths in the city park, the first municipal baths constructed in the state. He is secretary of the City Planning committee which has had charge of all recent improvements. He takes a great interest in his work and has advocated the annexation of more territory to the city. In 1915 he took an active part in the campaign for bond issue for city improvement which was passed unanimously and Mr. Barzellotti has witnessed many substantial developments in the municipality. He specializes on scientific irrigation, the development of which has been the greatest factor in the progress of central California; he has frequently been called upon to lecture on this interesting subject and is considered an expert on municipal engineering and irrigation topics; he has written extensively on these subjects for a number of periodicals. Mr. Barzellotti is engineer of reclamation district No. 548, located in the Delta district and containing 13,000 acres, this tract of land being originally from five to six feet below tide-water; he was also irrigation engineer on the development of two large ranches on Rough and Ready and Roberts Islands. Mr. Barzellotti is serving as vice-president of the San Joaquin County Association of Civil Engineers. Fraternally, he is identified with the Lodi Lodge, No. 256, F. & A. M., and Scottish Rite Lodge of Perfection, No. 1, San Francisco.

The marriage of Mr. Barzellotti united him with Miss Amelia Louise Wetman, a native of San Francisco. The state of California and the locality which he has selected for his permanent home owe much to men of the caliber of Mr. Barzellotti.

JACK BARRON.—A well-known, hustling realty dealer whose operations have had considerable significance for others as well as for himself, is Jack Barron, of 411-12 Commercial & Savings Bank Building, Stockton, a native of San Francisco, where he was born on March 1, 1881. As early as his thirteenth year, he started to work on a ranch at Riverbank, and when more experienced, he continued farm labor on ranches in the Delta district. Later, he was in the employ of the Stockton Glass Works as a fireman.

In 1916 he started in the real estate business by buying cheap lots in Stockton, which were then considered not worth bothering with, but in the selling of which he was successful, realizing some profit. He next associated himself with Kenneth T. Howe, the real estate dealer; and how they came to start together is very interesting. Mr. Howe had a horse which he wished to sell, and Jack said that nothing could be easier,—and at a good price, too. Jack made the sale, and Mr. Howe said that a man who could get that price for a horse, could also sell real estate. So Jack started in, and in the Mineral Baths Tract made a record for sales, taking first prize among other salesmen. He later became the exclusive agent for Mosswood Park, which was owned by Mrs. Mary B. Percival, selling off many lots there and he is still agent for the property.

Early in 1920 Mr. Barron became associated with P. H. Stitt in the sale of lots and houses in Tuxedo Park; and one of his first big deals there was in closing the sale of a $17,000 residence; and since that time he has sold real estate all over Stockton. He also buys lots and builds cottages and bungalows which he sells at a good profit and in this venture has met with very satisfactory results. Mr. Barron employs six and seven salesmen in his business, and along with his other transactions he buys and ships grapes, deals in farming and grape lands, and does a general real estate, loan and insurance business. He is a good judge of values, a wide-awake student of changing market conditions, and first, last and all the time, dependable. Mr. Barron's signs 10x30 feet in size bearing "Barron's Real Estate Exchange," are to be found on all roads and principal highways leading out of Stockton. Mr. Barron belongs to the San Joaquin County Realty Board; and as a Master Mason, he is a member of the San Joaquin Blue Lodge.



Jack Barron

JOHN VINCENT CRAVIOTTO, M. D.—A distinguished member of the medical fraternity in California is John Vincent Craviotto, the physician and surgeon, whose fine suite of offices are located on North Sutter Street, Stockton. He was born near Genoa, Italy, on August 1, 1879, and when five years of age, he was brought to California by his parents, who settled at San Francisco. He attended the local schools, and later went to St. Ignatius College; and in 1899 he was graduated from the University of California with the Ph.G. degree. Five years later, he was graduated from the Cooper Medical College, affiliated with Stanford University; and then he received the coveted M. D. degree. He was an intern in the City and County Hospital and also the French Hospital at San Francisco for a year, and in October, 1905, he removed to Stockton and began to practice medicine.

From the beginning of his professional experience, Dr. Craviotto has not only been in great demand as one of the leaders in the Italian Colony of San Joaquin County, but he has steadily taken high rank as one of the ablest of physicians and surgeons, often called in consultation and for serious cases requiring the specialist. He is physician for the Concordia Grove of Druids, the Cavalotti Lodge of Foresters, and the Italian Garden Society. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and the State and County Societies, and he has a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons. He is president of the Stockton Italian Club, and belongs to Lodge No. 218 of the Elks, to the Young Men's Institute, to the Druids, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Foresters of America. And he is a member of the advisory board of the Bank of Italy at Stockton and of the Security Building & Loan Association and for the past twelve years he has been a member of the State Lunacy Commission.

In San Francisco, in 1904, Dr. Craviotto was married to Miss Lydia Spadina, a native of San Francisco; and they have six children, all born at Stockton: Concessa, Irene, Angela, John Vincent, Jr., Vincent Angelo, and Yollanda.

FRANK E. COLLINS.—Lifelong identification with the fruit business has enabled Frank E. Collins to make a marked success in this line, which year by year is assuming vaster proportions in the state of California, distributing thousands of dollars in every fruit-growing community each season and making possible the development of additional tracts of land. A member of an honored pioneer family, Mr. Collins was born at Vacaville, Solano County, July 2, 1868, the son of James R. Collins, who crossed the plains in an ox-team train in 1849, spending some time in the mines. In 1853 he located on a ranch near Vacaville, and there he made his home for sixty-four years, being the pioneer fruit man of that district. At one time he had seventy-five acres in vineyard and later a large orchard of plums, pears, peaches and apricots.

Frank E. Collins was reared on the home ranch near Vacaville, and after his school days were over he started in the fruit business with his father. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of the Earl Fruit Company, starting in at the bottom to learn every detail of the work. He later became a buyer for the company, spending the winters in the citrus fruit district in Orange County, and the summers handling the deciduous fruits in the San Jose district. Later he was local agent for the company at San Jose and in 1903 he planted an orchard of 160 acres near Merced to figs and peaches. In 1904 after sixteen years with the Earl Fruit Company, Mr. Collins became associated with the Pioneer Fruit Company, spending one season in Placer County and later operating at San Jose, Napa and Red Bluff, being with this company altogether twelve years. The year 1917 was spent with the Pacific Fruit & Produce Company at Portland, Ore., and on returning to California in 1918, Mr. Collins located at Lodi and formed a partnership with W. T. Owens, as Owens & Collins. Their business has thrived from the start, and in 1920 they shipped 150 cars of fruit and grapes. In addition to handling on consignment, they have a lease on a fine 100-acre Tokay vineyard. Their table grapes are packed under the Royal Arch brand, which has a fine reputation in the Eastern markets, having topped the New York market on numerous occasions.

January 12, 1901, at San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Collins was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Rutherford, a native daughter, born in Wyandotte, Butte county, whose parents, James M. and Geraldine (Enslow) Rutherford, were natives of Kentucky and Ohio. Her father came to California in 1852, but her grandfather Thos. Enslow crossed the plains to California in 1849, to Butte County; they were pioneer settlers there. Mrs. Collins is past president of Ivy Parlor, N. D. G. W. A woman of great capability Mrs. Collins has contributed much to her husband's success, having had many years of experience with their business as forelady in the packing house. She superintended the packing of a car of apricots at Hanford which was the first car to go East from the San Joaquin Valley in the spring of 1921, and which brought the highest price in the Eastern markets, due to its careful packing and the superior quality of the fruit. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have one son, Leon Collins, who is foreman for the Owens & Collins Company, so that all the family have a vital interest in its success.

JOHN BRICHETTO.—Prominent among the experienced and highly progressive financiers of California to whom San Joaquin County in particular owes much for its up-to-date development along the broadest and most permanent lines, is John Brichetto, the well-known farmer and banker of Stockton, who was born at Banta, Cal., on February 5, 1881, the son of G. and Luigia (Canale) Brichetto, the former of whom is now deceased, and both of whom were natives of Italy. The father came to San Joaquin County in 1867, here mined, and then worked at tunnel construction for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Then, for a while, he settled in the San Joaquin Gardens on the river, and later located at Banta, where he raised and sold vegetables. In 1872, he opened a general store at Banta, which he conducted for many years. He was a large farmer and landowner in the Banta district at the time of his death, in 1916, and owned 9,000 acres of land on the West Side. Several children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brichetto, and among them were Irene, Minnie, Joseph C., Mrs. Mollie Raspo, and John, who was educated in the public schools of the locality, and at Santa Clara College. When through with his studies, he was associated with [illegible] at Banta, [illegible]

his brother, Joseph C., under the name of Brichetto Bros., and they are now known as large grain farmers on the West Side, farming about 3,000 acres. Mr. Brichetto is president of the Board of Directors of the Banta-Carolinia Irrigation district, recently formed, which will care for the irrigation of some 20,000 acres in the Tracy and Banta districts.

In addition to his activity in agricultural circles, Mr. Brichetto is also prominent in banking circles. He is a member, for example, of the Advisory Board of the Stockton Branch of the Bank of Italy, and previously he was a director in the San Joaquin Valley National Bank of Stockton. He was also a director in the Bank of Tracy. He was once postmaster at Banta, and he is at present manager of the G. Brichetto estate.

In the year 1916, at San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Brichetto was married to Miss Nancy Kneass, a native of San Francisco and the daughter of E. D. Kneass of San Jose, Cal., a gifted lady, sharing the responsibilities and the rewards of her husband's strenuous life. Mr. Brichetto belongs to Lodge No. 218 of the Stockton Elks, and the Olympic Club of San Francisco.

O. H. CHAIN.—Foremost among the successful building contractors of Stockton is O. H. Chain, who has done his full share in the building up of the city, with its miles of well-kept streets lined with attractive homes. Born on October 18, 1884, Mr. Chain was reared on the home farm near Huron, Atchison County, Kans., until he was eighteen years old, when he struck out for himself, going to the mines at Silver City, Idaho, where he worked for a time, and then on to Spokane, Wash., where he was employed in the Union Iron Works. After traveling through the Canadian Northwest, seeing much new country and gaining much experience, he returned to Spokane and then came on to Portland, Ore., where he took up his present line of work, starting as a carpenter's helper.

In 1905 Mr. Chain located at San Francisco, following the trade of carpenter there until 1909, helping to rebuild the city after the fire of 1906, and then spent a few months both at Goldfield, Nev., and Prescott, Ariz., in the building business. Coming back to California in 1908, Mr. Chain settled in Stockton in 1910, and having found an ideal home and business place, he has remained here ever since. He was first employed as foreman on county bridge construction work, and then was associated with the planing mill of Totten & Brant in stair-building work.

Starting in business for himself in 1911, Mr. Chain began building and selling residences, and his thorough workmanship and dependable construction won him success from the start. He has erected over 100 homes in Stockton, among them the E. Allen Test residence on North Hunter Street, and the home of Mrs. Frank E. Murphy in Tuxedo Park, as well as many other fine residences in various parts of the city. He has also built the following: the Hobbs-Parsons Produce House; warehouse for the Wagner Leather Company; a brick building for the Union Planing Mill; three galvanized iron buildings for the Stockton Box Company; a two-story brick garage building for Dr. J. V. Craviotto; a two story flat and laundry building on El Dorado Street; a four-flat building for Mrs. Silva on San Joaquin near Vine Street; an addition to the Dameron Hospital; the Japanese school building on Washington Street; building for the Geiger Iron Works; garage for John Yardley on North San Joaquin Street; brick garage for Everybody's Investment Company, on Aurora Street; business block of five brick stores for C. A. Slack in Tracy; factory for the Superior Manufacturing Company in Lodi; building for Standard Oil Company at main plant, Stockton; garage for E. B. Stowe on East Weber Avenue; apartments for Mrs. Amelia Anderson, East Main Street; four flats for himself at 930 North Commerce Street; residence for Neil I. Ross in Yosemite Terrace; Victory Grammar School; Parisian Cleaning & Dyeing Works.

In 1909, at San Francisco, Mr. Chain was married to Miss Louise F. Petry of that city, and they are the parents of a son, Hubert Victor. Progressive and public spirited, Mr. Chain can always be counted on to contribute to every worthy undertaking for the city's upbuilding. He is a member of the Merchants, Manufacturers & Employers Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and a director of the Builders Exchange.

ANDREW G. ERICKSON.—Among the attractive and enterprising business firms of Stockton is the Gold Medal Creamery located at 31 South California Street, owned and operated by Andrew G. Erickson. He was born on a farm in McPherson County, Kan., on February 20, 1890, was taken by his parents to Victoria, Texas, where the father, also named Andrew Erickson, passed away. The family remained there until our subject was eleven years of age, then the mother and nine children came to California in 1901, settling in Stockton.

The education of Andrew G. Erickson was obtained in the public schools of Stockton, his business training starting when he was employed by the San Joaquin Creamery and the Stockton Creamery, where he learned butter making; he then took a course along the same line of work at the University of California farm at Davis, Cal.; then for five years he was in charge of butter-making for the Oakdale Creamery in Oakdale, Stanislaus County. In 1918, in company with his brother, Arthur L., the Gold Medal Creamery was purchased, which was at that time a very small business, 200 pounds of butter was made daily in the window of the factory, now 1,500 pounds is the daily output of this factory, a remarkable growth in four years. In May, 1921, Mr. Erickson purchased the interest of his brother, who is now the proprietor of the Paramount Creamery at Turlock, Cal. Mr. Erickson's store space has been doubled and modern machinery installed. His Gold Medal brand of butter has become very popular, three-fourths of the leading hotels and restaurants in the city using it. He buys cream from the leading dairies in the county, and it is pasteurized, made into butter, and sold throughout the city. Mr. Erickson has made a scientific study along the line of butter-making and other milk products and is considered one of the best informed men in the county on the subject, and is at the present time one of the largest butter makers in the city.

The marriage of Mr. Erickson united him with Miss Bessie Lenfesty, a native of Calaveras County, Cal., and they are the parents of three daughters, Ernestine, Phyllis and Charlotte. Fraternally he is a member of Truth Lodge of Odd Fellows.



Andrew L. Erickson

WESLEY DANIELS.—A building contractor who not only thoroughly understands his business but is especially well posted as to local conditions, is Wesley Daniels, the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Daniels & Green of Stockton. He was born near Hamilton, Ont., on January 23, 1860, and learning the trade of a carpenter and millwright, he followed millwrighting in Canada, and also at Davenport, Iowa, and Peoria, Ill. In 1889 he came out to the Pacific Coast, and at Los Angeles he worked for a couple of years as carpenter. In 1891, he reached Stockton, and he has been here ever since.

For five years, Mr. Daniels worked for Thomas D. Lewis, and in 1908 he formed a partnership with H. P. Green, as Daniels & Green, and commenced building by contract. From the beginning, the firm was very successful; and having once established their reputation for superior, dependable work, they have seldom or never been idle. They have erected many of the notable edifices in San Joaquin County, including the office building of the California Navigation and Improvement Company, and the remodeled Washington and Jackson schools. They built the North, Weber and Hazeltine schools, the Hotel Lincoln and the Taft Hotel, and a two-story brick block for the City Development Company at the corner of Main and American avenues. They remodeled the interior of the Commercial & Savings Bank, and also the City Bank, and built the annex to the Smith & Lang Block, as well as the Botto & Brassesco Block and the Marshall Building. They put up the Oneto and Campodonico Building, and the Flannigan Block, and are also to be credited with the fine St. Agnes Convent, the Stockton Dry Goods Company Block, the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Building, the Meyers Meat Market Block; a house for F. J. Viebrock.

While in Canada, Mr. Daniels was married to Miss Jessie Kern, a native of that great Northern country; and their particularly fortunate union has been greatly blessed with the birth of four children: Myrtle, Fred, Wesley J., and Margaret.

P. A. BUELL.—Born on a farm near Cleveland, Ohio, Park Arbington Buell, generally known as P. A. Buell, was the son of Sidney Buell and Amelia W. (Ballou) Buell. After his father's death, his mother brought her little family to California, and built a home at Santa Rosa.

P. A. Buell remained at home until he was grown, receiving his education in the public schools. He came to Stockton in the early '80s and entered the employ of the White & Thomas Planing Mill Company, remaining with them until he went into business for himself. He organized the P. A. Buell Planing Mill & Lumber Company, with office at Center and Sonora streets. The mills covered an area of 50,000 square feet, and the yards occupied over ten acres on the south bank of Mormon channel.

After establishing himself in Stockton, Mr. Buell married Miss Ada Moore, the daughter of H. H. Moore, a well-known pioneer resident and business man of the city. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Buell: Leon Moore, Henry H. and Amy. The eldest son died at the age of eight years. Henry H. is a graduate of Stanford University, and an electrical engineer by profession. He married Miss Rheda Ridenour, and they have two sons, Warren Henry, and Robert Allen. Amy graduated from Miss Head's school in Berkeley, and received her degree from Mills College. She is the wife of John Stewart Greaves and they have one daughter, Nancy Jane.

P. A. Buell was a stanch Republican in politics, and fraternally a Knight Templar Mason and a member of Charity Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was prominently identified with many affairs which were beneficial to the public good. He was the organizer and president of the Commercial Association which was instrumental in having the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad built from Stockton; was identified with the building of the Sierra Railroad; was a director of the Jackson, Sutter & Amador Railway Company, whose line was then in course of construction. He also visited Washington in the interest of the waterways of California. His last prominent work was the organization of the San Joaquin Valley Association, embracing the twelve counties forming the low lands and slopes of that fertile valley. He was also the president of the Bown Mining Company of Tuolumne.

Mr. Buell continually and unselfishly devoted a large proportion of his time and best effort aiding and encouraging any worthy enterprise which he felt would redound to the advantage of his community. In his sudden and premature death on April 4th, 1900, Stockton lost a stalwart supporter of every civic movement for the welfare of his adopted city.

NICK COPELLO.—Well known in both the mercantile and the financial circles of Stockton is Nick Copello, a native son who was born at San Andreas, in Calaveras County, on June 26, 1876. His father, Joseph Copello, a native of Italy, came out to California in the early '50s, followed mining in Calaveras and Amador counties, and in 1894 took up his residence in Stockton, where he conducted the Roma Hotel on Center Street. He died in 1895. The mother died in 1906. Of the children born to Joseph Copello and his wife, who was Benidetti Sanguinetti before marriage, the following are living: Nicholas, Mrs. May Bona, Mrs. Cora Tartaul, Mrs. Fred Rossi, and Mrs. Lyda Mazza, all of Stockton.

Nicholas, or Nick, as he is popularly known, was reared and educated in Amador City, and he worked as a boy in the quartz mill. Coming to Stockton in 1894, however, with his father, he was associated with him in the management of the hotel, and later he conducted a restaurant for himself. In 1900 he bought one-third of a block at the corner of Aurora and Washington streets, and engaged in the grocery business, and he is at present still interested in that line of trade at that place. He owns valuable real estate in Stockton, including some California Street property, and also land in Calaveras County. And he is a director in the Commercial & Savings Bank of Stockton. He is truly a self-made man, who has attained a large measure of success, mostly through his own efforts, so that the story of his life may well be an inspiration to other American youths.

At Stockton, in January, 1909, Mr. Copello was married to Miss Mamie Quirollo, a native of Calaveras County; and their happy union has been blessed with the birth of one daughter, Lenora. Mr. Copello is a popular member of the Stockton Elks, Lodge No. 218, the Red Men, the Eagles, and the U. P. E. C. A large-hearted, optimistic American, he is interested in the success of his fellow Americans as well as in his own advancement and prosperity; and everyone

who has any dealings with him, commercial, financial or social, knows that he is thoroughly dependable, and that whatever he once has promised to do, that he will perform.

EMIL FIMBEL.—Among the thriving industries of San Joaquin County is the Pickle Manufacturing Company, of which Emil Fimbel is the senior partner, not only the pioneer establishment in this line, but the only one of its kind in the county. Possessed of sturdy ability and enterprise, his success has been steadily increased as a result of each year's operations. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine, February 10, 1854, in the town of Mülhausen, where his father, Jacob Fimbel, owned and operated a bakery.

Emil Fimbel received a good education in the excellent schools of his native town, and while young learned the trade of iron turner in a machine shop where he was employed until 1873, when he went to Paris. The following year, 1874, he came to the United States, locating at Pittsburgh, Pa., and there followed his trade for two years. He then removed to Canton, Ohio, where he worked for two years for the Leibold & Teitsold Safe Manufacturing Company; then he went to Philadelphia, where he worked in the shipyards at Chester, Pa., and while there worked on three ships as follows: the Center, the City of New York and the City of San Francisco. He then went to Dubuque, Iowa, and later to Kansas, where he intended to take a homestead, but was not pleased with the conditions in western Kansas. He then went on to Buena Vista, Colo., prospecting, working in the mines and sharpening tools for the miners. In 1888 he located in Bakersfield, Cal., and two years later he came to Stockton, where he found employment with the Shippee Harvester Company, the Stockton Iron Works and the State Hospital. Then he started his own business on Bridge Street, buying and selling vegetables. Some ten years ago he started to make pickles in a small shop on East Channel Street and this business has steadily increased.

The marriage of Mr. Fimbel, in Stockton, in 1897, united him with Mrs. Mary Merz, a native of Bavaria, Germany, who came to California in 1885. She has two sons by her former marriage: Hans G. served in the United States army overseas and now is a farmer on Linden Road, San Joaquin County; William F. Merz is a partner in the firm of Fimbel & Merz. Mr. and Mrs. Fimbel are the parents of one son, Emil Fimbel, Jr., also a partner in the business.

The firm of Fimbel & Merz contract with the farmers to buy their cucumbers and manufacture them into dill, sweet, sour, mustard and mixed pickles; they also manufacture sauerkraut. They conduct a large wholesale business, as it is the only industry of its kind in the county and they enjoy a steadily increasing patronage. Mr. Fimbel is the owner of an eighty-acre ranch in Calaveras County, a portion of which is devoted to vineyard and farming land and on which is also a limestone quarry; the rock makes a perfectly white lime of excellent quality. Mr. Fimbel formerly belonged to the Odd Fellows Lodge and Encampment, and is now identified with the Foresters of America, Sons of Herman, of which he is a past president, and the I. D. E. S. Mrs. Fimbel is a member of the Druids.

LEONIDA OLIVIERI, M. D.—Born in the ancient city of Genoa, Italy, December 14, 1866, Dr. Leonida Olivieri is a descendant of an eminent and noble Italian family. Both his father and his grandfather were physicians, and famous men of their time. He was graduated from the University of Physicians and Surgeons in Genoa, Italy, after which he took a post-graduate course at the Medical College of Paris. About thirty years ago he sailed for America, and for a while he located in Chicago, and in that city, in 1893, he was attached to the medical department of the World's Fair Exposition, where the instrument of his invention for the safe and rapid operation in tracheotomy received the first prize.

A few years later Dr. Olivieri came out to California for his health; and having been favorably impressed with the Golden State from the start, he has been here ever since, always busy with the successful practice of his profession. His exceptional scientific training and equipment, and his linguistic attainments, and the other fruits of his profound study and wide travel have contributed to enable him to render the greatest service to important circles in Stockton and the rest of San Joaquin County. During all these years he also contributed to the beauty of Stockton by erecting fine buildings and improving the country around by converting several large pieces of almost sterile land into valuable and highly productive ranches, and no greater evidence could be desired of his faith in the future of this region, to which he has always been so loyal. Cultured and philanthropic by nature, he has won the esteem and the sincere affection of his numerous friends here and elsewhere. In honor of distinguished services rendered by Dr. Olivieri to his native land, he was honored by King Humbert, who bestowed upon him the rank of Chevalier officer with the Cross of the Crown of Italy.

GEORGE B. GARIBOTTI.—Leaving his native land when a youth of eighteen years, George B. Garibotti sought the broader opportunities for advancement offered in the United States and he has won a notable measure of success which now enables him to live retired from the active cares of business, his attention being concentrated upon his duties as secretary and manager of the Italian Club of Stockton. A native of Italy, he was born in the farming district near Genoa, September 10, 1868, and his parents accorded him the best educational opportunities obtainable at that period. In 1886, in company with five friends, he sailed for the United States, arriving in San Francisco, Cal., April 3, of that year. He secured employment in a restaurant of that city and later opened a small restaurant of his own on Broadway, calling it the Flora de Italia, by which name it has since been known, and it is now one of the most popular Italian cafes in San Francisco. In 1888 he sold his interest in the undertaking and came to Stockton, becoming owner of a restaurant at Hunter and Market streets. In 1900 he revisited his old home in Italy and on his return to Stockton established the Delmonico restaurant on North California Street. This he successfully conducted for about eight years and then sold, entering the wholesale liquor business in partnership with William Armanino, at 201 South California Street, as Garibotti & Company. Later Mr. Garibotti withdrew from the firm and turned his attention to the buying and sell-



Dr. L. Olivieri

ing of real estate, in which connection his efforts were also rewarded with a substantial measure of success, but he is now living retired, although he is serving on the advisory board of the Stockton branch of the Bank of Italy.

Mr. Garibotti has been married twice. His first wife, Miss Mary Sanguinetti, a native of Italy, passed away in 1916, leaving three children: Velora, Merwin and Bernice. His second union was with Miss Theresa Francisconi, who was also born in Italy. Mr. Garibotti is a charter member of the Ancient Order of Druids, which was organized in Stockton a quarter of a century ago, and for the past fifteen years he has served as its treasurer. He was one of the founders of the Stockton Italian Club, which was organized in 1918 and is now in a very flourishing condition, having 148 members. They maintain attractive clubrooms at the corner of Main and Sutter streets and the present officers of the club are: Dr. John V. Craviotto, president; A. J. Ferrogiaro, vice-president and treasurer; and George B. Garibotti, secretary and manager. Mr. Garibotti is also connected with the Foresters. He was made an American citizen in 1895 and although he still retains a deep love for his native country he maintains a still stronger attachment for the land of his adoption. He stands for all that is truly American in citizenship, upholding the interests of city, state and nation, and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further any movement for the general good.

ROBERT L. DARTER.—A man who has intelligently directed his efforts toward the goal of his ambitions and thereby attained success is Robert L. Darter, who was born in Scott County, Va., August 5, 1874. The only education he received was in the district schools and when he reached the age of sixteen he ran away from home and worked in the mountains of Kentucky for $6 per month; later he went to Indianapolis, Ind. In 1892 he came to California and worked at Tipton for three years; then he returned to Indianapolis but was not content, so in 1906 he again came to California and landed in Stockton with $1.20 in his pocket. His first employment was with the California Fruit Canners Association, where he worked for twelve and one-half cents an hour and within six months he became foreman; later he was employed by the California Traction Company and by frugal living he was able to save $700 with which he bought thirty acres of raw land in the "black land" section of Collegeville. Within seven months he brought it to such a state of development that he disposed of it at a nice profit, and with this start he settled in Stockton and entered the real estate business, dealing exclusively in the "black lands." He realized the great possibilities of that district, which had been neglected, and while he met disencouragement on every side when he started his developments in that district, he was confident of success and he never relinquished his determination to do what he first had in mind, and he has demonstrated his faith in the district by what he has accomplished within the past eleven years. He has sold thousands of acres to J. W. Squier, J. F. Goodwin and other capitalists. When he first started his developments land sold for $60 per acre, which now sells for $160 per acre. To demonstrate the possibilities of the "black land" for raising of alfalfa and deciduous fruits, he took five acres, leveled the land and planted it to alfalfa and was rewarded with a fine yield. He further demonstrated with fruit and vegetables, which grow in profusion on this land. Many expert and experienced prune growers from the Santa Clara Valley have inspected the land and are loud in their praise of its producing qualities. Mr. Darter subdivided 240 acres into twenty-acre tracts, which have all been sold and settled upon. He personally owns six ranches aggregating more than 1100 acres, and has installed pumping plants on four of his ranches, and on the other two a concrete pipe system. Water is being taken from wells, none of them more than one hundred feet deep. Much credit is due Mr. Darter for the success he has won, which has been accomplished by a life of industry and integrity.

EARLE R. HAWLEY.—Realizing the excellent opportunities afforded for the improvement of the general postal service, Earle R. Hawley, the efficient and capable postmaster of Stockton, Cal., has established a closer contact to the public in order to humanize the operations of the postoffice, this being in full accord with the ideas of the Postmaster-General. For a considerable length of time before entering the army, Mr. Hawley was a member of the staff of the Stockton postoffice, both as clerk and carrier and learned the details of the business from the ground up. In the army he made a record as an executive and a leader, as well as an organizer. A native son of California, he was born in Stockton on October 4, 1887, a son of James W. and Carrie (Yost) Hawley, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Pennsylvania; his father sailed around the Horn from Boston, Mass., in 1852, to California and located in Stockton; he engaged in teaming to the Southern mines in early days; later he engaged in ranching in Stanislaus County. There were three sons in the family: Marvin L. is a rancher in the Farmington district; Earle R., of this review; and Walter, residing in Stockton.

Earle R. began his education in the grammar schools of Stockton and was graduated from the Stockton high school with the class of 1907; he then entered the University of California and pursued a course in mining engineering; in 1909 he entered the Stockton postoffice as a clerk and carrier. He was appointed postmaster of Stockton on June 4, 1920, by President Wilson, and on July 7, 1920 he entered upon his duties.

Mr. Hawley was one of the organizers of Battery C, 1st California Field Artillery, which was organized in Stockton December 14, 1912. Mr. Hawley and one other man are the only original members of Battery C who were with that unit at the close of the World War. When the Mexican trouble broke out in the spring of 1916, Mr. Hawley was first sergeant of Battery C and was stationed at Nogales, Ariz.; after the trouble was over he was discharged from active service and the day war was declared with Germany, he enlisted for service and became first sergeant of Battery C; on October 30, 1917 he was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to Battery F of the 143rd Field Artillery; he was promoted the next day, October 31, 1917, to the rank of first lieutenant and took command of Battery F on January 4, 1918, attached to the 40th

Division and trained at Camp Kearney; he went overseas with the 40th Division during August of 1918 as first lieutenant of Battery F; he was appointed captain while in training camp at De Souge, France, on October 13, 1918, and assigned to Battery C, his old battery. The armistice was signed before the 40th Division saw active service in France and Mr. Hawley returned to California with the first contingent of that division during January of 1919, and was discharged at the Presidio in San Francisco January 26, 1919. He immediately returned to Stockton and assumed his duties in the postoffice, and the next year was appointed postmaster.

Mr. Hawley's marriage united him with Miss Olive Shannon, a native of California, and they are the parents of two sons, Volney Richard and Robert Carroll. He is a member of Karl Ross Post of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Fraternally he belongs to the Red Men, and is a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce.

PETER H. DENTONI.—Stockton has always been fortunate in its first-class drug stores, among which today that of the Stockton Drug Company deserves mention as in the front rank, its convenient situation, at the corner of Main and Sutter streets, having naturally made it the headquarters for thousands seeking only the best service. The junior partner, Peter H. Dentoni, was born near Genoa, Italy, on August 25, 1879, and when only five years of age accompanied his parents across the seas to America, in 1884, and then came immediately to Stockton. His father, Giovanni Dentoni, followed ranching in San Joaquin County, and so it happened that our subject attended the Stockton public schools and started his business career, delivering packages at the salary of $2 per week. He opened the store at 6:30 a. m., and worked fourteen hours a day.

Growing up, and having chosen the profession of pharmacist, he was graduated from the San Francisco College of Pharmacy in 1900, and after that first worked for Messrs. Kohler & Ghiglieri, who conducted a small drug store on the spot where he is now in business for himself. He then became an assistant to John D. Gray, who conducted the Model Drug Company at 44 East Main Street, in which concern, after a while, he bought a half interest. Selling out, in 1907, he formed a partnership with Joe M. Campodonico, and they bought the Stockton Drug Company. Two years later the partners also bought the Eagle Drug Company, which then had the site now occupied by the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank Building, and to make way for the bank block they removed to 317 East Main Street. This business they sold, in 1917, to give their entire attention to their rapidly-growing enterprise in their present location. Mr. Dentoni is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association and the National Retail Druggists' Association. He is a large stockholder in the Bank of Italy and for a number of years was part owner of the St. Catherine ranch in the Delta district, where he was associated with some of the leading farmers of the county in the growing of grain, beans and potatoes. He is a charter member of both the Stockton Italian Club and the Eagles, and he is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, Elks; the Red Men, the Woodmen of the World, and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

OLIVER H. HUNT.—A leading orchardist of the Linden section of San Joaquin County is Oliver H. Hunt, whose highly cultivated and productive French prune orchard, two miles northeast of Linden, is indicative of the thoroughness and system with which Mr. Hunt conducts his horticultural activities. He is a native of California, having been born on the Hunt farm near Jenny Lind, July 1, 1871, the second in a family of seven children born to Daniel and Sythronia (Tyler) Hunt, natives of Maine and Missouri, respectively. Daniel Hunt crossed the plains with ox teams in 1856 and settled in Calaveras County, where he engaged in mining; later he freighted from Stockton to the mines until 1869, then began farming near Jenny Lind and also conducted a butcher business. The old Hunt homestead near Jenny Lind is now owned and farmed by the youngest son, A. D. Hunt. Daniel Hunt was a prominent Mason in his locality and he passed away in May, 1898, aged seventy-one years, his wife surviving him until February 7, 1920, passing away at Milton.

Oliver H. spent the days of his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, being early inured to its duties, and his elementary education was received in the Chaparral and Douglas schools in the vicinity of his home, which was supplemented by a course in the Stockton Business College. At the age of seventeen he became associated with his father on the home ranch, and when he was twenty-one years old he assumed full charge of the home ranch, which he conducted with marked success for the next seven years; meantime he bought 160 acres adjoining, which he farmed in conjunction with the home place.

Near Jenny Lind, October 20, 1897, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Grace Lenora Lisenbee, born near Dixon, Cal., a daughter of Charles and Eliza J. (Denton) Lisenbee, natives of Kentucky and Missouri, respectively, the former of Scotch descent. Charles Lisenbee came to California in 1872 and first settled near Dixon, Solano County, then in 1880 removed to Jenny Lind, where he farmed and where Mrs. Hunt was reared and educated. He passed away November 24, 1908, survived by his wife until June 12, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have one daughter, Olive Lenora. In 1907, Mr. Hunt disposed of his ranch near Jenny Lind and removed to Linden, where he purchased sixty acres. Here he has developed a fine French prune and peach orchard; he has a complete prune dipping plant and a fine drying yard, where prunes and peaches are dried for market; he also sells large quantities of peaches to canneries. In 1913 he installed an electric pumping plant on his ranch with over 100 inches capacity. Mr. Hunt is a charter member of the California Prune & Apricot Growers, and also belongs to the California Peach & Fig Growers Association. He has always taken much interest in the affairs of his part of the county, and has served four terms as trustee of the Linden grammar school. He is a member of Valley Lodge No. 135, F. & A. M., at Linden and of Stockton Lodge No. 5, Sciots, and with his wife and daughter belongs to Linden Chapter, O. E. S. He is a member and has been secretary of the Linden Lodge of I. O. O. F. for the past ten years, and belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the N. S. G. W. in Stockton. In 1920 Mr. and Mrs. Hunt took into their family Miss Selma Lisenbee, the orphaned daughter of her



O H Hunt

brother, James Lisenbee, whom they are rearing as their own. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are held in high esteem, and the kindly social qualities with which they are endowed win for them the friendship and good will of all.

CLARENCE L. DICKINSON.—A man who needs little personal introduction to the people of Central California, the heart of which is the Stockton country, is Clarence L. Dickinson, more familiarly known as "Dick," who for years on the harbor front and along commission row has been a familiar figure, and whose popularity and success are deserved. He was born in Lockeford, San Joaquin County, Cal., on March 31, 1883, a son of Everett C. and Helen (Yaple) Dickinson, the former a native of Wisconsin, the latter of Ripon, Cal.

Clarence enjoyed the advantages of the grammar school in Ripon and was graduated from the Stockton high school with the class of 1903. He was president of his class and president of the student body, and is a member of the Gamma Eta Kappa fraternity. His first business experience was in the office of the Enterprise Planing Mill and later with the San Joaquin Lumber Company of Stockton. In 1906 he became a partner in the firm of Dickinson-Nelson Company, but in July, 1919, he sold his interest in the firm and started in business for himself as an independent broker, and began specializing in the buying, selling and handling of hay and grain, in the grain department of his business representing the George W. McNear Company of San Francisco. For some twelve years previous to establishing his own business, Mr. Dickinson had been connected with leading interests on commission row, and few of the younger merchants had wider or more valuable acquaintance among the growers of the entire country about Stockton than this able young operator. Making a specialty of handling hay, grain, and other products of the Delta and farming sections direct from the points of production to the points of consumption, and thereby realizing better profits for the growers, Mr. Dickinson established a system of his own which set a new standard in modern marketing. Being familiar through years of experience with differential freight rates, Mr. Dickinson has full knowledge of transportation, and this is used to splendid advantage when serving growers through shipments of their products. He has made a careful study of conditions of supply and demand as regards the agricultural and grain products in this part of California, and he specializes in carload lot shipments from all distributing centers to points of consumption.

In 1905 Mr. Dickinson made a visit to the vineyard district of San Bernardino County and seeing vineyards thriving in sandy soil, he became convinced that the rich soil of San Joaquin Valley would be well adapted to the growing of grapes. In company with A. B. Lamasley and Robert Ingles he purchased 160 acres of land between Ripon and Escalon and planted a vineyard. The land, which was purchased for forty-seven dollars an acre, was planted in 1918 and later was sold at a handsome profit; the same property is now held at $1,000 an acre.

Mr. Dickinson is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was at one time a member of the board of directors, helping organize its traffic bureau. He is past president of the Anteros Club and a member of the Yosemite Club and the Golf and Country Club of Stockton; also of the Elks No. 218, and Masons. He is a loyal booster for the future of Stockton, because he believes it to be the best city in the West, and enjoys high standing in commission, business, civic and social circles.

GEORGE H. DIETZ.—A druggist whose exceptionally fine scientific training and wide, valuable experience have enabled him to render a great service to the community in which he lives and thrives is George H. Dietz, of 19 South San Joaquin Street, Stockton, the same city in which he was born on October 9, 1881, in the same house and room in which his mother was born. This house, at 205 East Lindsay Street, is still standing. Henry Dietz, the father of our subject, was a native of Germany, and he married Miss Edith Fredericks, a native of Stockton. Both are now deceased, having lived useful lives and left behind the best of records as citizens, neighbors, and friends. Three of their children have survived. George H. is the subject of our review. Florence has become the wife of Ed L. Wright; and Linda S. is well known as a music teacher in Stockton.

Henry Dietz came to America when a young man and, having crossed the great plains, passed the greater part of his days in Virginia City, where he conducted a bakery. He was there during the days of the Comstock gold mine excitement, and was a personal friend of the Mackays, the Fairs and the Huntingtons, and was himself a familiar figure in the pioneer days of Nevada. Grandfather Henry Fredericks was also a native of Germany, and crossed the plains to California in pioneer days; he became one of the early settlers of Stockton, and was there a landowner, and teamed to the Southern mines in early days. He also went to the mines in Nevada. One sixteen-horse team he sent out from Stockton loaded with freight for Nevada was never heard from. Later, Mr. Fredericks located in Virginia City and followed draying. He passed away in Stockton.

George H. Dietz pursued the usual courses in the Stockton schools, and when about thirteen started to earn his living. He entered the employ of the Holden Drug Company, one of the pioneer drug companies of California, established in Stockton far back in 1849, commencing work for a wage of only two dollars a week, and working twelve hours a day, seven days in the week. In 1906 he started in business for himself in a small way, in a store on Market Street, and later he moved to his present store at 19 South San Joaquin Street. As the inventor of the Dietz "Euca-Menth" cough drop he has become especially well known. He put them on the market in 1918, and started to make them in five-pound lots, putting them up in paper bags. Today he has a factory devoted to the manufacture of the same, and he makes 500 pounds a day, the sale having been extended all over the world. He also makes the "Keep Kool Kamfor Kream," which has proven very popular. He has the best prescription trade in Stockton, being endorsed by eighteen of the leading doctors of this city. This record of success is all the more interesting because Mr. Dietz is a self-made man, who has risen to his present position unaided and through his own industrious, honest efforts.

On March 7, 1915, at Stockton, Mr. Dietz was married to Miss Lillian A. Blanchard, a native of Stockton, and their union has been blessed with the

birth of three children. George Robert is the eldest, and then there are twin sisters, Janis Lillian and June Edith. Mr. Dietz has been a member of Stockton Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., since 1904.

EUGENE N. FESSIER.—A prominent and influential citizen of Stockton is Eugene N. Fessier, who was born at Wallace in Calaveras County, California, on January 22, 1880, the son of Nicholas Fessier, a native of Alsace, and an extensive, successful farmer. He had married Virginia Dennis, of Paris, and had himself come to be a basketmaker in the French capital. In 1875 he migrated to the United States, and having reached California, he took up land in Calaveras County. It thus happened that Eugene Fessier attended the schools of both Comanche and Wallace; and growing up, at the age of eighteen followed mining in the Utica mine at Angels Camp, where he worked under W. J. Loring. In 1901, however, he located at Stockton, and there worked for the contractors, Messrs. Lewis & Barling, having already learned his trade as a contractor and carpenter under his father. Later he struck out for himself and for twelve years followed building on a large scale in Stockton. He erected over 300 cottages and some fourteen business blocks, and he also did a lot of building in Chinatown, at that time conspicuous for its many small shacks. He erected many modern brick blocks and hotels, and thus added greatly to the appearance of the city, and among them were the College Inn and the Astor Hotel. He built, besides, about fifty residences for Messrs. Dietrich & Leistner in their new subdivision; and during the war he went to El Dorado County and mined materials needed for war munitions by the Government. While there, as an accidental reward for his patriotic endeavor, he became interested in two gold mines, in company with C. M. Jackson, and the partners still have the mining property.

In 1919, Mr. Fessier returned to Stockton and took up the handling of real estate, also operating as a mining broker, opening offices at 43 South San Joaquin Street. For two years he was with the Holt Manufacturing Company and for some time he resided on West Street and helped to open up that tract of land, and he was instrumental in having the bridge erected across the canal on Stanislaus Street. He now makes his home at 1531 South California Street. About eight years ago Mr. Fessier revived the South Stockton Improvement Club and he has been president of the same ever since; and it was through the efforts of this excellent organization that the district was annexed to the city. Great improvements have been made in that district through the club: paving, for example, costing $650,000, has been put in. The club was organized in 1920 with 360 members, and in 1921 it had 1,385 members, and this number will soon be increased to 2,000. The club led the fight for a city park and children's playground to be laid out at the Stockton Mineral Baths. Mr. Fessier is also a member of the Water Consumers' League, which is trying to get the city to buy the water system from the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and then build a new municipal system. The South Stockton Improvement Club was instrumental in having a concrete bridge built across the canal on Center Street. The club is affiliated with the Fair Oaks and East End Improvement clubs. Mr. Fessier's standing in the community may be judged by the fact that he is one of thirty men appointed by the City Commission to frame a new building ordinance for Stockton; and he is chairman of the fire protection committee of that commission. It was through the efforts of the South Stockton Improvement Club that the successful Fourth of July celebration was held in Stockton in 1921, when the club had the assistance of the Knights of Pythias, the Progressive Business Men's Club and the Moose, Mr. Fessier being chairman of the finance committee.

In Calaveras County, on September 3, 1901, Mr. Fessier was married to Miss Edna A. Matatall, the daughter of J. C. Matatall, a native of Nova Scotia. Mr. Fessier belongs to Stockton Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F., to the Eagles, to the Charter Oak lodge, Knights of Pythias, and to the Loyal Order of Moose, as well as to the Rebekahs and to the Pythian Sisterhood, and in addition he is a member of Lodge No. 106, Woodmen of the World.

JOHN KIRK BALDWIN.—A native son of California, whose father and mother were '49ers, is John Kirk Baldwin, a retired stockman and grain farmer residing on his fine ranch located on Baldwin's Lane four and half miles east of Stockton, where he has lived and labored for a quarter of a century. He was born at Knights Landing on the Sacramento River, July 3, 1859, his parents being John and Louisa (Kirk) Baldwin, both natives of Missouri, and pioneers of '49, represented on another page in this work. John Kirk was the second eldest of their eight children, five of whom grew to maturity. He was about one year old when his parents located in San Joaquin County. He received a good education in the Douglas district school of the county and as soon as his school days were over, he assumed his share of the ranch work, and the practical experience of those first years of training has since been invaluable to him. Besides assisting his parents, when he was sixteen years old, Mr. Baldwin started out and farmed for himself. He rented a section of railroad land near Bellota, in 1875, where he raised grain and later also engaged in stockraising. Meeting with success he leased 160 acres of land adjoining so he operated 800 acres, continuing here from 1875 until 1905, when he gave up his lease, though the railroad company begged him to remain. Meanwhile he had purchased 160 acres in Calaveras County, which he kept for twenty years and then sold it at a profit. He had also purchased ten acres of the old Cochrane place seven miles west of Stockton, which he owned for fourteen years and sold at a profit. In 1903 he had purchased twenty acres of raw land and in 1905 he quit grain raising on a large scale to locate on this ranch in order to improve it to alfalfa and engage in dairying. In 1922 Mr. Baldwin sold the stock to give all of his time to raising hay and poultry.

In San Jose on November 28, 1911, Mr. Baldwin was married to Miss Myrtie L. Berry, a native of Strafford, N. H., of English descent, a daughter of Hiram D. and Letitia (Smith) Berry, born in New Hampshire. Her father was an operator in a shoe manufacturing establishment. Mrs. Baldwin before her marriage was a school teacher and Grandfather Jacob Smith was an old time school master and teacher of penmanship. Mrs. Baldwin's mother passed on when she was but eleven months old. Her brother, Adelbert C. Berry, who lives on a ranch



John K. Baldwin

Myrtie L. Baldwin

on the Durham Ferry Road near Lathrop, came to California, on his way to the Klondike, in 1898. His sister Myrtie joined him in Stockton on May 13, 1906, where she met Mr. Baldwin. She has been a member of the Concord, N. H., Lodge of Rebekahs since 1897. Mr. Baldwin's business career has been marked with sterling success and in a county where he has so long made his home he has gained for himself an honorable name.

JOHN H. FAGG.—A man who has demonstrated his executive ability in many positions is John H. Fagg, the district manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of Stockton, whose jurisdiction includes all of San Joaquin County and parts of adjoining counties, extending from Jackson to Tracy, Byron, Brentwood and the Delta section and as far north as Galt. He was born in St. Paul, Minn., December 31, 1883, and he was three years old when his parents arrived in California. He was educated in the public schools of Sacramento and Placer counties; later he took an engineering course in the Polytechnic school of San Francisco. His electrical career started in 1905 when he began working for the Central California Electric Company at Auburn, Cal. Starting at the bottom he worked his way up step by step to his present important position. After a short time he was transferred to Alta, Placer County, and became foreman; later was sent to Sacramento as division foreman and later construction foreman at Sacramento. In 1906 the company's name was changed to the California Gas & Electric Company; then in 1909 it was merged with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. In 1914 he came to Stockton and was put in charge of the operation and maintenance department; later he became assistant manager of the San Joaquin district, in charge of the electrical department. On December 1, 1920, upon the resignation of J. W. Hall, Mr. Fagg assumed charge of all the activities of the big corporation in the San Joaquin district. Always courteous and affable, Mr. Fagg makes friends wherever he is.

Mr. Fagg's marriage occurred in 1914 and united him with Miss Marie C. Harney, a native of Lodi, Cal., her parents being pioneers of the Golden State. They are the parents of two sons, James B. and John H. He is a charter member of the Lions Club of Stockton and of Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. and A. M.

JOHN FERGUSON.—A very interesting pioneer of San Joaquin County who was highly esteemed by his generation and whose memory will always be honored by all who know of his good works, is the late John Ferguson, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and came out to America in 1833 as a young man, settling in Pennsylvania. He was a tailor by trade and established a tailoring business at Mauch Chunk, Pa., from which place he set out in 1851 for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, leaving his family back in Pennsylvania. He proceeded to the Southern mines and mined on Woods Creek, and became interested in placer mining at Chinese Camp and Jimtown for three years. Returning East to his family, he came back to Stockton in 1865 and then established a tailoring business, which he conducted until the time of his death in 1896, at eighty-two years of age, well known among the pioneers and gold miners of the early days of California. He had numerous friends and was highly respected.

Mr. Ferguson's first marriage occurred in Belfast, Ireland, and he and his wife came to Pennsylvania with their children in 1833. He had learned his trade, that of a tailor, in Belfast, and was a very thorough workman. He was a leading tailor in Stockton, and many of the leading business and professional men were his customers. Mrs. Eliza Ferguson died in Pennsylvania and left three children: William Ferguson was born in Belfast, Ireland, and was married in Canada to Mary Martha Wainwright, born in England. He came to California in 1878, later removing to the state of Washington, where he died in 1918. Six of his children are still surviving. John died at Orangeville, Canada, where for many years he was engaged in the tailoring business. He also left a large family. Elizabeth became Mrs. William Carson of Buffalo, N. Y., and she is still living. She had three children. John Ferguson married his second wife in Stockton, but no children were born to their union.

JAMES J. HOOPER.—For nearly thirty years connected with the transportation field of Stockton, James J. Hooper has seen this thriving city grow from a population of 14,000 to its present size, contributing his full share to the activity that has made this progress possible. Mr. Hooper is a native son of California, born at Sierra City, Sierra County, March 9, 1870, the son of Edward and Elizabeth (Jenkins) Hooper, natives of England and both now deceased. Edward Hooper came from his native land to California via the Isthmus of Panama in the early '60s, and for a number of years mined in Sierra County.

In 1875, when James J. was five years old, the family returned to England, settling at St. Austell, Cornwall, and here he was reared and educated, in that beautiful corner of Old England. At the age of sixteen he started to work in the electric light plant at St. Austell, serving four years as an apprentice and thoroughly learning the business. In the fall of 1890 he returned to the United States and for a time worked in the mines of Amador County. Coming to San Joaquin he secured employment on a fruit ranch on Rough and Ready Island, owned by Matteson and Williamson, and in July, 1892, he entered the employ of the Stockton Electric Company, the transportation system just then being changed from horse-drawn cars to electricity. He has been with the company ever since, and has seen the evolution from a few small horse cars to a modern transportation system that has had a great part in the development of Stockton and the outlying suburban district. Mr. Hooper started in as a helper in the electrical shop, later becoming its superintendent, and in 1904 he became the superintendent of the transportation department. In 1915, when the Central California Traction Line and the Stockton Electric Railroad were consolidated he became superintendent of the new concern, a position he is especially well qualified, both by training and experience, to fill.

In 1890, Mr. Hooper was married to Miss Mary G. Perry, a native of England, and they have three children: Edna H.; Edward J. married Lorina Tucker and they have a son, Vernon; Winifred is the wife of Joseph Clark and they have two daughters, Elizabeth and Virginia. The family are Pres-

byterians in their religious faith. In fraternal circles Mr. Hooper is a member of the Odd Fellows, having joined Truth Lodge in 1893. He has been a member of the Rotary Club since 1915.

HUMPHREYS & MATTHEWS.—What remarkable advancements have been made in the art of advertising in America is well illustrated in the accomplishments of Messrs. Humphreys & Matthews, whose headquarters are in the Mail Building on South Sutter Street, Stockton. The firm consists of Charles W. Humphreys and David S. Matthews, and together they do a general advertising business, preparing copy for local advertisements in booklets, circulars, etc., and placing advertising in Eastern publications and in papers in the Hawaiian Islands. They also do a general fire insurance business.

David S. Matthews, the junior member of this thoroughly wide-awake firm, was born at Stockton on July 13, 1883, and in that city attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1903. In that same year, he entered the newspaper field, starting with the Stockton Mail; and for several years he was with the Stockton Record, first in the news room, and later as advertising manager. He also spent one year in Nevada in newspaper work. Then he was advertising manager of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bank at Stockton, and in each of these positions he made his mark as a man thoroughly understanding the field of advertising.

In March, 1919, with Charles W. Humphreys as a partner, Mr. Matthews started the advertising firm of Humphreys & Matthews, with offices in the Yosemite Building. In 1920 these offices were transferred to the Mail Building. Mr. Matthews was president of the Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs Association in 1919, and it is not surprising to find that the firm he so ably represents is looked to by many of the leading houses of San Joaquin County and even other parts of California needing advertising for the most helpful advice and the most effective service generally.

Mr. Matthews is a member of the Anteros Club, the Stockton Golf and Country Club, the Stockton Rotary Club, and the Stockton Advertising Club; he is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, and an Elk.

At Modesto, in 1920, Mr. Matthews married Mrs. Lila Mae Ford, and they are the proud parents of two children: Verna Mae Ford Matthews and Ellen Adele Matthews.

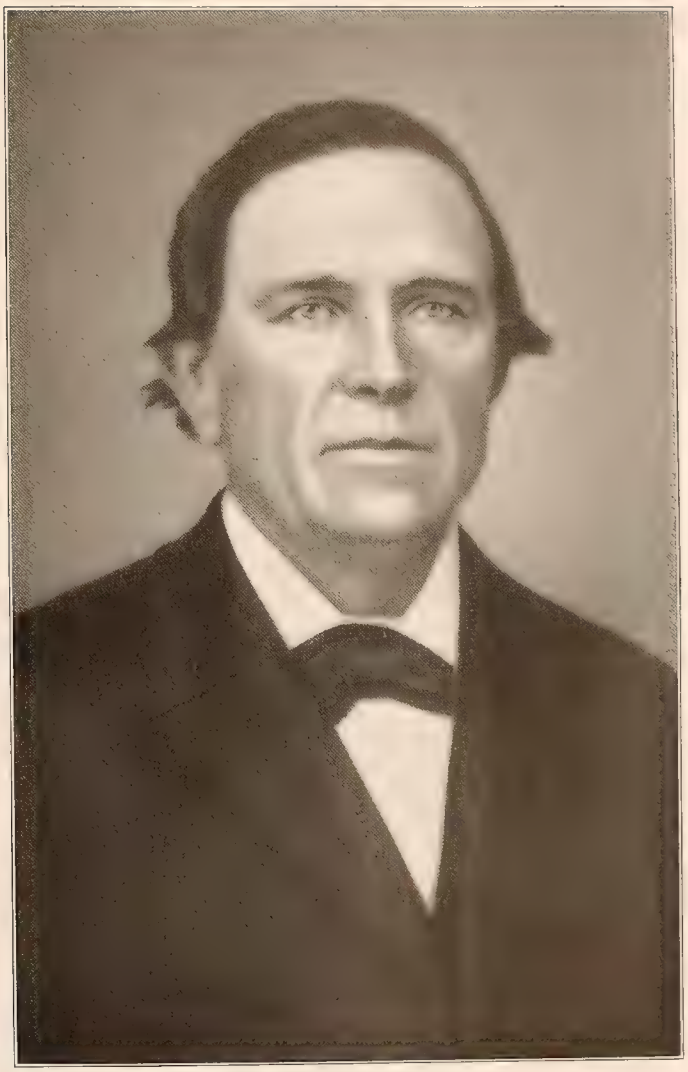
Charles W. Humphreys was born in Russell County, Va., on May 17, 1883, and came to California when he was seventeen years of age. He settled at Stockton, and there finished his education at the Stockton Business College. Then he became bookkeeper for M. P. Henderson & Son, and he was with the California Moline Plow Company, with the Ruhl-Goodell Company, and then with Messrs. Hansel & Ortman. Later, he was fortunate in adding to his experience that of a public accountant. As has already been stated, he finally formed the partnership with David S. Matthews which has proven not only such a success for themselves, but so advantageous to the public at large, to whom they give the most approved service. His practical experience as an accountant made his connection as a member of the firm of inestimable value. Mr. Humphreys has complete charge of the financial end of the business. In March, 1919, Mr. Humphreys contributed his own extensive experience and knowledge of advertising to the new business venture; he also is a member of the Stockton Advertising Club.

At Stockton, in 1904, occurred the marriage of Mr. Humphreys to May A. Woodbridge, a native of California, and they have two children, Ward Cook Humphreys and Miss Katherine Humphreys. Mr. Humphreys belongs to Lodge No. 218 of the Elks, and is a Scottish Rite Mason; belongs to the Sciots, and Charity Lodge No. 6 of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past noble grand.

MRS. SOPHIA BOLLIGER.—An esteemed resident of San Joaquin County since 1861, Mrs. Sophia Bolliger, widow of the late Samuel Bolliger, has borne her full share of the duties and responsibilities that were the lot of successful Californians from the early days to the present. Her home is on an excellent farm in the vicinity to which she came as a bride in 1861, located eight miles east of Stockton on the Copperopolis Road. Its present fine appearance, however, is in marked contrast to the appearance which it presented when it came into her possession. Great changes, too, have occurred throughout the county during her residence here, and she has seen its wild lands reclaimed for farming purposes, while towns and villages have sprung up and all the comforts of an advanced civilization have been introduced. With the onward march of progress she has kept apace, as is evidenced by her fine ranch. She was born in Lichtenberg, Bavaria, Germany, in 1839 and in that country she was reared and educated. In young womanhood she came to America and while residing in New York City in 1859 she met her future husband, Samuel Bolliger, and in 1861 the young people were married, following the return of Mr. Bolliger from a visit to his home in Switzerland.

Samuel Bolliger was born in Kettinger, Canton Aargau, in 1820, and was reared to manhood years in his birthplace. In 1837, at the age of seventeen years, he first set foot on American soil, visiting the larger places of interest. The breaking out of the Mexican war was followed by his enlistment in the U. S. Army, and at the close of hostilities he came with the troops overland to California and received his honorable discharge. He arrived in Stockton in 1848, early in the mining history of the state, and he may be classed among the first who mined for the yellow metal in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties. He also followed teaming and freighting and in the early fifties purchased a ranch on the Copperopolis Road, ten miles from Stockton, which he improved and cultivated for twenty years. In the meantime, in 1861, he had made a visit to his old home in Switzerland, and upon his return to the United States he was married in New York City to Miss Sophia Huebsch, whence he returned with his bride via the Isthmus of Panama to this ranch. When he disposed of this property in 1874 it was his intention to make another visit to his boyhood home, but instead, after remaining in Stockton for a short time, he purchased a ranch eight miles from this city, also on the Copperopolis Road, upon which he spent the remainder of his life.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bolliger: John M. married Cora Winters and they reside in Stockton and have two children—Leland W. and Mrs. Francis Dees; Sophia M. is the wife of Albert



Samuel Bolliger

E. Mapes, a successful rancher near the old home, and they have three sons—Clarence Wells, Carol Bolliger and Albert Eugene; Nanette is a registered trained nurse and resides in Sacramento; Elizabeth M. married David Young, a prominent stock and grain farmer of Bellota and Farmington; Rudolph A. passed away at the age of twenty-three years; Lydia B. is the wife of J. Malcolm Young, a prominent farmer operating the Bolliger farm as well as his own ranch at Farmington, and their three sons are named Malcolm S., Francis B. and Lester E.; Esther A. married Charles Osborn, a successful rancher residing near Waterloo and they have two children—La Verne and Charles; Wilhelmina, the youngest born, passed away at the age of four years.

Mr. Bolliger was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for his life was cut short by his demise March 6, 1883. One of the early frontiersmen, a Mexican war veteran, and an Argonaut and pioneer of 1848, he had given of his best years and efforts to develop the great commonwealth in which he had such great faith and pride. Since the death of this estimable pioneer his widow continues to reside on the homestead, surrounded by her children who shower on her their love and devotion. She is still active in the management of her business, is well read and keeps abreast of the times and takes a keen interest in civic and social affairs. She is an active member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the California Pioneer Society, of which she is now a senior member.

RONALD B. HALEY.—For the past thirty-five years Ronald B. Haley has been identified with industrial interests of Stockton, and as president of the Peerless Milling Company he is controlling one of the largest productive industries of the city. A native of Canada, he was born on Prince Edward Island, March 7, 1867, and in December, 1886, when nineteen years of age, he arrived in Stockton. Entering the employ of the Crown Flouring Mill Company, he continued with that firm for twenty-four years, gaining a comprehensive knowledge of the business, and during the last year of that period was connected with the feed department. In May, 1911, he became a partner of Frank A. Guernsey, who was then operating the Peerless Milling Company's plant, which had been built originally for a blending mill in which the farmers could blend their grain. The venture did not prove a success and Mr. Guernsey converted it into a feed mill, later withdrawing from the firm, and subsequently Mr. Haley had several business associates, his present partner being Ralph C. Jeanelle, who acts as secretary of the company, while he is filling the office of president. Under his capable management the business has enjoyed an extremely rapid growth, the present output being 700 tons of feed monthly, while it originally amounted to but one ton per day. They cater to both the wholesale and retail trades, the former being taken care of by traveling salesmen, whose territory extends within a radius of 250 miles from Stockton. In their retail operations they deal direct with the farmers and owing to the superior quality of their output and their reliability in all commercial transactions the business has grown to one of large proportions. They manufacture the Laymore, Growmore and Raisemore brands of poultry feed, the last named being prepared especially for baby chicks, while their stock foods are known as the Morepork and Moremilk, the former being for hogs and the latter for cows.

Mr. Haley was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Sutter, a native of Wisconsin, and a distant relative of General Sutter. Mr. Haley has never been unmindful of the duties of citizenship and has served as a member of the police and fire commission under Mayor George Hudson, rendering valuable service to his city in that connection. He is a member of the Young Men's Institute and is also identified with the Stockton Golf and Country Club, the Elks, and the Foresters of America. His business career has been marked by continuous advancement and a large industrial enterprise stands as a monument to his progressive spirit and administrative powers.

LAWRENCE F. JENSEN.—A popular merchant who has been unusually successful and has thereby evidenced the possession of exceptional talent for the conducting of one of the most important lines of commercial endeavor, is Lawrence F. Jensen, the experienced and wide-awake grocer of 16-18 West Elm Street, Lodi. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein on October 12, 1877, and when fifteen years of age came to America. He reached Stockton a poor boy, but he obtained work in the grocery store of Thomas F. Kuntzen on East Weber Avenue, where he was offered at first four dollars per month and his board. By strict economy, he saved $150, and then he entered business for himself, taking in C. A. Ziemer as a partner. Later, this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Jensen went to Oakland, where he remained for two years.

In 1908, Mr. Jensen located in Lodi, and here he established a small store on West Pine Street, with a capital of only $250, and a horse and wagon, and he sold Schillings' goods in the country districts. As his business grew, he moved to his present location, and ever since coming here, he has been very successful. He has built up the largest cash business in Lodi, and his crockery department occupies a store by itself, and contains one of the largest and most complete stocks in the county. Plans are also being made to increase the capacity of the establishment by an addition of fifty feet.

At Lodi, in 1899, Mr. Jensen married Miss Emma Gimbel, who was born three miles east of Lodi, on the ranch of her father, Henry Gimbel, a well-known early settler of San Joaquin County, and an extensive grain-grower. The family attend the German Lutheran Church, and Mr. Jensen is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Lodi. He has always contributed to forward any good movement designed to benefit the community, and during the war he was active in Liberty Loan work, being first, last and all the time an American citizen not only living in, but living for, America.

ADOLPH JOHNSON.—An active factor in the upbuilding of the city of Stockton and its environs, particularly as a subdivision specialist, and having an intimate knowledge of the real estate and investment fields of Central California, Adolph Johnson is well qualified to rank as a leader in investment circles. His thorough training in the dairy business has also made him an authority in this field, especially in the selection of dairy herds, his reputation having been gained through his practical experience. Maintaining an office at 44 South San Joaquin Street, Mr. Johnson

does a general real estate, investment and insurance business, paying particular attention to the subdivision of suburban home property.

A native of Iowa, Mr. Johnson was born at Emmetsburg, Iowa, June 27, 1881, and was reared on the home farm there, attending the country schools. Coming to California in 1901, he located at Fresno, where he worked for Mr. Simon Easthouse, whom he had known in the East, and who had large dairy and stock interests in Fresno County; for three years he remained here, becoming familiar with all the details of the dairy business. Ambitious to progress in the world, however, Mr. Johnson saved his money and in 1904 came to Stockton where he took a course in the Stockton Business College. Later he secured a teacher's certificate and for eight years taught school in San Joaquin County, and during this period spent in the rural districts he became interested in farming and land buying.

In 1917 Mr. Johnson entered the real estate business in Stockton and since that time he has met with unqualified success, selling many attractive home sites, improved and unimproved properties, and other fine holdings. Among his profitable transactions have been a number of dairy farms which he has built up and sold at splendid advances. One, a thirty-acre farm east of Stockton on the Linden Road, he improved and sold for $13,000. On a tract of sixty-five acres of bare land on the Calaveras River he planted twenty acres of alfalfa, installed a fine pumping plant, built a $9,000 dairy barn, stocked it with forty-five Holstein cows and sold it for $40,000 in April, 1920. This is one of the best-equipped dairy farms in the county, and has since been sold for $52,000. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Milk Producers' Association of Central California, and is considered one of the best judges of dairy cows in this part of the state, and his expert knowledge is eagerly sought by farmers who plan to establish dairies; in fact, Mr. Johnson has bought a number of dairy herds for prospective dairy farmers, who knew they could place full confidence in his judgment.

Mr. Johnson has been very active in the subdivision of city and suburban property as follows: In 1917 he put on the market City Park Terrace, surrounding Victory Park, Stockton. This consisted of 100 acres, costing $75,000, which he divided into 600 lots, all of the property being sold on easy terms and many homes have been erected there. Bungalow Park, a tract of twenty acres north of the Grunsky school, is built up with 120 homes. Lakeside Terrace property also met with quick response, sixty-eight lots being sold in less than sixty days. He has also put the following suburban property on the market: City Farms, on Cherokee Lane, forty acres divided into quarter-acre lots and sold to working men; sixty acres on the traction line on Cherokee Lane; a subdivision east of Stockton on the Linden Road divided into five and ten-acre farms; Sunny Slope Farms, 100 acres on the traction line subdivided into small farms; twenty acres on the Linden Road, called the Johnson Garden Farms. Thus Mr. Johnson has been active in attracting to this section hundreds of new settlers and adding to Stockton's reputation as a city of homes. Recognized as one of Stockton's most progressive citizens, he was one of the committee that engineered the bond issue for the building of the new city hall and municipal auditorium.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage at Stockton May 22, 1907, to Miss Cleva Bacon, a daughter of Bedford Bacon, who for more than forty years has been a resident of San Joaquin County. Two children have come to bless their home: Robert Bacon and Alice May. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Masons and the Stockton Ad Club.

LEVI M. TOAL.—Among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of San Joaquin County is Levi M. Toal, who is serving as justice of the peace of O'Neal township since 1902 and who is also connected with agricultural interests, being accounted one of the active and successful business men of Stockton. He was born in Kansas in November, 1872 and was a small child of two years when he accompained his parents to California. His father, David Toal, was born in Scotland in 1831, and in 1844 came to America and settled in the forests of Northern Wisconsin, where he remained until the early '50s when he removed to Kansas and homesteaded a tract of land near Fort Scott. David Toal served the Government at Fort Scott for two years as a blacksmith and for his services he received no remuneration. He married Miss Jane Pitman, a native of Ohio, and they were the parents of six children, three of whom now survive, Levi M., Jennie J., and Cora.

David Toal brought his family to California in search of a milder climate and located at Stockton in 1874, where he was employed with John Rock at Main and Market Streets in a blacksmith shop; later on he was employed in the Phil Davis boat yard, following his trade until 1886, when he removed to Stanislaus County and there became foreman for Dr. Tynan, owner of the Empire ranch, where he continued for two years. He then returned to San Joaquin County and farmed the Delta ranch, raising large quantities of grain for several years; in 1892 he put the first plow into the soil on newly reclaimed land in the Capt. Moss tract and the Boggs tract adjoining Stockton. Meantime, he had purchased twenty acres of land on South American Street, Stockton, where he built a residence and where his family resided while he carried on his grain farming. David Toal reached the advanced age of nearly ninety years, passing away at the family home in Stockton in December, 1920, his wife having preceded him in 1918.

Levi M. Toal was reared and educated in Stockton and from an early age was associated with his father in ranch work. In 1902 he was elected justice of the peace of O'Neal township when there were 405 registered votes and in 1922 there were 5,868, an indication of the growth and development of this locality. In connection with his official duties, Mr. Toal was in the contract business for nine years, during which time he did much of the paving of the streets of Stockton. The twenty-acre ranch purchased by his father many years ago is fast becoming very valuable as a choice residential section of South Stockton. This locality has made a remarkable growth and Mr. Toal has had much to do with its advancement. Where farming and stock raising was once carried on, now stand school buildings and residences. He is a member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., is a past grand and has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge many times. Elected in 1902, he is now serving his sixth term as justice of the peace and has made a fine record.



Levi M. Todd

ALBERT G. MYRAN.—Stockton has greatly benefited through the activities of its real estate operators and among those who figure conspicuously in this connection is Albert G. Myran, who is well known in business circles of the city as sales manager for the Adolph Johnson Realty Company. He was born at Ada, Minn., March 29, 1878. His father was Hon. O. H. Myran, ex-member of the state senate in Minnesota. A native of Nummedal, Norway, he migrated to northern Illinois but soon afterwards removed to Ada, Minn., where he became one of the most prominent and influential men in the Red River Valley. He was a successful agricultural implement dealer and hardware merchant, a man widely and favorably known. A very prominent Republican he was known as the Mark Hanna of the Red River Valley during the McKinley administration. He took a leading part in making Knut Nelson governor of Minnesota and later United States senator. He married Miss Maria Haugen and they are now both deceased. They had three children, of whom Albert G. is the eldest. After completing his public school course, Albert Myran graduated from Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. He enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War, joining Company B, Twelfth Minnesota Infantry, serving until he received his discharge, then entered the law department of the University of Minnesota. During his college career he served for three consecutive terms as chief clerk of the Minnesota senate but did not complete his university course, owing to his appointment as administrator of his father's estate, the father having passed away at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1905. Mr. Myran, Sr., had acquired a large amount of property, which the son sold to good advantage, and this led to his connection with the real estate business, which he has found both a congenial and profitable field for the development of his talents. He followed that business in Los Angeles for several years, afterward going to Oakland to accept a position with the Realty Syndicate Company.

In August, 1917, shortly after the United States entered the World War, Mr. Myran enlisted as a private and his previous military experience won him promotion to a clerkship at headquarters. After serving in that capacity for several months he was commissioned a lieutenant and placed in charge of the adjustment branch, personnel division, under Major-General Duval. On being furloughed to the Reserves he came to Stockton, arriving here in January, 1919. He entered the employ of the Adolph Johnson Realty Company and his efficient work led to his advancement to the position of sales manager, in which capacity he is now acting. Broad experience and close study have given him a comprehensive knowledge of the business and he has negotiated many important realty transfers, thereby greatly contributing to the success of the company which he represents.

Mr. Myran's life has never been a self-centered one and his well developed powers have been utilized in support of many worthy causes. He is president of the county advisory board, which has charge of the annual campaign to raise funds for the promotion of the Salvation Army's work. The campaign was inaugurated three years ago and has been very successful. He was active in the formation of the Service Club and was instrumental in securing a charter for Karl Ross Post of the American Legion. Shortly after the Service Club became a part of the Legion he was elected commander of the local post, which he has made one of the leading organizations of this character in the state. Through untiring efforts he greatly increased its membership, which has now reached 1,000, and no worthy ex-service man has ever come to him in vain for assistance. He was an active participant in the convention of the American Legion held at San Diego, Cal., in 1920, serving on important committees and participating in many debates. He was recently appointed departmental speaker of the Legion for this district, his appointment coming from the national headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., and it was his duty to visit the various posts of his section for the purpose of arousing interest and enthusiasm in the measures promulgated by the organization, but not having the necessary time to devote to the position he resigned. He also served as chairman of the general convention committee for the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was held at Stockton, May 9-19, 1921 and it was largely through his efforts that the meeting was such a decided success. He is also a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, and Lions Club of Stockton; and his fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E., and Stockton Lodge, F. & A. M.

Mr. Myran was united in marriage to Miss Roberta Roberts, a native of Nebraska, and they have many sincere friends in Stockton. He is alert, energetic and progressive, and his present success has been won through industry and ability. He is an enthusiastic booster for Stockton, whose future he regards as a most promising one, and his efforts are of a most practical character, the sound judgment of an astute business man being manifest in all of his opinions concerning the best methods of developing and improving his city.

TRUMAN ALVIN STRONG.—A prosperous vineyardist and well-known citizen of San Joaquin County is Truman Alvin Strong who resides on his thirty-acre vineyard, five miles south of Lodi on Cherokee Lane. He was born in Union County, Ohio, on February 23, 1858, a son of Leighton and Lavina (Cahill) Strong, both natives of Ohio, and when our subject was six years old the family removed to Iowa County, Iowa. The father, Leighton Strong, served during the Civil War in the Ohio Volunteer Infantry and died from the effect of his wounds when Truman A. was a lad of six years. Subsequently his mother married again and lived to be seventy-five years old, spending her last days in California. There were three children in the family, Richard, Elpha and Truman A. the subject of this sketch. By her last marriage with Hiram Jones, there was one daughter, Bertha, wife of Edward Wilson of the Waterloo Road.

T. A. Strong received his education in the public schools of Iowa and then worked for wages on farms until he was twenty-two years old, when he decided to cast his lot in the West. On October 13, 1880, he arrived in Sacramento, Cal. and soon left for Stockton where he worked for wages for five years near that city. In 1885 he rented 320 acres of grain land eighteen miles from Stockton near Lone Tree; in 1888 he settled on the J. D. Peters

place and there he farmed for twenty-two years. In 1907 he purchased his present ranch of thirty acres about eight and a half miles north of Stockton on Cherokee Lane. This land was a stubble field at the time of purchase and Mr. Strong has improved it with a modern residence and farm buildings and has set out sixteen acres to vineyard, eleven now in full bearing.

The marriage of Mr. Strong occurred at Stockton on November 4, 1885, and united him with Miss Bena Wagner, a native of that city and a daughter of Jacob and Lena Wagner, her father a pioneer butcher of Stockton. Mrs. Strong was educated in the schools of Stockton and is one of ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Strong are the parents of two children: Fred, who resides at Linden, married Nellie Bryson and they have one child, Ethel Jean Strong; and Wesley, who lives at Stockton, married Lorraine Wolfe. In politics Mr. Strong is a Republican. He is a member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Stockton, and he and his wife are members of the Rebekahs, Mrs. Strong being past noble grand of the lodge.

DOMENCINO BREGANTE.—A citizen of Stockton who has been identified with the growth and development of the city for several years is Domencino Bregante, a contractor and builder. His birthplace was Genoa, Italy and the date of his birth, April 1, 1888. At fourteen years of age he left his native land for a new world and upon his arrival in Stockton found work in a cannery, then in a fruit store. He then learned the carpenter's trade, which occupied him for a number of years; then he entered the employ of the Union Iron Works in San Francisco where he learned the machinist's trade and remained there for three years. In 1910 he removed to Stockton where he invested in a share in twenty-three acres near the city and engaged in vegetable raising; after this he was in the contracting business for one year. He then removed to Oakland and was employed in general contracting with M. E. Valenti for two and a half years. Again he took up contracting, this time in Oakland and an outstanding piece of work he did while there was the fine residence of John Rossi. He then returned to Stockton where he has since been engaged in building work, erecting many fine homes and flat buildings. The residences of Messrs. Onetto, Penatto, Machino and Roselli are evidences of his fine workmanship. Since the first of January, 1922 he has turned his attention to the erection of business blocks and up to January 1, 1923, his contracting amounted to $100,000. He erected a three-story brick block on Lafayette Street between Hunter and Center streets for Peuma Bros. at a cost of $40,000 and a three-story brick building for Delucci & Luchetti at a cost of $30,000; he also did the work of remodeling for the California Packing Corporation and the Franklin Garage.

While residing in Oakland, Mr. Bregante was united in marriage with Miss Virginia Delucci and they are the parents of three sons, Freddie, Julius and Tilio. Mr. Bregnate is one of the founders of the Oakland Owl Club and served as its first president. He is numbered among the thoroughly practical and successful building contractors of the city of Stockton, and commands the uniform confidence and respect of the business community in which he makes his home. He belongs to the Master Builders of Stockton.

ARTHUR THORNTON.—A worthy and prominent citizen of San Joaquin County, who passed to his reward in 1914, was Arthur Thornton, in whose honor the enterprising town of Thornton, Cal., was named. Service for the government brought him to the Pacific Coast during the early fifties, and thus he became interested in California and it was not long before he decided to take up his permanent residence here. After working for various ranchers for a number of years, he purchased property near New Hope, San Joaquin County, in 1863, and for the balance of his life contentedly followed the peaceful and independent life of the agriculturist. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, May 19, 1838, a son of William and Mary (Kennedy) Thornton, both natives of Scotland, who came to America in 1852 and settled in Iowa. The mother passed away in Kansas and the father was buried on the plains in 1854.

Arthur Thornton was a lad of fourteen when his parents came to the United States. Although he had received a fair education in the schools of Ayrshire, he also attended school for a couple of years in Iowa, during this time also working on his father's farm as much as his school duties would permit. The spirit of adventure took him to Santa Fe, N. M., about this time, and there he joined the government service as a civilian under Colonel Steptow. The winter of 1854-1855 was spent in Salt Lake City, and in the spring, May 5, 1855, the company took up the march for California. Before reaching their destination, however, they were ordered to Oregon instead, and finally, on July 2, reached Port Lane, on Rogue River, having in the meantime camped two nights in Surprise Valley. Considering their meager equipment, it was quite remarkable that they reached their destination as quickly and as safely as they did, with nothing but a compass to guide them. After resting a week they again took up the march, going first to Cow Creek and from there to Red Bluff, Cal., where they took a steamer for Sacramento, and from there, on a larger steamer, they were taken to Benicia. After receiving his pay, Mr. Thornton entered the employ of the Pacific Steamship Company and went to Panama on the old "Oregon", the return trip being made on the steamer "Golden Gate" to San Francisco. A short experience in the mines proved to him that he could not make a success along that line, and he soon afterward gave it up and removed to Stockton. In May, 1858, he came to New Hope, where he worked as a vaquero until 1861, and afterward followed various lines of employment for two years, when he purchased the ranch at New Hope. There he spent the remainder of his life. During his residence in the town he saw it grow from a mere hamlet, and made every effort to bring about better conditions. In 1877 New Hope was made a post-office, and for thirty years Mr. Thornton served efficiently as postmaster. For eight years he was a director of the State Hospital at Stockton, and for four years was vice-president of the board.

On January 31, 1870, at Woodbridge, Mr. Thornton was married to Miss Emma Greives, a native of Steubenville, Ohio, and their marriage resulted in the birth of six children: Mary Alvernia, Mrs. W. J. Bates; Clara B., Mrs. Lawton of Thornton; Maggie Florence, who died at the age of twenty-three; Georgia M., who died at the age of two and a half years; Jessie C., residing at Thornton; and Alice L., Mrs. William H. Koontz of Thornton. Mrs. Thornton came from old Plymouth, Mass., ancestry, one of



A. Thornton

a family of thirteen children. She came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1868. Three of her brothers served in the Civil War, one dying in a Southern prison; and her other two brothers came to California. Her brother Charles met an accidental death at Lodi; and the other brother, Edward, died at the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle, Cal.

Mr. Thornton first acquired a quarter-section of land in the New Hope district, subsequently adding to his holdings until he had 1,000 acres in this section. In 1888 he planted small pine trees in front of his house, and also a border around the field, and today they are mammoth trees. At the time of Mr. Thornton's death, about 1,000 acres made up his estate, fourteen acres of which was set to various kinds of fruit trees and vines, and it is now one of the finest producing ranches in San Joaquin County. Orchards of from fifteen to twenty acres each are devoted to peaches, plums, apricots, almonds and pears, and twenty-five acres is in Zinfandel grapes, with six acres in alfalfa; and the orchards are outlined with a row of walnut trees. When the Western Pacific Railroad was built through his section, Mr. Thornton gave the right-of-way through his ranch free of charge and the station was named Thornton. Some years ago the post office was also changed to the name of Thornton. Fraternally, Mr. Thornton was a charter member of Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, and a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Lodi. He was a very liberal and kind-hearted man and all of his charities were given in an unostentatious manner. He was a highly esteemed citizen of the community which his energy and optimism had helped to build. He was a friend to education and progress, and his sojourn in San Joaquin County, and especially in his home district, tended to the widening of its prosperity and the developing of its opportunities. He loved truth and justice, and represented a high type of our American manhood.

MRS. CLARA B. LAWTON.—An honored resident of Thornton, San Joaquin County, where she was born and reared, is Mrs. Clara B. Lawton, a daughter of that old and honored pioneer, Arthur Thornton, for whom the town of Thornton was named, and whose sketch also appears in this history. Clara B. Thornton attended the grammar school in the New Hope school district of the county, then was a student at the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, and later attended Mills College in Oakland.

The first marriage of Clara B. Thornton occurred at Fairfield, Solano County, Cal., in November, 1889, and united her with Alec Thompson, a native of Virginia, who came to California in an early day and engaged in farming. He first settled at Santa Cruz, and later removed to Dixon, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were the parents of two children: Emma Pauline, Mrs. Al T. Longton, of Los Angeles; and Henry Arthur.

Henry Arthur Thompson was born on a ranch west of Lodi, San Joaquin County, March 13, 1892, and received his education in the schools of the county, afterwards graduating from Boone Academy, Berkeley. After reaching young manhood he was employed for four years in the contracting department of the construction of highways at Arbuckle, and later at Santa Rosa. In 1919 he came to Thornton and opened a garage, which he still operates. On February 8, 1916, he married Miss Catherine Quenell, a daughter of Nelson and Mary Quenell. He is the owner of an eleven-acre orchard in the vicinity of Thornton and is a popular citizen and a member of the Knights of Pythias of Stockton.

On June 1, 1896, in San Francisco, Mrs. Thompson was married to Robert C. Lawton, a son of Capt. M. C. and Charlotte Lawton. Mr. Lawton is a civil engineer. Mrs. Lawton is a professional nurse and was with the Southern Pacific Hospital in San Francisco for seven years. During the San Francisco fire she was in private practice, which covered a period of ten years; and she was also nursing at the asylum at Stockton for over two years. She has her interest in the fine orchard property which belonged to her father, called the old Thornton ranch.

MRS. WAKELEY J. BATES.—A prominent and representative citizen of the Thornton district of San Joaquin County is Mrs. Wakeley J. Bates, who was born and reared at Thornton. In maidenhood she was Miss Mary Alvernia Thornton, a daughter of Arthur and Emma (Greives) Thornton, pioneers of San Joaquin County, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work.

Mary Alvernia Thornton began her education in the Thornton grammar school; then after a course at Mills Seminary, Oakland, she attended the San Joaquin College at Woodbridge. On February 7, 1893, at the old Thornton home, occurred her first marriage, which united her with Harry W. Awre, a native of England and a son of Henry and Elizabeth Awre. On June 30, 1906, in Sacramento, occurred her second marriage, which united Mrs. Awre with Wakeley J. Bates, a native of Stockton, Cal. Mr. Bates was reared and educated in Stockton until he was eighteen years old, when he began working in the planing mills. For many years he was with Thomas & Buell in their planing mill, until 1912, when he and his wife removed to Thornton, where they have since continuously resided. Mrs. Bates received twenty acres of land as a gift from her father previous to his death, which is now her home place. Ten acres of this place is a bearing vineyard, and the other ten acres is devoted to wheat-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are the parents of two sons, Richard Thornton and Arthur Thornton, the latter deceased at eleven years of age. In 1919 a fine residence of hollow tile, covered with concrete, was erected on the ranch, which is modern and complete in every detail. Mrs. Bates also owns her interest in the Thornton estate. For many years she was the postmaster of the New Hope postoffice, and she is still a trustee of the New Hope school district. She is also a member of the Thornton Farm Bureau. During the World War, Mrs. Bates was the treasurer of the local chapter of the American Red Cross.

CARL OSCAR JOHNSON.—A native of Sweden, born at Stockholm, December 25, 1865, Carl Oscar Johnson attended the public school in his native city until he was twelve years old. Being obliged to make his own living, he then obtained work in an office, but soon after went into the Swedish navy, where he served three years as an apprentice. Then he entered the Merchant Marine and when twenty-one obtained a mate's certificate. In 1887 he came to New York and thereafter sailed on the Eastern Coast, obtaining a steamship master's certificate in 1893, when he came to the Pacific Coast and followed the coasting trade. In 1898 he went to the Klondike and spent two years mining and prospecting in Alaska. Return-

ing to San Francisco, he followed coasting until 1905, when he removed to Lodi and located on his present ranch, purchasing ten acres, which he set out to Tokay grapes. Here he has since been carrying on a successful vineyard on a small scale. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican. He manifests much interest in the affairs of his county and state, and in all respects has been a good citizen.

STEPHEN E. BRENNAN.—For his entire life, with the exception of five years spent in San Francisco, Stephen E. Brennan has lived in San Joaquin County and has been identified with the best interests of his locality, being an able and successful business man and a citizen of eminent public spirit. Successful in material affairs, he has not neglected the other aspects of life, and with his wife is an especial friend of public education, Mrs Brennan being particularly active in educational affairs of her district. He was born on his father's farm near Atlanta, Cal., in the Van Allen district of San Joaquin County, November 25, 1876, the youngest son of Patrick and Bridget (Kelly) Brennan, both natives of Ireland. Patrick Brennan was born in 1829, and when twenty-three years old came to America and located at New London, Conn. His California residence dates from 1857, when he located in Stockton, where he remained until 1862, when he bought 320 acres eighteen miles southeast of Stockton, where he farmed until his death on October 10, 1879. He was survived by his widow and nine children, five of whom are living. The mother passed away on May 29, 1912, a woman of capability, and her demise caused much regret among the residents of her locality. Stephen E. Brennan was reared on the homestead near Atlanta and received a good education in the Van Allen district school, and with the exception of five years spent in San Francisco, from 1905 to 1910, he has continuously resided in San Joaquin County, where his citizenship has counted much in the way of progress and advancement. After the death of his mother, the estate was divided, Mr. Brennan receiving his portion of the home place, and the following ten years were spent in the development of this ranch into a model alfalfa and fruit ranch, one of the best in the county.

In 1905, Mr. Brennan was united in marriage with Miss Goldie M. Bacon, the adopted daughter of Benjamin Bacon. Mrs. Brennan was left an orphan when only four years of age and soon after was taken into the Bacon home. Benjamin Bacon was a man of fine character and carried on an extensive grain and stock business near Collegeville. He was a native of New York and crossed the plains in 1854 to California, where he engaged in the stock business in San Joaquin County; he owned large tracts of land and continued active until 1887, when he retired and moved to French Camp, where he built a fine residence and resided there until his death, about twenty years ago. Mrs. Brennan was born in Modesto, but was reared and educated in San Joaquin County, and at the age of eighteen began teaching school, having graduated from the Stockton Normal School at that age. After her marriage, she continued to teach school, and for eleven years was principal of the Van Allen school and was instrumental in building up that efficient institution. Mrs. Brennan holds a life certificate granted to her in recognition of her capable work along educational lines. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan are the parents of two children: Harold and Marjorie. Mrs. Brennan is an active member of the executive committee of the San Joaquin County Teachers' Association. About two years ago the Community Welfare League of Escalon conceived the idea of community moving pictures and Mr. and Mrs. Brennan were most active in the organization and work, and Mrs. Brennan was selected as a member of a board of twelve directors.

CHARLES O. BECHTOLD.—Prominent among the experienced and successful vineyardists who have done much to help place San Joaquin County in the front rank with respect to agriculture, is undoubtedly Charles O. Bechtold, who was born at Milltown, S D., on December 12, 1895, the son of George and Louise (Reimche) Bechtold, the former a native of Russia, from which country he came to South Dakota when he was twelve years old, arriving there in the pioneer days when only those with heroic courage and manhood could hope to survive and succeed. He homesteaded 160 acres of government land in South Dakota, but when Charles was six months old removed with his family to North Dakota and settled at Harvey, in Wells County. There he purchased a half section of land and engaged in grain raising. Little by little he added to his original holding, until he came to possess two sections of land. Charles attended the common school at Harvey. When he was thirteen years old, he accompanied his parents to California, and to Woodbridge in 1908, where his father had bought twenty-four acres of vineyard. This vineyard was set out to Black Prince and Tokay grapes, and was well irrigated. George Bechtold died at Woodbridge, highly respected by all who knew him, the father of a family of nine children: Louise, Mrs. Bich; George, of Woodbridge; Charles; Emma, Mrs. Dahl; Martha, Mrs. Northrop, of Lodi; and Bertha, Ruby, Albert and Mabel. The last four are living at home with their mother.

Charles O. Bechtold finished his schooling in Woodbridge, after which he followed farming. On September 19, 1917, he entered the United States service in the World War, as a member of Company L., 363rd Infantry, 91st Division, and for six months trained at Camp Lewis. He was then transferred to the first replacement division of engineers, to be sent to France; but instead they were sent to Washington, D. C., and he there matriculated in the engineering school, at the American University. He was then sent to Camp Humphrey, Va., and was promoted to first sergeant of Company E, 1st Regiment of Replacement Engineers. He remained there for the duration of the war. On February 11, 1919, he was honorably discharged from the service at the Presidio in San Francisco as 1st sergeant, after which he returned to his home in Woodbridge. He is a member of Lodi Post No. 22, American Legion, and his wife belongs to the Auxiliary of the American Legion. After returning from the war he began viticulture, purchasing ten acres of full-bearing vineyard of the Bechtold ranch from his mother, and also leases another vineyard.

At Stockton, on November 22, 1920, Mr. Bechtold was married to Miss Emeline Campodonico, a native of Hornitas, in Mariposa County, and the daughter of E. and Pasquala (Valverde) Campodonico, both born at Hornitas. Her father, who is still living, was a miner, and she attended school at Hornitas, Fresno, Lodi and Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Bechtold have one daughter, Louise Marie.



Chas. O. Bechtold

CHARLES AUGUSTINE GRISWOLD.—Among the residents of the farming community of Lodi, conspicuous for their worth and ability, is Charles Augustine Griswold, a retired vineyardist and a veteran of the Civil War. Before coming to California twenty years ago, he was actively connected with the progress and development in his native state of Pennsylvania and also in Nebraska. He was born near Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., on August 5, 1840, a son of James F. and Lydia (Franklin) Griswold, natives of New York. Grandfather Griswold served in the war of 1812. Lydia Franklin's mother was a Lee, an aunt of Robt. E. Lee, and her grandfather Lee served in the Revolutionary War. She is also a direct descendant of Daniel Franklin, a brother of Benjamin Franklin. Mr. Griswold's parents died in Pennsylvania. He was the seventh child in a family of ten children and had a brother, King E. Griswold, who also served in the Civil War.

Charles A. Griswold received his education in the Elk Lake district school, Susquehanna County, Pa., and he not only helped his father on the home place, but worked on various farms throughout the county. On October 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, his brigade commander being General Kirkpatrick. He served under Generals McClellan and Sherman and was with General Sherman on his famous march through Georgia and to the sea and took part in all the engagements. After being mustered out December 24, 1864, he returned to his native county in January, 1865, and followed his trade of carpenter, extending his territory to Bradford County as well. In 1877 he located in Franklin County, Nebr., and was engaged for many years in building operations. He erected the Franklin Academy, a number of store buildings, a grist mill, a woolen mill and many school houses; he also helped build the court house at Bloomington, Nebr. While residing in Franklin County, he filed on a quarter section of land, which he farmed to grain, cattle and hogs with considerable success. When a railroad was built within a mile of his homestead and Upland, Nebr., sprang into being he established a general store there and for fourteen years served the community as postmaster and justice of the peace.

Removing to California in 1903, Mr. Griswold located in Stockton and engaged in building operations; however, his stay in Stockton only occupied one year and in 1904 he settled in Lodi where he purchased a fifteen-acre vineyard set to four year old vines for which he paid $3,700; his first year's crop was sold for $800 cash. The vineyard is located one mile west of Lodi and is still in his possession, but is now leased. Some time ago he bought an acre and a half on South School Street where he erected a commodious and modern residence, but has sold all but two lots of this tract. Mr. Griswold did some building after settling in Lodi; he erected the Morehead residence on West Elm Street and the O. Poole residence east of Lodi. He has now retired from active carpenter work, but is never so happy as when he has a saw and hammer in his hand.

The marriage of Mr. Griswold occurred in Bradford County, Pa., May 1, 1867, and united him with Miss Martha M. Arnout, a native of Bradford County, Pa., a daughter of Joshua Arnout and Martha C. Chilson Arnout, natives of Orange County, N. Y., who spent their last days in Bradford County, Pa. Mrs. Griswold is the seventh born in a family of nine children and had two brothers, Theo. and George, who served in a New York Regiment in the Civil War; the latter died in service and the former soon after the war. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold are the parents of three daughters: Cora married Oselus Poole, a rancher living east of Lodi and they have six children; Grace is Mrs. S. D. Nelson and they have four children; Mary is Mrs. Charles Waite and they have five children and reside in Sacrmento. There are fifteen grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren in the family. In politics, Mr. Griswold is a stalwart Republican and has been an ardent supporter of the principles of that party wherever he has resided. At the age of twenty-five he joined the Masonic order in Bradford County, Pa., and is now a member of Lodi Lodge No. 256 F. & A. M. and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. He joined the G. A. R. in Upland, Neb. and is now a member of the Hartford Post, G. A. R. of Lodi. He is a past commander and now is chaplain. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church of Lodi, of which he is a deacon. Mrs. Griswold is an active member of the W. R. C. In 1917 they celebrated their golden wedding. In the various relations of life he has manifested those traits of character which ever command respect, and his circle of friends is therefore an extensive one.

JOHN E. BUDD.—In the selection of their life-work, many of the men who owe their educational training to the splendid institutions of California have chosen the profession of law, as offering exceptional advantages to those possessing the mental equipment of keen judgment, logical powers of reasoning, and readiness in repartee. Among those identified with the profession for many years, and who achieved success in managing the affairs of a large clientele, mention belongs to the late John E. Budd, member of a pioneer family of California and son of Hon. Joseph H. Budd, whose family history appears an another page of this volume. John E. Budd was born in the city of Janesville, Wis., October 18, 1853, being the second son of Hon. Joseph H. and Lucinda (Ash) Budd, descendants of ancestors honored in their several walks of life.

Primarily educated in the public schools of his native city, John E. Budd came to California during early manhood and afterward entered the University of California at Berkeley, graduating from that institution in 1874. He took up the study of law in his father's office, and during October, 1876, was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court at Sacramento. Shortly afterward he became associated in practice with his father at Stockton, where he gained his first practical experience in the profession, continuing so associated for a number of years. During the administration of Grover Cleveland, in 1890, he was appointed receiver of the United States Land Office with headquarters at Stockton, and filled the position with recognized efficiency until resigning upon a change in the administration. After having been associated for a time with his brother, James H. Budd, in a general law practice, during 1895 Mr. Budd formed a partnership with E. R. Thompson, and the firm of Budd & Thompson became well known throughout Central California, both members being recognized as attorneys of ability and thorough acquaintance with the principles of jurisprudence.

Stanch in his allegiance to the Democratic party, Mr. Budd was a prominent figure in local and state politics up to the year 1903, but from that time on he relinquished his association with public affairs in order to devote himself exclusively to the law. For ten years or more he acted as a regent of the State University, and during the entire period he maintained a warm interest in the welfare of his alma mater, whose contribution to the educational uplift of the state he recognized as indispensable and permanent. As a citizen he gave constant support to enterprises furthering the development of Stockton, giving liberally of his time and means to this end.

By his marriage Mr. Budd became identified with a pioneer family of California. Mrs. Budd, whom he married in 1887, was Miss Mary Haste, of Berkeley, a daughter of J. H. Haste, an honored and prominent pioneer of the state and for years a public-spirited citizen of Berkeley, Cal. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Budd is Henry B. Budd, a prominent civil engineer of Stockton, whose sketch appears in this volume. The two daughters are May, the wife of Francis Irving Hodgkins, and Lucile, Mrs. Robert Roy Stevens, both of Stockton.

PAUL C. FUNK.—An enterprising business man of Stockton who runs an auto wrecking and supply house at 420 South Center Street is Paul C. Funk, whose business is the largest of its kind in the valley; he maintains his wrecking plant at 642 South Center Street. Since the organization of the business in January, 1917, he has sold more than 2,000 used automobiles, and he owns the building, 100x150 feet, on South Center Street. He was born in Germany in 1878 and at three years of age was brought to America, and at nine years of age, his family located in Santa Cruz, Cal., where Mr. Funk received his education in the grammar school. At seventeen years of age he began to work for the Santa Cruz Gas Company and after three years was made superintendent of the plant, remaining in that position until 1909 when he was sent by the same company to Tonopah, Nev., to take charge of their plant there; he then traveled on the road in gas construction work for V. A. Britton, during which time he installed plants in Redding and Willows; then he removed to Fresno and for two years worked for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and was next sent to San Francisco for the same company in the capacity of assistant superintendent of distribution, remaining there for two years; then he was returned to Fresno as superintendent of manufacture by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, where he remained until he located in Stockton in 1917. E. C. Funk and William Haffner, his brother-in-law, are associated with Paul C. Funk in the business and besides buying and selling automobiles, tractors and trucks are agents for the Ohio 6,000-mile tire made in the Mansfield, Ohio, plant, one of the largest factories in the country.

The marriage of Mr. Funk united him with Miss Frances Marshall, a native of Iowa; and one child, Willa, was born in San Francisco. Mr. Funk is just in the prime of his powers and years, and his usefulness in affairs and his excellence of citizenship give him a broad and bright outlook for the future as his history in the past is a record of successful achievement.

N. B. GOULD, M. D.—During the years which mark the period of Dr. N. B. Gould's professional career he has met with gratifying success, and throughout the time of his residence in Ripon he has won the good will and patronage of many of the leading citizens and families of the place. He is a great student and endeavors to keep abreast of the times in everything relating to discoveries in medical science. He was born at Old Monterey, Cal., May 8, 1880, a son of Maj. George S. and Augusta (Churchill) Gould. Major Gould was born near Augusta, Maine, in 1831, his parents being farmer folk in that state, who removed to Indiana in 1840 and engaged in farming there. When nineteen years of age, George S. Gould joined a party of friends, among whom was his brother James, bound for California to seek their fortunes. The party came via Panama and in due time arrived in Hangtown, where they prospected and mined for nine years; then George S. Gould returned to his home in Indiana. About the time he arrived in Indiana the Civil War broke out and he enlisted as a volunteer in the Sixty-eighth Indiana Infantry and served throughout the entire period of the war, being discharged with the rank of major. During the war he was married to Miss Augusta Churchill, whose English ancestors were early colonizers in Massachusetts. The young people established their home in Sparta, Ind., where Mrs. Gould remained until the close of the war when her husband returned and they removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where Major Gould engaged in the merchandise business. Owing to the illness of one of their sons, the family home was broken up and in 1876 they came to California and soon thereafter settled in Watsonville, where Major Gould established a grain and merchandise business; he also acquired a ranch property and range land in Monterey County, whither he later removed with his family. A portion of his estate is located near Parkfield, Cal. Major and Mrs. Gould reared a family of eight children, all of whom survive with the exception of the eldest daughter. For many years he was commander of the G. A. R. post in Monterey County and for years represented the Western Meat Packers as buyer. Major and Mrs. Gould were among the founders of the Baptist Church at Parkfield, where they had resided for forty-two years of their useful lives and this venerable couple lived to celebrate their sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day. In November, 1920, Mrs. Gould passed away at the age of eighty-two, her husband surviving her until May, 1922, reaching the advanced age of ninety-one.

N. B. Gould began his education in the schools of Monterey County and in 1902 was graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose; then for two years he taught school at Gonzales and San Benito earning enough to enable him to enter the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, and during his four years' course taught in night school in San Francisco to help defray his expenses. In 1908 he was graduated with high honors with the degree of M. D. He then spent four months as interne at the French Hospital, San Francisco, where he completed a year's work within that time. After leaving the hospital, Dr. Gould was employed as chief surgeon for the Alaskan Packers' Association and was located at Chinook, Alaska, where this company operated two large canneries, employing 1,200 men. His



N. B. Gould.

eight months' experience with this company was both profitable and enjoyable and one never to be forgotten. Returning to the United States in 1909 he located in Gonzales, where he practiced his profession for three years.

On January 31, 1909, at San Francisco, Dr. Gould was married to Miss Agnes Safely, a daughter of James Safely, a descendant of a prominent Scotch family and a pioneer of Napa County. Mrs. Gould is a graduate of the University of California and of Lane Hospital, San Francsico, as R. T. N., and at the time of her marriage to Dr. Gould was head of the surgical department of Mt. Zion Hospital, San Francisco. Dr. and Mrs. Gould are the parents of two children: Jeanette and Anna. In 1913 Dr. Gould left Gonzales on account of the failing health of one of his children and the family settled in Ripon. He enjoys a large and lucrative general practice and perhaps his most outstanding work is the establishment of the Ripon Hospital, and in his practice he has attained high rank, having a comprehensive knowledge of the great scientific principles which underlie his work. In his fraternal relations, Dr. Gould is identified with the Mt. Horeb Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Masons at Manteca and the B. P. O. E. No. 218, Stockton, and in politics he is a Republican. Dr. Gould devotes a limited portion of his time to his realty interests. He owns property in Monterey County, in Stockton, and two ranches near Ripon, all of which are leased.

WILLIAM R. DUFF.—Associated with the street car service of Stockton for more than thirty years, William R. Duff, now superintendent of the car barns of the Stockton Electric Railway, has aided materially in the expansion and growth of this vital factor of transportation. A native of Illinois, he was born in Henry County, July 4, 1865, a son of James and Elizabeth (Leggett) Duff. The latter passed away when he was a small child and at the age of fourteen he started out for himself, working on farms, and this he continued until 1891, when he was twenty-five years old. On coming to California he settled at Stockton and entered the employ of the Stockton Street Railway Company, later the Stockton Electric Railway, as track section man, and then for four months drove a mule car. At that time there were but two lines in the city—the San Joaquin and the Main and El Dorado. After spending some time in the car shops as a repair man, Mr. Duff then took up his duties at the horse car stables, and when electrification was accomplished he was one of the first to operate the new cars, both as motorman and conductor. Again taking up repair work in the shops, he became night foreman, and his competent service gained him the promotion to the position he now occupies, that of superintendent of the car barns. When Mr. Duff started with the company there were seven mule cars, and now there are twenty-five large electric cars in operation daily, so that he has had a large part in helping modernize Stockton's transportation facilities during his long years of faithful service, and is now the company's oldest employee.

Mr. Duff's marriage which occurred in Illinois on November 12, 1890, united him with Miss Rebecca Tuttle, also a native of Illinois, whose father, John Tuttle, was a '49er, crossing the plains in an ox-team train. He later returned to his Illinois home but made three subsequent trips to visit his daughter in California. Mr. and Mrs. Duff have two sons, both of whom served their country during the World War. William James was at the Goat Island Naval Training Station and is now a pattern maker; he married Hazel Coffelt and they have a daughter, Lois Vivian. Walter Vernon is a fireman with the Southern Pacific Railroad. He was also in the U. S. Navy, first on the Independence and later on the Louisville, making a number of trips to France during the war. Mr. Duff is prominent in the ranks of the Odd Fellows, having joined Truth Lodge, No. 55, over twenty-nine years ago.

LOUIS ANDREW FREGGIARO.—A native of sunny Italy who has made good in the Golden State is Louis Andrew Freggiaro, who owns twenty acres of fine land for orchard and vineyard purposes, situated nine miles northeast of Stockton, on the Waterloo Road along the Calaveras River. He was born at Alessandria, in Piedmont, Italy, on October 15, 1880, and his parents were Augusto and Juditha (Biglieri) Freggiaro. His father, a grocer in that country, lived to be sixty-four years of age, and his mother is still alive there, at the age of seventy. Ten children were born to this worthy couple, six sons and four daughters: Giacomo; Virginia; Guiseppe; Clemento; Louis A., our subject; Guiseppina; Valentino; Louisa; Ernesta; and Amadeo.

Louis Andrew attended the excellent grammar school of his home locality, and there received a good training so that when he was seventeen years of age and ambitious to push out into the world, he was ready to do so. As fond as he was of his native country, he saw in distant California another sunny realm, and bidding goodbye to Italy, he sailed for the United States. He was not long in reaching the Pacific Coast, and he had the good fortune immediately to settle in Stockton where, for four years, he worked in gardens. He then went to San Francisco and worked for the Standard Oil Company for nine months, when he engaged in the sale of fruit and vegetables at San Mateo for two years, after which he was a chauffeur there for another two years. Returning to Italy, he married, on September 1, 1906, Miss Katherina Ottone, a native of Italy, and the daughter of Giovanni and Bianca Ottone. Her father was a farmer, and he had one other child besides her, a son Armando. Mrs. Freggiaro was also fortunate in enjoying an excellent grammar school training, and when the happy couple came back to California, she was able to be of much service to her husband.

Mr. Freggiaro worked for six years for the Holden Drug Company on their farm ten miles from Stockton, on the Jack Tone Road; and when he had rounded out that service to the entire satisfaction of his employers, and had established a reputation such as anyone might envy for both executive ability and fidelity, he rented forty acres of the Dodge Ranch, taking a four year lease on it, which he devoted to the culture of cherries, peaches and grapes. He also bought twenty acres in the same vicinity for the growing of alfalfa, and he now has six acres given to cherries, four acres to peaches, two acres where he grows only pears, and six acres mostly of grapes, with a few plum trees.

Three children gladden the home life of Mr. and Mrs. Freggiaro. Aldo is the eldest, Armenia the second, and Lena the youngest of the interesting group. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Freggiaro is a member of the Giar-

denieri Lodge of Stockton. He has recently finished a fine new home on his attractive ranch, and there he and his family reside, about one and one-half miles to the northwest of Waterloo.

GEORGE E. ELLIS.—The story of the progress and success of George E. Ellis as a worthy citizen of Stockton, covers a period of nearly half a century, thirty-seven years of which has been spent with the Western States Gas & Electric Company and its predecessors. He was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, on December 25, 1867, a son of John and Annie (Thompson) Ellis, both natives of Ireland, of English and Welsh parentage. His father immigrated to America and continued his journey via the Isthmus of Panama to California and arrived in Stockton during the year of 1869, expecting to work at his trade of plumber and brass finisher; however, he could not find employment, so entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for a time; later he removed to Merced and became road foreman for the same company; returning to Stockton he entered the employ of the Stockton Gas & Electric Company, and continued in their service for forty-six years, the latter years of his life being foreman of construction. He died in July, 1906, his widow surviving him.

There are nine children in the Ellis family, seven of whom are now living, of whom George E. is the eldest. He came to America with his mother and two sisters to join his father in the fall of 1875, via the Isthmus of Panama, and entering the Stockton schools, remained there until he was seventeen years of age, when he began to work for the old Stockton Gas & Electric Company, his first work being to look after the gas street lights and later the electric lights which replaced them. He gained a thorough knowledge of the business and worked up through the different departments until he is now service foreman for the company, his years of experience and intelligent application to business having made him a valuable employee in his line of work.

Mr. Ellis has been twice married and of the first union there are two children, Leora and Leonora; his second marriage united him with Miss Leora Swenson, a native of Dutch Flat, Cal., a daughter of Samuel Swenson, a pioneer merchant of that town, who also ran a pack train to the mines, later removing to San Francisco, where he was engaged in business, and later still he moved to Auburn; his wife was Priscilla Fulton, a native of New York; both have now passed away. Mrs. Ellis was educated in the schools of San Francisco and Auburn, Cal. They have two children: George E., Jr., is a graduate of Stockton high school and now manager of the Johnson Sporting Goods store, and Lucille L. attending Stockton high school. Fraternally Mr. Ellis is a member of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M., Stockton, and Pohono Tribe of Redmen, while Mrs. Ellis is a member of the Eastern Star and the Order of Pocahontas, in which she is a past officer. Mr. Ellis is an enthusiastic member of the Stockton Gun Club, in which he has won several medals; in 1913 he won the Pacific Coast Handicap, receiving a gold medal set with a diamond valued at $250, besides $200; he also won numerous other medals as prizes. His son is also a member of the Gun Club and has won many medals.

FRED B. SIMMS.—A busy man of affairs, whose popularity has been founded in part on his expertness in the field in which he is a leader, and partly on his genial and sympathetic temperament, is Fred B. Simms, the general superintendent of the pump and pipe line system of the Shell Oil Company of California completed in 1915, consisting of eleven plants situated about fifteen miles apart and operated as a means to deliver crude oil from the Coalinga fields of Fresno County to tidewater at Martinez, Cal., a distance of nearly 168 miles, with headquarters at the plant near Tracy. He was born in the city of Riverside, Cal., on September 20, 1885, the son of Albert G. Simms, a native of northern Kentucky, who had emigrated to southern California in 1870, where he married Miss Jennie La Rue, a native of Indiana, who had come West with her parents in the early '70s. Her father had been a pioneer of California in the early '50s, but had returned to Indiana in the '60s. During 1890 his mother, Mrs. Jennie (La Rue) Simms, passed away, and when his father left California in 1901 for New Zealand, Fred B. Simms was left to make his own way.

Barely sixteen years old, he came to San Francisco, and although a stranger he found employment in the Risdon Iron Works as an apprentice machinist, where he labored diligently, and at night attended school in order to better fit himself in his elementary education. Mr. Simms owes much of his success to the splendid opportunity for training afforded him, when in 1902 he entered the U. S. Naval Reserve as apprentice; this position added greatly to his efficiency and awakened his initiative, so that he was able, at the end of his four years' service, to take his place in the mechanical world as a trained worker. As special machinist, he went into the employ of the Southern California Edison Company in the Kern River district and was thus occupied in hydro-electric work until 1907; on the completion of this work he was next employed with the Sierra-San Francisco Power Company, on the Stanislaus River, this period covering one year. With the exception of a short period of a few months spent in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, Mr. Simms has from 1909 to the present writing been identified with the oil industry of California, filling each position with credit both to the company and to himself. In 1912 Mr. Simms entered the employ of the General Petroleum Company as superintendent in charge of construction of pipe lines and plants, as a means of delivering crude oil from their fields of production at Midway, Kern County, to San Pedro, the refining base, an engineering feat of some moment when one takes into consideration that prior to this time there existed nothing but a trail across the ridge or route where the pipe line was built; this necessitated the survey and construction of a wagon road, for the transporting of supplies, through Bailey's ranch, a right-of-way which a few years later was taken over by the California state highway commission and used in the construction, as a part of the Ridge Route through the mountains to Los Angeles.

In 1914 the construction of the valley pipe lines by Sanderson & Porter, engineers, New York and San Francisco, was started and Mr. Simms was made superintendent of construction in the field. Without doubt this piece of engineering work eclipses all other projects which Mr. Simms had heretofore been allied with in the oil business; on completion



Fred B Simms

this line with installations was acquired by the Shell Oil Company of California, who retained Mr. Simms as its general superintendent. Mr. Simms is to be commended for his undaunted spirit and diligence, for on assuming a new position, he felt that it took a bigger and better man to fill the place and consequently had prepared himself along those lines, studying advanced works in engineering and never feeling entirely satisfied with himself. In September, 1920, Mr. Simms was the recipient of a certificate of membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, representing ten years of actual work in charge of construction along mechanical lines. The opportunities for the study of human nature during the years of association with the oil industry has not been neglected by Mr. Simms, as will be attested to by his popularity among the many employees at the various plants along the line; thus every position he has ever held has been made a stepping-stone toward advancement in his chosen line.

Mr. Simms' marriage united him with Miss Margaret Petersen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Petersen of Los Angeles, Cal., and they are the parents of three children: Geraldine, Marjorie M., and Shirley Marie. Mrs. Simms has been an active participant in the affairs of the West Side Woman's Improvement Club of Tracy. In civic affairs, Mr. Simms has been a prominent figure, being elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of Tracy in 1920, during which time the membership was doubled. During the war he was at the head of the war work and attending to details in the subscription to Liberty Loans along the pipe line and at the eleven plants, going "over the top" in each case. At the present time, he is senior warden of the Masonic Lodge of Tracy. Mr. Simms holds with just regard and reverence the name of Dorward; in engineering circles this word stands for the name of David Dorward, Sr., for many years the general manager of the Risdon Iron Works, and a friend and adviser of Mr. Simms from the day he entered that plant as a young and inexperienced schoolboy; also David Dorward, Jr., has been, to a decided degree, of much help to Mr. Simms throughout his business career. During the years of 1914-1915 David Dorward, Jr., was chief engineer of construction, under whom Mr. Simms received most excellent training, and whose voice over long distance telephone was usually heard to say at the end of every conversation with Mr. Simms, "Now, Simms, don't let that job touch the ground," meaning of course to keep all things pertaining to the construction and installation moving along; and Simms never let it touch the ground.

EDWARD FRANKLIN BAILEY.—Agriculture and stock raising form the principal occupation of Edward Franklin Bailey, and the wide-awake manner in which he takes advantage of all methods and ideas tending to enhance the value of his property has had much to do with his obtaining the competence which he now enjoys. He was born on the Bailey ranch October 18, 1873, the only son of Charles Kimball and Mary E. (Belknap) Bailey, natives of Massachusetts and Missouri, respectively. Charles Kimball Bailey became prosperous and influential in his locality and his death in 1905 was a real loss to the community. Mrs. Bailey resides on the home place, having the esteem of all who know her.

Edward F. Bailey was reared on his father's ranch and learned valuable lessons in agriculture by practical experience and was always associated with his father in ranching activities. His marriage united him with Miss Grace Cox, a daughter of William Harley and Mary O. (Buchanan) Cox, both natives of Smyth County, Va. William Harley Cox was born April 25, 1845, his parents being James and Louisa (Harley) Cox, natives of Virginia and Arkansas, respectively. After the Civil War, William H. Cox came West with his cousin, William M. Cox, arriving in Lodi, October 15, 1872. His parents came to California in 1882, but only remained seven years when they returned to their home in Virginia. In 1874 the Cox family settled at Linden. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cox, of whom Mrs. Bailey is the fourth. Mr. Cox was deputy county assessor from 1883 until 1888. He has always held a position of honor in local affairs and is prominent in lodge circles; he is now postmaster at Linden.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey reside on a ranch near Linden, and they are the parents of three children, Raymond, Evelyn and Laura. The youngest sister of our subject, Mamie Ethel Bailey, married Fred Cox, a brother of Mrs. Bailey, and they have a family of six children on a ranch near Linden. For the past fifteen years Mr. Bailey has conducted the old Bailey ranch and stock business and resides on a ranch adjoining, which was originally a portion of the home place. He conducts a contract harvesting business and he is kept busy with his own work and that of other farmers throughout the county.

JOHN GRANT MAINLAND.—A citizen well known as a grower of flowers is John Grant Mainland, who has his nursery and greenhouses on Sargent Road just west of the city limits of Lodi and his entire two acres are devoted to the growing and propagation of flowers, from which he supplies his florist business in Lodi and also supplies different florists in Stockton. His birth occurred in Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, Scotland, on October 24, 1879, and he is a son of William and Isabelle (Grant) Mainland, and the second oldest of five children. The father, William Mainland, was in the dry goods business at Kirkwall until 1888, when he removed his family to Oakland, Cal., where he is a dry goods merchant; the mother passed away at the age of seventy years in Oakland.

Coming to California in 1888, John G. Mainland received his education in the Garfield school at Oakland and at the age of sixteen took up jewelry ornamentation work in San Francisco. He became a very efficient workman and followed his trade with various firms until he established himself in business on Geary Street, San Francisco, where he continued until 1919, when he located in Lodi. His marriage occurred in 1908 at Oakland and united him with Miss Rachel Esther Dunn, a native of Rich Hill, Mo., a daughter of George and Fannie (Willbert) Dunn. Mrs. Mainland comes of Revolutionary stock, her great-great-grandfather, Gen. John Matoon, taking part in that war. His portrait was painted at the same time that Generals Washington and LaFayette were painted by the noted artist Trumbull. George Dunn was a native of Illinois and a carpenter by trade, who moved to Missouri, and there the mother passed away. After the mother's death, the father moved to Lexington, Ky., and in that state, Mrs. Mainland received her education and in 1908 came to Oakland, Cal. When Mr Mainland removed to

Lodi he purchased two acres of land on Sargent Road for nursery purposes and thereon built two greenhouses, and the entire acreage is devoted to nursery stock. Mr. and Mrs. Mainland are the parents of two children, John Grant, Jr., and Isabelle. Mr. Mainland believes in voting for the man best qualified for the duties of the office regardless of strict party lines, and is public spirited in all matters pertaining to community growth and progress.

CHARLES R. GUGGOLZ.—Prominent among the substantial business men of Lodi is undoubtedly Charles R. Guggolz, the proprietor of the New Washington Market, a thoroughly modern headquarters located on South Sacramento Street, and enjoying enviable popularity. A native Californian, proud of his association with the great Golden State, he was born in Madison, Yolo County, on December 15, 1886, a son of Charles G. and Pauline (Roos) Guggolz. The father, a pioneer of 1889, located in Lodi, and with a partner, a Mr. Clark, established the Washington Market for the sale of meat. Later on, he bought out the interest of his partner and continued the market alone. He was very successful, and became well-known in business circles. He was interested, too, in viticulture, with a partner named Bauer, and set out a vineyard of forty acres, which became a good producer. He was also popular in the civic and social circles of his day, being a member of the Odd Fellows, the Maccabees, the Sons of Herman, and the Foresters of America, in all of which he was a past officer. Both he and his good wife, now deceased, are accorded the esteem of posterity.

Charles R. Guggolz, the elder of their two chldren, was reared in Lodi, where he attended the excellent public schools and received a thorough training. From a lad he assisted his folks, learning the butcher-business, and when he was only sixteen years of age he began putting in all of his time in the Market. In 1914, he purchased the establishment and business of his father, at the same time taking in J. C. Keller, as a partner; and they continued to operate the market together until 1919, when Mr. Guggolz purchased Mr. Keller's interest. Now Mr. Guggolz gives all of his time to the supervision of his business, in every way possible steadily building it up; and owing to recent extensive improvements made by him, he renamed it the New Washington Market. Among other changes for the better, he has recently built an addition to his store, with new fixtures, remodeling, etc., at a cost of over $3,500, and the effect on increased trade is gratifying in the extreme. He carries only the choicest meats, poultry and fish, and his establishment enjoys the largest patronage of any market in the city. He has built a modern, thoroughly sanitary abattoir on his small ranch on the Mokelumne River; while his city plant is equipped with a five-ton ice machine, having various cold-storage rooms affording a capacity of over twenty-five beeves and equipped with modern trackage. The city plant also includes a factory with electric power where he manufactures all kinds of sausage, and cures bacon, hams, and other meat. The public market itself is well-arranged, being furnished with the latest and most modern fixtures; and as it is finished in white enamel, it presents a very sanitary and pleasing appearance. Aside from his retailing, he is also a wholesaler, and supplies other markets in Lodi and in neighboring towns in northern San Joaquin County. The demands of his delivery department keep three autos busy, one of his vehicles being a large truck used to transport the beeves from the abattoir to the retail store.

By his marriage, on April 10, 1912, at Stockton, Mr. Guggolz was united with Miss Mary Anderson, a native of Tyson, in San Joaquin County, and a descendant of a pioneer California family well-known as among those who helped to open the pathways of civilization, and to make it a good deal easier for the Californian of today. Fraternally, Mr. Guggolz is a member of Lodi Parlor, No. 18, Native Sons of the Golden West; the Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 848; and Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E. His interest in local affairs is reflected in his activity as a member in the Lodi Business Men's Association and the Mokelumne Club. Mr. Guggolz is a man of progressive ideas, and never neglects an opportunity to advance along broad and enduring lines the best interests of the locality, which he selected as his permanent home.

FREDERICK C. GARLICK.—Prominent among the most successful building contractors of San Joaquin County, Frederick C. Garlick, a pioneer of the Fair Oaks section, was born at Kemptville, Ontario, Canada, and when he was a year and a half old, his family removed to "the States," and settled, first at Ogdensburg, N. Y., and later at Springfield, Ill. There he was reared and educated; and there he learned the trade of a carpenter; and in 1879, when a youth of seventeen, he left home and for a short time worked in the mines at Leadville, Colo.

On August 6, 1880, he arrived at Sacramento with just five cents in his pocket; and he secured work at once on the ranch of Frank Slack. Later, he worked at Gardner's woodyard at Sacramento, and then he journeyed south to Los Angeles, reaching there at the time of the great flood. This led to his returning north to San Francisco, from which port he shipped on the whaling ship, Dawn, for a cruise of eight months in the Arctic. On his return to California, he worked for the Continental Oil Company in Sacramento, and coming to Stockton, he worked for a building firm and helped to erect both a building at the State Asylum and the Masonic Temple in Stockton. For three years he was in San Francisco as foreman on the Wharf Building on the Bay front; and then he returned to Stockton and joined the police force as bailiff in the police court; two years later he became a patrolman. Later still, he engaged in house-moving in Stockton for sixteen years, but more recently he has followed building as a contractor, operating particularly in the Fair Oaks district. There he has built over thirty cottages, and he has proven an important factor in the building up of the district. Over thirty years ago, he bought six lots at Ash and Sonora streets, and erected his home; lots 25x115 feet on Sonora Avenue sold for $125 at that time, and they are now valued at $500 per lot. Corner lots, 50x115 feet, are now valued at more than $1750, while lots on Fair Oaks Avenue have trebled in value. Villa Park Addition, Gambeth's Addition, and supplements to these two additions, and Burkett's Acres are included in the Fair Oaks section. This land was a mere grain field when our subject first located there, and the paving he put in on his block was the first in the district. He was also the first to build a concrete sidewalk in Fair Oaks. Now he owns valuable real estate, and has more calls for his houses than he can meet. The Fair Oaks district is growing



F. A. Garlick

very rapidly, and is now a part of the city of Stockton, for being higher in its altitude than the city, it has become a very desirable suburb.

At Stockton, August 6, 1889, Mr. Garlick was married to Miss Mary Burke, a native of Cincinnati, and the couple are now the center of a devoted circle of friends.

C. HERBERT BUCK.—An enterprising young vineyardist whose scientific methods and conscientious attention to details are sure to assist him in attaining the success desired by every ambitious rancher, is C. Herbert Buck, of Youngstown, who was born in the old Langford Colony near Acampo, on April 16, 1894, the son of Charles H. and Samantha C. (Eddlemon) Buck. His father was born in Wisconsin in 1858, the son of Ingalls K. and Sarah E. (Councelmon) Buck, the former a native of the Empire State who became a frontiersman in Wisconsin, and as a hardware merchant contributed to the commercial development of that section. Later, the elder Buck removed to Iowa, and then to California. Ingalls Buck purchased valuable land on the Acampo-Lockeford road, in the old Langford Colony, now Christian Colony, and his life-story, as well as that of our subject's father, is given in the narrative of Charles H. Buck, printed on another page of this work. As California pioneers, the Buck family will always enjoy an enviable status.

C. Herbert Buck attended the Houston school, and later enjoyed one of the best possible business courses at the well-known Commercial College in Stockton. There he learned many things, both directly and indirectly, bearing on the interests that were to absorb his attention later. He established a motorcycle business in Lodi, which he conducted for five years, and then began viticulture. He owns forty acres in Youngstown, thirty acres in vineyard and ten acres in orchard, which he has brought to the highest state of cultivation, and of which he is making the same success as he has made of all his previous undertakings. He has one of the finest, best-laid-out and trimmest vineyards, and also a fine orchard where he raises high-grade Muir and Elberta peaches. He has two wells, with four-inch pumps and motors of ten-horsepower for irrigation.

Mr. Buck was married in Modesto, February 17, 1922, to Miss Adeline Hackman, born in Sacramento, the daughter of William Charles and Mary (Weidner) Hackman, natives of Michigan and Illinois, respectively, who located in Sacramento, where Mrs. Buck was reared and educated. Mr. Buck is a Republican in matters of national political import, but on local issues he disregards partisanship and endeavors to support the best men and measures.

JOHN C. KELLEY.—Prominent in community affairs and well known because of his active connection with agricultural interests, John C. Kelley has in his business career manifested the traits of character which lead to success. He is a man of enterprise and energy, strictly fair and just in his dealings with his fellowmen, and has won for himself a place among the substantial citizens of San Joaquin County. As superintendent of the Fred H. Rindge ranch he has shown much executive ability in the management of this vast tract of land. He was born near Dandridge, Jefferson County, Tenn., December 3, 1890, his parents, Wm. J. and Hannah M. (Ketner) Kelley, being farmers in that state.

His education was obtained in public schools and he early began assisting on the farm and when twelve years old was following a plow and doing general farm work during the summers, and after that it was only winter school for him.

Twelve years ago Mr. Kelley left his native state and came west, settling in the Imperial Valley in the fall of 1910, having only a few dollars in his pocket; he secured work on the George A. Long ranch, where he did general farm work, teaming, etc., until September, 1916, when he located in Stockton. Frederick H. Rindge was just starting his farming operations on the Rindge tract in the Delta district of the county and Mr. Kelley secured a position driving a caterpillar tractor. Within one month he was promoted to the position of superintendent of the farming operations, a position he has filled to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Rindge. Last season 8,000 acres were cultivated to barley, 1,000 acres to potatoes and 1,000 acres to corn. Deep plowing has been a factor in the development of this extensive ranch, also the use of heavier, more modern machinery; special plows were built for plowing ten to fourteen inches deep; formerly five and six inches was the depth for plowing. The Rindge ranch was the first to use fertilizer on an extensive scale, which has brought most satisfactory results. Potatoes, by use of fertilizer, yield from thirty to seventy-five sacks to the acre more than formerly; last year the yield of barley on 8,000 acres of the Rindge tract was thirty sacks to the acre. Mr. Kelley has made some suggestions for minor changes in the construction of the Holt tractor, which have been followed by the Holt Manufacturing Company with the result that they have done more satisfactory work in the Delta section; among them the use of five truck wheels instead of four on each side, which gives more general satisfaction. Mr. Kelley has had every opportunity to know the possibilities of the Delta section of San Joaquin County and has been in a position to demonstrate that the heavy soil of this section, if properly cultivated and fertilized, will produce heavier crops than any soil he is familiar with; his words of praise for the productivity of the Delta soil is not without foundation, for he knows what he can do with it under proper conditions. He is one of the most successful agriculturists in the county, and as a public-spirited citizen, he has always deserved and retained the confidence of his fellowmen.

CARL T. LIND.—Activity and energy in business affairs have been the stepping-stones to Mr. Lind's success, and today he is the owner of 316 acres of the finest and most productive soil in central California, the greater portion of which is in vineyard. Carl T. Lind was born in Hartford, Conn., May 18, 1884, a son of Nels A. and Johanna (Douglass) Lind. He is the eldest of a family of eight children, and was a babe in arms when his parents came to California and settled in San Francisco, where the father engaged in the mercantile business for many years. The other members of the family are Minna, Andrew, Fred, William, Harry, Lena and Walter. Both parents are still living in San Francisco.

Carl T. Lind's education was obtained in the public school of San Francisco. When ten years of age he became a cash boy in the store of O'Connor & Moffitt, in San Francisco; and later he was a packer in a wholesale store in the Bay city, where he remained for eight years. In 1906 he settled in Lodi, working

as a journeyman carpenter for a few years, and then engaged in general contracting and building in Lodi for twelve years, this proving a successful undertaking.

On August 1, 1904, Mr. Lind was married to Miss Jensiene Hauso, born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, who came to California in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Lind are the parents of ten children: Carl, Robert, James, Arthur, Marie, Ethel, Albert, Lester, Chester and Merrill. In 1918 Mr. Lind became interested in buying and selling land, and also engaged in farming. His first purchase was ten acres east of the Houston schoolhouse, a part of the Northrop ranch; this ranch was in young vineyard. Mr. Lind later sold this vineyard, and from time to time bought and sold various places throughout the valley. Following are the properties he now owns: 100 acres southeast of Lodi on Harney Lane, part of which is in vineyard and part grain land; 106 acres north of Victor in which he owns a two-thirds interest, all in vineyard; forty acres two miles east of Youngstown, all planted to peaches; and seventy acres on Cherokee Lane, four and a half miles north of Lodi, all set to Tokay grapes; making a total of 316 acres in San Joaquin County. Besides his extensive land interests, Mr. Lind loans money to the farmers throughout the county, and is also engaged in the real estate business in Lodi. He is a Republican in politics. A self-made man, who has fought his own battles in the world, he has practical ideas of affairs. While not a member of any church, Mr. Lind lends his support to every good movement and measure in his community.

MRS. CLORINDA BAVA.—The city of Stockton may well be proud in having, as one of her most progressive citizens, Mrs. Clorinda Bava, a native daughter of exceptional character and worth, who was reared here in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benedetto Ratto, whose life-story is given elsewhere in this history, and who are justly regarded as among the sturdy pioneer builders of the great Golden State commonwealth. She attended the Franklin School in her girlhood, and on April 6, 1904, at Stockton, she was married to Santino Bava, a native of Italy, who had come to Stockton in 1892, and has since always followed agricultural pursuits, fortunate in his sterling qualities, which have easily given him a reputation for honesty and uprightness in his dealings with his fellowmen. Two children blessed the union: Benjamin, who was born in February, 1905, is well-advanced as a student, prominent in high school football, and in 1922 he played with the 'Varsity "Tarzans;" and Evelyn, born in March, 1908, is a pupil at the Lafayette School. Perhaps because of this active participation in school work by her own children, whose studies she seeks to direct, Mrs. Bava maintains a keen interest in the welfare of other children, and is always a strong advocate of better schools. The family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

In addition to discharging her home duties, Mrs. Bava, who made easier the declining days of her beloved father, has assisted in looking after the Ratto estate, and her home is now in the residence where the family were reared, from which she radiates the most helpful influence, dispensing an appreciated charity, making bright the lives of those more or less clouded, and seeking really to help those who, for one reason or another, cannot always help themselves. All honor, then, to such a noble woman who, having reached success, has never forgotten that there are still others below on the mountain paths trying just as hard as she did to rise and succeed.

BARRY M. BAINBRIDGE.—An attorney of Stockton of wide influence is Barry M. Bainbridge, who was born at Paulingville, in St. Charles County, Mo., on June 30, 1865, the son of Dr. James A. and Mary Elizabeth (Herold) Bainbridge, the former a native of Wisconsin, the latter of Missouri. Both are now deceased, kindly remembered by many for the usefulness and nobility of their lives. Dr. J. A. Bainbridge was an eclectic physician, and was educated at the Cincinnati Medical College; and he practiced his profession in Wisconsin and Missouri. They arrived at Stockton on December 12, 1874, and took rooms at the old Antelope Hotel, which stood at the corner of Sacramento Street and Weber Avenue. The father bought two separate sections of land near Ripon, one of which is now known as the West Vineyard Colony, and practiced his profession in the San Joaquin Valley, in a territory extending from Sacramento to Merced, and eastward into the mountain counties. For many years, often at much inconvenience and through unwearying labors, he ministered to the sick and unfortunate, and was beloved by the wide circle to whom he was so well known. He was an active man to within a short time of his death, which occurred in May, 1914, at the age of eighty-one. He was a Master Mason.

Ten children were born to this worthy couple, five being boys and five girls, and two of the sons followed in the professional footsteps of their father. Dr. J. C. Bainbridge is a resident of Santa Barbara, while E. D. Bainbridge was the only one of the family to follow farming as a livelihood, and he now resides on his ranch, three miles northeast of Ripon. He undoubtedly derived much guidance from his mother; for while Dr. Bainbridge practiced medicine, the sons managed the home ranch, under the leadership of Mrs. Bainbridge, who had exceptional executive ability.

As a boy, therefore, Barry Bainbridge also worked upon the home farm, helping to fence one of the sections of land, the first section so to be inclosed in the district; and at that time the entire valley was a vast grain field, and houses were few and far between. He attended the public schools of Stockton, and also the Stockton Business College. At the age of eighteen he received a teacher's certificate, and for twenty years in the county taught school, both in country districts and in the City of Stockton, and in the Sacramento as well as the Stockton Business College. During this period of his pedagogical activity, he studied law, and after putting in one year at the University of California, was admitted to the Bar, on June 24, 1907. He served as justice of the peace of Castoria township, and is now an honored member of the San Joaquin County Bar Association, and of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Bainbridge has been twice married, and he had two children by his first wife. Moire L. Bainbridge is a detective in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and a daughter is Mrs. Lima A. Dahl, of Watsonville. By his second wife he has one child, James Clark Bainbridge. Mr. Bainbridge joined the Truth Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 55, at Stockton, and later was demitted to Farmington Lodge, No. 296. He is also a trustee and member of the Loyal Order of Moose at Stockton.



Burt Bainbridge

HENRY CHRISTOPHER BECKMAN.—One of the most prominent agriculturalists and business men in Lodi is Henry C. Beckman, a man thoroughly conversant with all departments of that greatest of California industries, agriculture. A native of the state, he has given his best years and most generous efforts to the welfare of his particular lines of business and the advancement of all interests of the public and state. He resides on his fine estate near Lodi, which is also his birthplace. He was born on August 23, 1867, a son of Christopher and Mary (Langhorst) Beckman, both natives of Westphalia, Prussia, Germany. His father, Christopher Beckman, was thrown upon his own resources at an early age and learned the practical lessons of life by experience and actual contact with affairs, so that he deserved the more honor for his success. In 1849, accompanied by a younger brother, Henry, he sailed from Bremen, Germany, and in about fifty-five days landed in Baltimore. After a short time in Pennsylvania they moved to Wisconsin, where he was employed in the pineries and also in steamboating on the Mississippi River. His father, William Beckman, had joined them; and in 1853, with his father and his brother, he crossed the plains with ox-teams and wagons. They were over six months en route, and on their arrival took up their residence in San Joaquin County. He located on the ranch now owned by our subject and farmed until the time of his death. His widow survived him for twenty-one years. They were the parents of three children, but only one son, Henry C. the subject of this sketch, survives. Christopher Beckman became a very prominent citizen of his locality, where he served for several years as trustee of the Henderson school district. In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party, and fraternally he was a member of the Masons at Lodi. He was a respected member of the German Lutheran Church at Stockton. Christopher Beckman died on April 27, 1890, and his wife on April 25, 1911, and both were buried on April 29, twenty-one years apart, in the Woodbridge cemetery.

Henry C. Beckman grew to manhood in his native county and received his education at the Henderson district school and the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge. His fine home place near Lodi, consisting of 400 acres, is the old home place. Here he built a fine residence in 1902, one of the most commodious and pleasant rural homes in the locality. He also owns the Thomas Yolland place, of 400 acres.

On May 20, 1896, at Woodbridge, Mr. Beckman was married to Miss Jessie Spenker, a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Schliemann) Spenker, natives of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Holstein, Germany, respectively. Joseph Spenker was reared on a farm and came to America in 1854, landing in New York, where he remained three days. He then spent a few years in traveling, settling finally in Illinois. From there he started for California in 1859, crossing the plains with ox-teams and arriving at Murphy's Camp on September 16, 1859. By hard work and economy he became, within a few years, a large landowner and a prominent citizen of San Joaquin County. Mr. and Mrs. Beckman are the parents of three children: Anita, Vera and Joseph C.

Since the organization of the First National Bank of Lodi, Mr. Beckman has been a member of the board of directors, and he is now serving as a vice-president of this institution. Until the World War, Mr. Beckman had supported the principles of the Democratic party, but now he is an ardent believer in and supporter of the Republican party. In 1890 he was made a Mason in Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M. The family are members of the St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Lodi. There is no more loyal citizen of San Joaquin County than this native son, who favors progressive measures and gives active cooperation to many movements for the public good. His name has thus become a synonym for patriotism in citizenship, for straightforward dealing in business, and for reliability in friendship.

AUGUSTO BELLUOMINI.—A progressive, experienced and very successful rancher is Augusto Belluomini, proprietor of the Delta Farm, on Upper Roberts Island, embracing about 173 acres on Middle River, about ten miles southwest of Stockton. He was born in Tuscany, in the province of Lucca, Italy, on January 19, 1882, the son of Carmilindo Belluomini, a native of Italy, who had come out to California in 1874 and settled near Marysville, where he had a brother-in-law, C. Del Porto, a '49er, who had become well-to-do in the farming and stock business. Carmilindo Belluomini remained in California about seven years, during which time he did well on his farm, when he returned to his native land, carrying back with him a fair-sized fortune. He had married Zaira Del Porto, also a native of Italy, in 1872, and had left her and the family in the old country. Three sons were born to them. Angelo came to America at the age of eighteen, became a well-to-do rancher in the Delta section, and died, with an excellent record for usefulness to the community; Augusto is the subject of our story; and Vincente is a Delta rancher. The father passed away in 1899; and his widow lives, retired, in Lucca, aged seventy-four years. In the winter of 1921-22 she enjoyed a visit from her son, Augusto, who made a trip to Italy, being away from California for about four months.

It was in 1892 that Angelo left Italy for California, making direct for the Pacific Coast and settling in Sacramento; and after devoting himself for a few months to farm labor, he went into the Kennedy Mine, at Jackson, in Amador County. When a boy of sixteen years of age Augusto made the voyage to Melbourne, Australia, and there spent nine months, when he returned home, and the next year, in 1900, he followed his brother to the Golden State, and after an adventurous trip, he also went into the Kennedy Mine, where he remained for two years. Coming to Stockton in 1902, he remained a year on a Delta farm.

The next three years were spent in San Francisco, where he joined his brother, Vincente, in the transfer and express business, until the great fire, following the earthquake, swept everything away. He then went to Oakley, Contra Costa County, bought twenty acres of bare land, on which he started a vineyard; and three years later he was able to sell this at a good advantage. In 1910, he moved back to Stockton, and ever since he has been a successful Delta rancher. In 1918 he bought his present rancho, and in addition to cultivating this acreage, he farms extensively on adjacent lands.

In Jackson, in 1902, Mr. Belluomini was married to Miss Childa Bagniski, a daughter of Louis and Esther Bagniski—the latter now a retired resident of Palo Alto,—both natives of Lucca, Italy, who came to

California in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Belluomini have three children: Inez, Eleanor and Ernest. Mr. Belluomini, who was made a citizen at Stockton, is a stanch Republican.

SAMUEL L. KAMPSCHMIDT.—A skillful and energetic automobile mechanic, Samuel L. Kampschmidt is the owner of the Ever Ready Auto Repair Company located at 16 East Miner Avenue, Stockton. His birth occurred at Lenexa, Kan., August 23, 1890, a son of William and Mary (Wilkins) Kampschmidt, both natives of Missouri. William Kampschmidt was a carpenter and farmer by occupation and lived to be sixty-three years of age. The mother of our subject is still living in Kansas. Ten children were born to this worthy couple: Anna; Edward; Ida, deceased; Frank; Albert; Alice, deceased; George; Robert, deceased; Samuel, the subject of this sketch, and Oscar. Samuel L. received his education in the Rosedale and Lenexa grammar schools and while in his early teens began to make his own way. He went to Kansas City, where he worked for four years at anything he could get to do to earn his way, and at the age of seventeen arrived in San Francisco, where he worked one year at his trade of baker, which he had learned in Kansas City; then he found work in a planing mill in the Bay city which occupied him until he was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad Company as fireman, his term of service covering a period of five years. In 1912 he removed to Stockton, where he worked for Aubrey's Bakery; then he became fireman for the Sperry Flour Company. He then received an offer of a job in the Patterson garage on El Dorado Street, which he accepted and in connection with his work took a course in automobile mechanics and within six months was promoted to the position of shop foreman; then he became night foreman for the Hansel & Ortman garage. From there he went to Modesto as manager for George A. Sesnon; then came back to Stockton as the manager of Mr. Sesnon's business in this city; later he purchased his employer's business and conducted it successfully for a year and a half when he sold out and became superintendent for Murphy-Cantrell Company for one year. He then established his own business, now known as Ever Ready Auto Repair Company, specializing in the repair of Chevrolet automobiles, but his business has gradually expanded until he is now equipped to repair all makes of cars. Aside from his business in Stockton Mr. Kampschmidt is interested in prospecting and mining and has two claims in Tuolumne County, in which he owns one-half interest, the Florence placer bar above Groveland, and a quartz claim ten miles above Columbia, both of which he is opening.

In Stockton on June 11, 1911, Mr. Kampschmidt was first married to Miss Myrtle I. Gerard, a native of Stockton and a daughter of William and Amelia Gerard. William Gerard was a native of Nova Scotia who came to California in an early day and followed his trade of carpenter. One child was born of this union, Norman E. Mr. Kampschmidt was married the second time to Miss Cora H. Linley, born in Stockton, a daughter of Albert B. and Lucy (Johnson) Linley, natives of Kentucky and California, respectively. Mr. Kampschmidt is a Republican in politics and a member of the Lutheran Church, while Mrs. Kampschmidt is a member of the Christian Church in Stockton.

ANDREW H. SMITH.—A native son of San Joaquin County who has spent all his years in the locality of his home, establishing himself among the progressive business men of the city of his birth, is Andrew H. Smith, a member of the undertaking firm of Pope & Smith, and deputy coroner. Mr. Smith was born at Stockton on December 13, 1885, the son of Peter J. and Mary (McNamara) Smith, natives of Wisconsin and Iowa, respectively. The father came to California in May, 1877, and is still living, but Mrs. Smith passed away in September, 1910.

After attending St. Mary's College at Stockton, Mr. Smith graduated in 1899 and then decided to take up the business of undertaking and became associated with P. D. Campbell, remaining with him for seven years. He then entered the employ of B. C. Wallace, and for thirteen years was with his establishment. During this time Mr. Wallace was county coroner and Mr. Smith served as his deputy. In 1918 he decided to go into business for himself, and forming a partnership with Oscar C. Pope under the firm name of Pope & Smith, he has already established a fine business, a success that is only natural considering his many years of experience and his special qualifications for this field of work.

On June 15, 1908, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Lillian R. Sorensen, a native daughter, born at Livermore, Alameda County, and they are the parents of one son, Harmon Andrew Smith, and a daughter, Marie Lillian Smith. Mr. Smith is prominent in lodge circles of Stockton, being a member of the Red Men, Stockton Parlor No. 7, Native Sons of the Golden West, the Elks, the Moose, Eagles and the Independent Order of Foresters.

JOSEPH BIANCHI.—A highly successful vineyardist of the Ripon district of San Joaquin County, Joseph Bianchi has done much for the viticultural industry in this section, having now 1,500,000 rooted grapevines of all varieties in his nursery. He was born in the province of Lucca, Italy, February 4, 1875, and was only fourteen years old when he left his Italian home and came to America, a stranger in a strange land and not knowing a word of the English language. At first he located in San Jose, where he spent a few months, then went to the Delta region in Sacramento County, where he worked as a laborer; then he returned to San Jose and worked for the San Jose Brick Company for a short time, when he secured a job at the El Quito olive ranch near Saratoga; then he acquired a share in the San Jose Paste Company and was successfully engaged in this business until 1913, when he disposed of his interest in the company. During May, 1900, Mr. Bianchi made his first trip back to his native country, and one month later, June, 1900, he was married to Miss Agnes Matteucci, born in the village of Marlia, province of Lucca, Italy, a daughter of Yacopo Matteucci, a wealthy Italian rancher who engaged in raising olives and grapes. Returning to America with his bride, Mr. Bianchi established his home on San Salvador street, which he still owns. About 1901 he bought a ranch near Congress Springs, Cal., in partnership with E. Puccinelli, and developed the property, which Mr. Bianchi later sold to his associate.

On September 10, 1918, Mr. Bianchi landed in Ripon and purchased the Swett nursery, consisting of sixty acres, between Manteca and Ripon. This ranch was developed by Frank T. Swett, a pioneer in



Andrew H. Smith

irrigation farming, who was engaged extensively in raising nursery stock, supplying thousands of young trees to the farmers throughout his district. Mr. Bianchi is fast developing his ranch to vineyard; he already has thirty-five acres in vineyard and what was once an alfalfa field and almond orchard is now dotted with young grapevines. Mr. Bianchi also bought the ranch known as the Campigi ranch near Calla, which is probably the oldest vineyard in San Joaquin County, consisting of twenty acres which was planted by Dr. Latta of Stockton, which is now a highly productive and valuable vineyard.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bianchi: Chauncey, a graduate of San Jose high school, was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for five years, and is now the general manager of the home ranch; Rose is the wife of Victor Matteucci, proprietor of the Swiss Italian Restaurant in Stockton, and they have one daughter; they own a ranch of forty acres near Manteca; Rinaldo is a rancher; Angelino died at the age of four years; Louis is a graduate of the Weston grammar school and is now a student in the Stockton high school; Angelino A., Joseph, Jr., and Henry are all in grammar school. Mr. Bianchi made his second trip to Italy in 1905, spending about eight months visiting relatives and friends, then again, in 1912, when he spent six months. While residing in San Jose he was one of the organizers of the English Foresters and is a charter member of the Court of Christopher Columbus; also a charter member of the San Jose Chapter of Druids and a member of the St. Joseph's Order at San Jose, having been a member of the latter organization for the past sixteen years. He is a Republican in politics and a most loyal citizen of his adopted country.

MRS. LILLIAN E. BLANCHARD.—A well-known pioneer of Stockton who has resided in this city from childhood is Mrs. Lillian E. Blanchard, widow of the late Martin Blanchard, a native son of California. She was born at Waterloo, Iowa, a daughter of Uriah and Mary Ellen (Ward) Scott. Uriah Scott was a veteran of the Civil War and late in the sixties he brought his family to California, remaining one year, when he returned to Iowa, and there passed away. The maternal grandfather of our subject, George F. Ward, was a native of Brandon, Vt., who settled in Chicago in 1836, and there was married to Miss Electa J. Watson in 1844. They had eight children, three of whom are living today. George F. Ward served three years in the Civil War in Company C, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. In 1857 he located in Black Hawk County, Iowa, where he became a prominent citizen, being a member of the board of supervisors of that county; he was also a Mason of forty years' standing. He passed away in 1890 at the age of seventy-three years. In 1874 the mother of our subject with two daughters came to California, and the mother was married the second time to Herman Ward, a stock dealer and agent for the McLaughlin estate. Herman Ward passed away at the age of sixty-eight years, while Mrs. Ward is still living at the age of seventy-six.

On August, 22, 1888, in San Francisco, Lillian E. Scott was united in marriage with Martin Blanchard, a native of Sonoma County, Cal., and a son of Martin and Ruth Blanchard, the former a native of Vermont, who came to California in early pioneer days. Martin Blanchard was a plastering contractor by trade, and during his active career had the contract for many of the large buildings in Stockton, among them being the high school. Four children were born to them; Floyd Martin is married and has one son, Floyd Barnett; the family reside in Marysville and he is a draftsman; Beulah; Lillian A. is Mrs. George H. Dietz, and they have three children, George Robert, Janis Lillian and June Edith; Mary Edna is Mrs. Averil Thomas and they reside in Stockton. Mr. Blanchard was a member of the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows lodges of Stockton. He passed away July 28, 1922. Mrs. Blanchard is a member of the Ladies of the G. A. R. in Stockton and is the owner of flats on Magnolia street.

JOSEPH WILLIAM BONNET.—The owner of a forty-acre ranch in the third voting precinct of Ripon, where he conducts a dairy and farm under the South San Joaquin Irrigation District, and where he has resided since 1902, Joseph William Bonnet was born at Boerne, Kendall County, Texas, March 7, 1884. He is the son of the late John Charles Bonnet, who was born on the Alsace-Lorraine border, in Germany, and died in Texas in 1892, being then sixty-five years old. He was the second husband of Joseph Bonnet's mother, and served in the Civil War as first lieutenant. There were five children born to Mr. Bonnet's parents: Lillian Ann, wife of E. A. Schrader, a rancher near Ripon; Joseph William, of this review; Louise, wife of J. L. Kiernan, in the fuel and ice business in Turlock; Kate, wife of E. D. Hughes, a rancher six miles east of Turlock; and Alice, wife of Ray Watson, newspaper man at Fresno. Kate and Alice are twins. The mother's maiden name was Catherine Chambers. She was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and came to America and married Sebastian Farschon, her first husband, in Chicago, where he was a brick mason. Later they went to Texas, where Mr. Farschon died, leaving four children, namely: John W., formerly the blacksmith at Ripon (See his sketch in this work); George P. (deceased in Texas), who was married and left a widow and four children; William Austin, a rancher and ditch-tender near Ripon, where he owns forty acres; and Mary, who became the wife of Charles Moser, of Monterey, Old Mexico, where she died, leaving no children.

Joseph William Bonnet lived in Texas until sixteen years old. He came to California in 1900 and became a helper of his half-brother, John W. Farschon, in his blacksmith shop at Ripon. Two years later the mother and the rest of the family came out to California and they settled on the farm now owned and operated by Mr. Bonnet, which has been the Bonnet home-place ever since 1902.

Mr. Bonnet was married at Stockton, in 1909, to Miss Ethel W. Whitesides, a daughter of John L. and Mollie E. Whitesides, who came from Texas, where Mrs. Bonnet was also born. Her father was born in Kentucky, as was also her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnet have six children: LeRoy S., Thelma M., Mildred A., John Joseph, Vera Amy, and James Alton. Mr. Bonnet has loyally lent his help and influence in furtherance of the general welfare, particularly so in the development of the South San Joaquin Irrigation District. He and his interesting family are highly regarded and mingle with the best families in the Ripon district.

JOHN D. GILGERT.—One of the pioneer families in the Golden State is that which now finds a worthy representative in San Joaquin County in John D. Gilgert, who is also a native son of the county where he has resided all of his life. He was born on the Gilgert homestead near Collegeville, May 30, 1864. His father, John G. Gilgert, was born in 1826 in Germany and in 1847 came to New York where he followed his trade of wheelwright in Herkimer County until 1852. He came to California via Cape Horn and from San Francisco came to Stockton where he worked in a blacksmith shop until 1860 when he moved to Collegeville and located on a farm of forty-eight acres, a portion of the Dan Kitchings ranch. The blacksmith shop opposite the Kerrick Tavern, or Eight-Mile House, on the Mariposa Road was conducted by a close friend by the name of John Aust and Mr. Gilgert bought him out and moving the shop to his farm, made wagons, carriages, farm implements and tools; his products and workmanship were known far and wide and at the present time his wagons can be found on many of the neighboring ranches. In 1857 he was married to Miss Sybella Martenstein, a native of Germany, who came to California in 1852. They were the parents of six children of whom John D. is the eldest son. Since he was twenty-five years old J. G. Gilgert had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in 1883 he passed away at the family home. His wife now makes her home with her son John D., our subject, who obtained his education in the public school at Collegeville and at the age of eight years was set to work doing odd jobs around his father's shop and learned the trade. When he was twenty-three years old he located near Oakdale where he farmed for eight years and on his return to San Joaquin County he farmed the Jack ranch for twelve years.

In 1888 Mr. Gilgert was married to Miss Christina Rapps, a native of Wisconsin, who came to California in 1885. Her sister Adaline married a brother of our subject and they reside in Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Gilgert are the parents of six children: Birdie is a graduate of the Stockton High school, the San Jose State Normal, Los Angeles Bible Institute and is at present doing missionary work at Sells, Ariz., among the Indians; Walter, an engineer, married Miss Mabel Morris and they have three children; Anna is a stenographer for the Western Electric Company at Oakland; Carlton married Miss Chrystal Yandell and has two daughters and is associated with his father in business; George R. married Hazel Ward of Madera County, and is also interested with his father in business; Lillian is a graduate of Stockton High school. About ten years ago Mr. Gilgert purchased the property on the northeast corner of Jack Tone and Mariposa roads and remodeled the buildings on the place and opened the Collegeville store, handling groceries and meats. He conducts three meat routes in the county, one route covering a distance of seventy miles. For twenty years Mr. Gilgert was a trustee of the Collegeville school district. He is now deputy county clerk and holds the office of registration clerk. He is a Republican in politics. He joined Oakdale Lodge of Odd Fellows in 1891 and became past grand; about ten years later he transferred his membership to Truth Lodge No. 55 at Stockton and with his wife is a member of Rainbow degree, Lodge of Rebekahs, of which his daughter Lillian is also a member.

FRED E. DANIELS.—A native son of Stockton who has risen to a high degree of success in the building business is Fred E. Daniels, junior member of the building firm of Daniels & Green. Born July 4, 1890, in Stockton, he is the son of Wesley and Jessie (Kern) Daniels, both natives of Canada, who came to California in 1888 and spent two years in Los Angeles, locating in Stockton early in the year 1890. Four children were born to them: Myrtle, Fred E., Wesley, Jr., and Margaret, and a sketch of the parents appears elsewhere in this history.

The second of the family, Fred E. Daniels attended the public schools of Stockton and entered the employ of Roberts & Clark as a boy, working up from the bottom in every department of the mill. Later he was engaged for a year in carpenter work with Bob Melvin, as outside man. Thirteen years ago he became associated with his father in the firm of Daniels & Green, pioneer contractors of Stockton, and has since been busily engaged in promoting the firm's work, with the exception of the time he spent in Moore's Shipyard at Oakland, during the World War. A valued member of the firm, he superintends the outside work and the crews of workmen employed by them, displaying unusual capacity as an executive in this line.

In Oakland on September 9, 1913, Mr. Daniels was married to Miss Lena Albera, who was born in Italy, the daughter of Pasquale Albera, a manufacturer of Oakland, in which city Mrs. Daniels attended school. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are the parents of one daughter, Marian Clair. Mr. Daniels is a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and of Truth Lodge No. 11, I. O. O. F. The family reside in their comfortable home at 1029 West Park Street, which Mr. Daniels erected about six years ago. Fond of hunting and fishing, he finds his greatest recreation in these sports in the High Sierras.

ROBERT NELSON FOOTE.—Among the recent additions to the ranks of horticulturists in the Linden section of San Joaquin County is Robert Nelson Foote, a representative of the well-known pioneer family of that name. For the past two years he has devoted his energies to fruit-growing and has made a very important success in this line of work. He is a native son of California, born at Marysville, September 23, 1878, the eldest in a family of four living children of Forrest and Leila (Woodworth) Foote. His mother passed away and subsequently his father was married to Mrs. Laura A. Coburn and they were the parents of four children: Frank, Forrest, Gertrude and Vivian. The sketch of Forrest Foote will be found elsewhere in this volume. Robert Nelson was reared on the farm and received his education in the district school in his locality. Early in life he learned the practical side of farming, which has since been brought into use and has been the means of much of his success in fruit growing. He was in partnership with his father in ranching activities near Lockeford and later at Waterloo until 1914 when he gave up ranching and entered the employ of the Harris Manufacturing Company at Stockton. There he learned mill work, which he followed for six years; then two years ago he pur-



Fred C. Daniels

chased ten acres near Linden and has since followed fruit raising with gratifying success.

In 1912, at Stockton, Mr. Foote was married to Miss Laura Bentz, a native of Shelbyville, Ill., a daughter of John C. Bentz, who since 1909 has resided on a ranch on Cherokee Lane, San Joaquin County. Their daughter, Ellen Marie, is a student in the Linden grammar school. Mr. Foote is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men at Stockton. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church. He has demonstrated his business qualifications through the successful control of his agricultural interests, which have made him one of the substantial farmers of the Linden community.

ELIA FRANCIS FOTTRELL.—Among the younger generation of successful and enterprising agriculturists is Elia Francis Fottrell who, with his brother, W. L. Fottrell, is engaged in farming 1,080 acres on the Stanislaus River, five miles southeast of Escalon, to wheat and oats, using the most modern power machinery in their work. He was born at San Francisco, Cal., February 3, 1893, a son of Dr. Michael J. and Mary (Chulovich) Fottrell, natives of Ireland and California, respectively. Michael J. Fottrell came to California from Ireland in young manhood, locating in San Francisco, where he began the study of medicine at the Cooper Medical College, from which he was duly graduated. He has followed his profession for many years, and has become a prominent and successful physician and surgeon of the Bay city, having his offices in the Phelan Building, San Francisco. There are four sons and three daughters in the Fottrell family.

Elia Francis Fottrell received a good education at St. Ignatius College in San Francisco and in 1911 left school and played tennis for a number of years. His first notable playing was in 1907 on the courts of the California Club in San Francisco, where he showed unusual ability; then in 1909 he made a tour through Southern California, playing at Long Beach, Pasadena and other southern cities with great success. In 1910 he won the state championship, and became national champion runner up out of 200 contestants at Newport in 1914, but was defeated by R. N. Williams at the finals. In 1912 Mr. Fottrell defeated the Canadian team for the championship of Canada. During 1913-14 he made a tour of the Orient, his partner being William Johnstone, now ex-national champion, and appeared in the principal cities of Japan and other countries. Returning to America and his home in California he came to the Fottrell ranch near Escalon, which has been in the family for about twenty years, and he soon became so interested in his farming that his tennis playing suffered accordingly. This ranch of 750 acres includes some rich bottom land and also considerable timber land; 160 acres has been planted to alfalfa and large quantities of wheat and oats are produced on the rich bottom lands. He and his brother, W. L. Fottrell, are closely associated in conducting this ranch and are among the most extensive grain farmers in the district adjacent to Escalon. Both are members of the local Farm Bureau, W. L. Fottrell serving as director for two years.

On October 4, 1921, at San Francisco, Mr. Fottrell was united in marriage with Miss Ursula Dietrich, a native of San Luis Obispo County, a daughter of Robert Dietrich of Paso Robles. Mr. Fottrell is a prosperous rancher, for he is energetic, progressive and practical, and is therefore meeting with well deserved success.

JOHN W. GARRISON.—An enterprising business man of Ripon, John W. Garrison is proprietor of the Model Market and is also the constable for Ripon township. He was born near Ripon, Cal., November 16, 1888, the eldest son and second child of a family of eight children born to his parents, John and Eliza (Fredericks) Garrison. The father was born in Ellisville, Ill., February 18, 1853, a son of William Pinckey and Amelia (White) Garrison, both natives of Indiana. Grandfather Garrison was a veteran of the Civil War. At twenty-nine years of age John Garrison left his home in Illinois and came west to California and directly to Ripon, where he worked as a farm laborer. Here he met and was married to Miss Eliza Fredericks, a daughter of John Fredericks, a California pioneer, deceased. The parents now reside on a ranch near Ripon, where they engage in general farming.

John W. Garrison attended the San Joaquin district school near Ripon until he was seventeen years of age, then found work on ranches in the neighborhood of his home. He then determined to learn the meat business and spent one year in a retail shop in Stockton; then returning to Ripon he entered the employ of the Ripon Meat Company, and was also interested in grain farming until 1917; then he conducted a retail route through the south San Joaquin district, and two years ago bought the Model Market at Ripon, which he has improved, and the business has steadily increased in volume. In May, 1922, Mr. Garrison took as his partner A. L. Stewart and the association has already proved of advantage to the company. The company operates two retail meat routes over fifty miles in length, which is a great accommodation to their customers and a valuable asset to the company.

The marriage of Mr. Garrison occurred at Modesto, September 12, 1912, which united him with Miss Anita Bailey, a native of Salida, Cal., a daughter of J. D. Bailey, a retired pioneer rancher now living at Ripon. Mr. and Mrs. Garrison are the parents of two children: Maxine and Violet. In June, 1921, Mr. Garrison was appointed constable for Ripon township and in 1922 succeeded himself to the same office unopposed. He is a Republican in politics and fraternally is a member of Mt. Horeb Lodge, I. O. O. F. and the Ripon Merchants' Association.

CHARLES FREDERICK.—A well-known rancher and prominent citizen of Ripon, Cal., Charles Frederick is a native son of San Joaquin County. He was born on his father's ranch, two miles west of Ripon, April 27, 1875, a son of the late Thomas and Susan J. (Crow) Frederick, pioneers of the county, whose sketch may be found in this volume. The father passed away July 4, 1920, and the mother resides in Ripon, a highly esteemed pioneer. Charles Frederick began his education in the district school in the vicinity of his home and later entered the Ramsay Business College in Stockton, from which he was graduated. The only son in the family, he was early in life taught the practical lessons in farming, which he selected for his life's work.

In 1899, Mr. Frederick was married to Miss Jose-

phine M. Grubbs, born near Woodland, Cal., a daughter of Eli and Catherine Grubbs, California pioneers, now deceased. She is the youngest of five children. Her brother, Oscar, resides in Stockton, and there are three sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick are the parents of two children: Carol M., a student in the University of California, and Dorothy, a student in the Ripon Union high school. In 1905, Mr. Frederick purchased the Hughes place four miles west of Ripon, consisting of 160 acres, which is devoted to grain raising and on which he has a fine, high-grade Holstein dairy herd. In 1910 a comfortable residence was erected, where the family reside. Since 1918, Mr. Frederick has been a director in the Bank of Ripon. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally is a past noble grand of Mt. Horeb Lodge of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Frederick is an active member of Phoebe Hearst Parlor, N. D. G. W., at Manteca. Both Mr. and Mrs. Frederick delight in outdoor life and every vacation season the family enjoys an outing in the high Sierras, where Mr. Frederick indulges in hunting and fishing for trout. He stands today as a leader in his line of activity, and belongs to that class of representative American citizens who, while promoting individual success, also contribute in large measure to general progress and upbuilding.

FORREST FOOTE.—For many years Forrest Foote was a prosperous agriculturalist near the town of Waterloo, where he owned a ranch consisting of 200 acres, and also a ranch of 160 acres in the northeastern part of the county of San Joaquin. He is now living retired at his residence, 1324 North Lincoln street, Stockton. He was born in Steuben County, N. Y., March 5, 1852, a son of Dr. Erastus N. Foote and Marie H. (White) Foote. Dr. Foote, who was engaged in the practice of medicine in Steuben County, came out to California in 1852, making the trip via Panama, and for several years he was engaged in both placer and quartz mining in this state. He was a partner in the Foote & Thompson Gold Mining Company, which operated near Mokelumne Hill, and his gold mining enterprises were successful. He subsequently moved to Comanche, in Calaveras County, where he practiced medicine and later continued his profession in Lockeford, San Joaquin County, where he was a widely known and accomplished physician for many years. He died there in his seventy-ninth year. He was a Mason as well as a member of the State Medical Society.

Forrest Foote, the third oldest of the family, was four years old when he accompanied his mother and a sister from New York via Panama to California, where they joined the father in Calaveras County. He received his early education in Calaveras and San Joaquin counties, taking up agricultural pursuits in youth, and until his retirement from the active duties of life, he devoted his chief energies to that occupation, in which he gained pronounced success. He located on his ranch near Waterloo in 1901.

Mr. Foote's first marriage united him with Miss Leila Woodworth, who was born in Nova Scotia, and who became the mother of five children, four of whom are living: Robert N., Myrtle, Ralph M. and Marie. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Foote subsequently was married to Mrs. Laura Coburn (nee Finn) of Plymouth, a daughter of Robert Finn, one of the pioneers of Amador County. Four children were born of this second marriage: Frank, Forrest, Gertrude and Vivian. Mr. Foote is affiliated with Vesper Lodge No. 94, Knights of Pythias, and with Progressive Lodge No. 134, I. O. O. F., both at Lockeford.

MAX PAUL.—An experienced, enterprising business man is found in Max Paul, proprietor of the Valley Machine and Tool Works, located at 6 East Miner Avenue, Stockton. He is a native of Magdeburg, Saxony, Germany, and was born February 8, 1879. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed as a machinist with Schaefer-Budenberg Company, in his native city. The first year of his apprenticeship was spent as an errand boy, then he entered the tool department; he was then promoted to the mechanical drawing department, where he spent one year. He spent five years in night school learning the theoretical part of the business. He then went to Manchester, England, and entered the employ of the same company, which had a branch business in Manchester; there he learned automobile mechanics, gas engine work, the making of instruments, and electrical work. While in Manchester he was also employed by the British Westinghouse Company. About this time he had determined to seek his fortune in America. Landing in New York City in 1907, he proceeded at once to Foxboro, Mass., and entered the branch factory of the company he first worked for in Manchester, England. This was an instrument factory, making steam gauges, whistles, fog horns, sounding machinery and engine and boiler accessories, and he was with them for two years; next he was in Brooklyn, N. Y., employed at his trade for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company; then he returned to Foxboro, Mass., and did experimental work on clocks, and other electrical works, and worked for two and a half years more; he then removed to Canton, Mass., and was employed by the Electric Goods Manufacturing Company as a designer of clocks. In 1913 he arrived in California and went to the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, and was engaged for a year in building telescopes, cameras and spectographs. Removing to Stockton in 1914 he went to work for J. C. Skinner Automobile Company and was later with the Holt Manufacturing Company and the Sampson Gas Engine Works, having charge of the tool room of the latter. He then opened his own business at 6 East Miner Avenue, doing expert work for automobiles and trucks and other machine work, besides expert tool work such as punches, dies, drill jigs, milling fixtures and mechanical and electrical instruments. His years of experience have enabled him to take his place among the best informed and most enterprising of mechanics in Stockton. A brother, Hugo A. Paul, had charge of the Hall Scott motor shop and helped design and build the first eight-cylinder airship motor; he was a thorough mechanic and had an automobile repair shop; he died in March, 1920.

The marriage of Mr. Paul in Manchester, England, united him with Miss Mary Antony, a native of that place, and they are the parents of two children, Arnold Hugo and Mabel Melita. Mr. Paul has recently designed and built a ditching machine for irrigation work, on which he obtained a patent in February, 1922. He has also made several other useful machines. Three years of his time in the East was spent in experimental work for the Industrial Instrument Company in Foxboro, designing and improving electrical and mechanical instruments. He



Ira A. Paul

is a member of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Protective Association, and is an unbiased supporter of all that is best for San Joaquin County.

AMOS JONES.—One of the most capable men in the realty field of Central California, Amos Jones was also fortunate in having a wide experience as a civil engineer before entering this progressive business in which he has made such an outstanding success. An Easterner by birth, he was born in Dover, N. J., December 27, 1876, and when a child his parents located in Canon City, Colo. Here he was reared, attending the public schools and graduating from the Canon City high school in 1895. Continuing his studies at the State Agricultural College, he was graduated from there in 1898 as an irrigation engineer, and then became associated with the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. Later he returned to his alma mater as an instructor in civil engineering, and then entered the U. S. Reclamation Survey, spending a year on the Truckee-Carson project in Nevada. On his return to Colorado he became deputy engineer for the state of Colorado, holding this post for one year.

Coming to Stockton in 1904, Mr. Jones embarked in the real estate business under the firm name of Jones & McElwee. Later he entered into partnership with Howard Hammond and F. L. Williams, as Hammond, Jones & Williams, and this firm handled many large land development projects. In 1909 they sold the Weber Tule Ranch to Baldwin & Howell of San Francisco, and in 1912 they formed a corporation and planted a thousand acres of land near Ripon to peaches and almonds, an ambitious undertaking which proved very successful. They put Yosemite Terrace on the market, a tract of 175 acres and one of Stockton's finest residence districts, and they also developed Stockton Acres, and thus were the means of attracting many new settlers to this locality. Their work was always on a large scale and they disposed of more than a million dollars' worth of property in the San Joaquin Valley to new residents, and thus had an important part in building up the county in a conservative, lasting way.

In 1917 Mr. Jones formed a partnership with James Y. Coates and they engaged in a general real estate business, specializing in the handling of large tracts and subdivisions. They have operated in Stanislaus and San Joaquin counties and have already successfully subdivided and disposed of the Elliott ranch of 5,030 acres, and several others. In December, 1920, T. H. Carpenter bought into the company. Since then the firm name has been the Jones-Coates Company, with offices at 507 Yosemite Building. Acting in conjunction with J. Henry Smith of Tracy, this company acquired the Pescadero Colony, formerly known as the McLaughlin Tract of 14,000 acres near Tracy, lying between Tracy and the San Joaquin River. This company has already made provisions for irrigation and good roads for the entire tract, and has subdivided it into twenty-acre farms which it is selling without any cash down payments; interest at six per cent is payable semi-annually in advance and no payment of principal is required for five years, therefore principal payments may extend over a period of ten years in equal annual installments, if desired, making a total of fifteen years' time in which to pay off the purchase price. It is the cream of the state, both in fertility and location.

Mr. Jones' marriage, which occurred at Safford, Ariz., in 1902, united him with Miss Della Gaume, a native of Ohio. Mr. Jones is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and of Charter Oak Lodge No. 20, K. P., having passed through all chairs of the latter and attended the Grand Lodge. While California owes a never-ending debt of gratitude to the early settlers who braved the perils and hardships of its pioneer days, the same meed of credit is due to men who, like Amos Jones, have given years of training and study to these great problems of development and reclamation, and whose initiative and capability have made it possible for hundreds of homes to be carved out of uncultivated tracts, thus adding millions to the wealth of this district, and helping to make California the garden of the world.

HOMER LOUIS GRAY.—For the past twenty years Homer Louis Gray has continuously resided in San Joaquin County, with the exception of a year and a half spent in San Francisco in the manufacture of circular mailing tubes, of which he was the patentee. He was born in South Bend, Ind., March 6, 1869, a son of William A. and Mary (Keasey) Gray, both natives of Indiana. His father was a harness-maker and leather-worker in Indiana, and reared a family of five children: Joseph C., a rancher near Woodbridge; William Ned, in Colorado; Elizabeth, in San Joaquin County; Homer Louis, of this sketch; and Porter S., also a rancher here. The parents died in California in 1922, only two days apart.

On October 22, 1892, at Del Norte, Colo., Homer L. Gray was married to Miss Gertrude A. Verback, a native of Janesville, Wis., a daughter of George A. and Sarah V. (Stafford) Verback, the former also a native of Janesville, while the latter was of English birth. Her father owned a farm of a quarter-section of land at Janesville, where he and his wife reared a family of six children: John A., of Denver, Colo.; Ernest, deceased at the age of seventeen; Martha, Mrs. Mercer, residing at Stockton; Gertrude, Mrs. Gray; George, of Lodi; and Harry, accidentally drowned at the age of twenty-one. When Mrs. Gray was six years old, her parents removed to Nebraska and settled in Seward County, where they lived for four years. Then they removed to Goodland, Kans. The father farmed and conducted a blacksmith shop here for five years, and then the family removed to Mosca, Colo. Since 1903 the family has resided in Stockton. The father passed away at Stockton in 1912, aged sixty-nine; the mother survived until 1917, dying at seventy-five years of age.

Upon arriving in California, in November, 1903, Mr. Gray engaged in ranching near Stockton for three years. He then moved to San Francisco, where he began the manufacture of his patented mailing tube. He continued its manufacture for a year and a half and then sold the Coast right. During this time the family resided in Alameda, but Mr. Gray's factory was in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are the parents of three children: Phyllis, deceased in 1910; Marion, now Mrs. M. T. Williams, who has one daughter, Helen Lois Gertrude; and Helen Viola, Mrs. N. M. Bush. When Mr. Gray sold his business in San Francisco, he settled in North San Joaquin County, where he bought forty-three acres, a part of the old John

Thompson ranch, located on the Woodbridge-Thornton road, five miles northwest of Woodbridge. At the time of purchase, twenty-five acres of the ranch was in vineyard. Since then he has planted the balance to vines, and the whole acreage is now set to a vineyard of Mission, Tokay and Zinfandel grapes. Thirty acres of his vineyard is interset with walnut trees. Fraternally, Mr. Gray is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church.

JOSEPH TEIXEIRA.—Well known among the popular public officials of San Joaquin County is Joseph Teixeira, the efficient acting city marshal of Tracy. He was born at St. George, in the Azores Islands, April 10, 1886, the son of John and Mary (Machado) Teixeira, pioneer settlers of Santa Clara County. John Teixeira was a tradesman in the employ of the Brick Manufactory at San Jose and Pleasanton; he passed away at San Jose in 1919, and his widow resides with her son near Tracy.

Joseph Teixeira received a good elementary education, first at the district school in Mountain View, and then at the Hamilton school in San Jose; and after that he entered the employ of John Stocks Sons in San Jose, where he learned the plumbing and sheet-metal working trade, remaining in that shop for seven years. For the next five years he was in charge of the installing of Byron Jackson deep-well pumps, representing C. L. Meisterheim, at San Jose, in their work throughout Central California. In 1902 he went to Cherokee, in Butte County, and engaged in hydraulic mining for a large improvement corporation, and was occupied in this venture until 1904.

Six years ago Mr. Teixeira came to Tracy and acquired forty acres of choice land in the Naglee-Burke district, which he developed into a successful dairy and alfalfa ranch, at the same time that he took full charge of the Naglee-Burke Irrigation district pumping plant, which he continued to manage until three years ago; but he sold out his interests, on removing to the ranch south of Tracy, where he formed a partnership with Mr. White, his father-in-law, in buying 160 acres, he keeping 60 acres and Mr. White 100 acres.

In 1919 Mr. Teixeira was appointed deputy city marshal of Tracy, an office he filled to everybody's satisfaction until ten months ago, when he became acting city marshal, and authorized to take entire charge of the peace officer's work. Since then, he has carried out a series of raids on illicit liquor and drug sellers in the environs of the city, and has the hearty support of the county officials for his fearless attacks on any lawbreakers, irrespective of their position and influence. He is also a deputy sheriff of the county.

At Cupertino, in 1909, Mr. Teixeira was married to Miss Mary White, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. White, whose life-story is given elsewhere in this volume, and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of four children: Mabel, Edwin, Lucile and Marie. Mr. Teixeira is a Catholic, and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Druids of San Jose, and also of the S. E. S. of Tracy. He owns considerable real estate and residential property in Tracy, and is a strong advocate of irrigation, serving as a director for the Banta-Carbona district.

WALTER R. WOOCK.—Gifted with mechanical and inventive ability of a high order, Walter R. Woock, president of the Superior Manufacturing Company of Lodi, is one of the youngest executives in the state of California heading a manufacturing enterprise of the scope of this company. Already having accomplished much, he has a still more brilliant future before him. Mr. Woock was born at Los Angeles, January 31, 1892, the eldest son of Julius and Eliza (Nickel) Woock, both natives of Germany. The father has been a resident of the United States for thirty-six years, and in 1904 removed with his family to Lodi, where he purchased an eighty-acre ranch, improved it, adding much to its value, and later sold it for $65,000. The family now reside on a ranch one and a half miles east of Lodi, forty-two acres of which is devoted to Tokay grapes, making a very valuable property. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Woock are the parents of four children: Walter R., of this sketch; and Herbert J., Eric M., and Hattie.

Twelve years of age when his parents took up their residence at Lodi, Walter R. Woock finished his education in the public schools of Lodi and at Heald's Business College at Stockton. He also took a correspondence course in mechanical engineering, supplementing this with much home study along this line, and has a valuable practical experience in the machinery and engineering fields. He was with the Monarch Foundry of Stockton, in the selling and installing departments, and later with the Marine Iron Works of Stockton, where he was engaged in pump building and installing. He afterwards became a part-owner of the latter company, and was identified with the pump department.

In 1914, with his brothers Herbert J. and Eric M. Woock, Mr. Woock established the Superior Manufacturing Company at Lodi. A sketch of the company's organization and development is given below. The company was incorporated August 1, 1919. He is the president of the company, Herbert J. Woock is vice-president, and Eric M. Woock is treasurer. The Superior pumps, manufactured by this company, represent the inventive genius of the three brothers, who hold patents on the following types: twin pump, packless pump, shaftless deep-well pump, and elbow check pump. They have built up one of the most modern pump manufactories in the state, and their enterprise would do credit to men much their seniors. The Superior Manufacturing Company is a member of the Lodi Business Men's Association, the Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco, and the 100 Per Cent Club of San Francisco. Occupying a leading place among the business men of Lodi, Mr. Woock has already contributed much to its commercial growth through the establishment of his thriving plant and the genuine interest he takes in all that adds to the development of the locality.

SUPERIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A thriving concern with one of the most up-to-date plants in the state, the Superior Manufacturing Company of Lodi has built up a reputation for its pumps and pumping machinery that has gone far and wide. The plant was first established in 1914 by the three Woock brothers, Walter R., Herbert J. and Eric M., and was incorporated on August 1, 1919. The new, modern factory was completed May 1, 1920, at a cost of $150,000. It is finely appointed, equipped with special machinery to facilitate



Walter R. Allbook

its economic operation. It comprises the following departments: Pattern department, drafting room, manufacturing department, machine shop, testing department, and show room.

The brothers are endowed with unusual mechanical ability and inventive genius, and the Superior pumps are the result of the new ideas in construction which they have developed, the design having been worked out by constant study and experimentation on their part. Applying the knowledge gained by their years of experience in the design and manufacture of high-grade pumps, they can assure their customers of a superior article, made of the best of materials and correctly finished. The great demand for their products from every locality where they have once been used, and the long list of repeated orders from satisfied customers, are the best references as to their quality and efficiency. One of their leaders is the shaftless deep-well pump, patented by them. Among its marked advantages are the following: No overhead power; no shafting; no pump packing; no priming; no end thrust; no pump bearings; less horse power than any other deep-well pump; can be installed at any angle; impervious to sand and grit, which put many pumps out of commission. They have also patented their twin pump, packless pump, and elbow check pump, all of which have special features; and among other articles manufactured are single centrifugal pumps, combined elbow check valves, flap valves, and large pipe fittings. The sizes of their pumps run from one and a half to twelve inches, designed to discharge from sixty to 4,500 gallons per minute. They also make special pumps to order, and have installed plants on many of the large ranches of San Joaquin County, where they are giving complete satisfaction.

The Superior Manufacturing Company has agencies in Kern, Kings, San Joaquin, Tulare, Madera, Sacramento and Placer counties; and with the growth of their business, they will doubtless maintain branches all over the state and in the adjoining territory. With the reclamation of waste lands through irrigation, these deep-well pumps will play no small part, thus adding to the natural wealth and productivity of every locality in which they are installed. The business of the company is in the hands of the following efficient personnel: Walter R. Woock, president; Herbert J. Woock, vice-president; Eric M. Woock, treasurer; H. T. Bailey, secretary; while the other members of the board of directors are H. C. Beckman, Otto Spenker and Percy S. Webster. The company has just been reincorporated as The Superior Iron Works, and the manufacturing will be continued and gradually increased.

MARCO GIOVANETTI.—An esteemed resident of the Wildwood district of San Joaquin County, Marco Giovanetti has resided in this district for the past eighteen years, making his home on his choice estate thirteen miles southeast of Stockton. Like most successful men he began with small capital, and his own industry and ability are the sources of what he has gained. He was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, November 4, 1863, a son of Joseph and Louisa Giovanetti. Joseph Giovanetti, a native of Switzerland, came to California and settled near Stockton in 1870. At thirteen years of age, in 1877, Marco Giovanetti accompanied his mother and brother, Sylvan, to Stockton and the family home was established on the Linden Road where the father had purchased nine acres. The father was a gardener and for seven years raised vegetables for the Stockton markets and during this time Marco, our subject, helped and learned thoroughly the gardening and marketing business. In 1884 the mother passed away survived by her husband and three sons and the vegetable business was carried on until 1887, when the father and his youngest son, Joseph, returned to Switzerland, where the father died in June, 1919. Joseph Giovanetti still resides in Switzerland.

Marco Giovanetti received a good education in the public schools of his native land and after coming to California attended school but three months; however, he has improved his leisure hours by reading and has also been a keen observer, so that he has acquired a good practical education. After his father's return to Switzerland, he continued the market garden business for twenty-two years, making a great success of it. His fruit and vegetable wagons covered the entire city of Stockton and out on the French Camp Road for a distance of twenty-eight miles.

The marriage of Mr. Giovanetti occurred at Stockton June 9, 1886 and united him with Miss Josephine Leoni, a native of Stockton, born October 4, 1867, a daughter of Antone and Pauline (Peri) Leoni, both natives of Canton Ticino, Switzerland. Antone Leoni came to California via Cape Horn in a small sailing vessel in 1850 and after a short time settled at Stockton, where he engaged in the market garden business for twenty-eight years. Of their eight children Mrs. Giovanetti is the second eldest. The mother passed away on January 25, 1895, and the father on January 2, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Giovanetti are the parents of five children: Louise, Mrs. F. A. Balatti, has three children, Alvin, Leland and Bernice; Marco, Jr., served in the U. S. Navy as second engineer for seven years and during the World War he served on a destroyer in Atlantic waters, and at present he is in the employ of the Western Electric Company in development work in Nevada; Amelia is a registered nurse in the Stockton Hospital; Julia and Alfred are at home. In the spring of 1904 Mr. Giovanetti bought the Ward ranch thirteen miles southeast of Stockton in the Wildwood school district, consisting of 195 acres of choice wheat land and twenty-five acres of sixteen-year-old vineyard, and it is now a very valuable property; he also still retains the nine acres purchased by his father in 1870 on which the first California home was established. Mr. Giovanetti received his U. S. citizenship papers in Stockton in 1890 and since that time has voted the Republican ticket. For the past sixteen years he has served as trustee of the Wildwood school district and for eight years was road superintendent of the district; he is also a member of the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau, and fraternally, a member of the Red Men, of Stockton, of which he was a charter member.

JOSEPH N. ADAMS.—Joseph N. Adams was born at Pattonsville, Scott County, Va., on June 2, 1877, but was reared near Gate City, Va. His father, the Rev. James M. Adams, was not only a Methodist divine in that state, but was presiding elder of Abbington district, and became one of the locally famous men of the South. He was a noted debater, and was called before President U. S. Grant and his cabinet to preach a sermon. James M. Adams was born near Pattonsville, Scott County, Virginia, July 22, 1840. Although a Southern man,

he was for the freedom of slaves and he espoused the cause of the Union. He was forced into the Southern Army, but left it and made his way to Kentucky and enlisted in the Union Army, in which he served until the close of the war. After the war he returned to the South, and feeling the call to preach, became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Masonic Order. He died on July 9, 1878. A monument was erected in his honor, and now stands in the beautiful public square at Pattonsville, an imposing and lasting memorial to one of the noblest Americans who contributed, by his industrious life and unselfish efforts, to make that portion of the United States a place worth living in. He was the father of nine children, of whom Joseph N. Adams is next to the youngest.

Joseph N. Adams attended the public schools. At the age of twelve years he worked in the Virginia logging camps for the meager salary of six dollars a month, and later he farmed and ran a hotel. In 1905, he came out to Stockton and worked for three months for the Southern California Traction Company, and for six months for the St. Clair Dry Goods Company, owned by Mr. Shields. When he had been there only three weeks, Mr. Shields made a trip East and put him in full charge of the store. The old employees did not like a new man over them, so he was obliged to discharge a number of the help to restore the necessary spirit of loyalty and cooperation. When Mr. Adams arrived in Stockton his cash capital was $110, but his prosperity today tells a far different and more enviable story.

Some fifteen years ago, he started in the real estate, loan and insurance business, in which he has been phenomenally successful. He is the owner of seven apartment houses in Stockton, three of which he has himself erected, and others of which he has remodeled. He also owns a ranch of 160 acres about nine miles southeast of Stockton, where he raises alfalfa and grain, and maintains a strictly sanitary dairy. He has been very successful in buying and selling real estate in Stockton, was one of the organizers of the Stockton Apartment House Owners' Association, and now acts as vice-president of that excellent organization.

When Mr. Adams married, he took for his wife Miss Myrtle G. Darter, also a native of Virginia, and with her co-operation he has become prominent in many fields, being, for example, one of the influential owners of the Stockton Home Investment Company. He was made a Mason in San Joaquin Lodge No. 9, F. and A. M. He is a member of Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, and also a member of Parker Encampment, and Rainbow Lodge of the Rebekahs, at Stockton, and of the Stockton Kiwanis Club. His wife is a member of the O. E. S. and the Rebekahs. Mr. Adams while living in Virginia had the courage of his convictions and was an avowed Republican, voting and preaching the doctrines of Lincoln and taking part in all activities of the party. Since coming to Stockton, he continues an ardent Republican but does not find it necessary to take the same active stand in politics. He is an advocate of good roads and public improvements and ready at all times to give of his time and means toward any movement that has for its aim the improvement and building up of the city of Stockton, San Joaquin County, and the State of California.

All in all, the life-story of Mr. Adams and his distinguished forbears presents much that may be inspiring to the American youth, and much that should steady and console those who fear, at times, for the future of social organizations long characteristic of our Republican country.

CHARLES M. LONG.—The family name of Long is well-known throughout San Joaquin County, where Charles M. Long has passed his entire life, and where his parents lived for many years. He was born on the old Charles C. Long ranch at Waterloo on November 28, 1860. His father, Charles C. Long, was born October 20, 1835, in Schuylkill County, Pa., his parents being Michael and Barbara Long, both natives of Germany. They came to America in 1828 and settled in Pennsylvania, where Michael Long went to work in the coal mines, and afterward took up a coal claim from the government, but was unable to develop it because of a lack of funds. The mine afterwards became very valuable. He passed away in 1875. Charles C. Long was reared on a farm until eighteen years of age, when he learned the wagon-maker's trade. In 1855 he started for California via the Isthmus, and after forty days landed in San Francisco. He went to Sacramento, and then to Stockton, where he worked at his trade about five months. He then went to the mines in Siskiyou County, remaining eighteen months, and then to Trinity County, where he mined for about two years. In 1859 he returned to Stockton and started a wagon shop, which he ran for one year. Selling out his shop, he then located 160 acres on the Calaveras River, about ten miles from Stockton. After four years he sold the place and located on 220 acres on the Waterloo road. It was then covered with timber and underbrush, but in time became one of the best-improved farms in the county. In the fall of 1859, Mr. Long married Miss Rachel Meyers, a native of New Orleans. They were the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Charles M.; Barbara, now Mrs. Charles Lydecker; Lucy, wife of James Main; and Frank, Henry, Joseph and Rosa. The father passed away at the age of fifty-six, and the mother died during February, 1921, at the age of eighty.

Charles M. Long attended the Greenwood district school and the Stockton Business College, and grew up on his father's farm, remaining at home until he was twenty-nine years old. He then took up the machinist's trade, working for Houser & Haines of Stockton for thirteen years, after which he was for two years with the Sampson Iron Works, in the construction department. When his father died, he located in Lodi and built a house on a three-acre vineyard about one-half mile east of the city, and here his mother resided with him until her death. In 1901, Mr. Long started his business of well-boring, and since then has sunk wells all over the county. Of late years most of the wells bored have been twelve-inch holes, rarely over 200 feet deep.

At Stockton, on March 3, 1889, Mr. Long was married to Miss Letitia Williamson, a native of Stockton, and daughter of Philander and Anna (Ingwood) Williamson. Philander Williamson came from Detroit, Mich., across the plains to California in 1852, his wife following the next year via Panama; and they settled in Stockton. They had a family of four children: Charles, Dean, George, and Letitia, the



C. D. M. Long.

wife of our subject. The mother passed away at the age of thirty years, and the father at eighty-two years. Mrs. Long attended the old Vineyard school in Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Long are the parents of three children: Rosa Bell, now Mrs. Bert Wakefield, a student of music in New York City; Ethel, now Mrs. Michelson, of Lodi; and Lowell Leland, at home. Mr. Long is a Democrat in national politics. Fraternally, he is a member of the Foresters of America.

WALTER W. BEIDLEMAN.—An energetic, hard-working and successful young engineer, who as assistant superintendent of construction of pumps and pipe lines of the Shell Company of California is demonstrating his aptitude and capableness, is Walter W. Beidleman, a native of Oregon, born near La Grande, on March 4, 1886. His parents, Edward Thomas and Helen (Porter) Beidleman, were sturdy pioneers of the West; the father, a native of Illinois, emigrating to Oregon as early as 1850, accompanied by two brothers who, at that time, conducted a freighting business in Union County, Wyoming. Some years later, Edward Thomas Beidleman, the father, was appointed United States superintendent of the Indian reservation in Oregon. In 1892 the parents removed to southern California, where they now reside near Lemon Grove, San Diego County.

Removing to San Diego, Walter W. entered the San Diego high school and in 1900 he went to work for Braun & Company, of Los Angeles, to learn the machinist trade, spending four and one-half years in completing the apprenticeship; then he became assistant engineer of construction with the San Diego electric railway power house and was so occupied until 1906, when, on March 10, he enlisted as a second-class machinist in the U. S. Navy, serving until January 12, 1909, when he received his honorable discharge with the rate of chief machinist, U.S.S. Preble. He immediately enlisted in the Merchant Marine service on board the Texan, a large freighter, as third engineer; soon after was transferred to the Governor with rating of second engineer; and was then promoted to first engineer and on the next trip out to sea, was transferred to the Nebraska, bound for the Hawaiian Islands. After this trip he went aboard the Spokane as first engineer. His last sea service was on board the Ventura, which plied between Seattle and Sidney, Australia, and in 1912 he left the service to take up machinist work on the construction of the oil pipe line from Taft, Kern County, to San Pedro, in the employ of the General Construction Company, becoming station foreman and in charge of construction machinery, being thus occupied until 1914. During the next six months he took an interesting trip to Alaska.

Since early in 1915, with the exception of the time from May 8, 1918, to the time of his discharge, March 16, 1919, Mr. Beidleman has been connected with the Shell Company of California; and in January, 1921, he was appointed to the position of assistant superintendent of construction of the pumps and pipe line under Fred B. Simms, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work; he is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The marriage of Mr. Beidleman occurred in Juneau, Alaska, on April 10, 1912, and united him with Miss Nina May Bethel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Bethel, both deceased, who was living with a sister in that city; in 1914 Mrs. Beidleman again made a visit to her sister there. Mr. Beidleman has been the participant of two trips around the world, one on the S.S. Texan and one on the U.S.S. Meade, the latter during the time of the World War in 1918; he also held the post of engineer with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, on board U.S.S. Liberator in army transportation of the A. E. F., which earned for him his U. S. unlimited marine engineer license, of which he is justly proud. Fraternally, Mr. Beidleman is an active member of the Masonic order.

GUSTAV H. ALTENHOFF.—One of Stockton's successful merchants whose industry and application have enabled him to build up a prosperous business, is Gustav H. Altenhoff, the proprietor of the Central Bazaar at 17 South California Street. He was born in Essen, Germany, May 26, 1869, and from the age of fourteen worked in the coal mines there until he was twenty years old. The prospect of enlarged opportunities caused him to leave his native land in 1889, and in August of that year he arrived in California. The first year of his residence here he worked on a ranch east of Stockton for eight dollars a month, putting in long hours, from 5 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night. Next, he was employed as a cook at a restaurant at the San Joaquin County Fair Grounds and then was employed by his uncle, T. H. Eicholz, in his general merchandise store in the old Masonic Temple Building on North El Dorado Street.

On February 13, 1891, Mr. Altenhoff started in business for himself in a little store only eight by ten feet, on California and Market Streets, handling tinware and notions. From that small beginning he has advanced in his business to his present commodious store at 19 South California Street. It is one of the largest retail establishments in Stockton, occupying three floors and a basement, dealing in household goods, toys, etc., and has been the firm's home since 1906. He has built up this business by dealing honestly with the people, giving good values and courteous treatment.

Mr. Altenhoff's marriage, which occurred at Tracy, August 23, 1893, united him with Miss Frances Gunder, a native of Silesia, Germany, and they have one son, Henry G., who is married and has a daughter, Lillian Frances. In the summer of 1922, Mr. and Mrs. Altenhoff took a trip back to their native land, which Mr. Altenhoff had not seen for thirty-three years, and among the pleasant events of their journey was a banquet tendered by Mr. Altenhoff to sixty-eight of his boyhood friends. They also attended the Passion Play at Oberammergau, and many places of interest, but were glad to return to their California home. In fraternal life Mr. Altenhoff is a member of the Druids and Fidelity Lodge.

ALBERT G. JOHNSTON.—Prominent among the popular fraternal society men in San Joaquin County is Albert G. Johnston, the efficient secretary of the Loyal Order of Moose, No. 391, whose headquarters are at the Moose Club, 538 East Market Street, Stockton. He was born at Half Moon Bay, in San Mateo County, on March 13, 1870, the son of John and Mary H. (Carter) Johnston, early settlers of California, born in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Buffalo, N. Y., respectively, the father crossing the plains in an ox-team train in 1849. They followed agricultural pursuits and had a family of eight children: Wm. H. is in the lumber business in Cotati; Mrs. Belle M.

O'Connor died in San Jose; John E. is with the Standard Oil Company in San Jose; James G. is with the San Jose Transfer Company; George F. is with the Standard Oil Company at Brentwood; Albert G. is the subject of this article; Frank B. died in San Jose in May, 1921; Elsie M. is Mrs. Charles Caple of Brentwood. It thus happened that while he enjoyed the advantages of a comfortable home, Albert commenced his schooling in attending the local school at Half Moon Bay.

Later, he continued his studies at San Jose, and then, in Fresno, he attended Fresno Commercial College, his father having removed to that city in the late '70s, to establish there a hardware and implement business. From 1883 to 1890 he was with his father in the hardware trade, and in the latter year he and George H. Roundey bought the business and conducted the same under the firm name of Roundey & Johnston. In 1893 he sold his interest in the concern and took up farming in San Benito County, and later he removed to San Francisco, where he was connected with the San Francisco Laundry Association, in which business he remained until 1906. The same year he located in Stockton and built the New Method Laundry; and after running that for seven years he sold it and became associated with the Exclusive Laundry for three years as its foreman.

In June, 1917, he was appointed secretary of the Moose Lodge. He joined that organization five years before, so that he is now an honorary past dictator, and with experience, loyalty and enthusiasm, and a fortunate personality, he has been very successful in the administration of the lodge's affairs. He also belongs to the Stockton Knights of Pythias, the Pohono Red Men at Stockton, and Hesperian Parlor No. 137, N. S. G. W., at San Francisco.

E. GUY WILLIAMS, D. D. S.—Among the rising and successful professional men of the San Joaquin Valley, the name of E. Guy Williams, D. D. S., stands pre-eminent as a successful dentist of Lodi. He was born at Elliott, San Joaquin County, Cal., on December 1, 1879, a son of Ory E. and Emma (Swett) Williams. His father is a native of Oregon and his mother of Vermont. In the early seventies his father settled in San Joaquin County and raised grain for fifteen years in the vicinity of what is now Christian Colony; later he removed to Oakdale; then to Ukiah, Mendocino County, where he was proprietor of the Palace Hotel. He now resides in Colfax, Placer County, Cal., with his wife, where he is a successful merchant. His first experience in farming in San Joaquin County was on the tule lands of the Sargent ranch, and he experienced many trying difficulties before the land was reclaimed. There are three children in the family: E. Guy, the subject of our review; Bernice; and Bertha, the wife of S. L. Price of Oakland, who has four children.

E. Guy Williams attended the Stockton grammar and high schools and afterward Ukiah high school, where he was graduated. After a course at Heald's Business College he decided to take up the study of dentistry and entered the dental department of the University of California and graduated in 1903 with the degree of D. D. S. For two years he practiced his profession in San Francisco, at the end of which time he removed to Lodi and began his practice. Since 1907 he has been the secretary and treasurer of the Lodi Public Library and is the oldest library member on the board at the present time and helped to secure the Carnegie library building for the city. He is a member of the national, state and county dental associations. Mrs. Williams was Mrs. Mabel (Tierney) Gregg, born in New York City, who presides gracefully over his home. By his former marriage he has two daughters, Elizabeth A. and Margaret.

Fraternally Dr. Williams is a member of the Lodi Lodge No. 267 of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand, and is also a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Woodmen of the World, and an active member of the Lions Club. He has a large circle of warm friends throughout this part of the state, enjoying the high regard of all with whom he has associated.

MRS. THRESIE M. PLOTZ.—An interesting example of the American woman who is able to hold her own in the development and management of important ranch property, is afforded by Mrs. Thresie M. Plotz, who lives on the Jack Tone Road, about eleven and one-half miles out of Stockton, where she has a dairy farm of seventy-four choice acres. An Austrian by birth, she was born in Landskron, the daughter of Frank and Thresie Plotz, hers being a curious instance of the perpetuation of the same family name, after marriage as before. Her father reached the age of sixty, and her mother rounded out her fifty-third year. There were four children in the family, her three brothers bearing the names of Frank, Peter and Joseph. She attended the excellent schools in her locality in Austria until she was twelve years old, and then she came to the United States with her parents, bringing with her some of those homely and much-prized virtues for which her countrymen for centuries have been noted. Her father was a stonemason, and he settled in Steele County, Minn., where she was able to finish her schooling.

In 1895, Miss Plotz came out to California and Stockton, and in May, 1896, she married John Plotz, who was born in a village neighboring her native place, and called Bomich-Trubau. He came out to Minnesota in 1880, and four years later to California, but returned to Minnesota. In 1886, he came back to the Coast and settled at Stockton. In 1902, the home-place of 160 acres was purchased, eleven and one-half miles out of Stockton; and a portion of this ranch has since been devoted to general dairying, and has been developed and improved under the wise administration of Mrs. Plotz. The ranch has been divided, Mrs. Plotz owning seventy-four acres, which she devotes to dairying and grain raising.

Six children have come to add to the happiness of this estimable lady, herself the center of a wide circle of devoted friends. Mary is Mrs. Raymond Moran, of San Francisco. John, a promising young man of nineteen years, passed to the great Beyond. Emma is Mrs. Chris Battalion, of Stockton. And the others are Frieda, Bertha, and John Plotz, Jr. Mrs. Moran has two children—Marie Ellen and Raymond, and Mrs. Battalion has one, named Norman Francis. Mrs. Plotz is a Republican; and in her civic relations she is public-spirited, and deeply interested in the great questions of the day.



Mr & Mrs John Plotz

REV. PAUL A. ANDERSON.—Among the devoted clergy of San Joaquin County who have done so much, through their unselfish labors and high ideals, is the Rev. Paul A. Anderson, the pastor of St. Bernard's Catholic Church at Tracy. He was born at Lagro, Ind., on February 12, 1879, the son of Philomen A. and Elizabeth Winifred (Dimond) Anderson, both natives of Ohio, but who emigrated to Indiana in the early 50's. His father passed away in the early 80's and the family came to California in 1888. Father Anderson refers to his ancestral record with just pride. His maternal ancestors were of Irish descent, while his paternal ancestors were Scotch and English, and he is of the fourth generation who have been born in America. His mother passed away while residing in Palo Alto in 1918, survived by three children: Paul A., Mrs. Beatrice C. Miller, and Wilfred L. Anderson, and by two sisters, Mary F. and Margaret Dimond, residing at the parsonage in Tracy. His father's uncle, Rev. Peter A. Anderson, O.P., died at Sacramento on November 27, 1850, while attending the sick during a severe epidemic of that year, and it is recorded that he was the first priest to pass away in California after the territory had become a state. The late Dr. Zahm, of Washington, D. C., who for many years was active on the faculty board of Notre Dame University in Indiana, was a cousin of Father Anderson. Dr. Zahm was a close personal friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt and accompanied him on his trip through South America. The late Janarius A. McGahan, who was a prominent writer for the London "Times," and the New York "World," and known as the liberator of Bulgaria, during the Crimean War, was Father Anderson's great uncle on his mother's side.

After arriving in California, the family located at Livermore for a few years, and there Paul attended the public schools and when out of school worked at odd jobs. The Anderson family lived in Livermore from 1888 to 1894, when they moved to San Jose. His schooling was interrupted for five years, during which time he worked in commercial lines, but he felt the call of the Church, so he went back to his studies. On August 1, 1899, he entered the collegiate department of St. Patrick's Seminary at Menlo Park, San Mateo County, and after the usual courses of study, covering a period of ten years, he was ordained to the priesthood on June 22, 1909. He was then sent to St. John's at San Francisco, remaining there for several months, when he took up his work at St. Anthony's in East Oakland as assistant to Rev. Peter C. York, where for four years he labored in the discharge of his duties. Early in 1914, he was sent to St. Mary's at Stockton and assisted there for one and one-half years. In November of 1915 he returned to San Francisco and became the assistant pastor of St. Patrick's, where he remained for five years, and in March, 1920, received his first pastorate, St. Barnard's Church at Tracy. The history of this Church is comparatively short, there having been but three resident pastors preceding Father Anderson, and each for but a short term, except Father Thomas Moran, who built the present church and was its pastor for eight years. During October of 1921 a general renovation of the church and parsonage was started, including new interior decorations.

Father Anderson by his affability, scholarly attainments and kindness has greatly endeared himself not only to the members of his congregation, but to all who know him. Aside from his duties as pastor he has found time to accept and fill the position of director in the local Chamber of Commerce, a place he is filling with ability. The membership of the Church is constantly growing, and now that Father Anderson has put his hand to the helm, will be sure to increase in the healthiest manner.

DWIGHT E. BURGESS.—Not through time, place nor circumstances, but through concentrated effort, energy, perseverance and well applied business principles, Dwight E. Burgess has become the leading painting contractor of his native city of Stockton, where he was born January 13, 1887. He is the only son of Philip Henry and Sarah Emma (Preston) Burgess. The father was a native of Massachusetts and located in Stockton in 1883, an early settler on the south side; he was one of the first letter carriers in Stockton, and later retired from the service. For six years he was a reader in the Christian Science Church and was also a practitioner; he was also a member of Rawlins Post, G. A. R., No. 23. In 1882 he married Miss Sarah Emma Preston, born in the East, but reared in California, and they were the parents of two children, Dwight E. of this review, and Mrs. Lois E. Toal. The father passed away May 10, 1922, at his home in Stockton.

Dwight E. Burgess received his education in the Jackson and Grant schools of Stockton and then learned the trade of carriage painter; later he took up house painting. After completing his training, he worked with various contractors until his experience was sufficient to warrant establishing his own business, which he did about twelve years ago. He is thoroughly competent and up-to-date in his line, his contracts including a great number of the large jobs in Stockton and surrounding towns. Following is a list of the school buildings which show his handiwork: McKinley, Fair Oaks, Burwood school near Escalon; Galt grammar school; August school, Waterloo Road; Isleton, Sacramento County; Woodbridge grammar, Linden grammar, Florin grammar, the Garfield school at Lodi; also the auditorium of the Stockton high school, Victory school; the new addition to the El Dorado school; also the new addition to the Jefferson school, the Grant school, the gymnasium at Ripon school. Mr. Burgess has had the contract for more school buildings than any other contractor in Stockton. Besides having the contract for many fine residences in Stockton and the neighboring country, he has the following buildings to his credit: eight cottages for the Spreckels Sugar Company at Manteca, also office building and club house for the same company; the Marion Hotel, Japanese Hotel, Coffee Club Building, Solari Building, the Waldemar Apartments, Kitt Garage, Fontana Hotel, Tannery buildings, the Parkview Crematory, the Hippodrome Theater, the Atkinson Apartments at Sacramento. He also repainted the exterior of San Joaquin County court house, Japanese Hospital, Manthy and Granich Apartments; also the Bridgeford dairy barns at Patterson. He also had the contract for painting the addition to the Stockton paper mills, and California Packers' Association building. He uses the compressed air system for painting roofs and large buildings, which has given general satisfaction. In 1919 he was awarded the contract by the county board of supervisors to paint the iron work on twenty-nine county bridges, his bid being the lowest

of several, thus saving the county several thousand dollars on this contract. He uses a sand blasting process for cleaning the old paint off.

The marriage of Mr. Burgess in the fall of 1914 united him with Miss Ruth M. Morris, a native daughter of California, reared at Galt, the daughter of Charles Morris and wife, early settlers of that community. Mr. Burgess belongs to the Eagles at Stockton, and in this fraternity and in other relations is held in the highest esteem.

GUSTAV AUGUST DANIEL BUSCHKE.—A pioneer of California since 1876, Gustav August Daniel Buschke has been a resident of Tracy since 1878, and has aided in the progress and development of the city and county. He was born in Posen, Germany, on September 4, 1857. Finishing his schooling in 1871, he took up the trade of harnessmaker at Zirke, Germany, where he served his apprenticeship and became master of the trade of harness making. In 1874, his uncle, Daniel Buschke, had settled on a farm near Stockton, California, and our subject had decided to leave his native land and come to America, and on July 3, 1876, he arrived in Stockton. Here he found employment at his trade; then removed to Livermore and worked for two years in the shop owned by Theodore Gorner. In 1878 he settled in Ellis, San Joaquin County, and he was put in charge of the Ellis Harness Shop, which he purchased during the fall of that year. In 1878 there were less than ten buildings in the town of Ellis, there being no school house or church building; late in 1878, the citizens decided to move this village and the buildings were put on wheels and drawn by mules and horses the two miles to the town of Tracy. Mr. Buschke made his first purchase of real estate that same year, a corner lot at Central Avenue and Eighth Street, the purchase price being $100; later he built a small shop and opened a harness-making business, the first of its kind in Tracy. He remained in this location until 1912, when he disposed of the property to J. Schmidt. In the early '80s Mr. Buschke acquired a corner lot on the opposite side of the street, and in 1920 let the contract for a $50,000 office and bank building which is occupied by the Pioneer Bank of Tracy; there are also four stores included. In 1878 and in 1909 Mr. Buschke suffered severe losses by fire, but his spirit of determination and enterprise overruled discouragement and success has come to him to a great degree.

In 1908 his father, G. Buschke, made an extensive visit to his sons and daughters in San Joaquin County, returning to Germany in 1909, where, a few weeks later, he passed away at the age of seventy-eight. His wife, who was Louisa Mietzner, passed away when only forty-one years of age.

The marriage of Mr. Buschke occurred in Oakland, California, and united him with Miss Caroline Service, a native of Indiana, who came to California with her parents in 1871. Her mother is still living on a ranch near Tracy, but her father has passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Buschke are the parents of eight children, six living: G. Arthur D. passed away when seven; Louisa M. is the wife of C. Ward, residing in Los Angeles, and has three children; Emilie C. is the wife of Thomas R. Evans, residing in Los Angeles, and has two children; Esther M. is the wife of Leo J. Schmidtz, residing at Burlingame, and they have two children; Jessie I., Mrs. James C. Lane, resides at Whittier and has two children; N. Irene died in infancy; Clinton A. served in the U. S. Army overseas with the First Division, and was with the army of occupation fourteen months at Coblenz, Germany, and upon his return to America marched in parade in New York City and Washington, D. C., with General Pershing; he is now employed with the Union Oil Company at Fullerton, Cal.; and Grace Rosemond is at home. During 1881, Mr. Buschke received his U. S. citizenship papers while residing in Stockton. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Lutheran Church of Tracy. He has been active in promoting enterprises for the good of the community, and his contributions to charities, public buildings and churches have been extensive. For a number of years he has been the sole survivor of the merchants who removed to Tracy from the village of Ellis in 1878.

JOHN R. WIEDERRICH.—A self-made man, trained from his youth to work on a farm, John R. Wiederrich was born in the rural district near the town of Tripp, S. D., April 20, 1897, a son of Jacob and Katherine Wiederrich. His father was a farmer in South Dakota and passed away shortly after the birth of the son. There were nine children in the family, of whom only three are now living: Katie, now Mrs. Schenhenberger, of Lodi; Bertha, Mrs. Handel, on a farm near Victor; and John R.

John R. Wiederrich came with his mother to California when he was five years old and attended the Harmony Grove school. After coming to California, his mother was married again to Mr. Fred Hieb, and resided on a ranch northwest of the Harmony Grove schoolhouse; later she removed to Lodi, and resides there now.

At the age of fourteen, John R. Wiederrich set out for himself, and found employment on the ranches in the county; and in 1918 he made his first purchase of land, which was thirty acres about three miles east of Lodi on the corner of Kettleman Lane and the Alpine road, all in bearing vineyard. Later he purchased seventeen acres near Kettleman Station, on the traction line, which he held for two years and then sold for a good profit. He also holds a five-year lease, with an option of purchase, on a forty-acre tract one mile south of his home place; he has already purchased thirteen and one-half acres of this tract, the sale being consummated very recently. Ten acres of the forty is in orchard and the balance is in vineyard. Mr. Wiederrich improved his home place with a fine farm house and other necessary buildings in 1918. In 1920 he organized the Crown Fruit Company, a co-partnership, his associates being Gottfried Handel and Louis Mettler. They built a packing house at Kettleman Station on the Central California Traction Company's line, and are engaged in business as growers, buyers, packers and shippers of grapes. Mr. Weiderrich has been president and manager of the company since its organization. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Lodi.

At Lodi, on June 25, 1916, Mr. Wiederrich was united in marriage with Miss Clara Handel, a daughter of Gottfried and Louise Handel, a native of South Dakota. Her father passed away, and her mother later became the wife of Lot Lachenmaier of Lodi. Mrs. Wiederrich also attended the Harmony Grove school, east of Lodi. They are the



J. R. Widerick

parents of three children: Belford, Leslie and Viola. Mr. Wiederrich and his family are members of the Zion Reform Church in Lodi, and he is secretary of the board of trustees. In politics he is a Republican.

ALBERT L. BARNES.—California owes much to its experienced and highly-progressive hotel men, among whom one finds Albert L. Barnes, the efficient and popular manager of both the Hotel Stockton and the Hotel Clark of Stockton. He was born at Buffalo, N. Y., on January 15, 1882, and was sent to the public schools of that city and the high school in Painesville, Ohio. Then he took a course at the business college at Pittsburgh, Pa., and after that associated himself with the American Window Glass Company, and then the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, both in Pittsburgh.

In 1907, he located in Stockton, and soon thereafter entered the hotel business as a clerk, first with the Imperial and then with the Yosemite Hotel. When A. I. Wagner became the proprietor of the Hotel Stockton, in 1910, Mr. Barnes became associated with him as assistant manager; and ten years later, when Mr. Wagner took the management of the Hotel Clark, Mr. Barnes became manager of that hotel. At Mr. Wagner's death, in August, 1921, Mr. Barnes was appointed manager of both hotels, and this responsible position he now fills to everybody's satisfaction.

In 1907, at Oakland, Mr. Barnes married Miss Alma Wagner, a native of Ventura, and since coming to Stockton both Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have taken an active part in the city's civic and club life. He is a charter member of the Stockton Lions Club, belongs to Lodge No. 218 of the Stockton Elks, and to the Masons, being a member of the Stockton Lodge of Perfection, No. 12, S. R., and also the Sciots. He has a membership in the Stockton Golf and Country Club, the Yosemite Club, the Stockton Ad Club, and the Stockton Chamber of Commerce. With a natural aptitude for the important field he has chosen, and plenty of patriotic pride as well as patriotic optimism, Mr. Barnes has set before himself the task of making his hotels among the best in the state, regardless of the size of the city in which they are located.

JOHN C. BRAAS.—A successful Delta farmer, John C. Braas was born in Eckenforde, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, May 21, 1866, a son of Otto and Magdalena Braas, both natives of the same place. Otto Braas served under the Danish flag in the war of 1864 and under the Prussian flag in 1870-71; he was one of five surviving members of his company who returned from the war of 1870. Early in life John C. left home and became a clerk in a general merchandise store, but in 1886 returned to the home ranch after the death of his father, where he remained for three years; he then left for America, arriving in New York on April 4, 1889, and came directly to California. In 1890 he rented land in the Dangers tract on the river, southwest of Stockton, and after four years of successful farming bought a tract of fifty-four acres on the Burns Cutoff, to which he has added until he now owns 210 acres.

On April 27, 1889, in Stockton, Mr. Braas was married to Miss Louise Beberwitz, a native of Germany, daughter of Magnus and Maria Beberwitz, both now deceased. Mrs. Braas arrived in Stockton in 1889. They are the parents of five children; Freda is the wife of Henry Hansen and they have three children and reside in San Francisco; Alma is the wife of William Buchan and they have one daughter and reside in San Francisco; Clara is the widow of Andrew Bowman and she has one daughter; Otto is a rancher assisting his father at home; and Louise is the wife of Herman Busch, a rancher on the Copperopolis Road. Mr. Braas has served seventeen years as trustee of the Independent school district, and is past president of Fidelity Lodge of the Sons of Herman.

JOSEPH C. BRICHETTO.—One of the largest grain farmers on the West Side, Joseph C. Brichetto is a native of San Joaquin County, born at Banta, California, on February 18, 1894, the youngest son of G. Joseph and Luigia (Canale) Brichetto, the former of whom is now deceased, and both of whom were natives of Italy. The father came to San Joaquin County in 1867, here mined, and then was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in tunnel construction for a time; he then settled in the San Joaquin gardens on the river, and later located in Banta, where he raised and sold vegetables. In 1872 he opened a general merchandise store at Banta, which he conducted for many years. He became a large farmer and landowner in the Banta section, owning, at the time of his death in 1916, 9,000 acres of land on the West Side. Mr. and Mrs. Brichetto were the parents of the following children: John N., Irene, Mrs. Mollie Raspo, Minnie, and Joseph C., our subject.

The education of Joseph C. began at the age of six years when he entered the public school at Banta and continued until 1910, when he was graduated from Heald's Business College at Stockton. The following year he entered his father's store as bookkeeper, remaining in that capacity until 1914, when, in partnership with his brother John N., he took active control of the business, Joseph C. doing the clerical work in the U. S. postoffice, located in their store since its establishment. Continuing in the business until 1917, Mr. Brichetto then sold his interest to J. J. Raspo, his brother-in-law, and became the manager of the vast agricultural interests of the Brichetto estate, consisting of several thousand acres of land on the West Side, which he has developed into one of the show places of Central California. The beautiful and modern Brichetto residence, facing on the Lincoln Highway from Sacramento to San Francisco, is one of the most complete country-seats in the county, and was built by Mrs. Luigia Brichetto in 1919 and 1920.

The marriage of Mr. Brichetto occurred at Stockton on March 30, 1921, and united him with Miss Eva Campodonico, a daughter of Emanuel and Louisa Campodonico, both natives of Italy, now retired residents of Stockton.

R. C. BRIDGE.—On January 1, 1920, R. C. Bridge took over the Chevrolet agency for Stockton, and the business is now located in the new, modern garage built expressly for the company at 815 East Weber Avenue. A native of Wisconsin, Mr. Bridge has been connected with the automobile industry since 1904, an early date in the history of this great business. For seven years he was traveling agent for the Studebaker, traveling west from Chicago, and later he was district manager for the company at Salt Lake City. For three years before coming to Stockton he was Pacific Coast manager for the Willard Battery Com-

pany, with headquarters at San Francisco. Since locating at Stockton, Mr. Bridge has firmly established himself among the representative business men there, and is popular in the ranks of the Elks and of the Rotary Club of Stockton. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to all the branches, including the Shrine and Knights Templar. An enthusiast over the line he is handling, Mr. Bridge contributes the following:

Chevrolet began in July, 1921, to build a better product and every part of the car that had given trouble was re-designed. The total number of changes between July 1, 1921, and July 1, 1922, was sixty-eight, and twenty-six additional changes were made in the 1923 model.

Three men stand out prominently in the Chevrolet resuscitation, though each denies his part. They are Pierre S. du Pont, Colin Campbell and W. S. Knudsen. Mr. du Pont, though not generally known, has been and is the acting head of Chevrolet. Mr. Campbell, vice-president, in charge of sales, began July 1, 1921, one of the most intensive campaigns in the history of merchandising. He traveled over forty-eight states, holding meetings, appointing distributors and agents. In the sixteen months between July 1, 1921, and November 1, 1922, the number of Chevrolet dealers and parts depots increased from 3,200 to 12,080 and sales jumped 250 per cent. When Mr. Knudsen, vice-president in charge of production, was asked about his part in reviving Chevrolet, he said: "The public is quick to recognize a good car now-a-days. All I did was jump in here and say, 'Come on, boys!'"

MILES JOSHUA BROWN.—Visitors to Tracy, shoppers, farmers, ranchers, and others, find at Central Ave. and Seventh St. the splendidly appointed establishment conducted by the Tracy Mercantile Company, doing a general department store business, catering to all lines of patronage and handling merchandise that meets all requirements. The business is handled under the supervision of Miles Joshua Brown, a widely experienced merchant, who was one of the founders of the establishment, giving that personal attention to details that has won success. A native of California, he was born at Turlock on October 3, 1878, a son of Richard and Phoebe Elida (Cowell) Brown. The father, Richard Brown, was born in Illinois and when a young man crossed the plains with ox teams to California, settling at French Camp, San Joaquin County; here he married Miss Cowell, a sister of Joshua Cowell, known as the "father of Manteca," that prosperous center in the South San Joaquin Irrigation District; later, in 1872, they removed to Turlock where they engaged in farming.

Miles Joshua attended the schools of Turlock and when he became old enough began ranching on his own account near Vernalis, San Joaquin County; later on he became a grain dealer and in time built up an extensive grain brokerage business on the West Side, which he has successfully operated for many years. In April, 1916, upon his removal to Tracy, he purchased an interest in the general merchandise business known as the Tracy Mercantile Company. Special departments are devoted to dry goods, clothing, and furnishing goods, shoes and hats, groceries, and cured meats, while the farm and agricultural implement department is well stocked to meet all demands of farmers and ranchers of the Tracy and West Side sections. Light hardware is another specialty of the house. Courteous and attentive clerks who know their business are prompt to serve in this well-conducted store.

Mr. Brown's marriage united him with Miss Pearl Graves, a daughter of Mrs. Eliza Graves, who resides at Vernalis. Her father, the late N. H. Graves, was an honored pioneer of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of two children, Hazel and Vance. Mr. Brown takes an active interest in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West. His real estate holdings in the county are extensive. He is counted among the most successful grain farmers and stockraisers in the section east of Tracy.

GEORGE WOLF.—An early settler of Stockton who is a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War is George Wolf, a successful groceryman, located at No. 147 North Aurora Street, Stockton. He inherited many of the sterling qualities of his forebears, and these, combined with his own initiative and determination, have brought him a large degree of success. A native of Germany, he was born in Bavaria on November 22, 1848. He learned the trade of baker in his native land and was occupied in that line of work when the Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870; he was recruited for the cavalry, but on account of his being a baker was attached to the bakery department; he was at the siege of Paris and baked bread in the field, under fire, and had many narrow escapes from being shot; however, he went through the entire campaign and accomplished his task under great difficulties. In 1876 he arrived in San Francisco and worked in a bakery, receiving $15 per month for the first three months, working from sixteen to eighteen hours per day; two years later he settled in Stockton and was employed by Jacob Miller in the City Bakery; later he was head baker for the State Bakery conducted by John Inglis. He then entered business for himself at the corner of Weber Avenue and Sutter Street on the site of the present Elks building; after fourteen years in that location he sold out and bought the two-story brick block at the corner of Aurora and Channel streets, his present location, where he has been since 1903; here he conducts a grocery store, and has built up a fine trade. In 1901 Mr. Wolf purchased a piece of property at No. 828 East Miner Avenue, where he built a home; later he moved the house back on the lot and erected a modern residence; this property he now leases.

Mr. Wolf's marriage at Stockton, May 14, 1901, united him with Miss Annie Tecklenburg, a native of San Francisco, Cal., a daughter of the well-known pioneer of San Joaquin County, Herman Tecklenburg, who came to California in 1866. Her father is a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and sailed around the Horn to California in pioneer days and has been occupied with farming pursuits for many years in San Joaquin County. His wife, Margareta Jurgens, also came to California around Cape Horn, making the long journey in 1867. The parents are both still living and in 1920 celebrated their golden wedding. Of their seven children Mrs. Wolf is the oldest. She is possessed of much business ability and is of the greatest assistance to her husband in conducting his mercantile establishment, and Mr. Wolf accords her no small degree of credit for his success. Fraternally, Mr. Wolf belongs to the German Order of Druids, in which he is past arch and trustee; he is



Anna Wolf.
Geo. Wolf

also a member of the Sons of Herman, in which he is a trustee. He is also a member of the American Order of Foresters, and the Fidelity Society, while Mrs. Wolf is a member of Ivy Circle of Druids, in which she is past arch druid. They are both members of the German Methodist Church and contribute generously to its benevolences.

ROBERT JOHN CHARLES.—One of the popular residents of the city of Stockton is Robert John Charles, the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., whose influence on the lives of young boys and men has displayed many elements worthy of emulation. Mr. Charles was born in Flushing Harbor, Falmouth, England, on December 19, 1887, a descendant of a family of English sea captains. At the age of seven years, he was sent to London to be educated and became a student at the Red Coat School. While there he sang in the cathedral choir and in this way earned enough to pay his tuition. His particular delight was in the study of geography, especially of the United States, and in this he stood at the head of his class. After completing his education he came to the United States in 1906, locating at Quincy, Mass., where he became assistant in the boys' work of the Y. M. C. A.; at the end of three years he was called to Montpelier, Vt., to take full charge of the boys' work of the same organization, where he remained for a year and a half until he was called to Tampa, Fla. He remained in Tampa until the United States entered the World War, when he was appointed transportation secretary for the Y. M. C. A., and was the second person to leave Florida for war work with the Y. M. C. A. He was stationed at Newport News, Va., in charge of the placement of secretaries on all troop trains and transports. In November, 1919, Mr. Charles was presented with a diamond ring in token of excellent and efficient service. When the First Division came home from overseas he was sent to New York City and Washington, D. C., in charge of the Y. M. C. A. workers in connection with the demobilization. Going back in his history, in 1913 he was a delegate to the first Y. M. C. A. convention of Workers with Boys, held in Culver, Ind., and the following year went to Oxford, England, as a delegate to the International Convention of Workers with Boys of the Y. M. C. A., taking a prominent part. While in England he visited his old home and while there the war broke out. Mr. Charles immediately volunteered his services in the British army, but was rejected on account of physical disability and also because he had become an American citizen. His wife volunteered for Red Cross service at the same time, but when Mr. Charles was rejected she could not remain, and a month later they returned to Tampa, Fla. Mr. Charles took up the work in Stockton in 1920, and the city is to be congratulated on securing a man of his national reputation for effective and far-reaching work. In the report made by Mr. Charles for the years 1921 and 1922 the following is a short resumé of some of the work accomplished: seven free lectures were given to the public with an attendance of over 2,500 persons; two branch libraries held in the building, one for boys and one for men; 108 visits were made to the sick; twenty men joined local churches and over 300 New Testaments were given to men and boys; 350 men were enrolled in gymnasium classes; 250 men took physical examinations; employment found for forty-two deserving boys; 130 Bible classes were held for boys with a total attendance of over 1,500; forty-five boys made Christian decisions; five boys were sent to Sacramento on a Christian calling conference, four of these have gone to college, one to be a minister, one to be a medical missionary, another a Christian lawyer, one a Christian civil engineer and the other is preparing himself to be a Y. M. C. A. secretary. Ninety-seven boys attended the summer camp; Stockton's first annual Mother's and Son's campaign with 250 mothers and sons at a dinner, reaching over 5,000 homes in Stockton; Father and Son's campaign with over 300 at a dinner; 332 gym classes held for boys with a total attendance of over 15,000, the grand total attendance in the boys' division being 59,118.

On July 3, 1913, Mr. Charles was united in marriage with Miss Anna Josephine Gunn, a native of Cobden, Ill., and a direct descendant of Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She is a graduate registered nurse from Women's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown, N. Y. They are the parents of two children, Robert J. Jr. and Albert James. Although having a small child at the time of the flu epidemic while residing at Tampa, Mrs. Charles rendered active service during the influenza period, nursing and caring for the patients until she herself was stricken and had to give up.

Mr. Charles is a 32° Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, being a member of Egypt Temple at Tampa, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. Mr. Charles also is a member of the Stockton Rotary Club and of the local Chamber of Commerce. Mr. and Mrs. Charles are active members of the First Baptist Church of Stockton. He is a member of the board of deacons and both take an active part in the work of the church.

ANGELO COSTA.—Another inspiring instance of a poor boy who came into San Joaquin County with the unknown world of struggle all before him, and a boy who has since become a successful, prosperous man, thanks in part to the favoring California environment under which he grew up, is Angelo Costa, the pioneer vineyardist of Lodi, now living in comfort at 605 West Lockeford Street. He was born about twelve miles from the ancient and beautiful maritime city, Genoa, and first saw the light on a farm on January 11, 1856. His father, Antonio Costa, owned a large fruit ranch, and raised olives, chestnuts, lemons, figs, grapes and a variety of fruits; and while Angelo attended the local schools he helped his father on the home ranch, and all the while was learning much of great value to him later. Like a good, patriotic Italian youth, also, he served for thirty-two months in the Italian Army, and so did his duty by his native land before he swung away to adopt another country, with its other life and ways.

He became particularly familiar with fruit and grape-growing while working under his experienced father's guidance, and when he came out to California he was in a position to carry on the same kind of special agricultural pursuits here. He left Italy on a ship sailing direct for San Francisco, and arrived in the Bay City in 1879; and as a young man of twenty-three years of age, he located in Lodi, where he first secured work. He did not begin to get rich from the start, for his wages for the first month or two were only twelve dollars per month, and his

board. His first work was in a vegetable garden, and later his pay was raised to twenty dollars per month.

Angelo worked hard and, what was quite as important, saved his money; and at the end of five long, busy years, he bought eight acres of grain land on West Lockeford Street, for which he paid $135 per acre in cash. He set out to improve the place at once, and soon built a two-story house, a barn and other outhouses; and there he has since made his home. He bought some 300 fruit trees, paying twenty-five cents for each of them, and then he planted some apples, pears and cherries; and later he set out alfalfa and wine grapes. He also installed a pumping plant on the property. He later bought land near Elliott on the Mokelumne River, in Section 17 of Elliott township, and from year to year he has bought more land, until he now owns some 455 acres.

His main ranch is improved not only with a fine irrigating system, but he has an orchard of 500 trees of the apple, pear, cherry variety, and fine pasture and grain land. He also has fifty acres of wine grape vineyard, the whole making a finely improved place which has become, as a first-class investment, a good producer. He also owns a ranch of forty acres near Woodbridge. Thirty-one years ago Mr. Costa cast his lot with the Americans by becoming an American citizen, and ever since, in developing his own material interests, he has also patriotically contributed toward the development of the country, thereby proving of service to others working side by side with and coming after him.

At Stockton Mr. Costa was married by the Rev. Father William O'Connor to Miss Tessie Peirano of Italy, and they had four children: Maria, Charles, Katherine and Angelo.

ADOLPH CARIGIET.—For the past twenty years Adolph Carigiet was prominently and successfully associated with the advancement of Stockton along the lines of building operations and his death on July 13, 1922, was a severe loss to his devoted family and the community. He was born August 7, 1871, in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, and in early boyhood learned the cabinet maker's trade, which he followed in his native land until he was eighteen years old. In 1889 he arrived in San Francisco and spent three years in that city following his trade, where he soon made a name for himself as an expert in his line; in 1902 he removed to Stockton and for twenty years was employed by such prominent builders as Messrs. Melvin, Daniels and Green; he also worked for the Union Mill Company for about eight years.

The marriage of Mr. Carigiet to Miss Albina Giannini was solemnized at St. Mary's Church, Stockton, April 29, 1903. Mrs. Carigiet is the daughter of John and Candida (Bertazzi) Giannini, both natives of Canton Ticino, Switzerland. Her father is now deceased and her mother's sketch appears in this history. Mr. and Mrs. Carigiet were blessed with five children: Esther, a graduate of the Stockton high school, class of 1922; Ethel, Alice, Eda and Lois, the latter being deceased. Mr. Carigiet was prominently identified with the construction of most of the modern homes in the Sunnyside Addition to Stockton, which was opened up about ten years ago by Mrs. Candida Giannini and which has become one of Stockton's most favored residential sections. The death of Mr. Carigiet was keenly felt by his devoted family and large circle of friends and the community where he was so well and favorably known.

LOUIS BACIGALUPI.—Stocktonians may well have confidence in the local financial institutions when they are in such good hands as those of Louis Bacigalupi, the popular assistant cashier of the Commercial & Savings Bank of Stockton, a prominent and influential member of the Italian Colony so appreciated here. He was born at Cicagna, near Genoa, Italy, July 30, 1867, the son of Stephen Bacigalupi, who was one of the famous Argonauts of '49, coming via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco. He followed mining for a while and then, during 1862-1863, he conducted a well-known coal and wood yard in San Francisco. The next year, however, he returned to Italy, and there he married Miss Maria Dondero who was also born near Genoa. Stephen Bacigalupi engaged in the clothing business in Cicagna and met with well-deserved success, for he attended closely to his business until he retired. He passed away in 1919 at the age of eighty-three, his wife having preceded him many years, passing on when only twenty-nine years of age, leaving a family of three children besides her husband to mourn her loss, Louis being the eldest.

It so happened, therefore, that Louis Bacigalupi completed his education in Italy, making a specialty of a commercial course, and in 1889, doubtless on account of his father's happy experiences here, he crossed the seas to America, and, pushing on west to the Golden State, located at Stockton. He clerked, first, in the store of Joe Gianelli, and later became proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, which he managed for ten years. In 1910, he opened the Taft Clothing Store, on South Center Street, and later he removed the same to its present location at 33 South Hunter Street and even after entering upon his duties at the Commercial and Savings Bank he continued to own the clothing business, which was managed by his son until it was sold in July, 1922. On February 1, 1912, Mr. Bacigalupi entered the employ of the Commercial and Savings Bank as teller, and he was soon advanced to assistant cashier and manager of the foreign department, which position he now holds. He was made an American citizen in 1890, receiving his papers immediately because he had no difficulty in establishing that his father was a naturalized American citizen. Mr. Bacigalupi, being public-spirited, with plenty of loyalty to Stockton and San Joaquin County, and thoroughly progressive in all his ideals and ways, has been able to render a real service, first to his fellow-countrymen coming here, and secondly to American society, of which he has become a part, and political circles, in which he is always active.

In San Francisco in October, 1893, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bacigalupi, which united him with Miss Rose Foppiano, a native of Amador, Cal., a woman of rare capability and personal charm. Her parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Capalina) Foppiano, were also pioneer settlers of California, coming to the state at the time of the gold excitement, and following mining in Amador County, where Mr. Foppiano passed away; his widow died in San Francisco. The fortunate union of Mr. and Mrs. Bacigalupi has been blessed with the birth of one son, Howard S., who married Miss Amelia Gneco, and they have a little daughter, Liberty Rose. Mr. Bacigalupi is prominent fraternally. He was made a Mason in Delta Lodge No. 471, F. & A. M., and is also a member of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., as



C. Bacigalupi

well as Stockton Council No. 10, R. & S. M. He is a member of Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T., and Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in Sacramento. He is also a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and the Woodmen of the World, in all of which he is a live wire, and in which he enjoys an enviable popularity.

MORRIS DAVIDSON.—The Engineering and Foundry Company of Stockton, now one of the fast growing and steadily developing industrial enterprises of Central California, was organized in 1915 by Morris Davidson and S. G. Mix, well-known foundry specialists familiar with all methods of casting, business men thoroughly alive to the iron trade. Morris Davidson, the president of this company, was born in Russia on May 15, 1876, and there received his education. At the age of twenty he set out for the new world, arriving in America in 1896, and immediately came to Stockton, California. He tried working on ranches, but after a few months decided to enter industrial life, and opened a small store on Weber Avenue, dealing in furniture, scrap iron and metals; later, as his business grew, he removed to Park Street and a few years ago bought land on North East Street, where he has the largest wholesale iron and metal business in northern California. Mr. Davidson's advancement has been continuous and commendable, and today he is recognized as one of the leaders in his business in the great State of California. The plant of the Engineering and Foundry Company is located in the heart of the industrial district of Stockton, the buildings are modern and the equipment of the highest mechanical order. Doing a general foundry business, this company deals extensively in semi-steel and gray iron castings, the real quality products of the industry. Huge melting furnaces with capacity to produce the largest sizes of castings, or the smallest, meet all requirements of high-class production. The mechanical department is equipped with the most approved machinery and superior workmanship is the motto of this steadily growing establishment. Orders come from many of the larger industrial plants of Stockton and from the cities and towns surrounding, and because of the facilities of the plant, all work is given the quick attention that makes friends and establishes confidence. With the building of new roads in this section of Central California, and the proposed construction of the great Stockton harbor project, which means an expenditure of some $4,000,000, and the establishing of wonderful harbor facilities for the city, the building of more boats and launches, and the increasing of business by the more important institutions of Stockton, the Engineering and Foundry Company finds it necessary to keep thoroughly abreast with the times.

Mr. Davidson is the owner of the Branch Sporting Goods Company of Stockton; secretary and treasurer and holder of a controlling interest in the A. H. Patterson Company, agents for the Hudson and Essex automobiles; president of the Stockton Glass Company; director in the Turlock Oil and Gas Company, and is one of the directors of Everybody's Investment Company. The latter company erected a garage on Aurora Street and has other valuable real estate holdings throughout the city.

Mr. Davidson is married and the father of two children, Marian and Stanley. During the World War Mr. Davidson was active in all the Liberty Loan drives and had charge of the salvage department of the Red Cross for which he devoted an entire building, free of charge, for their use. At the election on May 2, 1922, Mr. Davidson was one of the fifteen freeholders elected to draft a new charter for the city of Stockton. In politics he is a Republican.

R. HAROLD DeVINNY.—One of the great industries that has grown up in San Joaquin County is the fruit packing and shipping business, and as district manager of the Producers' Fruit Company of California, R. Harold DeVinny has a guiding hand in the policies of one of the largest concerns operating in the San Joaquin Valley. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., on June 8, 1880, the son of Dr. C. L. and Hattie (Landon) DeVinny, natives of that state and both now deceased. The family took up their residence at Stockton in 1884, and for twenty-five years Dr. DeVinny was a prominent physician there, serving a number of terms on the San Joaquin County Board of Health. There were two children in the DeVinny family, R. Harold, of this sketch, and Mrs. Florence S. Seawright of Bakersfield, California.

Coming here when a small boy, R. Harold DeVinny was reared at Stockton, attending the public schools there and graduating from the Stockton high school in the class of 1898. For the next eight years he was bookkeeper and cashier for the Stockton "Independent," and in 1906 he came to Lodi, where he purchased a vineyard of twenty acres. Since then he has increased his holdings until he now has sixty acres of highly developed land, equipped with three pumping plants, the whole place being cared for according to the most modern and approved scientific methods. Twelve acres are in cherries, peaches, plums and prunes, while his vineyard, which is twenty-two years old, contains a variety of table grapes, Tokay, Cornichon, Ferrera, Emperor and Morocco, all bringing the highest prices in the Eastern markets. In 1920 the ranch produced 30,000 crates of fruit and grapes.

In 1909 Mr. DeVinny entered the employ of the Earl Fruit Company at Lodi as field manager and his marked ability has given him repeated promotions. He is especially well qualified to fill his present position, having made an exhaustive study of horticulture through reading and study, supplemented with years of practical experience on his own properties. During the selling season of 1920, the Earl Fruit Companay sent him on a tour of all the Eastern markets, thus familiarizing him with all the problems of distribution at these points, and he has visited all the fruit sections of California, getting much valuable information in this way.

At Stockton, on June 7, 1905, Mr. DeVinny was married to Miss Frances L. Brown, a native of Canada, and they are the parents of two children: E. Bruce and Harriet Elizabeth.

Mr. DeVinny is a member of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Stockton, and the Lodi Lodge No. 41, Knights of Pythias, and is a prominent member and a director in the Lodi Lions Club. He is president of the Methodist Men's Club of Lodi, also a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lodi, and was the chairman of the building committee when, in 1919, their large and beautiful church edifice was built on the corner of Church and Oak Streets in Lodi. Mrs. DeVinny is an active member of the Methodist Church choir and is a prominent Sunday school worker. This church has the largest

organ of any church or theater in Lodi. The chimes in this organ were donated by Mr. and Mrs. DeVinny, in remembrance of Mr. DeVinny's mother, the late Hattie E. DeVinny.

JUDGE E. E. DOUGLASS.—One of the representative citizens of Manteca, San Joaquin County, is E. E. Douglass, justice of the peace of Castoria township since 1918, who has been identified with the varied interests of town and county for a period of eleven years. He was born at Morristown, Vt., on March 30, 1886, the son of Albert and Ellen F. (Baker) Douglass, both natives of the same place. The Douglass family in America dates back to the Scotchman known as Black Douglass, a general in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Frank Douglass, superintendent of the U. S. mails at Boston, Mass., is a cousin of our subject. Douglass Castle still stands in northern Scotland, a monument to the early members of this illustrious family. The father, Albert Douglass, was a farmer by occupation and from 1870 to 1880 rode the range in the Middle West, after which he returned to Vermont, where he married Miss Ellen F. Baker, and there they reared their family. The father passed away in 1915, and is survived by his widow who resides in the old home in Vermont. During 1917 and 1918 she visited her son, our subject, at Manteca.

E. E. Douglass received a good education in the schools of Morristown, Vt., and remained at home until he was twenty-one, when he came to California, arriving at Stockton in March, 1907. He found work on the Woodward ranch near Lathrop and five months later he returned to Stockton, where he took and passed the civil service examination and served as a clerk in the Stockton postoffice for three years. Then he resigned his position and became a salesman for Hodgkins & Stitt, real estate and insurance brokers at Stockton, where he remained until 1911, when, with a partner, he established himself at Manteca on Yosemite Avenue, the firm being known as Woodward & Douglass from 1911 to 1914. In 1911 and 1912 this company put on the Overshiner Addition to Manteca. In 1914 the partnership was dissolved and then Mr. Douglass organized the E. E. Douglass Company and for the following three years was actively engaged in construction work, among his contracts being the Treder Building, Hotel Waldorf, Dr. Goodal's residence, and almost an hundred other structures in Manteca and environs. Mr. Douglass had the opportunity of reading law with Attorney W. H. Wall, and since being elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1918, his knowledge of law has been invaluable to him; during the same year he reopened his real estate office.

The marriage of Mr. Douglass occurred in 1912 and united him with Miss Ada Griffin, a native Californian, born near Corona, a daughter of Mrs. J. J. Rawleigh of Manteca, and they are the parents of three children: Frances, Dorothea and Donald. In 1920, Mr. Douglass was appointed clerk of the board of trustees of the Manteca grammar school and in April, 1921, he was elected for a term of three years; he also was appointed city recorder in 1920, and still serves. He is president of the Masonic Temple Association of Manteca and since 1920 has served as secretary of the Associated Charities. In politics he is a Republican and a member of the county central committee, also a member of the Lions Club of Manteca; he is also a liberal contributor to the Union Church at Manteca and belongs to Tyrian Lodge No. 439, F. and A. M. of Manteca.

PETER HEIL.—Prominent among the most successful vineyardists of San Joaquin County is the independent packer, Peter Heil, who is widely and favorably known for his association with the Peppers Fruit Company of Lodi. He was born in Russia, on April 21, 1865, and was reared on a farm. In 1887, when he had attained his twenty-second year, he came across the ocean to the United States, and made his way to the West, at first as far as South Dakota, where he worked on the great Dakota farms. Later, he rented some land, and for four years farmed for himself. Then he removed to Pierce County, N. D., where he took up a homestead of 160 acres; and having built for himself a home, he proved up on this, and cultivated the land. At the end of eight years, when he had added many improvements in buildings, he sold out and prepared to reinvest the proceeds. He decided, however, to come to California; and so it happened that he came out to Lodi, arriving in December, 1905. He saw the old Green Ranch, and taking a fancy to a part of it, he bought twenty-five acres from J. W. Robinson. This was located near Victor, and he at once began to plant a vineyard of Tokay and Zinfandel grapes. He built a new set of buildings, including a fine residence, and installed two pumping plants—one of seven horsepower for the farm, and the other of two horsepower for the house, but these he has replaced with a ten horsepower motor. He put in cement pipes as a part of a first-class irrigation system, and also erected a packing shed. He has since sold off a part of this ranch, but he still has fifteen acres, and there he makes his home. In 1920, he produced twelve tons of Tokay, and seven tons of Zinfandel grapes per acre.

Mr. Heil has also bought and sold other vineyards with profit. Besides the home-ranch, he owns a Tokay vineyard of fifteen acres located one and a half miles south of Victor, which he bought in 1918 for $600 per acre. He installed a fine pumping plant, with cement pipes, and has made it one of the most productive in the county; in 1920 it yielded some sixteen tons to the acre. That year Mr. Heil received $1,000 in cash per acre. The same year, he purchased another vineyard of ten acres nearby, for which he paid $2,000 per acre; and this he has also improved with a good pumping plant and sold at an advance in price, and bought twenty acres, 3½ miles southwest of Victor. In addition to the above property, Mr. Heil owns a house and two lots in Victor, and five lots in Lodi.

In South Dakota, in the year 1890, Mr. Heil was married to Miss Caroline Newhearth, a native of Russia, who came to the United States with her folks when only one year of age. They have had eleven children, only seven of whom are now living. Emanuel and Ella were born in Dakota; and Leodine, Freda, Theodore, Eugene and Regina were born in California. The family attend the German Reformed Church of Lodi.

Peter Berg
Pauline Heil

JOHN C. CHRISMAN.—A citizen of Tracy whose worth has been recognized in that he was elected secretary of the West Side Irrigation District, is John C. Chrisman. His father, John Chrisman, crossed the plains with an ox team in 1859, from Mt. Carroll, Ill., and settled in French Camp. In 1869 he removed to Tracy, San Joaquin County and here John C. was born on November 5, 1878.

John C. as a lad received his schooling in Tracy, and many were the days spent in the wheat field. In 1900 he was appointed to a clerical position at the County Hospital, where he remained for three years; he then entered the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad in the same capacity and remained with them until 1907, when he removed to Oakland and became clerk of the store department of the Southern Pacific Railroad and occupied that position for the next three years. He then entered the Dixon Business College in Oakland and upon the completion of the course went to Stockton and entered the Stockton Business and Normal College, taking the normal course, from which he was later graduated. He then followed teaching and was principal of the grammar schools at Live Oak, Linden, Ripon and Tracy.

In Stockton on December 29, 1908, occurred the marriage of Mr. Chrisman and Miss Leona A. Patton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Patton, honored pioneers of San Joaquin County. They are the parents of two children, Robert P. and Greta. The family returned to Tracy in 1915, and two years later Mr. Chrisman was elected to the office of secretary of the West Side Irrigation District, which position has received his undivided attention. Fraternally, he is a past grand of Sumner Lodge of Odd Fellows, and past Patriarch of Tracy Encampment, and at the present time is historian and publicity manager of this organization. Mr. Chrisman has frequently contributed to the newspapers of the county articles on local institutions, which have been well received. Republican in politics, he has always given his time and means to the advancement of the principles of that party. He and his family are associated with the First Presbyterian Church of Tracy, and since the retirement of his father, John Chrisman, from the board of trustees, he has taken his place. His property interests are at Linden in the eastern portion of the county and are growing more valuable each year. During the war Mr. Chrisman was deputy food administrator for the West Side.

FRANK L. CORNWELL.—Prominent among the industries of California that have proven of great benefit to San Joaquin County and so have added greatly to its wealth, prosperity and progress, must be rated that of well-boring, and one of the pioneers in the business is Frank L. Cornwell. He was born in the city of Lodi on December 27, 1889, a son of Thomas A. and Sarah E. (Taylor) Cornwell. His father was a native of Illinois and came to California in an early day and followed farming for a short time; he then removed to Lodi and worked for Knox Thorpe for three years as a well driller; he then went into business for himself and was a pioneer in the business, going through the period from hand tools to machine tools. His mother was born on the old Taylor ranch in San Joaquin County; her father was a farmer who came to California in 1849; he is now deceased. There are four children in the Cornwell family: Charles, John M., Frank L., the subject of this review, and Mrs. Ida Burke. The father passed away in 1919.

Frank L. was educated in the public schools of Lodi; when he was fourteen years old he began clerking in the store of M. Newfield & Sons and remained with them until he was nineteen; he then bought the Irey Transfer Company and changed the name to the City Transfer Company; later he sold this business and became a partner with his father in the well drilling business. When his father passed away he was thoroughly capable of carrying on the business and is now full owner of same. Some of his recent operations in well drilling are as follows: a 767-foot well at Victor; a 787-foot well on the old Trethaway place, five miles east of Lodi; a 515-foot well on the Charles Costa ranch at Clements; also installed a pump with a flow of 1,600 gallons per minute; a 20-inch well for Hunt Bros. at Linden, 990 feet deep with a flow of 1,600 gallons a minute; two wells for the city of Lodi, one of 155 feet and the other 275 feet; a 260-foot well on the W. E. Shipman ranch southeast of Lodi with a flow of 500 gallons a minute; one on the John C. Bewley ranch in Christian Colony with a flow of 1,000 gallons a minute. Mr. Cornwell is thoroughly conversant with the water channels and the depth to drill. West of Cherokee Lane water in any amount is found at a depth of from thirty to seventy feet; while east of Cherokee Lane one would have to drill from ninety to 800 feet for water. Mr. Cornwell is fully equipped for his work with all modern machinery; he owns and operates two Keystone steam drilling machines and one Star gas drill; he employs from ten to fifteen men. Besides his well drilling, he is agent for the G. W. Price turbine and centrifugal pump and installs many of them in connection with his work.

Mr. Cornwell's marriage united him with Miss Florence Ethel Bailey, a native of England, and they are the parents of five children, four of whom are living: Daisy E., Harriet, Louis, and Florence Louise; Frank is deceased.

ORISON EATON.—A resident of Tracy who has come to enjoy a large place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen is Orison Eaton, who was born on his father's farm near Warren, Ill., on October 28, 1861, a son of Parley and Susan (Jones) Eaton, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of New York State. The schooling of Orison Eaton was completed when he reached the age of twelve years, and after that he did the heavy work on his father's farm. Early in 1875 the family removed to Vernon County, Wis., and two years later emigrated to Lynn County, Kans., where they continued to farm and where our subject assumed the burden of the farm work until he started in for himself. The mother died at Lathrop, California, in 1890, and the father in 1900 at Tracy.

On February 3, 1883, at Emporia, Kans., Mr. Eaton was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Huffman. Mrs. Eaton was born near Franklin, Ind., on December 22, 1856, a daughter of William Huffman, a native of Kentucky, and a well-known farmer. He married Miss Mary Smock, a native of Indiana, and removed to Kansas, and there the family resided until 1868. In 1887 Mr. Eaton removed to Lathrop, California, and was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the roundhouse. During 1888 his family joined him and

remained at Lathrop until 1894, when they removed to Tracy, as the roundhouse had been moved from Lathrop to Tracy and Mr. Eaton was still in charge. In 1910 he was offered the position of superintendent of the treating plant, and he has since had charge of this plant and during the past twelve years has not been absent from his post of duty a single day. This plant treats the water used by the powerful locomotives, destroying all injurious qualities.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are the parents of three children: Edwin O. is married and resides in Modesto; Fred is married and has two daughters, the family living in Modesto; and Lela is Mrs. O. Phillips; they have two sons and reside in Tracy. In politics Mr. Eaton is a Republican and during the recent war supported the different drives. He owns a fine modern residence at 106 West Eleventh Street, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MANUEL R. DIAS.—Among the successful farmers and dairymen of San Joaquin County, Manuel R. Dias may well be counted as one of the most progressive and substantial of citizens. From an humble beginning he has become one of San Joaquin County's foremost dairymen, being a partner in two big dairy farms. He is also one of the four partners in the large store at 34 South Center Street, Stockton, known as the Portuguese-American Grocery Company, which is composed of M. Silva, Manuel R. Dias, Frank Vas and John Mendosa. Mr. Dias lives with his wife and family upon Woods Dairy No. 3, about nine miles west of Stockton, of which he is the manager. He is also a part owner in the Silva, Vas & Company dairy ranch, another extensive dairy farm on Lower Roberts Island. M. Silva & Company is a partnership composed of Manuel Silva, Manuel R. Dias and John Ignacio. M. Silva & Company lease and operate the large dairy farm composed of 720 acres, known as Woods Dairy No. 3. Thereon are kept 330 milch cows and 100 heifers and 12 registered Holstein bulls. The Silva, Vas & Company dairy farm is also located on Lower Roberts Island and occupies the premises known as Woods Dairy No. 1, and comprises 380 acres. The Silva, Vas & Company is composed of Manual Silva, Manuel R. Dias, Frank Vas, Joe Nunes, and Joe Costa.

Mr. Dias was born on the Isle of Pico, Azores, October 11, 1878, a son of M. R. and Anna de San Jose Dias, both of whom were born in Pico. The father of our subject was a well-to-do merchant and farmer in his native land. Manuel R. Dias left his home for America and arrived in San Francisco, California, March 20, 1906; he went direct to the Delta and began to work as a farm laborer on the Black tract, where he remained for five years; early in 1911 he went into partnership with M. Silva in a small dairy on Lower Roberts Isle and from the beginning their business prospered and they do an extensive dairy business.

Before leaving his native land, Mr. Dias was married to Miss Mary Candeios Freitas, and they are the parents of three children: Mary, Angeline and Manuel. Mr. Dias is past secretary of the I. D. E. S. and has been instrumental in helping many of his countrymen upon their arrival in America. His life has been one of strictest integrity and his own efforts and untiring labor have been amply rewarded and he is esteemed by his business associates.

PETER ARBIOS.—Among the representative and leading stockmen of the San Joaquin Valley the name of Peter Arbios is a familiar one, for he was an early settler at Mendota, Fresno County, where he had extensive land interests as well as owning several thousand head of sheep. He was born at Aysus, Basses-Pyrenees, France, July 18, 1863, and migrated to California when seventeen years of age, joining his parents, John and Genevieve Arbios, who were located near Pleasanton, Cal., where they had a vineyard and fruit orchard; when he was ready to go into business for himself, Peter Arbios located in Fresno County and engaged in sheep raising with his headquarters at Mendota. For many years he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, A. J. Arnaudon, in the sheep business, and after they dissolved partnership he was in partnership with Peter Sahargun for a number of years, and then conducted business on his own account, becoming the owner of large landed interests, besides leasing range land. For fourteen years he was general superintendent of the sheep departmnt of Miller & Lux, traveling from one to another of their many ranches in California, Utah and Nevada. After resigning his position with Miller & Lux he devoted all of his time to the growing and care of his extensive flocks, residing with his family at Mendota, where he built a comfortable and commodious residence, in the full enjoyment and companionship of his wife and children. He ran about 10,000 head of sheep, purchased land for range and also improved one ranch adjoining Mendota to intensive farming, installing a pumping plant for irrigation and growing alfalfa. He was actively engaged in the stock business until his death, September 21, 1915, aged fifty-two years.

After he had been in California for about four years he made a trip back to his old home in France and soon after his arrival in that country he was called on for military duty and although he was an American citizen since his father had taken out citizenship papers before Peter was twenty-one years of age he responded to the call and joined the French colors, doing his duty for three years when he was honorably discharged, and soon after this he returned to California. While in France he met an attractive young lady named Marie Daunet, who when seventeen years of age made her way to Los Angeles and soon after her arrival the acquaintance was renewed and resulted in their marriage, a union that proved a very happy one. She was born in Lurbe, Basses-Pyrenees, France, the daughter of Peter and Baldine (Bordenave) Daunet, who were well-to-do farmers and stockraisers in the Pyrenees, and there the father passed away, an honored man, while his widow survives him, making her home on the old farm, aged seventy-eight years, the mother of four children: Joseph Daunet is farming the old home in France; Mrs. Marie Arbios; Annie is Mrs. Maunet of Alhambra; and Mrs. Josephine Sahargun, who died in California in March, 1922.

The daughter Marie received a good education in the local schools of France. Having a desire to see the great Pacific Coast region she set out for Los Angeles when she was seventeen years of age, and as stated after renewing her acquaintance with Mr. Arbios they were married. She gave of her best



Peter Arbios



Marie Arlives

efforts to aid her husband in the improving of the great San Joaquin Valley and win for them a fortune and competency. Thus it was a hard blow to her and the children when he was taken away from them, a man still in the prime of life, loved and esteemed by all who knew him and deeply mourned by his family. Their union was blessed with nine children, eight of whom are living. Amy died at the age of twenty-two; Albert is a stockman and resides at Stockton; Peter L. is manager of the Arbios ranches and their flocks, and makes his home at Mendota; he married Augustine Vallon and they have two children, Jane and Yvonne; Edna is the wife of J. L. Reid of Stockton; Sodie is assisting his brother in the care of the ranches and stock; he married Helen Burubeltz of Bakersfield and resides in Stockton; Lucy is the wife of L. F. Hickinbotham of Stockton; Josephine and Zeta assist their mother to preside over the home; Joseph is also a sheep grower. Albert and Sodie served in the World War, were sent overseas where they spent twenty months and on their return to the United States they were duly discharged.

During the years following Mr. Arbios' death his widow removed with the children to Stockton where she built a comfortable residence at 1130 North Edison Street and here surrounded by her children she makes her home, looking after the large interests left by her husband, and in this her children aid her. They accord her every consideration and honor and with their ability and energy aid her in every way. The family still own the ranches left by the father and have three bands of sheep approximating 10,000 head which they range in Fresno, Madera and Mariposa counties. In 1921 Mrs. Arbios, accompanied by her son Joseph, made a trip back to her old home spending six months visiting her old friends and kindred. Her mother, seventy-seven years of age, was still living and it was a very enjoyable reunion to them, but she was delighted to get back to her California home and friends. Mr. Arbios was greatly interested in the cause of education and gave material aid in keeping the public school in his district to a high standard.

NELSON S. DWELLY.—A champion of progress and improvement may be found in Nelson S. Dwelly, whose record as a member of the board of trustees since 1914 and as president of the board since 1916 has been a potent factor in the development of Tracy and her environs. He was born near Waukegan, Ill., on December 27, 1873, and when six years of age was taken by his parents to Topeka, Kans. He is the son of Charles H. and Anna (Condel) Dwelly, his father being a machinist employed in the shops of the Santa Fe Railroad at Topeka. They were the parents of five children, four of whom reside in Kansas. Both parents are deceased.

Nelson S. received his first schooling in the public schools of Topeka, Kans., and then served an apprenticeship, with two of his brothers, in the Santa Fe railroad shops there; after completing his apprenticeship, he chose the air brakes department. In 1891 he was advanced to the position of foreman and remained there until 1900, when he located in Richmond, California, and became connected with the Northern Division of the Santa Fe, remaining there for eight months. In 1901 he accepted a responsible position with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Rocklin, California, working for two years in the general machine shop; he worked in Oakland for seven years, following his trade, and also for a few months at Port Costa. About the time of his removal to Tracy, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company consolidated two departments, and Mr. Dwelly was put in charge of the round house, and for several months supervised forty men. Leaving the employ of the railroad company, for two years he successfully conducted the West Side garage on the Lincoln Highway, and when he disposed of it received a good profit. Mr. Dwelly is the owner of extensive realty holdings in Tracy; he has erected a fine garage building at Eleventh and Windler, which is leased to the Atlas garage.

The marriage of Mr. Dwelly occurred in Topeka, Kans., in 1898, and united him with Miss Julia Boyer, a native of New York, and they are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, Nelson J. and Anna Bell. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons and Knights of Pythias of Tracy, and politically he is a staunch Republican. His influence and support can be counted upon for all movements intended for advancement of this portion of California and his services as mayor of Tracy have assured him popularity and esteem throughout the county.

HERMAN O. KRUSCHKE.—Those who have watched the career of Herman O. Kruschke have noted the steady progress that he has made through the years of his life, which has brought him deserved success. He was born at Canastota, McCook Co., S. D., on March 26, 1891, a son of Julius H. and Anna (Zofft) Kruschke, both natives of Germany, the father coming to America when about eleven years of age, and the mother when merely a little girl. Both families pioneered in South Dakota. The father, a successful farmer, passed away at Canastota from influenza in 1919, while the mother now resides in Tracy, Cal.

The education of Mr. Kruschke began in the public schools of his native city, and in 1908 he was graduated from high school; then entered the University of South Dakota in the law department, planning to take up corporation law and its attendant branches. During summer vacations, he found employment as a clerk and in the summer of 1910 he was made assistant cashier of the Canastota bank. During the winter of that same year, while attending college, he was taken seriously ill and suffered from ill health many months. Seeking a milder climate in search of health, he came to Porterville, Cal., and so improved in health that he traveled throughout the state, and finally entered a bank at Orange, Cal., where he remained for three years. He then returned to South Dakota and decided to go into business rather than finish his college course, and purchased the First National Bank at Springfield, S. D., becoming the cashier Later he disposed of this interest, and organized the National Bank at Wentworth, but owing to the delay in granting the charter, he concluded to dispose of his interests. This he did and entered the grain and stock business five miles southeast of the city of Redfield, S. D., which proved a successful venture. In 1917 he disposed of his interests in South Dakota and removed to California.

and during the same year came to Tracy, where he entered the Pioneer Bank as assistant cashier, remaining in that position until late in 1919, when he left to go into business for himself. It was with reluctance that the president of this institution released Mr. Kruschke from his staff, as he had become a valuable asset to the bank. He then established a real estate and insurance business, besides loaning money for building purposes, and success has come to him through his upright methods of dealing with his customers.

On September 14, 1914, Mr. Kruschke was married to Miss Hildegard Breihan, a graduate registered nurse, and daughter of Rev. and Mrs. A. F. Breihan of Almond, Wis., and they are the parents of three children: Thelma, Ardell, and Loris. In politics he is a stanch Republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kruschke are active members of the Tracy Lutheran Church, and it was through the persistent efforts of Mr. Kruschke that the church was organized. Mr. Kruschke is vice-president of the local Chamber of Commerce; he owns forty acres of rich land now being planted to alfalfa; also owns his residence and several desirable pieces of property in Tracy.

CHARLES L. CREIGHTON.—In 1915, Charles L. Creighton settled in the Summer Home district of San Joaquin County where he acquired sixty acres, a portion of the home place of Peter Clapp, who formerly owned 12,000 acres in this section of the county. From 1885 to 1915 Mr. Creighton successfully farmed in Sonoma County where he had a preemption of 160 acres, which was developed to vineyard and orchard. He is a native of New York, having been born near Fort Covington, July 19, 1860. His father, William A. Creighton, was born in Salem, N. Y., and later removed to Franklin County, where he farmed to hay and grain for New York City markets. Charles L. Creighton received his education in the public schools of his locality, but the hard work on the home farm in his young days has proven of great value in later life, and has been the means of much of his success in his agricultural and horticultural activities.

At twenty-one years of age he left home to paddle his own canoe and four years later he settled at Santa Rosa, where he preempted 160 acres of raw land; this land he developed to a vineyard and orchard and there he remained until 1915 when he located in San Joaquin County. He was married on October 22, 1901, at San Francisco, to Miss Margaret Hadden, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah Hadden, natives of County Armagh, Ireland, who had located in San Francisco in 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Creighton are the parents of one son, William Henry. While residing in Sonoma County Mr. Creighton served as school trustee for the Los Alamos school district and wherever he has been he has supported the farm bureau of his locality. Fraternally, Mr. Creighton is a member of the Odd Fellows, while Mrs. Creighton is a member of the Rebekahs of Manteca, and in religious faith they belong to the Christian Church of Manteca. Politically, Mr. Creighton is a Republican and is a firm believer in the future greatness and prosperity of San Joaquin County. He has taken advantage of the natural resources of the state afforded to the agriculturist and horticulturist and in both branches of his business is meeting with gratifying success.

LYMAN MOORE LEWIS.—On the list of San Joaquin County's successful viticulturists appears the name of Lyman Moore Lewis, who since 1902 has made his home upon his present ranch near Victor. He was born in Albion, Mich., on April 13, 1850, a son of J. R. and Caroline (Herrick) Lewis, natives of Burlington, Vt., and New York, respectively. His father was a sash and door manufacturer and was the first man to start a factory in Jackson, Jackson County, Mich.; and his brother, Dr. Edward Lewis, was the first practicing physician in the county. Thus the family were early settlers in that part of Michigan. His father lived to be fifty-nine years old, and his mother passed away at forty-five.

Lyman Moore Lewis received his education in the public schools of Jackson, Mich., and learned the sash and door manufacturing trade in his father's shop. In 1871 his father sold his shop, and Lyman Lewis continued to work for his successor for six years. On account of impaired health, Mr. Lewis was obliged to leave the factory because of the dust, and in 1884 went to the Dakota territory, settling at Milnor, in Sargent County. Here he farmed for two years on a tract of land he had homesteaded. Soon, however, realizing that he had not been trained for a farmer, he left the farm and bought a machine shop in Aberdeen, S. D., which he fitted up for a sash and door factory, and for the next three years did a thriving business. While there, he exhibited his products at the State Fair, having the center display space of a four-winged building. In this way he became acquainted with many of the prosperous farmers who were anticipating building better homes. For two consecutive years, however, there was a crop failure, and his business was ruined. Meanwhile, his partner had gone to Tacoma, Wash., and reports came back to Mr. Lewis that the city was in the midst of a building boom; so he moved to Tacoma and there engaged in business as a builder and contractor. The next spring he located at Ocosta, on Gray's Harbor, where a railroad was being built. There he built a sash and door factory and did a thriving business—in fact, he practically built the town that year. Mr. Lewis employed eight men in his factory, which was kept constantly busy; so much so, that green lumber had to be used. Anticipating an active summer, he ran a full force all during the winter months, filling every available storage place with finished sash and doors; but a fire entirely destroyed his plant and he sustained a complete loss. Undaunted by this misfortune, he commenced anew, installing new machinery and erecting a larger plant, and was preparing to manufacture shingles as well as sash and doors, when the panic of 1893 checked building operations. Mr. Lewis then turned his thoughts toward agriculture and went to southern Oregon, where he rented a ranch near Ashland. He remained there until 1897, when he went to Dawson during the gold rush, making his way over Chilcoot pass to Lake Bennett, where he built a boat and then came down the Yukon to Dawson. He made a good strike, but lost it again in a worthless pit. In 1899 he returned home, and in October of the same year went back, with his wife, to Alaska. His wife remained at Skagway, while he went on to Dawson. They again returned home, and the next year his daughter Cora went with him, first to Teller City and then to Dawson, where she was



L. M. Lewis

Lucinda Lewis



L. N. Causey.

stenographer for the steamship company. There she was married by Bishop Row to J. M. Elmer, a mining engineer who afterwards introduced the first dredger on the Yukon. In Alaska, Mr. Lewis had some hard times, bitter experiences, and narrow escapes. After spending five years off and on in Alaska, he returned and went to Kansas City, where he engaged in building operations, building houses on vacant property, and selling as soon as they were built. Six months of that climate sufficed, and Mr. Lewis returned to California in the fall of 1902, where he bought twenty acres of the old Green tract at Victor. This property he has developed from a stubble-field to a full-bearing vineyard, setting every vine and tree and building the house. When he landed in San Joaquin County, he had $400 with which to purchase the twenty acres, which is today worth in the neighborhood of $40,000.

On November 2, 1872, in Jackson, Mich., occurred the marriage of Mr. Lewis, which united him with Miss Lucinda Barrett. She was born in Pennsylvania, the daughter of Samuel J. and Elizabeth (Hall) Barrett, born in England and Scotland, respectively. They came first to Pennsylvania and later removed to Michigan, where Mr. Barrett was a merchant at Kinneyville; and there the parents passed on. Mrs. Lewis is the eldest of their seven children. She received a good education in the public schools, and is a cultured and refined woman, greatly loved and esteemed by all who know her. She finds much comfort in her membership and attendance at the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are the parents of three children, two daughters and a son. Cora is now Mrs. J. Moore Elmer, of Seattle; and they have two sons, Andrew Moore and Lewis Gibson. Ella is Mrs. R. G. Huestis of Lodi, and the mother of four children—Stephen D., who is married, has a son, Gerald; Agnes L., attending the University of California, Berkeley; Martha E., Mrs. Geo. Buckley; and Winfield Scott. George J. Lewis, a rancher of Lodi, is married and has two children, Ralph and Dorothy May.

On November 2, 1922, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The "golden wedding" was held at their home and enjoyed by all. Mr. Lewis is a member of Jackson Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., at Jackson, Mich. Politically, he is a protectionist and a strong Republican.

DOMENICO LAGORIO.—A retired merchant and Stockton pioneer is found in Domenico Lagorio, who has lived in Stockton for the past thirty-six years. He was born in Italy, May 15, 1866, a son of Giovanni and Angela (Baronia) Lagorio. At the age of twenty years he left his home for America and came directly to San Francisco and by river boat to Stockton, arriving on October 18, 1886; he entered the employ of D. Prossi as a vegetable gardener, on land where now stands the Stockton high school buildings; for seventeen years he worked as gardener at the Rural Cemetery; then he bought a home and started a small store at 1502 North California street, which he conducted until two years ago, when he sold the business to his son. The marriage of Domenico Lagorio united him with Miss Paulina Battilana and six children have been born to them: Pietro, deceased; Angelino; John A; Margaretti; Pietro; and Eleanor. Twenty years ago, Mr. Lagorio was made a citizen of the United States and has since been a Republican.

John A. Lagorio, the son of our subject, was born September 10, 1894, at Stockton, and received a good education in the Stockton schools. In July, 1918, he entered the U. S. Army, 37th Field Artillery, 13th Division, and in January, 1919, received his honorable discharge. After his return from the service he entered the sales department of the Standard Oil Company, where he remained for two years, then purchased his father's store; he has improved the store with a larger and more complete stock and has built up a fine trade. He married Miss Ann Sanguinetti, a daughter of James Sanguinetti, a pioneer of San Joaquin County. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the N. S. G. W. No. 7 of Stockton.

LOREN H. CAUSEY.—One of the leading excavating and teaming contractors, as well as a dealer in hay, sand, gravel and land dressing, Loren H. Causey has built up a thriving business throughout San Joaquin County, even extending his operations considerably beyond its borders. His integrity of character and strict attention to detail insure for him a constantly increasing business. A native son, he was born in Sacramento County on July 10, 1891, the youngest son of the late Joel H. Causey and his good wife, Mary R. The Causey family located on a ranch near Lathrop about 1896, and there Joel H. engaged in ranching for a few years, then he moved to Stockton, bought property on South Sutter Street, improved a good home and was engaged in teaming for twenty years, until he passed away on February 22, 1918, being survived by his widow and four children: William W., residing at Los Gatos; Elva, the widow of Cleve Graves, has one son and lives in Stockton; Stella is the wife of Ed Berlin of Oakland; and Loren H., of this review. Mrs. Causey resides at the old home on South Sutter Street where she and her husband lived for so many years.

Loren H. Causey received his schooling in the Lathrop and French Camp schools and graduated from Heald's Business College at Stockton, after which he spent two years in a clerical position with the Southern Pacific Company; next he built up a good bakery route in Stockton, then spent two years in the glass works at Stockton expecting to learn the business, but did not continue. During the World War he was in charge of the machine shop for the C. N. I. Company, in Stockton, doing repair work. After the death of his father in 1918 he took charge of his teaming business and has since expanded his operations until he is known all over Northern California. He keeps six men employed the year round and during the busy seasons has as many as twenty-five; he owns twelve head of fine draft horses that he uses in his business and when the job demands it has used as many as 120.

Mr. Causey contracts to do any kind of work where horses can be used, no matter where the job may be located. He has executed some of the largest excavating and filling contracts in Stockton and vicinity, among which we mention the Wagner Leather Company job, Western States Gas and Electric Company, Hobbs-Parsons, one where the Dodge Motor Company is now located. He did the excavating for the wheat bins of the Sperry Flour Company, working three shifts and on account of the men working fourteen feet underground had to take out extra insurance for them. One of the largest fills done in Stockton was for the General Motors

Company when he put in 2,000 loads of dirt to fill two blocks two feet, and here he worked eighty head of horses. At Willows, Glenn County, he harvested 2,000 acres of rice for H. M. Garnett and used 120 head of stock on the job. Besides his contracting work he deals in hay and in all that he undertakes he has met with well merited success.

The marriage of Mr. Causey, March 8, 1916, united him with Miss Maude Keller, a native of Stockton, whose parents, Richard and Minnie Keller, are California pioneers. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Causey, Robert Ray. Mr. Causey is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has erected a fine residence on his property, located at 1938 S. Sutter Street, adjoining the property of his mother.

FRED LANGHORST.—Since 1877 Fred Langhorst has been a resident of San Joaquin County, where he now resides and owns a beautiful and highly productive almond orchard. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, on January 11, 1853, the sixth in a family of eight children born to Christian and Doris Langhorst, the names of the children being as follows: Mary, Conrad, Minnie, William, Marie, Fred, our subject, Sophie and Lena, the last two being twins. The father was a farmer in his native country and passed away there at the age of eighty years; the mother also lived to be about eighty years old.

Fred Langhorst from his youth was trained to the work of the farm, assisting in its development through the summer months, while in the winter seasons he went to school. When he was fifteen years old, his sister, Minnie, was coming to Beardstown, Cass County, Illinois, to be married, and so our subject prevailed on his parents to let him come along. Upon arrival in Illinois, Minnie Langhorst became Mrs. Heitcamp. Fred Langhorst remained in Illinois for six years working for wages, meantime becoming an American citizen. At the end of that time he returned to his German home for a visit of a few months, then returned to Illinois and worked for wages for three more years, then in 1877 came to California and settled at Lodi, where he has since continuously resided. For three years after his arrival in San Joaquin County, he worked for Christ Beckman as a farm hand. In October, 1880, at Lodi, he was married to Miss Flora Blass, a native Californian, born in Tuolumne County near Columbia, and there she was reared and educated. Her father passed away when she was too young to remember him and subsequently her mother, Mrs. Minnie Blass, married John Fox, a miner in the Columbia gold mines. After his marriage, Mr. Langhorst settled five miles southeast of Lodi on the corner of Alpine Road and Harney Lane, and there bought 160 acres of land which he farmed for twenty-one years, and then sold it and moved to Lodi. He then rented a five-acre almond orchard from Ida Hill and later purchased a ten-acre almond orchard on South School street, later on selling five acres of it. He is a Republican in national politics and fraternally a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias and with Mrs. Langhorst is a member of the Rebekahs, Mrs. Langhorst having been recording secretary of the latter for the past five years; she is also recording secretary of the Pythian Sisters lodge of Lodi.

JULIUS WOOCK.—A representative vineyardist residing on a fine estate near Lodi, San Joaquin County, is Julius Woock, who has shown great ability in the management of his affairs, and in the cultivation and development of his ranch; until it is now among the finest in the Lodi vicinity. A native of Germany, he was born at Marienthal, near Bohn, on September 7, 1860. His father, also named Julius Woock, was a farmer in his native land and he died in 1862, leaving his widow with three children: Matilda, now deceased, Amanda and Julius. His mother married again, being united with Gottlieb Riemer, and of that union one daughter is living, Amelia.

Our subject received a good grammar school education and spent three years at the gymnasium, but he has profited by actual experience with conditions wherever he has lived and this he considers the most valuable of educations. When he left home he went to work on one of the big estates in Germany and soon became overseer and while he was there he learned the distilling business, making liquor from potatoes, grain, etc., spending two years in this work. In 1886, he made up his mind that the United States held out more opportunities and he crossed the Atlantic and soon afterwards he located in Kansas, where he worked at the trade of carpenter for a time, then at farming. The following year, 1887, he settled in Southern California and was one of the first settlers at Acton Station in the hills north of Saugus. Here he homesteaded a quarter-section of land, proved up on it and lived there for fourteen years, and raised bees, having 300 stands. He then moved to Elizabeth Lake, where he again followed the work of his choice, farming, and remained there until 1904, when he located in San Joaquin County. At that time he purchased the property on which he now resides, forty acres, about one and one-half miles southeast of Lodi on Kettleman Lane. When Mr. Woock purchased this place it was a stubble field and by his intensive cultivation and development he now has thirty acres in Tokay grapes and six acres in Zinfandels, all full bearing and yielding a handsome income each season, and about four acres in garden, buildings, and alfalfa. The following year, 1905, Mr. Woock built a house on the place and in 1919 replaced that with a fine two-story residence; he has also put in a five-inch pump with a fifteen-horsepower motor for irrigation, by which he irrigates every part of his ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Woock occurred on December 25, 1889, at Acton, Cal., and united him with Miss Elise Nickel, born at Frankfort-on-Oder, Germany. Her father was Rudolph Nickel, a lithographer, who used the old stone lithograph presses; her mother was in maidenhood Augusta Biega, and after the death of her husband, she carried on his business with the aid of a foreman for about ten years, then she came to California to join other members of her family who had come to this state some years before. She died at Acton, Cal., at the age of seventy-one years. She and her husband had seven children: Hedwig, Richard, Elise and Eugene, the last two of Lodi. Olga died at Leavenworth, Kans.; Bruno, at Acton, and the eldest, Marie, died in Europe when a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Julius Woock are the proud parents of four children, Hattie; Walter, married Lydia Bittner and they have one child, Walter Julius Woock; Herbert J., and Eric M. In politics Mr. Woock is a Republican and is a respected mem-



Elise Woock

Julius Woock

ber of the Lutheran Church of Lodi. He has ever been interested in the cause of education and while residing in Los Angeles County was a trustee of the school district at both Acton and Elizabeth Lake.

JOSEPH LEAL.—The proprietor of a men's furnishing store in Tracy, Joseph Leal is a native son of the Golden State, born at San Jose, Cal., on September 28, 1896, a son of Jesse and Annie (Spangler) Leal, the former a native of the Isle of Pico, Azores, the latter of San Jose, Cal. The father, Jesse Leal, came to California in 1890 and located at San Jose, where he married Miss Spangler, a daughter of the late James Spangler, who was a prominent pioneer of Saratoga, Cal., and who became a well-to-do rancher. The property which he acquired in 1850 has, since his death, been divided among his heirs. The senior Leal has followed the merchandise business most of his lifetime and has conducted a men's furnishing store at No. 34 North Market street, San Jose, since 1895.

Joseph Leal was reared and educated in the San Jose schools, and later was graduated from St. Joseph's Academy at San Jose. Upon leaving school he entered the Adler Shop on South First street and this position covered a period of five years; then in 1916 he entered the employ of the Koehbler, Holman Tobacco Company as traveling salesman, and was thus employed at the time of his enlistment on June 28, 1917, in the 115th Ammunition Train, Headquarters Company. He was sent overseas, where he served as a first-class private for fourteen months. Returning to the United States, he received his honorable discharge at the Presidio, San Francisco, on May 17, 1919. He then returned to San Jose and entered his father's store, remaining there until February, 1921, when he decided to enter business for himself. Removing to Tracy, he opened up a first-class shop, and as his business has grown, his stock has been increased until he now carries a full and complete line of the very best furnishing goods.

The marriage of Mr. Leal occurred on October 17, 1921, and united him with Miss Cecelia Mendia, a native Californian born at Watsonville, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raphael Mendia, now residing in San Jose. Mr. Leal is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars of San Jose.

MRS. SOPHIA HARRINGTON.—A native daughter of California, Mrs. Sophia Harrington was born at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County. She was in maidenhood Sophia Buyck, her father being John Francis Buyck, a native of Belgium, who, having been left an orphan when a small boy, made his way to New York City and there made his own livelihood. When he heard of the discovery of gold in California he resolved to come hither, and became one of the argonauts of '49. Coming via Panama to San Francisco, he immediately made his way to the mines in Calaveras County, where he followed mining until 1851. He returned east via Panama and was married that same year to Miss Mary Bruton, a native of the great metropolis, of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1852 Mr. Buyck brought his bride via the Isthmus to San Francisco. On the way they were wrecked on the "Georgia" and they spent three days in an open boat, when they were picked up, and their boat was the only one ever accounted for.

On his arrival in California, Mr. Buyck again followed mining, being located at Mokelumne Hill, residing there until he died. His widow spent her last days in Stockton. Of their family of eight children four are living. Sophia, who is the fourth in order of birth, was brought up at Mokelumne Hill, receiving a good education in the public schools. About this time her mother removed to Railroad Flat, in the same county, and soon after this, in 1875, Sophia was married to Frederick J. Harrington, who was a native of Brighton, Mass., born Nov. 24, 1847, a son of Joshua and Rosina (Wright) Harrington. He came with his parents to California in 1859, where the elder Harrington owned a big copper mine at Campo Seco, Calaveras County, and there he attended public schools and assisted his father until he volunteered his services for the Civil War. On November 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh California Infantry, serving until he was mustered out in San Francisco, May 28, 1866, after which he resumed mining and in time became owner of the Bonanza Mine at Mokelumne Hill. After disposing of it he continued mining, and unfortunately at a cave-in at the Gwinn Mine in 1900 he was severely injured, being laid up for some years. On recovery he came to Stockton in 1906, being in the employ of Robert Powell, the contractor, as timekeeper until 1918. He was taken ill by paralysis and he passed away July 16, 1918. He was a past commander of Rawlins Post No. 29, G. A. R.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington had seven children: George F., of Rio Vista; Samuel S., deceased; Charles R.; Mrs. Grace G. Gallagher; Mrs. Mary A. Folsom; Frederick, Jr.; and Leonard McKinley, all of Stockton. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Harrington continues to reside in Stockton, surrounded by her family and many friends. She is a member of Rawlins Relief Corps and attends the Christian church, in both of which she is deservedly popular.

HENRY LINDEMANN, JR.—For the past nine years Henry Lindemann, Jr., has been actively and prominently identified with the section of San Joaquin County known as Bethany, owning extensive holdings in this rich and productive territory. A native of Benton County, Iowa, he was born near Blairstown on April 10, 1878, and when he was four years old his parents removed to Plymouth County, Iowa, locating at Remsen, where Henry received his preliminary education and was graduated from the Remsen high school with the class of '01; he then entered the Highland Park University, Des Moines, for a short business course; then in 1904 he entered the College of LeMars. Finishing his education, he took a position as clerk in a merchandise store in Remsen, Iowa, which covered a period of seven years.

At Remsen, Iowa, in 1906, Mr. Lindemann was married to Miss Bertha A. Ohlendorf, a native of Remsen, Iowa, where she was reared and schooled, graduating from the high school in 1904. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ohlendorf, residents of Remsen. She became identified with the educational profession as a teacher in Plymouth County, Iowa, and taught from the time of her graduation

from the high school until she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Lindemann are the parents of five children; Lafe W.; Lyle H.; June K.; Raymond; and Evelyn. Mr. Lindemann's parents, Detlef and Florena (Haupt) Lindemann, both natives of Holstein, Germany, also reside in Remsen, Iowa. Mr. Lindemann was preceded to California in 1907 by an uncle, Henry Lindemann, a wealthy rancher of Alameda County, Cal.

During 1912, Mr. Lindemann purchased a tract of 708 acres near Bethany without having seen it, and the following year removed his family from the East and located upon it, arriving in February of 1913; these lands were formerly owned by Shattuck & Edinger, general engineers and contractors of canals and roads throughout California. The land was not in condition to please the eye of a newcomer, especially one who was unacquainted with the difficulties to be encountered in this arid country before the development of the irrigating systems, but now the splendid system of improvements and developments show the care and attention, as well as energetic ability of Mr. Lindemann. He has installed two powerful Byron-Jackson centrifugal pumps, run by electric power, which force the water to the highest point on his land, distributing it by gravity flow through canals and over the land, which, with the exception of forty acres, has been planted to alfalfa, from which wonderful results are obtained, five cuttings in one season being the maximum of production. In 1919 Mr. Lindemann became a member of the Federation of American Farmers and is a strong advocate of the Marshall plan for irrigating 5,000,000 acres of California arid lands. In politics he is a Democrat. He is enthusiastic over farming, and believes that the Bethany district, with its natural resources, is destined to attract settlers from all parts of the country.

HENRY A. LINNE.—An eminent citizen who has long been a prominent rancher, and who is known far and wide as an enthusiastic advocate of irrigation, is Henry A. Linne, who was born in San Francisco on November 3, 1876, and now resides about two miles east of Tracy on the Lincoln Highway. He came to San Joaquin County in 1885, and located on the Fink ranch near Bethany, having been preceded to this place by his elder brother, Adolph H. Linne. He worked out for two years at Bethany, and it was after that that he removed to the Fink rancho, where he followed farm labor until 1899. The year 1898, the two brothers put up their first crop; and having experienced a dry year, they lost heavily. Year after year they kept going, however, and by intelligent industry and unimpeachable integrity, they won success. They together acquired lands and have extensive holdings which are farmed on a co-partnership basis.

Henry A. Linne has thirty-five acres of well-irrigated alfalfa, and as a member of the Tracy Local, he belongs to the Farm Bureau. He heartily supports every movement likely to hasten the development and progress of the community, and he is a Republican in matters of national political import.

At Stockton, in 1909, Mr. Linne was married to Miss Margaret Austin, the daughter of the well-known pioneer, Daniel Austin, a sturdy farmer who hailed from New York. He settled for awhile, in his first move westward, in Michigan, and then, in 1850, at the time of the continued gold excitement, he accompanied a party bound across the plains to California. He became prominent in the Southern mines, and he owned a freighting business operating out from, and on the return to Copperpolis, in Calaveras County. He married Mary E. Downing, who was born in Illinois, and had come west by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1860. Their family was reared at Farmington; and two of the three children have survived. Charles W. served as a member of the State Legislature from 1896 up to the time of his death on February 11, 1898; Kate became Mrs. Mills of Stockton; and Margaret, Mrs. H. A. Linne, is a graduate of the Oakdale district school, and also York's Normal School at Stockton. She followed her profession as teacher for nine years, and having married, now has one child, Ruth Irene, a pupil of the grammar school at Tracy. Mr. and Mrs. Linne are members of the Native Sons of the Golden West and the Native Daughters of the Golden West.

FRED F. WALL.—A thoroughly progressive vineyardist who has something to show for his wide-awake enterprise and untiring industry, is Fred F. Wall who lives one mile and a half due east of Acampo. He was born in Hutchinson County, S. D., on May 29, 1878, the son of Fred and Magdalina Wall, the former a native of Russia, who died in that country. Directly after his death, Mrs. Wall left Russia for America; and coming out to South Dakota, she settled in Hutchinson County, where she married Henry Becthold, an industrious and thrifty farmer who did what he could to help develop that part of the country. He took up three-fourths of a section of government land, and such were the pioneer conditions, and the demands imposed by them, that our subject received little chance for an education.

When Fred was a young man, his stepfather died, and he then went to Wells County, and worked by the month on ranches. After that he rented farm land until 1905, when he came out to California and bought the old Smart place, a vineyard of forty acres, which he soon sold again. Then he purchased a thirty-acre ranch, which he improved for four years and then sold. Then he leased a ranch for a year, and after that bought the forty acres upon which he now lives. Thirty acres are in vineyard, and seven acres in alfalfa. He has twenty-five acres of wine-grapes, and five acres of Tokays. He himself built all the structures improving the place, including a fine dwelling-house and necessary farm-buildings; and he developed water by sinking a good well, so that with a five-inch pump and a motor of fifteen-horse power, and a complete system of concrete pipes, he can command adequate irrigation.

At Fessenden, Wells County, N. D., Mr. Wall was married, on April 4, 1900, to Miss Elizabeth Schmidt, a native of Russia and the daughter of Phillip Schmidt, a farmer, and his good wife, Katherine. Six children blessed this union: Isaac, Ida, Edna, Clara, Lillian and Laura. A second time, Mr. Wall married, on January 26, 1916, at Lodi, choosing for his wife Miss Ella Weishauer, a native of Kansas and the daughter of Herman Weishauer; and one son has been born to them, Edwin Fred. Mr. Wall is a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Lodi, of which he was formerly a director. He is interested in town property in Lodi.



Fred F. Hall

JOSEPH DOUGLAS CONDON.—A California agriculturist who well deserves the enviable repute he enjoys, both as an experienced and enterprising, and altogther successful rancher, and as a broad-minded, progressive citizen, is Joseph Douglas Condon, living in Upper Roberts Island, about thirteen and one-quarter miles southwest of Stockton, where he has seventy acres. He is a retired Delta reclamation engineer, and it is not surprising that he now owns some of the richest farm-lands in this part of the state.

Mr. Condon was born on Cape Hopewell, New Brunswick, on December 28, 1856—the same day, by the way, on which Woodrow Wilson first saw the light—and enjoyed the best of early educational advantages at a private academy. When eighteen years of age he decided to go to sea, and so he entered the employ of Messrs. L. H. De Veber & Company, who operated trans-Atlantic sailing vessels, and entered upon an apprenticeship under the redoubtable Captain Carter. He followed a seaman's life for five years, and in that time went three times around the Cape of Good Hope, sailed the Indian Ocean and the Sea of China, entered the South Atlantic and visited the Isles of the Southern Pacific, Rio de Janeiro, the West Indies and the British Isles, and to the ports of Continental Europe, while also visiting all or most of the important ports on the Atlantic seaboard, in the United States, and along the great Gulf of Mexico.

He made his first trip into the Golden Gate in 1877, first walking the streets of San Francisco on August 7, 1877, sailing in on the Madura, a barque of 1,000 tons burden from Hong Kong, China, and at that time he had no intention of remaining in California; but after another trip to the Pacific and its beautiful tropic isles, which took twenty months, he returned to San Francisco in 1879 and disembarked there, and has been a resident of California ever since. Making his headquarters in San Francisco Mr. Condon entered the employ of the Nelson & Adams Lumber Company and took up sailing on coastwise vessels, making two trips, one to Eureka and one to Puget Sound.

While in Honolulu Mr. Condon had his first engineering experience, that of construction work on the factory and mill of the Heeia Sugar Plantation, and this experience brought a bountiful return, for in 1880 he was able to enter the employ of J. Hackett, owner of the Pacific Dredge Company, during dredging operations at the transit wharf, Oakland, in the Oakland creek and channel. Mr. Condon in 1883 came to Union Isle, and on the 7th of August associated himself with Captain Adams for five years, as engineer in charge of the river dredging and levee building. He thus helped to reclaim thousands of acres of Delta land now farmed by large interests, and for many years past famous for their heavy production. In 1888 he took charge of Dredger No. 3 on the Jersey Isle, and three years later he moved onto Twitchell Isle, reclaiming the lands later owned by ex-Senator Twitchell.

In 1892 Mr. Condon retired from active service and bought a tract of land, his present home-place, in the improvement of which he spent much time and money, bringing it up to its present fine condition. He had been given United States citizenship in Judge Jones' court at Stockton, and ever since entering into civic responsibilities he has discharged his patriotic duties in the most conscientious manner possible.

At Bethany, in 1888, Mr. Condon was married to Miss Lydia Hewson, second child of Edward and Margaret Hewson of Bethany, and their union was blessed with the birth of four children: Marjorie is deceased; John Edward served in the World War and is now a teacher in the public schools of San Joaquin County; Hattie Violet is a gifted art-student and illustrator; and Jessie Lydia is a student in art. With such a gifted family to live for it is sad to relate that Mrs. Condon passed away on December 31, 1913, a real loss both to her intimate circle and to the community at large.

JAMES A. CONDY.—Through the artistic excellence of his work as an interior and exterior decorator James A. Condy has built up an excellent business in this line, confining himself to the highest grade of work. His grandfather, James Condy, a native of Cornwall, England, came to California via Panama in 1867, and locating at Stockton, with his brother, he ran a sash and door mill at the corner of California and Channel streets, the present site of the Stockton Business College block, which Mr. Condy could have purchased at that time for $600. He followed building operations in Stockton for a number of years. In 1869 he was joined by his wife and four children, who made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and three children were born to them in Stockton. James H. Condy, his son, the father of our subject, was born in Philadelphia and accompanied his mother to California in 1869. He attended the Jefferson school and sold the San Francisco Chronicle on the streets of Stockton; he played the fife in the old fife and drum corps of the Emmett Guards when he was fourteen years old and followed band work for many years, playing in the Stockton and Angels Camp Bands.

For some time Mr. Condy worked for his father in the planing mill in Stockton and then went to Benicia where he was employed with the Baker & Hamilton Company, contractors and builders, and helped in the erection of the Benicia high school. He went to Angels Camp just after the town had been destroyed by fire and helped rebuild it, erecting at least half of the buildings there. In the twenty years he was in this district he put up seventy-four buildings and also engaged in mining. Coming back to Stockton he built thirty houses in the Oak Park section which he sold on the installment plan, and he has now retired from active work in this line. On June 19, 1882, he was married to Miss Lillian Burres, the daughter of Benedict and Harriet Burres; the father crossed the plains in 1858 and for years farmed on the Waterloo Road, while Mrs. Burres made the same journey four years later, in 1862. Mrs. Condy is a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Pioneer Society, while Mr. Condy belongs to Angels Camp Lodge No. 33, I. O. O. F. They are the parents of three children: Alva B., Mrs. Hattie Hodges and James A.

The youngest of the family, James A. Condy, was born at Angels Camp, Calaveras County, August 25, 1891. He attended the public school there and when sixteen years old removed to Stockton with his parents, where he worked with his father in building houses in the northern part of Stockton. Later he worked as foreman for Totten & Trewett, building contractors, and then he took up interior and exterior decorating. Skilful and artistic in his work, he accepts only the highest class contracts, and he has decorated all the fine homes built by Carl Nelson and some for

Frederickson Bros. He recently completed a three-story building on Lafayette Street, a three-story business block on West Union Street, the Cinderella Dance Hall block and many bungalows throughout the city. For the past two years the firm has been Condy & Haines, paint contractors of Stockton.

Mr. Condy's marriage, which occurred at Stockton on August 29, 1911, united him with Miss Pearl Bodiner, a native of Chicago. One child has been born to them, a daughter, Nancy Loretta.

JUDSON L. CRAIG.—Known for more than seventeen years as an authority on lands, locations and values of property in the great Central California section, Judson L. Craig is today a specialist in the investment fields of his home country. He was born in Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, Cal., on February 13, 1872, a son of Andrew and Mary C. (Pace) Craig, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Missouri. The father, Andrew Craig, crossed the plains with his wife in 1863 and was a pioneer attorney of Stockton; later locating in Watsonville he served as superior judge of Santa Cruz County for twelve years. In 1880 he removed to San Francisco and was elected district attorney and there followed his profession until the time of his death in 1903. The mother was a daughter of Judge Jonathan Pace of Chillicothe, Mo., and she died in 1916.

Judson L., the youngest of their six children, began his education in the grammar school of San Francisco and was later graduated from the Polytechnic high school of that city. His first position was with the Claus Spreckels Sugar Company, doing clerical work, which occupied him for five years; he then went into the wholesale coffee business. In 1903 he went to Portland, Oregon, where he remained for about four years, when he located in Stockton and became interested in the development of unimproved and improved lands, later becoming identified with the South San Joaquin Irrigation District. With his partner, John A. Coley, he was one of the founders of the town of Escalon, making the first improvements there, erecting buildings, laying out the townsite and selling lots; he was one of the promoters and organizers of the Tidewater Southern Railway, and has been a member of its board of directors ever since the road was built. Mr. Craig is the owner of the Clarkadota Fig Plantations, which consist of 1,500 acres of land two miles to the southeast of Stockton, the largest fig orchard of this variety in the world. The Clarkadota fig originated in California. It is seedless and differs from any other fig when cooked because it retains its original shape. It has been shipped fresh and in perfect condition to New York. A cannery for processing all the fruit produced on this plantation will be constructed in Stockton in time to handle the fruit in the summer of 1923. This company sells the land on easy terms, plants the figs and cares for same for five, ten or more years, thus enabling professional and business men, who do not have the time to care for an orchard, to own producing land, which brings in a profit to the owner each year. The leading hotels of San Francisco, and the Merritt Hospital of Oakland own producing fig orchards in this tract and serve their figs to their patrons and patients. The soil of the Clarkadota Fig Plantations is practically identical with that on which W. Sam Clark obtained his wonderful results, the soil being exceptionally heavy. The Clarkadota fig tree bears four and a half to five crops a year, averaging about thirty days each, thus requiring pickers to work for thirty days at a stretch, there being an intermission of a few days between each crop. It is obvious that the orchard cannot be irrigated while the pickers are at work, therefore the soil must be sufficiently heavy to retain an abundance of water for thirty days at a time. The soil of the Clarkadota Fig Plantations is particularly favored by nature through a deposit of a large quantity of lime, silicate, phosphate, etc., all of which, particularly the lime, is a tremendous asset in the growing of figs.

The marriage of Mr. Craig united him with Miss Louise A. Williams, a daughter of a pioneer Woodbridge family, and they are the parents of one daughter, Lida L., a graduate of the Stockton high school and now a student at Mills College, Oakland. Mr. Craig is active in the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and fraternally is a member of Morning Star Lodge, F. & A. M., of Stockton, and Stockton Chapter, R. A. M.

ANGELO PALERMO.—Italy has furnished to America many worthy citizens. They have come from sunny Italy without capital, but have readily adapted themselves to changed conditions, surroundings and customs, have taken advantage of existing opportunities, and through consecutive endeavor have gained prosperity. It is to this class that Angelo Palermo belongs. He was born in Naples, Italy, March 15, 1886, a son of Dominico and Maria Palermo and was only five years old when his father died. He is the youngest of a family of three children, Joseph, Katherine and Angelo. His father was dependent upon his labor day by day to support his family, and after his death Angelo was obliged to assume the family burden; consequently there was no opportunity for an education. His mother is still living in Italy.

In 1906, Angelo Palermo made his way to America, and came directly to California. Stopping at Los Banos, he found employment on the Miller & Lux ranch, where he remained for six months. After the earthquake in San Francisco, he went there and worked for a year in clearing away the debris of the disastrous fire; then he went to Angels Camp and found work in the mines, but this work was not to his liking. He then went to Stockton and worked for the next five years on railroad construction work, and then came to Lodi, where he bought a wagon and peddled ice cream about the streets. From 1911 to 1918 he had accumulated enough capital to establish the Northern Valley Creamery on East Oak Street, where he makes ice cream and butter. He also conducts the Palace of Sweets at No. 7 West Elm Street, where he has built up a fine trade. He also owns business property on East Street in Stockton.

In September, 1911, Mr. Palermo was married to Miss Theresa Mangosta, a native of Catanzaro, Italy, a daughter of Michael and Angelina Mangosta. Miss Mangosta came to America and to California the same year Mr. Palermo did, and their acquaintance resulted in their marriage five years later. They are the parents of two children, Dominic and Emil, and are members of the Catholic Church of Lodi. In his business career, Mr. Palermo has made for himself an honorable name and won a competency that now classes him with the substantial residents of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County.



Angelo Palermo
Teresa Palermo

CHARLES EDWARD DOAN.—Among the substantial business men of San Joaquin County, Charles Edward Doan occupies a foremost position as official court reporter of the Superior Court. A native of El Dorado County, Cal., he was born near Alta on June 21, 1865, a son of Lattimer E. Doan, a native of Kalamazoo, Mich., who crossed the plains with his parents in an ox-team train in the early '50s. Grandfather Elisha Doan was a lumberman in Michigan, so Lattimer E. naturally learned the lumber business. He built and owned a toll road out of Placerville to a point in the mountains, then engaged in the lumber business in El Dorado and Nevada counties, building a sawmill at Canon Creek near Alta, and then at Boca. With W. E. Terry and Capt. John Friend as partners Lattimer E. Doan established the Boca Mill & Ice Company and was its president. The mill and ice houses were established and built at the junction of the Big and Little Truckee rivers, where he got out millions of ties and lumber for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which was then building its line through to the Pacific Coast, and he also manufactured lumber and shipped it by rail for many years to different points in Nevada and California. He was actively engaged in business until his death, though the last three years of his life were spent in Sacramento, his death occurring there in February, 1881.

Lattimer E. Doan had married Mary Elizabeth Logan, who was born in Kentucky and crossed the vast plains with her parents in an ox-team train, locating at Michigan Bar, where Grandfather Logan was a miner and owned the toll bridge. Mrs. Lattimer E. Doan survived her husband many years, passing away in Stockton in November, 1919, aged eighty years. The family comprised six children, four of whom grew up and are living: Hattie A., living in Stockton; L. E., an oil operator in San Francisco; Charles E. of this sketch, and Mary Elizabeth of Stockton.

Charles Edward Doan attended the Sacramento public schools and for a time was in the employ of the Continental Oil Company of that city. In 1881 he and his brother, L. E. Doan, located in Stockton, where the latter became the agent for Schofield & Tevis, and also for the Continental Oil Company, and Charles E. was associated with him in these enterprises. Later the brothers took charge of the Stockton Furniture Company, owned by his mother, Mrs. Mary E. Doan, and her brother, J. V. Logan, then located on the site of the Hotel Sutter on East Main Street, and here they engaged in the manufacture and sale of furniture. L. E. Doan has since become one of the leading oil men of California and with others is now operating the Doan Oil Company at Shreveport, La., with headquarters in that city, Charles E. being one of the stockholders. When a young man Mr. Doan had become very proficient in shorthand and in 1891 he took it up as a profession in Seattle where he became a reporter in the U. S. Land Office and for the U. S. Courts of Washington. Returning to Stockton in 1893 he established the Gas City Business College, which he successfully conducted until September, 1901, when he disposed of it to J. H. Humphreys and T. F. Wolfenbarger. It is now the Stockton College of Commerce. Meanwhile, Mr. Doan had become a court reporter in the Superior Court of San Joaquin County under E. E. Hood, and upon the latter's death in 1901 Mr. Doan was unanimously appointed to take his place as official court reporter, a position he has since held to the entire satisfaction of the court. About seventeen years ago Mr. Doan became interested in viticulture and purchased fifty-two acres of raw land four miles southeast of Lodi, set it to vineyard and now has a full-bearing vineyard of table grapes. With his family he resides in the comfortable home which he erected at Rose and Monroe streets, Stockton.

In Portland, Ore., Mr. Doan was married to Miss Catherine Maurer, a native of Stockton; her father, Peter Maurer, was a pioneer farmer of San Joaquin County. Mr. and Mrs. Doan are the parents of two children: Roland E. is the proprietor of the R. E. Doan Sporting Goods House of Stockton, among the largest and best equipped houses in this line on the Coast. Alma Irma is the wife of E. C. Parks, of San Francisco. Fraternally Mr. Doan is a member of Charity Lodge, No. 6, I. O. O. F., of Stockton. He also belongs to the California Shorthand Reporters' Association and the National Shorthand Reporters' Association.

THOMAS F. DONOVAN.—A leader in the successful development of the resources of San Joaquin County is Thomas F. Donovan, a native son who was born on his father's farm, on Upper Sacramento Road, three miles east of Stockton, on February 21, 1878, the son of Thomas Donovan, deceased, who had married Miss Ellen Fitzgerald, like himself a native of Ireland, and who resided on the old home place until his death, October 1, 1922, aged eighty-five. Mr. Donovan came out to California in the early sixties by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and for about eight years worked on the Wilkins ranch. Then he bought the farm of 120 acres, east of Stockton, which he continued to cultivate until his death, about fifteen years ago. Several children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Donovan; and those now living are, besides our subject, Catherine, who is the wife of Thomas Heffernan, William John, Mame, Nellie, Mrs. A. A. Fitzgerald, Margaret, Mrs. Charles Walsh, and Hannah, Mrs. James Heffernan.

Thomas F. Donovan attended the August grammar school, and at the early age of fourteen drove an eight-horse team on his father's ranch. When twenty years of age, he entered into a partnership with his brother, William J. Donovan, and leased 500 acres of the Wagner ranch on the Lower Sacramento Road, which they farmed to grain for four seasons. Then our subject sold his interest to his brother, and he bought a half-interest in the Blake Transfer Company of Stockton, owned by Mr. Carpenter, and joined the other partner, G. S. Blake, and later Blake sold his interest to O. A. Fitzgerald, and two years later, Mr. Donovan bought out Mr. Fitzgerald and became sole owner. For five years he did a large business, running one of the first motor trucks seen in Stockton.

Later Mr. Donovan again started farming with his brother, operating some 500 acres in the Terminal Tract northwest of Stockton. In the meantime, he sold a half-interest in the Blake Transfer Company to Frank Watrous, and at the end of the year he disposed of the other half to his partner and retired altogether from the transfer enterprise. With his brother he then rented 600 acres of land and farmed the same for a year, and then they farmed

about 2,200 acres to grain, on different ranches between Stockton and Farmington. For the past few years Mr. Donovan has been engaged in caterpillar contracting, leveling, plowing and planting of crops. One season he plowed 2,500 acres on the Chowchilla ranch, and the next year he harvested 4,000 acres there. At present he is devoting himself to the development of smaller ranches of 1,000 acres, or thereabouts, in the vicinity of Stockton.

While in the transfer business, he bought the lot on which now stands the Hotel Taft, which he later sold, and he erected a large barn on Madison street for the business. He is one of the veteran local members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and an ex-trustee in the same. In Stockton, January, 1910, he married Miss Ala Martin, born at Fresno. Her father, W. T. Martin, was the first white child born on the Calaveras river, near Waterloo, his parents being early pioneers and farmers. Mr. Martin, after removing to Fresno, was superintendent of the Fresno Irrigating Canal, and is now an orchardist near Selma. Her mother, who was Theo S. Wildermuth, was born in Calaveras County and Mrs. Donovan is the eldest living child of their four children.

JOSEPH DELUCCHI.—A native son of Stockton, who has never lost sight of his determination to become a successful lawyer, is Joseph Delucchi, who is practicing his profession in Stockton with offices located in the Realty Building. He was born in Stockton February 22, 1895, a son of Lorenzo and Lena (Armanino) Delucchi, both natives of Genoa, Italy. Thirty-two years ago Lorenzo Delucchi located in San Joaquin County and was engaged in farming. Twenty years ago William Newman, who owned an eighty-acre ranch near Linden, made the proposition to Lorenzo Delucchi that if he would plant the eighty acres to grapes and care for same, he would give him one-half of the property. Mr. Delucchi planted the ranch to Mission and Black Prince grapes and cared for same and Mr. Newman gave him forty acres as agreed upon. He still owns twenty acres of this ranch, which has been very productive; he also owns valuable real estate in the city of Stockton. Both parents are still living, and they have four children: Joseph, Mrs. Lillian Bianchini, Lawrence and Doris. Joseph, the boy, attended the Fair Oaks school, then entered the Stockton high school, from which he was duly graduated with the class of 1915; he then entered the office of Hugh McNoble, where he began the study of law. In 1917 he joined the 307th Supply Company and was stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y., until he was sent overseas to France. He drove a motor truck carrying ammunition and supplies to the army and was frequently under fire. He was in the service for twenty-three months, then was returned to the United States and received his discharge as sergeant at the Presidio, San Francisco, October 4, 1919. In November of the same year he resumed his study of the law in Stockton; the following year, September 1, 1920, he was admitted to practice law in the appellate court, Sacramento County. Fraternally he is a member of the Karl Ross Post No. 16, American Legion, the Maccabees and the San Joaquin County Bar Association. He is a believer in the future prosperity of his home city and loses no opportunity to boost for Stockton and San Joaquin County.

ANGELO SERVENTI.—Passing away in the prime of life, the late Angelo Serventi had already established himself in the commercial circles of Stockton as a successful business man. He was born near Genoa, Italy on June 24, 1878, the oldest of five children born to Christopher and Maria (Semenza) Serventi descended from old families in Italy and who were agriculturists in the vicinity of Genoa. His mother died in 1891 and soon afterwards Christopher brought his son Angelo to San Francisco, arriving in 1891; his other children joined him later.

Angelo Serventi received a good education in the schools of his native place until he was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his father to San Francisco, Cal. On his arrival he immediately went to work, finding employment in the establishment of a florist. However desiring to gain knowledge in the English language he attended night school, improving the opportunity so well he was soon able to read and speak the language of his adopted country. He was deeply interested in the florist business, having a natural love for flowers, working diligently and studying the florist's art. In a few short years he mastered its details and he spent sixteen years at the trade in the city.

Meantime, January 26, 1901, in Stockton he was married to Miss Margherita Battilana, who was also born near Genoa, Italy, a daughter of Peter and Angela (Boschetto) Battilana descended from old families in Italy who were farmers. Her mother died in Italy in January, 1897, while her father now makes his home in Stockton. To them were born eight children, seven of whom are living: John Battilana, a grocer; G. Battilana, a realtor; Mrs. Maria Gianelli and Mrs. Paula Lagorio, all of Stockton; Mrs. Flavia Demarchi passed away in Italy, in 1919; Mrs. Antonietta Ferrari lives near Genoa; Mrs. Margherita Serventi, of this review, and Dominic, a business man in Stockton. Margherita Battilana attended private school in her home locality receiving a good education. In June, 1897, she came to Stockton where she had brothers and sisters living.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Serventi resided in San Francisco, until 1905, during which time Mr. Serventi continued at florist work. In 1905 he came to Stockton and soon afterwards engaged in the grocery business in which he was successful, continuing for a period of seven years, when he sold out because his great love for flowers and the florist's art called him back into the business of his delight. He established the California Flower Company, building up a splendid business at 9 North California near Main Street, until he had the leading business of the kind in the city. However he was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors for he was called by death July 27, 1921, when only forty-three years of age.

Coming to America as a poor boy, he became successful solely through his own efforts and at the time of his death was the owner of valuable property in the south part of the city, including seven houses. Since her husband's death Mrs. Serventi continues to make her home here and looks after the interests left by her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Serventi became the parents of one daughter, Laura, who attends St. Agnes College. Mr. Serventi was a member of the Red Men, the Eagles, Loyal Order of Moose and the Foresters of America.



Angelo Serventi



Margherita Serventi.

GEORGE R. McLEOD.—A citizen of outstanding influence and activity, George R. McLeod is one of the best known grain experts in the state of California, his experience extending over a period of twenty years, until recently serving in the capacity of buyer and superintendent in charge of the agricultural department of the Sperry Flour Company of Stockton. Experiments conducted under his supervision as manager of this department of that company have probably done more in developing the grades of wheat in the state than the efforts of any other man.

Mr. McLeod was born in the Montezuma Hills, Solano County, Cal., on a ranch, and at the age of twelve years was driving a team and following a plow on his father's ranch. For twelve years he engaged in farming at home; then became wool buyer for the Koshland Company of San Francisco. At the age of twenty-eight he entered the grain buying field and became associated with the exporting and importing firm of Erlanger & Gallinger, traveling throughout California, Oregon, and a number of trips were made to Australia in the interests of the company. In the fall of 1906, he located in Oakdale, Stanislaus County, and for four years was associated with the Oakdale Milling Company; thence to Stockton with the Frank A. Guernsey Company, and the Dickinson Grain Company, and in 1912 he assumed charge of the new feed plant, the latest unit of the Sperry Flour Company in Stockton, this plant being the largest feed plant west of the Mississippi River. For the past six years he has had charge of the big Sperry Flour ranch near Farmington, and the ranch in the South San Joaquin irrigation district. On these ranches experiments which have resulted in many crop improvements have been carried on. During the years of 1914-15 he was put in charge of the campaign to increase the corn acreage in the state, promoted by the Sperry Flour Company. Not only has Mr. McLeod's ability been shown in his many experiments in soils, cultivation, feeding and cropping, but in the management of big campaigns, he has been most successful. This campaign was to increase the supply of corn, so that California could meet the demand without importing from the East. Most gratifying results were obtained, so that now enough corn is raised in the state to supply the demand and from one to two million of dollars saved yearly and kept at home, which formerly went east to buy the product. In 1918 he was the active manager of a state-wide "grow more wheat" campaign, conducted by the Sperry Flour Company. Thirty-five varieties of wheat were experimented with and from them two varieties were found superior to any grown in the state; they were of an earlier variety, of a better quality and produced more bushels to the acre. These wheat experiments were carried on from year to year until the early maturing wheat now in general use resulted, and today there are about 176,000 acres grown in California. This campaign attracted the attention of all wheat growing districts of the United States and many letters came to the company requesting information, not only from individuals but from universities and colleges.

Early in March of 1922 the announcement was received by the Stockton Chamber of Commerce from Maj. L. T. Grant, director of the twelfth district United States Veterans bureau, to the effect that Mr. McLeod had been appointed managing superintendent of the United States Veterans agricultural training school now being established on Lindley farm, Rough and Ready Island. The appointment by Major Grant was made upon the recommendation of a committee representing the Stockton Chamber of Commerce appointed, at his request, for that purpose. In the selection of Mr. McLeod the committee feels that one of the most practical men with wide experience in San Joaquin County farming problems and a man of real executive and initiative ability has been secured. The duties of Mr. McLeod as superintending manager will be to actively superintend all activities on the 1,170 acre farm and to see that the trainees at the big school are given practical and worth while experience. Mr. McLeod assumed charge March 7, 1923. There are now sixty-eight students who came here who were found adapted to agricultural life and are now located on their own farms.

JOSEPH M. CHIRHART.—Among the leading contractors of San Joaquin County may be found Joseph M. Chirhart, and he is credited with many of the best buildings in the city and county. Born on a farm in St. Joseph County, Ind., October 5, 1874, he attended the district schools and was later sent to Notre Dame College in South Bend, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He then took up the trade of carpenter with Barney Hertzel, a building contractor of South Bend; later a partnership was formed with Louis Hickey, and for one year they did a general contracting business; the partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Chirhart continued alone for three years. He then entered the employ of Herring & Son, contractors, and served as foreman of construction on many of the largest buildings in South Bend, remaining with them until 1906 when he was employed by the Santa Fe Railroad Company to construct and install their block signal system along their line through Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. The following year he started for California and upon arriving in Stockton was obliged to transfer from the Santa Fe to the Southern Pacific in order to complete his journey to San Francisco on account of the floods in the San Joaquin Valley. His arrival in San Francisco was timely, for that city had been laid waste by the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1906. His first work was on a hotel at the corner of Turk and Taylor streets, next on St. Mark's Hotel in Oakland, for Lundgreen & Hicks, and then he went to Agnew as foreman of carpenter work on the rebuilding of the state hospital, which had been completely wrecked by the earthquake of 1906; two years later he was employed on the new receiving building at the state hospital in Stockton.

About this time a partnership was formed in Stockton with C. J. Nystedt, under the firm name of Chirhart and Nystedt, and among the more outstanding buildings of their construction are the following: the Aetna Apartments, the Embery flats, the watercure building at Clark's Sanitarium, the Bennett flats at Sutter and Poplar streets, the Catholic Church at Lodi, the Science building of the Stockton high school, completion of work on the Jefferson school building, remodeling the Lincoln school, erection of two buildings for the Standard Oil Company, and the concrete work on the City Bank building. During 1916, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Chirhart continued his contracting business alone. He did the carpenter work on the Georges Building, erected the

new Stockton Mineral Baths, a fine piece of concrete work, built the high schools at Hughson, and at Denair, Stanislaus County, and the grammar school at Woodbridge. In the spring of 1922 Mr. Chirhart removed with his family to Lodi, and since then has built the St. Ann's Academy, Lodi; remodeled the Franklin school at Franklin, as well as erecting buildings at Isleton, Sacramento County.

The marriage of Mr. Chirhart united him with Miss Mabel Holeman, born at Wallace, Calaveras County, Cal., and they are the parents of two daughters, Frances Leverne and Vivian Josephine. Mr. Chirhart is a member of the Knights of Columbus at Stockton.

LAWRENCE EDWARDS.—A distinguished attorney who has added lustre to the San Joaquin County Bar, is Lawrence Edwards, junior member of the well-known law-firm of Messrs. Tye & Edwards, at Stockton. He was born at Los Angeles on May 12, 1887, the son of Robert L. and Clarissa (Smith) Edwards and grandson of ex-Governor Edwards of Missouri, early settlers in the San Joaquin Valley. The father served a term as public administrator of San Joaquin County and is now farming near Linden. Lawrence Edwards was reared in Stockton, where he attended the public schools and then entered the Polytechnic high school, San Francisco, from which he was graduated in the class of 1905. After spending one year at St. Mary's College, in Oakland, he took up the study of law in Hastings Law School and graduated with the class of '12, when he received the L. L. B. degree.

The same year he opened a law office in Stockton, and in 1915 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, assemblyman of the State Legislature, and he was re-elected in 1917. He introduced and put through the bill for the erection of the State Armory, on North California street, Stockton, the only one, by the way, to be built in California in recent years. He also worked for the improvements in the reclamation and irrigation districts, particularly in the Delta section, thus making a very good legislative record; and when the World War called for the assistance of the Americans, he was attached to the 91st Division at Camp Lewis, in the officers' training school, and later was transferred to Camp Taylor, Ky. He received his commission as second lieutenant and was assigned to the 71st Field Artillery, 11th Division, at Camp Knox, Kentucky. Shortly after he had received his commission, the armistice was signed.

Lieutenant Edwards then returned to Stockton; and in 1919 he formed a partnership with Hugh J. Tye, under the firm name of Tye & Edwards. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Preston State School, at Ione; belongs to Stockton Parlor No. 7, of the N. S. G. W.; and is a member of the Anteros Club, the Yosemite Club, the Stockton Golf and Country Club, and Karl Ross Post of the American Legion, of which he was first president, serving two terms.

At Stockton, in 1914, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Margaret L. Reid, a native of Scotland, who was reared in Stockton; and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Joanne L. Edwards. Mr. Edwards is developing two ranches in the Linden section of the county; he recently planted a walnut orchard, and he has had for four years a dairy ranch of eighty acres, with twenty-five cows. He is a member of the San Joaquin County Bar Association and of the Phi Alpha Delta Fraternity.

PETER CALORI.—At present residing at 2006 North El Dorado Street, Stockton, Peter Calori is an old-time resident of San Joaquin County, with whose various interests and affairs he has been closely identified since the year 1881, when as a boy of eighteen he left the parental roof in far-away Italy and cast his lot in California. Agriculture in its different phases has been the chief object of his attention and endeavors since coming here, and his unqualified success as a vegetable gardener near Mossdale has brought him recognition as one of the foremost men of his class in San Joaquin County. He was born in the Province of Genoa, near Chiavari, Italy, October 29, 1863, and is the youngest son of Dominico and Maria Calori, both natives of the same province. In 1866 the father made a trip to Brazil where he remained only four months when he returned to Italy and became an extensive rancher and vineyardist. Both parents are now deceased.

Peter Calori is the youngest of three children and the only one to come to the United States. At the age of eighteen years he went to Havre, France, and there took passage on a vessel bound for America reaching San Francisco in June, 1881, and soon found employment in the vegetable gardens of Marin County, where he worked for three months, when he settled in this county, which has been his home ever since. For five years he worked in vegetable gardens where now stands the splendid group of buildings of the Stockton high school. In 1893, Mr. Calori came to Mossdale and purchased fifty-four acres of raw land covered with tules and willows. He cleared the land and planted orchard and vineyard. Several times his orchard and vineyard was swept away by the floods, until finally the levees were constructed of sufficient strength to control the flood waters and Mr. Calori was able to raise fine crops of fruits and vegetables on his land, and his products became known all over the county. Nine years ago Mr. Calori erected a fine residence on his ranch, but since retiring from active business life he has lived in Stockton with his family, where he owns a residence on North Eldorado Street. Mr. Calori's energies are not alone confined to ranching operations but as he has prospered he has invested his profits in business and residence property in Stockton being very optimistic for the future greatness of this city.

The marriage of Mr. Calori occurred in Stockton November 29, 1891, and united him with Miss Serafina Rossi, a native of Italy, born near Genoa, a daughter of G. B. and Catherine Rossi who followed agricultural pursuits and are both now deceased. Her maternal grandfather, Nichol Guglierri, made the trip to San Francisco in the early period of the gold excitement and for a few years followed mining in the mother lode country when he returned to Italy and spent the remainder of his days. Serafina Rossi, the fourth of eleven children, arrived in Stockton in 1891; there she met and married Mr. Calori, and their union has been blessed with four children who are all very devoted to their parents. Mary attended Heald's Business College, Edna the Stockton high school, and the two sons are Andrew and August.

Mr. Calori was one of the founders of the Associated Gardeners' Union, an association for marketing

Mrs. P. Valori P. Valori

fruits and vegetables, and was an active and influential member until his retirement from the busy life of a rancher. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America.

HERMAN C. MEYER.—A history of an institution is but a biography of those who made it. Any story of the Stockton City Laundry is a story of the enterprise and business sagacity of Herman C. Meyer, one of the city's leading men, and his associate, Mrs. Anna Sellman. Herman C. Meyer was born on his father's ranch, seven miles east of Stockton, October 20, 1863, the son of Henry and Anna R. (Behrman) Meyer. His father, Henry Meyer, was one of California's pioneers, coming West in 1849. He engaged for awhile in mining and then the family located on a farm in the fertile San Joaquin County where seven sons and one daughter were born. Young Herman attended the Delphi district school and at seventeen years of age started out to earn his own living. His first employment was in a San Francisco grocery store. After three years in the metropolis, he returned to Stockton and entered the employ of Mr. Lafayette Sellman, who then owned and managed the Stockton City Steam Laundry.

After Mr. Sellman's death, Mr. Meyer was made manager. In 1903 the laundry was incorporated and he was elected vice-president and general manager of the institution, a position he has ever since held. Always the aim and purpose of the management of the Stockton City Laundry has been service. Many years of conscientious thought and close study and the expenditure of much money for the latest and most efficient machinery has developed the institution to its present high rank among the laundries of the West.

Associated with Mr. Meyer in the conduct of the business has always been Mrs. Anna Sellman and her daughter, Grace Sellman Coates, who is secretary-treasurer of the company. In answer to the demands of inevitable expansion, they have made extensive improvements. The entire plant is in three units, on lots each 50x150 feet, and about sixty-five hands are employed regularly.

Machinery that performs marvelous work has been installed and the big plant has won the admiration of men who specialize in the laundry business. Experts from many cities have informed Mr. Meyer that his establishment represents the last word in laundry equipment. One of the outstanding features of the laundry process is the equipment for softening the water, thereby eliminating the use of caustic sodas, etc. This is an invaluable protection to all materials laundered. This softened water combined with pure soap greatly prolongs the life of the fabric. A girls' rest room is in process of installation, with lockers for each girl and hot and cold water, and an attractive lunch room. Tea and coffee will be served by the company. These provisions are greatly appreciated by the employees who, it is needless to say, are among the most expert to be found anywhere. Through Mrs. Sellman's humanitarianism each employee is presented with a life insurance policy at the end of six months' service.

While this busy institution has been Mr. Meyer's hobby and his life's work, yet he has found time to engage in extensive operations in other fields. He is a director in the City Bank of Stockton, and also in the Home Builders' Investment and Securities Company, and a member of the firm of Charles E. Pike, furniture dealers.

Herman Meyer is a fraternal man—big hearted and brotherly. He holds active membership in all Masonic bodies, including the Shrine, and is an Odd Fellow of high standing. He is a member of the Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W., of Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E.; he belongs to the Stockton Golf and Country Club, the Yosemite Club, and the Rotary Club. He was married in 1913 to Jessie Ora Farmer Belding. They have two children: Miss Benora F. Belding, aged sixteen, and Miss Anna Cort Meyer, aged eight, in whose companionship he finds the greatest delight.

LEON E. McCLUNG.—An early settler of Lodi is represented by Leon E. McClung, who for the past thirty-one years has been an important factor in the remarkable development of the Lodi section. His parents were farmers near Niles, the county seat of Berrien County, Mich., and he was born on his father's farm on December 31, 1864. His paternal grandparents were pioneers of Michigan, settling there when it was a vast wilderness, where they reared their family.

Leon E. received his schooling in the district schools in his native county and twenty-six years of his life were spent on the farm, years of toil, but none the less valuable in after life. During the year of 1890 he left home for the Pacific Coast and located in Spokane, Wash., where he remained for one year, coming to Lodi in 1891. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Ed. F. Van Vlear, in the building business and they were the pioneers in that line, the partnership continuing for four years, during which time many residences were erected throughout the county and city. Besides his building operations Mr. McClung bought acreage property, which he cut up into small tracts, erecting houses on same and selling them. He purchased four acres in the Barnhart tract and erected four houses, each house surrounded by an acre of land; thus his work has meant the upbuilding of the community adjacent to Lodi, and its permanence and stability. He has specialized in contracts with ranchers to take bare land, erect residences and outbuildings, complete in every respect, and has made a great success in this line, employing as high as twenty men in his building operations. His experience and connection with viticulture have been quite extensive in buying, developing and selling the improved vineyards. He was among the very first growers to irrigate vineyards, contrary to the advice of many other growers, but by actual demonstration he found that the irrigated vineyard produced more and better grapes than the unirrigated one. At one time he owned a twenty-acre vineyard in the Dougherty tract, one of the best producers in the county; this he later sold at a good profit.

Mr. McClung has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Lizzie Van Vlear, a native of Michigan, who passed away in 1916. Two children were born of this union: Myrtle is Mrs. Henry Daley, and they reside at Burlingame and have two children; Earl is married and has two children, residing in Sacramento; he is associated with an automobile company. The second marriage of Mr. McClung

united him with Mrs. Elizabeth (Riggs) Howe, a native of Missouri. She owns a fifteen-acre vineyard in the Lodi section. Mr. McClung has demonstrated his ability to advance steadily toward the goal of prosperity and at the same time to give his aid to matters destined for the progress and development of his locality.

WILLIAM MECKLENBERG.—For the past thirty-seven years William Mecklenberg has continuously resided in San Joaquin County and since early manhood has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County, having been one of the most extensive grain farmers of the West Side. He was born at Des Moines, Iowa, on February 2, 1883, and when two years old was brought by his mother to this state and entered the home of George Thoming, near Vernalis, and in this splendid environment he grew to young manhood. He received a good education in the schools of the district and when he was fourteen years old began to make his way in the world. He worked for five years on the Thoming ranch, or until he was nineteen years old, then began to farm on shares, receiving in the neighborhood of 11,000 sacks of grain for his share. In 1905 he purchased 160 acres of land and gradually added to it until he owned a half-section, and with another quarter-section leased he thus farmed 480 acres to wheat and barley. In connection with his grain raising, he had also dealt in buying and selling mules and horses.

On account of failing health he sold everything in 1919, and upon his removal to Tracy, he underwent three serious operations, but by excellent care is slowly regaining his former health. He now owns twenty acres of excellent irrigated alfalfa land on the Lincoln Highway, three miles east of Tracy, on which is a fine residence and other farm buildings. Mr. Mecklenberg is the father of two children, Ivan and Dorothy, and his mother makes her home with him. He owns a residence on East Tenth street and other desirable town lots in Tracy. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. He is a representative resident of San Joaquin County, where he has made his home from his boyhood days.

JAMES P. MURPHY.—An experienced, progressive and very successful rancher, fortunate in the aid of his equally ambitious and enterprising sons, is James P. Murphy, well-known in patriotic circles as a stand-pat Jeffersonian Democrat. He was born in Sonora, Tuolumne County, on November 8, 1870, the son of John and Mary Margaret (Vizzard) Murphy, both of whom were natives of Ireland. Our subject was afforded the best common-school advantages, and in 1886 rounded out his studies, with honors, at Atlanta, in this county. The following year he took up ranching on the homestead, not far away, cultivating a portion of his father's ranch; and in this initial venture he was very successful. About 1904, he removed to another ranch, near Lodi, where he followed grain-farming for about eleven years. He painstakingly availed himself of the last word of science in modern agricultural methods, studying conditions and prospects in the California field in particular, and he used only the most up-to-date appliances, as a result of which he not only advanced to the forefront, but he was able also to point the way where others might follow.

At Modesto, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Helen Ida Johnson, the ceremony taking place on June 16, 1890, and the lady being a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman and Magdalena Johnson, pioneers in San Joaquin County. Both of these esteemed parents are now deceased; but a brother of Mrs. Murphy, Fred Johnson, is still living, the popular chief deputy county clerk in San Joaquin County. Nine children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy: William J. resides with his wife and five children on a ranch near Vernalis; Thomas F., who is also married, is a merchant in San Francisco; James P. Murphy, Jr., saw valiant service in the U. S. Army and is now chief business clerk of the Ford Garage at Tracy, his popularity having been increased by his candidacy for the office of city trustee in Tracy, on April 10, 1922; Ed. P., a rancher, also served in the U. S. Army; Cecilia Anne is the wife of Harold Strother, and resides at Gridley, Colusa County, and they have one daughter; Mary M. is the wife of Fred Hilken, of Tracy; Delia E. is a nurse at the St. Joseph Home, in Stockton; Miss Agnes lives at home; and Joseph A. is still a student. In 1915, Mr. Murphy and his sons acquired the William Mecklenberg rancho near Vernalis; and there they have since very successfully engaged in grain farming.

MARCELLO NEGRETE.—The well-known harnessmaker and automobile top manufacturer, an expert in his line, Marcello Negrete, is a native of Mexico, having been born in Mexico City, January 16, 1865, and there received all the schooling he ever had. While still young in years, he was apprenticed to learn the harnessmaker's trade and worked at it until he was twenty-three years old, when he went to Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico, and there continued to work at his trade. In 1895 he removed to Stockton, and was first employed by C. Rodder, the harness man; later with C. G. Schneider in the same work. Nineteen years ago he established his own business at 129 South Hunter street, where he remained for ten years and then located at his present place, 112 South Hunter street, where he makes automobile tops and specializes in fine hand-tooled Mexican saddles, an art he acquired while residing in Mexico. He makes the steel tools with which he executes the designs of flowers and fruits and these saddles bring a high price. Mr. Negrete engraved a large piece of leather for the Chamber of Commerce for exhibition at Buffalo, N. Y.; this piece was also recently shown at the San Joaquin County fair held in Stockton in 1921, and attracted a great deal of attention, it being a very fine piece of work. He has also engraved a suitcase, which is considered by the salesmen who handle it, as the finest piece of engraving on the market. Mr. Negrete is known throughout the state as the most expert workman in his line.

The marriage of Mr. Negrete united him with Miss Adella Lizarraga, a native of Sinaloa, and seven children blessed their union: Vincent Negrete is a graduate of the Stockton high school and is with the Joe Gianelli Company; Antoinetta is a graduate of the high school and the Brothers School and is now one of the Dominican Sisters in the San Francisco convent; Ralph is a graduate of the high school and the Brothers School and employed by the Sampson Iron Works; Irma is a graduate of the high school and the Brothers School and is a



ST. JOSEPH'S HOME AND HOSPITAL

clerk with the Merchants' Association Rating Bureau of Stockton; August is clerk in the Stockton Branch of the Bank of Italy; Aurora is employed by the Joe Gianelli Company; and Salvador is a student in Santa Rosa College. Mrs. Negrete passed away February 2, 1919.

JOHN J. PEDRO.—Linked with the development of the city of Tracy and more particularly the West Side section of San Joaquin County, John J. Pedro is an enterprising rancher owning an extensive alfalfa ranch and Holstein dairy four miles west of Tracy on the Lincoln Highway. He was born on the Isle of Flores, Azores, on June 26, 1890, a son of Joseph and Rosalia (Andrada) Pedro Cameria. An older brother, Anthony, preceded him to California and became active in agricultural pursuits until his death at Newman, Cal., in 1920.

Leaving his native land when he was fifteen years old, John J. came to America and upon arrival in California was glad to make this his permanent home; accordingly he applied for U. S. citizenship and at Merced, Cal., in 1913 received his final papers in the name of John J. Pedro, as he desired. He began by working for wages near Gustine, Cal., and within two years had saved about $800; later, in partnership with other men, he engaged in various businesses and was unusually successful, and when he decided to locate in San Joaquin County in 1914, a choice piece of land was purchased and in partnership with a brother this land was developed into one of the finest modern dairies in the district, which was disposed of in 1920 for $60,000. The brothers had acquired a piece of raw land from the Looney Bros. four miles west of Tracy, consisting of 200 acres, and were among the very first farmers to grow alfalfa; modern barns and necessary apparatus were constructed. The alfalfa is yielding five crops each season and a herd of choice Holstein milch cows is being built up, now numbering 165 head. Fourteen years of hard work and practical experience in connection with farming and dairying enables Mr. Pedro to take advantage of many things which would be overlooked by the average farmer.

Mr. Pedro's marriage in 1909 united him with Miss Julia Catherine Pedroza, a native daughter of California born at Salinas, Monterey County, Cal., in 1890, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Julia (Bettencourt) Pedroza, both natives of the Azores and now residents of San Jose, Cal., engaged in horticulture. Mr. and Mrs. Pedro are the parents of three children, Alfred, Evelyn and Walter, all pupils in the Lammersville district school. Mr. Pedro is a member of the board of directors of the Tracy Branch of the Bank of Italy. During the World War he organized the work of the war drives and Liberty loans for the West Side territory and solicited the Portuguese settlers with splendid results in each case. Mr. Pedro is a member of the S. E. S. of Tracy. During 1918, Mr. Pedro made a visit to his homeland and birthplace, spending six months going and coming, bringing back with him his father, mother, two younger brothers and a niece. Mr. Pedro is a big booster for Tracy, and has given of his time and money to aid the cause of irrigation.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME AND HOSPITAL.—Among the institutions of San Joaquin County devoted to caring for suffering humanity, St. Joseph's Home and Hospital of Stockton stands pre-eminent. It was founded by the late Rev. Father W. B. O'Connor, who had presided over the parish of St. Mary's for forty years, and originally was built for a home for old men. But as the years have come and gone the institution has been enlarged until it embraces many kinds of helpful agencies. The land upon which the buildings stand was donated by Miss Julia Weber, daughter of Captain Weber, the founder of Stockton, and work was begun; however, before the building was completed, at the request of Dr. Gibbons and other physicians of Stockton, a portion of the building was converted into a hospital. This was the first hospital in Stockton and was opened on Christmas Eve of 1900 by the Sisters of St. Dominic. Those in charge of the opening were Sisters Margaret, Imelda and Philomena; the last named was the first Sister Superior, while Sister Margaret had charge of the sick.

When the hospital was opened there were twenty-five beds, later a like number were added, then as demands came for more rooms the old men were removed to a temporary building in the rear while a brick structure was being built for them. Later a new addition was added for their use and a new chapel erected. In 1902 the original building was made into a hospital and was in charge of Sister M. Eulalia; the next year she founded the first nurses' training school in Stockton and up to the present time there have been ninety-eight nurses graduated from this school. The school is now in charge of Miss Anna McDonald, who has been connected with the hospital since 1902. Sister Superior M. Eulalia, who is now in charge of the institution is a native Californian, born in San Francisco of pioneer parents, and has had charge of Catholic hospitals and been an instructor in schools and convents in Nevada and in California for years and is a woman of much business ability.

The lower floor of the first hospital building is now used for a maternity ward; the upper floor is the home of the nurses and there is also a nursery for children in the same building. In the east wing is a dining room for nurses. The hospital laundry occupies a separate building and is equipped with every modern appliance used in that industry.

In 1916 the new hospital building, containing eighty-five beds, was erected on the north end of the property. This is among the finest and best equipped hospitals of its size in the State. The interior finish is white enamel and every modern convenience has been considered. There are five operating rooms; one being used exclusively for eye, ear, nose and throat operations. There is a complete X-ray laboratory in charge of Sister Gregory; a room is set apart for preparing dressings and one for sterilizing. There is a long sun-porch on the east side of the building used for the patients in winter months and in summer there is a beautiful lawn with ample shade for their convenience. The number of beds, including the maternity ward, now has reached 100. The hospital is presided over by six graduate nurses and thirty student nurses. In planning the entire structure with its various additions the Sisters of St. Dominic have overlooked nothing that would add to the comfort of the patients in their care, nor to the

convenience of the physicians caring for their charges. It is hard to estimate the great good accomplished by an institution of this kind, but that its far-reaching and satisfying results will maintain with coming generations the prestige it now has is assured, for the Sisters have builded for all time and fully realize that the "good we do lives after us."

JOHN WORTHINGTON DORSEY EWING.—Prominent among the distinguished residents of Stockton whose influence for progress is always perceptible is the very representative American, John Worthington Dorsey Ewing, who was born in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, on September 4, 1880, the son of Philip C. S. Barbour Ewing and his good wife, who was Miss Lou Eleanor Dorsey before her marriage, the former, now deceased, a native of Mississippi and the latter of Missouri. The elder Ewing was born in the Bayou State and reared by his uncle, Philip Barbour, who owned an old plantation near Louisville, Ky. Upon reaching manhood he returned to the old Ewing plantation in Owen County, Ky., where he raised tobacco, cattle, horses and mules. During the Civil War, on account of his sympathy with the cause of the South, he gave to the Confederate Army all of his livestock. Later he purchased the old Mayo place in Cooper County, Mo., where he continued to raise tobacco and livestock. The old Mayo home was built of black oak slabs in 1831, and still stands on a hill on the old plantation, where Daniel Boone and his companions camped during the Indian Wars. The old gentleman came to California in the seventies, and stocked the Dorsey ranch in Stanislaus County with fine blooded stock, cattle and horses, and he later returned to Missouri, thereafter spending part of his time in California. Here he married a lady of Pike County, Mo., and they had three children: Edwa W. Dorsey, John W. D., and O. Barbour, who became Mrs. Harry Cory Marsh, of San Francisco. Mrs. Ewing and her sister, Miss Anna B. Dorsey, are the only ones left of the old Dorsey family.

John W. D. Ewing attended the public schools of Stockton and in time was graduated from the Stockton high school in 1899. Then he clerked in the freight department of the Southern Pacific railroad at Stockton, after which he entered the First National Bank of Stockton, where he was for fifteen years the paying teller. The close confinement beginning to tell on his health, he resigned. Since leaving the bank he has devoted his time to his mining interests in Calaveras County and his grain ranch, sixteen miles southeast of Stockton, near Atlanta.

Mr. Ewing is very prominent in the Masonic fraternity. He is a past master in all bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, and belongs to the Ben Ali Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Sacramento. While he has advanced to the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite, he also has the honorary degree of the K. C. C. H., the vestibule to the 33rd degree. He is past chancellor commander of the Centennial Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and held that office in 1903, the youngest man in the order with that responsibility and honor. This is natural enough, for Mr. Ewing's ancestors for generations were Masons, dating back to 1740, some of them being the first Grand Masters in the state of Maryland.

Mr. Ewing organized the first chapter of the American Institute of Banking in Stockton, and served for two years as its first president. He belongs to the Anteros Club of Stockton.

J. Dorsey Ewing, as he is generally known, is always found in active leadership of all civic movements for the public betterment or spiritual uplift. For many years he has been a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church, being one of the oldest in length of service in the Vestry.

During long years of service as treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. he saw it grow from quarters in a small rented room to the handsome $100,000 building it now occupies.

He has a fine library, including some tomes printed in 1792 and handed down through generations of his family. As an enthusiastic reader, he is a student of economics, and keenly alive to all important questions of the day. Mr. Ewing, a man of truly sterling character, is a friend, in all that word implies, to everybody.

RAYMOND NARBAITZ.—An enterprising, successful sheepman, who has been abundantly rewarded for his years of hard work and sacrifices, is Raymond Narbaitz, who was born in the Basses-Pyrenees, at Bigorre, on November 20, 1878, the son of Pierre and Mary Narbaitz, the former an agriculturist known in his country for miles around. The worthy couple had three children, among whom our subject was the eldest, the others being Jean and Grace.

Raymond attended the grammar school at Bigorre, France, but only for the first time when he was eight years of age and then for just a brief period of two short years, for when he was eleven years of age, he commenced to help run the farm. He remained with his father until 1900, when he came out to the United States. He came directly to San Francisco, but he did not remain there long, for he soon found work as a sheepherder, and for a short time was engaged in that employment in Fresno County, continuing there for five years and then he moved to Stockton.

He then commenced to buy, feed and sell sheep, and through sparing no efforts to supply just what his patrons asked for, he built up a reputation that was an asset in itself, and came to be favorably known as one of the best sheepmen of the county. He still engages in running sheep on rented land in Fresno, Merced and San Joaquin counties. He usually keeps from 3000 to 7000 head and has in the main been successful and has become a very prosperous man; at times he has met with reverses, however, and in 1918, 1000 head died in one day from poison. Mr. Narbaitz is a stanch Republican.

While at San Francisco, in May 1905, Mr. Narbaitz was married to Mary Ospital, who first saw light in the same mountain district in which he was born, and who braved the dangers and inconveniences of a trip alone, from France to California, to join him and make him a home. Five children were granted to Mr. and Mrs. Narbaitz, and four are now living. Pierre is the eldest of the quartette; then come John and Pete and Raymond. Lucille died in 1918. Mr. Narbaitz bought a fine residence at 111 North Central Avenue in 1918, which has more than doubled in value since he first acquired it; and there he and his family have since made their home. With Joe Oyarbide, Mr. Narbaitz owns the Royal Hotel on Hunter and Sonora streets as well as other valuable property.



R. Narbaitz



Jeanne Marie Narbaitz

GEORGE LOUIS FRERICHS.—Fine and deserving traits of character have contributed to the success of George Louis Frerichs, who came to San Joaquin County when two years old, and his well directed energy has accumulated a competence and at the same time he has been most active in upbuilding the locality he selected for his home. He was born in San Francisco March 7, 1867, and in 1869 was brought by his parents to San Joaquin County; there being no railroad, travel was made by steamboat to Mohr's Landing, and from there by wagon about twelve miles to a small house located on the northeast quarter of section thirty-two. When he was seven years of age he started to the district school, and continued until he had passed the eighth grade. Although reared on a farm he did not take to farm work, but had a desire for anything mechanical. Leaving the farm he took up the harnessmaker's trade and followed it for a number of years.

During the year of 1900, Mr. Frerichs was united in marriage with Miss Emma J. Goetjen, also a native of San Francisco, who had resided in San Joaquin County since her tenth year. Returning to Tracy, Mr. Frerichs opened up a small shop on Central Avenue, having only a few tools and a limited capital, which he had saved from his earnings. During the six years that he was in business for himself, there were three children born to them: the eldest died at the age of five months; B. Adella is the wife of R. A. Miller and they have two children, Billie and Jane; Edith L. is assistant city clerk of Tracy.

Crop failures and losses due to outstanding accounts compelled Mr. Frerichs to discontinue business and accept a position with a San Francisco concern. After a short stay in the city, not enjoying good health, the family longed to return to their former home. While on a much needed vacation, C. A. Slack, knowing that Mr. Frerichs was handy with a paint brush, solicited him to return to Tracy and work on the buildings he was at that time erecting, and very soon the family returned to Tracy. For several years Mr. Frerichs engaged in interior and exterior decorating, and built up a nice trade. He was then solicited by the people to accept the position of postmaster under President Taft's administration, which he did for one term. The following term there was a change in the administration and as Mr. Frerichs was a Republican in principles, the position of postmaster was filled by a Democrat. About this time the office of city clerk was about to be vacated and upon receiving the unanimous vote of the members of the city board of trustees, he was elected to fill the unexpired term of one and one-half years, after which he was elected by the vote of the people. Mr. Frerichs has been elected three consecutive times, winning each time by a fine majority and is now entering upon his eighth year of service. Previous to the last election held in April, 1920, the laws were amended, making the term of the office of city clerk four years. During his career as city clerk, he has held other positions of trust in connection therewith, and at present is city recorder and has handled some very difficult cases against law violators. Besides being active in public affairs, he is much interested in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masons, a past officer in the local Odd Fellows Lodge, Knights of Pythias and Native Sons, having served in nearly every office in these orders except the Masons.

ELI STEWART FERGUSON.—A successful vineyardist, whose methods and accomplishments have been a source of real inspiration to others, is Eli Stewart Ferguson, a native of Blairsville, Pa., where he was born on May 2, 1853, one of an old established family of the Keystone State. His grandfather Atkinson was a native of England, and his grandmother, also on his mother's side, was of Irish descent. On his father's side, the family was Scotch-Welsh. His father married Miss Matilde Atkinson.

Our subject had to rough it in order to get an education, and in winter he walked two miles through the snow to get to the Pennsylvania school. Then there were only three months of public schooling a year, and if any one attended for a longer period, he had to pay private tuition, and being the eldest boy of the family of eight children, Eli could not afford to do so. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and boys were handy.

When thirteen he started out for himself by working on a farm at twenty cents a day and his board; but when eighteen, he took an engineering job with the Isabelle Furnace Company, and worked at that for a year. He then came out to Iowa and worked for W. J. Young, at Clinton, in the sawmill. After that he went to Kansas and worked for six years in Atchison in a furniture store belonging to the mayor of the city; and through him he was put on the police force of Atchison, and served there in that capacity for four years.

In 1875, he came to California, and arrived here on the first day of December; having previously, however, spent a year in the Northwest, chiefly at Seattle and Portland. He then came to San Francisco, and from the ocean inland to Stockton, paying only one dollar for his fare on the boat. He worked for Craven & Myrtle, the contractors, who laid the sewer pipe of Stockton, and in 1891 he came over to Acampo, and here worked for P. B. Armstrong for three years and six months, and then worked for John Cory for two years. He next started on a contract basis. He chopped wood for B. F. Langford for $1.50 a day, and boarded himself; and with W. E. Wilder he fixed up a contract to graft 300 acres for Langford at the low price of eight cents a tree.

Mr. Ferguson then formed a partnership in the nursery business with Wirt E. Wilder, now deceased; and this partnership lasted for twenty-one years. In the beginning they had a ten-acre tract, and needing more ground, they bought forty acres from J. C. Thompson, and in three years they had made enough profit to pay for the land. On Mr. Ferguson's present ranch there are almonds, grapes and plums.

On Thanksgiving Day, in 1908, Mr. Ferguson was married to Mrs. Mima (Lewis) Jones, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Lewis, the ceremony taking place at the Cory ranch; the father of the bride was a native of Wales and also a farmer, who had married in his native land. He then come out to America and settled in Jackson County, Ohio. There Mrs. Ferguson was born, the youngest of seven children, and there she attended the local schools. In Jackson County, too, she first married Mr. E. Jones, who was the youngest and only brother of Lord James, the ship-owner of England. Evan Jones' name was also Evan James in Wales; but his name was changed to Jones upon coming to America. Their native home was at Merthyr-Tydfil, Wales. In 1883 Mr. and Mrs.

Jones came out to Portland, and about seven years later moved to California. They had one daughter, Ida, now Mrs. Giles of Coalinga; and she has two children by her first husband whose name was Jack Hurd, of Hurd Brothers in Stockton: Hazel and Nellie Hurd. In November, 1910, Hazel married Earl Brinson, and they live at Lodi. He is a blacksmith, and they have one daughter, Bessie Inez. Mrs. Ferguson, therefore, has seen the third generation through her former marriage. Mr. Ferguson is a Republican.

FRANK GALLEGO.—Another strong advocate of irrigation whose success in ranching has given force to his arguments as to one of the most vital of all needs in parts of California, is Frank Gallego, the popular and wide-awake merchant of Banta. A native son, he was born at Pleasanton, in Alameda County, on September 24, 1862, the youngest son of Anselmo Gallego, a native of the City of Mexico, who came to California in the great Argonaut year of 1849. He settled in Pleasanton Valley and became prominent as a stockman, trying his luck in the mines of that period. His paternal ancestors were subjects of the Crown of Spain, and he inherited much that anyone might envy. The father married Juanita Carrasco, a native also of the City of Mexico, and a charming and accomplished lady. These worthy parents made a splendid record. Both are now deceased, having passed away at Banta in 1887.

And there Frank Gallego grew to maturity, and became a rider on the range of his father; and when his parents died, he continued near Banta until 1897, farming to grain and stock. Mr. Gallego was married to Miss Bernal, a daughter of Antonio Bernal, and a descendant of Don Bruno Bernal of San Jose de Guadalupe, and owner of the Rancho Santa Teresa; and two children were born to them: Juanita has become the wife of Paul de Ranga, and they have one daughter, and reside at Stockton; and there also Antonio resides. Mrs. Gallego died at San Jose in 1893, and Mr. Gallego's second marriage united him with Miss Refugia Ortega, a sister of Mrs. John A. Fellom, Sr., of Gilroy. She was born at San Ysidro, received a good education at St. Mary's Convent, Gilroy, and was married in 1895. Now she is the mother of one son, Anselmo R., who is employed by the Southern Pacific Railway at Tracy, and resides at Banta. Mr. Gallego is a Republican. He is a member of the I. D. E. S. at Stockton.

In 1897 Mr. Gallego removed to Banta, and there he now conducts a soft-drink parlor, and also owns and manages much good realty, including his residence. He has 120 acres adjoining Banta on the south, and there he has installed a complete irrigation plant, greatly improving the property, which he operates himself as a grain and alfalfa farm.

Mr. Gallego's first business in Banta in the early '90s was to operate a sheep-shearing and sheep-dipping camp. He was a professional sheep shearer, working in California, Nevada and Oregon. His record was shearing 143 sheep per day; then dancing all night, and shearing as many sheep the next day. He made this record at Firebaugh, Fresno County, when he worked for Miller & Lux. His excellent wife kept a boarding house in Banta for eighteen years and was in every way a true and loyal helpmate to her husband.

JOHN B. ARRABIT.—A very successful stock man who was a man of affairs in the San Joaquin Valley is John B. Arrabit, a prominent sheep grower and enterprising man. He was born in Bayonne, Basses-Pyrenees, France, November 5, 1880, a son of Jean and Marie (Garra) Arrabit, also natives of that place, who are successful stockraisers and both are still living. The father made a trip to California in 1905 for a visit to his children, after which he returned to his home in France. They had six children: Anna, Mrs. Sallaberry, resides at the old home with her parents; John B., the subject of this review; Jacques, a sheep grower in this Valley; Etiennette is the wife of D. Changala of Stockton; Martin is a sheep raiser at Los Banos; and Ben a sheep raiser in Stockton.

John B. spent his boyhood in the lower Pyrenees region where he received a good education in the public schools. From a lad he assisted his father on the farm and in the care of their cattle and sheep. In 1901 he responded to the military law of his country and entered the French army, serving in the 24th Light Artillery, being stationed at Tarbes, Haute-Pyrenees. Having served the required time of one year he was honorably discharged and could go wherever he liked.

Mr. Arrabit had read and heard of the wonderful opportunities here awaiting men of brawn who were not afraid to work so he decided to cast in his lot in the land of gold and sunshine. Leaving his home in 1902 he came to New York, then crossed the great American continent to Stockton, Cal. He immediately went to work, having found employment with Julian Masterrena, a sheepman at Los Banos, continuing with him for a period of four years. During this time his keen observation and perception gave him an insight into the successful raising and handling of sheep as done in the West, and he determined to embark in the business on his own account. He had saved some money and also established a good credit, and this enabled him to purchase a band of sheep which he ranged in the vicinity of Mendota. He began with 1,000 head, which he increased from time to time, and he soon had a band of 5,000, which is about the number he now keeps; in summer he has a range in the Forest Reserve Park in Mono County, while the balance of the year he ranges them on the west side from Mendota to Coalinga and on to Bakersfield. The last few years he has made his headquarters and residence in Stockton.

The marriage of Mr. Arrabit occurred in Bakersfield in 1916, when Miss Marie Saldubahere became his bride. She was born in Aldudes, Basses-Pyrenees, France, and came to Bakersfield when a young lady, making her home with an uncle who was an old resident of Kern County. Mr. Arrabit is a very energetic man and is never idle, looking after and seeing to every detail of his business. Thus he has been able to see his affairs grow from a small beginning to a large paying business which yields him a competency while he is yet in the prime of life, a result of his starting out with the idea that industry and frugality will win success when rightly applied and practiced. He is enterprising and public-spirited and always ready to help movements and enterprises that have for their aim the development and building up of this great valley in which he has such un-



John B. Arrabit

bounded faith. He is a believer in protection as a fundamental principle for Americans, and is therefore a strong Republican.

HENRY FINCK.—A highly-progressive and very successful farmer is Henry Finck, a pioneer of Banta district of San Joaquin County, who was born in Hanover, Germany, on September 5, 1844, and came to America with an uncle and a sister in 1859. They journeyed to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in San Francisco in October of that year. His uncle died shortly afterward, and our subject was obliged to earn his own living when only fifteen years of age.

He first followed clerking in a grocery store; but he proved such a hustler that at the age of nineteen he owned an interest in a butcher shop in San Francisco. The shop was on Montgomery Street, near Union, and thus he grew up and lived in the Telegraph Hill district. In 1866, in company with the three Lammers brothers, he located in San Joaquin County; and there they took up a quarter section of Government land at Mohr's Landing, now called Bethany, and bought a section of railroad land which was farmed to barley. From that date on up to a short time ago Henry Finck was one of the leading and successful farmers of that section; and he is now retired. The first year, for example, he sowed 100 acres to grain; the second, 600 acres; and the third, 1,200 acres. He farmed this up to 1888, and five years before that he bought land near Banta, and at one time owned 1,900 acres.

This last ranch, of which he still owns 600 acres, was a part of the McMullin & Trahern rancho, and for a number of years he ran a slaughter house on the West Side, and also had a dairy of eighty fine Holstein cows. He made cheese, and sold the output to the Hobbs-Parsons Company of Stockton. He was the first man to build a levee in his district, constructed on his land for drainage purposes. He bought large tracts of land on Union Island in 1873, which he again sold in two years, and in 1918 he bought back 1,100 acres of the same, and was one of the largest grain-growers there, having 10,000 sacks in one lot piled up for shipment. The flood of 1906 caused him a heavy loss in cattle, cows and grain; but the next year he harvested 1,140 tons of wild oats, on the plains, which helped to remunerate him. On January 1, 1868, he killed the last elk known to have been dispatched in the valley. It had come down from the mountains to swim the river, and weighed 800 pounds when it met its fate at Mohr's Landing.

Mr. Finck has been twice married. His first wife was Lena Rohde, a native of Germany; and they had nine children, the first three sons dying in infancy, while the others are as follows: Jenna is the wife of Henry Krohn; Anna is the wife of Adolph Windeler; and Dora is the wife of Leland Raab. The sons are Fred Henry, Harry Carson, and Martin Lammers. Through his second marriage, in 1918, Mrs. Mary (Conrady) Denz, a native of Baltimore, Md., became his wife. She was the daughter of Dr. C. A. Conrady, a pioneer German physician, who came to Stockton twenty-eight years ago from Bay City, Mich., and practiced here, dying four years after his arrival. Her mother recently died at the age of eighty-five years. Both parents were born in Germany. Henry Finck recently presented each of his six children 150 acres of his Union Island ranch, and the 600 acres of the old home ranch at Banta are now being farmed by his son, Harry. He was a school trustee of the Lammersville and Banta school districts, and he helped to raise the money to build the German Lutheran Church at Tracy. He himself is a member of the German Methodist Church at Stockton. He is a charter member of the Tracy Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 177, and in 1921 celebrated his half-century membership of the same. He is a past noble grand of the order; and on the occasion referred to, was presented with a gold medal, which he values very highly.

(Since this biography was written Mr. and Mrs. Finck met with accidental deaths while motoring to their home. A Western Pacific train struck them at the East Park Street crossing May 1, 1922, removing from the midst two of San Joaquin County's most influential upbuilders.)

ALEXANDER L. GARROW.—A successful merchant of Stockton is Alexander L. Garrow, who owns and operates a grocery store located at 638 North Aurora Street. He was born in Stockton, June 5, 1870, the eldest son of Charles and Elizabeth (Laumeister) Garrow. Charles Garrow was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and at sixteen years of age came to America and was one of the California '49ers and in the early '50s located in Stockton, where he conducted a store. Next he purchased an interest in the City Brewery but sold it some years later and established the "Red Store," a grocery store on California and Sonora streets. On disposing of it he became steward at the County Hospital, a position he held for six years. Then he purchased one-half block on North Aurora and West Park streets, where he built a store and did a successful business until he sold it and purchased a one-quarter block on Fremont and East streets where in partnership with A. Munch he engaged in the grocery business and also handled poultry and eggs. Here Mr. Garrow was in business until his death in 1910; his widow still resides in Stockton. This pioneer couple had eleven children, of whom Mr. Garrow is the oldest.

Alexander L. Garrow grew up and received his education in the Stockton schools and after completing his education entered the employ of the city as a clerk in the street department at the city hall, where he remained twenty years. Ten years ago he purchased property at 634 North Aurora Street and established his present lucrative business at No. 638, on the same street.

The marriage of Mr. Garrow occurred in Stockton April 20, 1892, and united him with Miss Lena Ray, born in Stockton, the daughter of David Ray, a pioneer carpenter of Stockton. David Ray was a native of Pennsylvania and crossed the plains in 1849 to California. He married Catherine Henceman, a native of Texas, who came with her parents to San Joaquin County, where her father became a pioneer builder, a business he followed all through life. He passed away March 26, 1906, while his widow died April 26, 1923. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Garrow: Lucial is the wife of Paul Oard, whose sketch appears in this volume; Ethel is the wife of Minor Sosey, a member of the grocery firm with Mr. Garrow; Elston served two years in the Marine Radio as an operator with the Matson line. The others are: Bragdon, John A., Laverne, Robert, Merle and Ruth (twins), and Ralph and Melvin (also twins). Fraternally, Mr. Garrow is a member of the Moose and Eagles lodges of Stockton.

MRS. MARTHA ALICE FREDERICK.—For more than a half century Mrs. Martha Alice Frederick has been a resident of San Joaquin County and is honored throughout the county for her true worth. She was born at Rising Sun, Polk County, Iowa, on August 19, 1862, the youngest of a family of nine children born to Robert R. and Mary Jane (King) Wilcox, both natives of New York, born February 25, 1819, and January 10, 1823, respectively. Her parents located in Pennsylvania on a homestead in 1828, where Robert R. Wilcox became identified prominently in the lumber and oil business and there amassed a large fortune. He was married at Oil Creek, Pa., to Miss Mary Jane King and nine children were born to them. Eleanor became the wife of James R. Curtiss and settled in western Kansas; she passed away at Summerfield, Kans., April 17, 1922, aged eighty-one, and was survived by five children. James R., a veteran of the Civil War in which he was twice wounded, is a retired farmer and stockman residing with his family of three children at Beattie, Kans. Clarissa Angeline is the widow of Benjamin G. Frederick, who was born July 3, 1844, near South Whitney, Ind., and was reared on a farm. Early in 1870 he and his wife arrived in California and settled in Ripon, where he erected the first building and conducted a boarding house; later Mr. Frederick became a prominent orchardist. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company I, 18th Volunteer Infantry from Iowa. He was familiarly known as Uncle Benjamin in the vicinity of Ripon and was a prominent member of the Brethren Church; he passed away June 29, 1906. Mrs. Benjamin Frederick divides her time between Stockton and her old home at Ripon. John Gilbert is residing with his wife and six children in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he is engaged in the hardware and implement business; W. R., an inventor and mining expert in Manhattan, Nev., died November 15, 1922; Sarah Jane is deceased; Henry F. is a building contractor in Salida, Colo.; Emory is deceased; Martha Alice is the subject of this sketch. Robert R. Wilcox, the father of our subject, settled in Ripon in 1882 and farmed for a few years near Taylor's Ferry; he passed away at Ripon, November 23, 1904, aged eighty-five years; his wife had passed away May 23, 1865.

Martha Alice Wilcox accompanied her sister, Mrs. Clarissa Frederick, to California in 1870 and grew to young womanhood in Ripon. On August 14, 1881, she was married to Harrison Frederick, born in Indiana, September 20, 1845, a son of Duncan and Lucinda (Beatley) Frederick, natives of Ohio, the father a pioneer farmer of his native state of Ohio. Harrison Frederick accompanied his two brothers, John and Thomas, whose sketches also appear in this history, to California across the plains in 1862, bringing with them considerable stock; they settled on the Stanislaus River near the present site of Ripon where they engaged in farming and stock raising and all three of the brothers became well known and influential citizens. Mr. Frederick built a fine large residence on his ranch where the young married couple began their wedded life. Three children were born to them: Gilbert is married and has two children—Benjamin and Harrison; he is a rancher and merchant; Clara Lillian resides at home with her mother; Nellie B. is the wife of Clyde Wilcox and they have three children: Robert, Wesley and Martha; they reside at Melones, Cal. Mr. Frederick was a liberal contributor to all worthy movements; he gave the land to the county for the San Joaquin school and served as a trustee of that district for many years; fraternally he was a charter member of the Mt. Horeb Lodge, I. O. O. F. When he passed away November 11, 1913, the county lost one of its most worthy pioneers. After her husband's death, Mrs. Frederick and her daughter, Clara Lillian, continued the management of the home place, which became one of the show places of the Ripon section. In 1919 the home place was sold for a large sum and in 1921 the family residence at 601 Tuxedo Park, Stockton, was built. Mrs. Frederick is past matron of the Rebekah Lodge at Ripon and she and her daughter are members of the Iowa Club of Northern California.

MAX LEETZOW.—Of the sturdy and stanch pioneers who settled in the wilds of the Golden State in the early days none were more worthy than the ancestors of Max Leetzow, and the same sterling traits of character which they possessed are found in him. He was born on his father's farm in north San Joaquin County in the Turner school district, February 18, 1883. His parents were Gottfried and Mary Leetzow, the former a native of Germany, and were pioneers of 1849, who crossed the plains to California with an ox team train. Our subject is the youngest of three children born to this worthy pioneer couple, the others being two daughters, Lottie and Bertha. Gottfried Leetzow settled in San Joaquin County, where he took up 160 acres of Government land at the west end of the Kelly Road. There he spent the remainder of his days, passing away at the age of eighty-three in 1910, while the mother died at the age of seventy-nine. Upon distribution of the father's estate, the home place was given to the subject.

Max Leetzow received his education at the Turner district school and in boyhood learned many practical lessons in agriculture, so that when he was old enough he began to farm for himself. He has owned and farmed several ranches in the county; among the first was a seventeen and a half acre vineyard at Dougherty Station northeast of Lodi, where he resided for a number of years before moving to Lodi. He now owns a seventy-acre vineyard five miles north of Lodi on Cherokee Road. He also owns a tract of land in Sutter County, consisting of 192 acres; this is timber land and it is the intention of Mr. Leetzow to develop the entire acreage to orchard.

On November 18, 1915, at Stockton, Mr. Leetzow was married to Miss Louise Youngman, a native of San Jose, Cal. She is the daughter of Nicholas and Selma (Krauter) Youngman. Her father passed away when she was a small girl of two years and subsequently her mother married Peter Stuter. Her mother resides in Lodi at the present time, but her step-father passed away in 1909. Mrs. Leetzow is the youngest of three children, the others being Carl and Alice, and there was one step-brother, Frank Stuter, now deceased. After her mother's second marriage, the family removed to Santa Cruz County, where Mrs. Leetzow received most of her education. Mr. and Mrs. Leetzow reside in their comfortable home at 338 East Oak Street, Lodi, with their two children, Selma Marie and Harold Max. In politics Mr. Leetzow is a Republican, and an enthusiastic booster for San Joaquin County. He is a well known and popular citizen, and in many ways has performed a useful part in the affairs of his community.

THOMAS H. LUKE.—A wide-awake business man, noted for both his initiative and his executive ability, is Thomas H. Luke, the efficient and popular director of sales of the Holt Manufacturing Company at Stockton. He was born in Gear's Valley, Nevada County, Cal., on August 29, 1869, the son of a well-known pioneer who came out to the Golden State in 1851, by way of the Isthmus, and on reaching Gear's Valley and Virginia City, Nev., went in for mining. He built the first brick structure there, a hotel, and conducted it for a number of years; and the evidence of his thorough way of doing things, even in those primitive days of building, is the fact that the house is still standing, an interesting land-mark.

Thomas Luke went to school in Virginia City and Grass Valley, and ranched for five years in Nevada County. He came to Stockton in 1891 as a wheelwright, with the Holt Bros. Company, and he has been continuously in the employ of the Holts ever since. He holds the record there of the longest term of continuous employment of any man in their employ—thirty-two years—and during that time he never lost a day's pay. He has worked in every department, and was the first man to travel on the road for the company. He was clerk in the Holt office, and later in charge of sales, and since 1911 he has been director of sales, in full charge of the selling of all the Holt products. He has traveled all over the Pacific Coast, and personally knows every customer in every town and city. He started selling harvesters; then he went to steam tractors; and since 1909 he has made it easier for the inquiring public to learn the advantages of the "Caterpillar" tractor.

In addition to his responsibilities in the matter of making more sales for the Holt products than any other competing house may boast of, Mr. Luke is president of the People's Finance & Thrift Company, which was organized to combat the loan shark. In a most complimentary notice published in the Stockton Record at the time the project was launched, that highly-representative newspaper said, under the caption, "New Bank Organized in Stockton to Extend Loans to Wage Earners," that the object of the incorporators was to lend money at a reasonable, and not an exorbitant rate of interest, and that the stockholders had selected the following directors: Thomas H. Luke, Joseph Solari, F. H. Clark, P. Pezzi, George L. Meissner, Albert B. Wimsett, Leroy S. Atwood, Ralph Vignolo and E. V. Burke. The officers chosen at a subsequent meeting of the board of directors were: Thomas H. Luke, president; F. H. Clark, first vice-president; P. Pezzi, second vice-president; Earl D. Pillsbury, secretary; and C. W. Humphreys, treasurer. The introduction of the People's Finance and Thrift Company into this community sounds the death-knell of the loan sharks, and others who have been charging exorbitant and usurious rates of interest for small and much-needed loans. It has been thoroughly demonstrated by these institutions that character plus earning ability is a proper basis of credit, and the lines carried out by President Luke's company will be similar to those followed in other parts of the United States where these institutions are in successful operation.

In the year 1891, Mr. Luke was married to Miss Ida Balch, a native of Grass Valley, and their union has been blessed with the birth of three daughters, Florence, Lorain and Alice. Mr. Luke belongs to Stockton Parlor No. 7 of the Native Sons of the Golden West, to Lodge No. 218 of the Stockton Elks, and to San Joaquin Lodge No. 19 of the Masons; and he is also a member of the Yosemite Club.

JERRY O'BRIEN, D. D. S.—Occupying a position of distinction as a representative of the dental profession in Stockton, Dr. Jerry O'Brien's capability is evidenced by the large patronage which is accorded him. His equipment for the profession was unusually good and this he has continually extended through keeping in touch with the marked advancement that has been made in this profession in the last quarter of a century. One of California's native sons, Dr. O'Brien was born at Colusa, on July 6, 1874, a son of Dennis and Mary E. (Spillane) O'Brien, both natives of Ireland. The mother and father were married in New York City and came to California via Panama in the early '50s, being carried across the Isthmus on the backs of natives. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and upon arrival in San Francisco opened a shop on Market street where the Palace Hotel now stands; later he removed to Colusa and the Gold Hill mine, but finally returned to Colusa, where the family resided for a time; then removed to Modoc County. There were nine children in the family and both parents are deceased; the father, who passed away in Alturas in 1921 at the age of ninety-two years, had been an Odd Fellow for many years. The mother passed away in 1887.

Jerry attended the grammar school in Colusa until he was ten years old, then when his family removed to Modoc County he attended school at Alturas. Being one of a large family of children, he was obliged to look out for himself after finishing the grammar grades, so he learned the printer's trade on the Alturas New Era, and then went to Marysville and there continued on the Appeal and later the Democrat; later he worked in the state printing office at Sacramento. Then, with his brother, W. S. O'Brien, he purchased the Sutter Independent, a weekly newspaper at Yuba City, and together they ran same for three years, when he removed to Stockton and entered the Stockton Business College, from which he graduated in 1898. He then returned to Sacramento and again worked in the state printing office; then he went to Marysville, where he became cashier for the general merchandise store of Weinlander & Hexter. In 1900 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, studying dentistry and medicine, this course covering a period of two years, when he entered the University of California, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of D. D. S. For the next ten years he practiced his profession in Central America, principally in Guatemala City, and while there he was graduated from the College of Medicine and Pharmacy with the degree of C. D. and is a member of the faculty of the above college. On returning to California in 1916, he began practice in Stockton and also took charge of the dental clinic at the Emergency Hospital. In 1918 he volunteered his services to the dental department of the American Red Cross and was commissioned a first lieutenant and sent to Siberia, where he was in charge of the dental department of the Red Cross Hospital at Omsk, an institution with 1,100 beds, and while there he was commissioned a captain. Later

he was transferred to Tomsk, where he was in charge of the refugee department, distributing supplies. After sixteen months in Siberia he returned home on the transport Thomas via Manila to San Francisco. He opened new offices in the Elks building at Stockton, resuming his practice, and was again in charge of the dental clinic a year. Later, however, he resigned to devote all of his time to his practice.

Dr. O'Brien was married in Guatemala City to Miss Mary Esther Penzotti, a native of Chile, who was educated at the Newton, Mass., high school and Boston Conservatory of Music. They have two children: Francis Joseph, born in Marysville, Cal.; Mary Esther, born in Guatemala. Dr. O'Brien was the founder of the Beta Delta Chapter of the Psi Omega Dental Fraternity at the University of California. They own their own fraternity house near the Affiliated Colleges in San Francisco, and he was first grand master. He is president of the Central California District Dental Society and is also a member of the American and State Dental Associations. He is a member of the Stockton Advertising Club. He is a member of Delta Lodge No. 47, F. & A. M., and also all the Scottish Rite bodies in Stockton as well as the Sciots, and with his wife is a member of the O. E. S. He is also a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., Stockton Lodge 218, B. P. O. E., and the Loyal Order of Moose, and is an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and was one of the founders of the Siberian Veterans' Association.

DONALD M. BIGGS.—One of the most notable and successful stockmen of San Joaquin County may be found in Donald M. Biggs, who has been for over thirty years actively connected with the sheep and cattle industry of the Coast states, and is known throughout California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada as one of the best posted along these lines. Being a native son of California has been no small factor in the success of Mr. Biggs, his native city being San Francisco, where he first saw the light of day on August 29, 1874. His parents, John H. and Mary (Bowen) Biggs, natives of England, were both California pioneers and both came around the Horn in sailing vessels, landing in San Francisco in 1848, and for many years Mr. Biggs followed mining throughout the northern part of the state; later he became a trusted employee of the Baker & Hamilton Company of San Francisco, and both spent the remainder of their days in that city, having been among the first settlers in the Mission district. This worthy pioneer couple were blessed with five children, four boys and one girl. The sons were all engaged in the stock and butcher business. Donald M. was the youngest of the family. He attended the public schools of San Francisco and while still a lad learned the butcher business with J. G. Johnson and Son of the same city. At the youthful age of sixteen he became a stock buyer for Eugene Aby of San Francisco; later served in the same capacity for J. G. Johnson and Son. For a number of years he has been chief buyer for the Union Sheep Company, owned by H. Moffatt and Company of San Francisco, among the largest dealers in sheep and cattle in the West; their extensive Ione Ranch situated near Ione, Cal., consists of 34,000 acres on which range their thousands of sheep and cattle. They ship from 10,000 to 20,000 head of sheep monthly to the Eastern markets. Mr. Biggs's buying operations for this large company take him from Bakersfield, on the south, north through California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and New Mexico, where he buys thousands of head of sheep and lambs each month, shipping them to the San Francisco and Eastern markets. In his line of work there are few equal to Mr. Biggs, for his years of practical experience, coupled with an intelligence surpassing that of the average citizen, have made his efforts tell so that he is, without doubt, one of the best-posted stock buyers in the West. During the thirty years that he has been actively connected with this industry, he has covered the Coast states many times a year.

For over twenty-five years Mr. Biggs has made his headquarters and resided in Stockton. He was one of the early members of the Stockton Lodge No. 218, Elks. His love for California in general and Stockton and the San Joaquin Valley in particular has never waned through the years.

CHARLES H. MILLER.—Since coming here in 1914, Charles H. Miller has done his full share in the upbuilding of Stockton in his high-grade work as a brick contractor, thereby contributing to the permanency of the city's development. Mr. Miller is a native or North Carolina, born in Davidson County, April 14, 1883. He learned the trade of brickmason in his home neighborhood and followed it in his native state, then in Tennessee and Missouri. In 1913 he came to Los Angeles, Cal., and for a year was with the F. O. Eckstrom Company, contractors, coming to Stockton in the fall of 1914, where he entered the employ of Cowell & Son, brick contractors. While with them he worked on the brick work of many of the large buildings of Stockton, including the Belding Building, the new Weber school, the Lincoln school and many others.

In 1917 Mr. Miller started in business for himself as a brick contractor and among the buildings on which he has done the brick work are the following: Elmwood school, Greenwood school, Everett school, Georges Building, Hobbs-Parsons Building, Deneen Block, French Laundry Building, Davis Iron Works, Superior Manufacturing Company's Building at Lodi; ten tile houses in Modesto, the Noble Block on North Hunter Street, Stockton, Parisian Cleaning and Dyeing plant, Black Package Company Block on East Weber, C. G. Call Block, Clay Street Methodist Church, Armanino apartment house, an addition to the Smith Building in Tracy, Pennant Cleaners on South El Dorado, and a cottage for Gardella on Sierra Nevada. In Sonora he did the brick work on a store building and apartment house, and he has made a specialty of artistic mantels and fireplaces, installing them in many of the fine homes of Stockton, his work being of the highest order.

Mr. Miller was married on October 12, 1905, at Lexington, N. C., to Miss Ellen E. Yarbrough, also a native of North Carolina, and they are the parents of four children: Hubert D., Viola Veigh, W. Franklin and Charles H., Jr. In fraternal life Mr. Miller is a Modern Woodman and since settling in Stockton he has taken an active interest in all movements for the city's improvement.



C. H. Miller

GILBERT D. KEITLE.—An assistant managing secretary of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce Gilbert D. Keitle is doing valuable and important work, his efforts proving directive forces in promoting the development and prosperity of this district along commercial and agricultural lines. He is a member of one of the old pioneer families of Stockton and was born in this city February 23, 1896, his parents being Albert W. and Nettie (Hamlet) Keitle, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Stockton. In the early days the maternal grandfather crossed the plains to California, settling in Stockton, where he established a soap manufacturing plant, which he conducted for many years.

Gilbert D. Keitle acquired his education in the schools of his native city and was graduated from the Stockton high school with the class of 1914. Before completing his studies he started a newspaper, which he conducted under the name of the Weekly Tribune, and for some time he continued to publish that paper, meeting with success in the venture. Journalism had always attracted him and following his graduation from high school he entered the employ of the Daily Record, with which he was connected until the United States entered the World War. He enlisted in the Medical Corps but was transferred to the aviation section and sent to Waco, Texas, going from there to North Carolina. He next entered the officers' training school at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., maintained in connection with the infantry department, and was there stationed when the armistice was signed. He received his discharge at the close of eighteen months' service and returned to Stockton, resuming his work with the Record. In October, 1919, he was appointed assistant managing secretary of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, serving as acting secretary for a period of seven months during 1920, and he was also secretary and treasurer of the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau, making an excellent record in each connection.

Mr. Keitle is a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and he is also connected with the American Legion and the Elks Lodge, No. 218. He is an enterprising, wide-awake young man whose progressiveness and public spirit prompt him to put forth earnest and effective effort in advancing the welfare of his city, county and state, and that his life has been an exemplary one in all respects is indicated in the fact that those who have known him from boyhood to the present time entertain for him the highest regard and esteem.

HARRY MARTIN.—In connection with the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County, and more especially seed growing, no name is more familiar than that of Harry Martin, whose industry has brought him rich returns. He was born at Newark, N. J., January 14, 1880, and his earliest recollections were of farming, for his father was a truck gardener in New Jersey. At the age of twelve years he left home to shift for himself. He made his way to New York City and among his various jobs was that of selling papers on the streets; then he worked in the Gansford Market and in the seed gardens and farms of Long Island until 1906, when he removed to California and found employment in the lumber camps of Sierra County. He worked at the Weber Lake summer resort in the mountains east of Stockton and there met with people who were farmers of the Delta lands. At the end of the season he returned to Stockton and secured work on ranches in the Delta district and while thus engaged conceived the idea that vegetable seed could be grown there for commercial purposes. While working on the Sargent-Barnhart tract as a laborer he began his seed experiments when he first planted three-quarters of an acre owned by John Moore. In 1911 he went on Roberts Island and still owns his property there. He was not the first man who had tried seed producing here, but he is the first man to succeed in his undertaking and some of those who had tried it and failed tried to discourage his experiment, but to no avail, and his perseverance and industry won for him not only financial success, but also the satisfaction of knowing that he had accomplished the purpose for which he strived. The return from the first acreage planted was very encouraging and year by year more acres were devoted to seed growing. Mr. Martin was the first to produce the true type of Golden Self Blanching celery seed in California. From his first experiment on his three-quarter-acre tract he had $2,700 worth of this celery seed as a result of his labors, thus demonstrating what was possible in this line in San Joaquin County; he also raises onion, beet, carrot and other seeds, which find a ready market all over the country, for he has made a careful study of seed growing and does nothing by guess, but knows what kind of soil and climatic conditions will produce the best seed and he has become an authority on the subject. Mr. Martin's real estate holdings consist of 570 acres in Clifton Court, Contra Costa County, and fifty-four acres on Roberts Island in San Joaquin County, on which he grows seed, which he sells direct to the seed houses and jobbers in all parts of the country, some of them being among the oldest and most reliable firms in the United States.

The marriage of Mr. Martin united him with Miss Dorothy Dow, a native of New Jersey, and they are the parents of two sons, Henry Irving and Norman John, both native sons of California. In his business career his strong determination and indefatigable energy have been the basic elements of his success and have enabled him to work his way upward from humble surroundings to a position of prominence and affluence.

HENRY R. McCOY.—The name borne by Henry R. McCoy is indelibly connected with the history of San Joaquin County, for he was one of the pioneer farmers on Roberts Island, an eyewitness to its growth and development from a wild and desolate place, much of the land under water, to one of the most fertile districts in the whole state. He was born at Nevada City, Cal., on July 12, 1872, a son of Hamilton Robert and Mary S. (Gaughenbaugh) McCoy, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. The parents came to California via Panama in 1861 and engaged in mining in Nevada County until 1873, when they came to San Joaquin County, settled near Woodbridge and engaged in farming for the following six years. In 1879, Mr. McCoy went to Roberts Island, where he was one of the first to grow grain on the island; this was before the land had been reclaimed and many were the losses and discouragements from floods. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy had four children who grew to maturity: Hugh died in Honolulu in 1918; Isaac L. died in 1920 in Stockton, leaving three children; then come Henry R., of this review,

and Clara E., the widow of John Nassano. The father passed away in 1892 and Mrs. McCoy in 1902.

Henry R. McCoy received his education in the public schools of Woodbridge and Roberts Island and in early life gained practical knowledge of farming. After his father's death he rented land on Roberts Island and in partnership with his brother Isaac L. farmed from 400 to 800 acres of land. In 1910 he had 300 acres of celery, besides potatoes, beans, onions and grain. His farming activities were accompanied by many discouragements. For four years he lost his crops by floods, but by patience and hard work he made a success of farming and he is now considered an authority on land reclamation, having made a close and scientific study of the question. The first reclamation work on the island was done by the Glascow California Land Company, who employed 3,000 Chinese and wheelbarrows; next the bucket dredgers were used, and now the clam shell dredgers.

The marriage of Mr. McCoy united him with Mrs. Edith Oard of Portland, Ore. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Stockton Lodge No. 11. He is a self-made man, and by his own industry has progressed steadily to his present position.

HERBERT S. CHAPMAN, M. D.—A native son of California who is steadily forging ahead in his profession is Dr. Herbert S. Chapman, a member of the surgical staff of the Stockton Emergency Hospital, whose training and experience fitted him for general practice. He was born in Clayton, Contra Costa County, Cal., on April 7, 1892, a son of Charles E., also a native of Contra Costa County. Grandfather George Oliver Chapman was a native of Kentucky who came to California in 1843, while the great-grandmother, Mrs. Tarwater, residing in Contra Costa County at the age of one hundred years, came to California in 1839.

Herbert S. Chapman attended the Contra Costa public schools and graduated from the Concord high school. Entering the Stanford University he was graduated with the class of '14 with an A. B. degree; and three years later, in 1917, received his M. D. degree. While in the university he was instructor in medicine and physiology. After a post-graduate course in the Rockefeller Institute, and a special course in the Carrel-Dakin College on sterilization of wounds, he entered the Phipps Institute in Philadelphia. Later he received a commission as lieutenant in the U. S. Navy and saw active service overseas during the World War, spending two years with the mine-laying division in the North Sea; for fourteen months he was attached to the Base Hospital No. 2, a Stanford University unit, located at Strathpeffer, Scotland. Upon his return to the United States, he took a post-graduate course in surgery at the New York Post Graduate Hospital; then returning to California, he spent two months in the clinics at Stanford studying skin diseases, thus extending and widening his experience and knowledge. Returning to Stockton, he opened offices in the Yosemite Building where he is engaged in a steadily growing practice.

Dr. Chapman's marriage occurred on July 24, 1920, and united him with Miss Luella Sibbard, a native of Santa Rosa, Cal., and they are the parents of one son, Duff Gordon. He is a member of Karl Ross Post of the American Legion, a member of the Morning Star Lodge of Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Kiwanis Club of Stockton, being a member of the board of trustees of the latter organization.

VICTOR N. LEONARDINI.—An enterprising real estate dealer in Stockton is found in the person of Victor N. Leonardini, member of the firm of Leonardini and Gatelli, with offices in the realty building on South San Joaquin Street. A native son, born on a ranch near Stockton on December 29, 1897, Victor N. Leonardini is a son of Domenico and Madeline (Stagnaro) Leonardini, both born and reared in Italy and who located in San Joaquin County in 1884. Mr. Leonardini worked on ranches in the county and was one of the organizers of the Italian Gardners' Association, serving as its president for nine years. He accumulated property and is now living retired in Stockton. Mrs. Leonardini is the owner of 148 acres of valuable ranch land located near Stockton on the Calaveras River and devoted to peaches, cherries and apricots. There are seven children in the Leonardini family and the sons manage the orchard property for their mother.

Victor N. attended the grammar school in Stockton and at the age of eleven began working on the home ranch; later he took a course in Heald's Business College in Stockton, and then with the aid of his two brothers, Albert and Leo, managed the home acres. In March, 1921, he formed a partnership with Fred Gatelli under the name of Leonardini and Gatelli to conduct a general real estate and insurance business; specializing in country property. Both are good judges of values and by their square dealing have met with gratifying success. They also do a commission business, handling produce and fruits, and deal in sulphur and orchard spray, which is being successfully used in the orchards and vineyards in this district. After having become thoroughly organized, the firm of Leonardini and Gatelli, in fourteen months handled nearly a million dollars of property and each month sees their firm more strongly intrenched in the business circles of the county.

Mr. Leonardini was united in marriage with Miss Winifred Anderson of San Francisco. He is a member of the Athens Club of Oakland; the Stockton Italian Club and of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W. As a progressive business man and citizen there is much to commend Mr. Leonardini to the public for he has won the high regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

FRED GATELLI.—The junior member of the realty firm of Leonardini and Gatelli, located in the Realty Building on South San Joaquin Street, Stockton, Fred Gatelli was born in San Francisco on August 28, 1897. He is a son of Antonio and Marie (Camacia) Gatelli, natives of Italy, but who have been citizens of the Golden State for many years. In 1903 Antonio Gatelli came to San Joaquin County and bought 150 acres of land in the Weber Tract and planted it to a vineyard and met with success in his venture as a vineyardist. In 1915 he retired and spent the remainder of his days in Stockton. Mrs. Gatelli is still living and is the mother of eight children. The home ranch is still in possession of the Gatelli family.

Fred was educated in the schools of the Bay City and followed various lines of business until he formed his partnership with Mr. Leonardini; since then he has met with the most gratifying success as a realty dealer. His marriage united him with Miss Marie Mantovain, a native of Italy, and she died, leaving a



Victor Leonardini.

daughter Eleanor Marie. Fraternally Mr. Gatelli is a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W. He is always ready to do his part to promote the best interests of Stockton and vicinity and by upright dealings has won the confidence of all with whom he has business dealings.

WILLIAM LORD.—Those who have business dealings with the American Railway Express Company's office at American Avenue and Market Street, Stockton, appreciate the experience and foresight and untiring efforts of the ever-accommodating general agent, William Lord. A native son—having been born in Colfax, Placer County, on June 17, 1871—he has had the commendable pride to make Stockton's express service second to none in the country; and that he has pretty well succeeded, the satisfaction of the average citizen will testify.

His father, Thomas J. Lord, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, who was Miss Caroline Thorn before her marriage, was a native of England; and it thus happened that in this blending of Old and New England inheritance and force, the lad was particularly fortunate in his parentage. William attended the public schools of Colfax, meanwhile keeping his eyes wide open and greatly enlarging his knowledge by observation and occasional practical experiment; and when, at the age of seventeen, he was offered a chance to enter the service of the Wells Fargo Company, it was found that he was able, from the start, to assume responsibility. He learned all the branches of the business, taking one after another up in rotation, for he was by turn driver, clerk and messenger, and after awhile he became route agent. He was the agent at the Ferry office in San Francisco, then he was agent at Salt Lake City, and then at Denver; and at other times he was at Tonopah, Nev., and in various places in Oregon and Washington. He may be said to have followed his line of work all over the Western States, and he is particularly well-known on the Pacific Coast. When the express companies were consolidated in July, 1918, he was sent to Stockton to take charge of the express office; and he has made it of increasing importance. Mr. Lord is married, and has one son, Harold J., of San Francisco. He belongs to Lodge No. 944, B. P. O. E., at Ashland, Ore., and also to the Maccabees.

FRANK F. IREY.—Emphatically in accord with the true western spirit, and one whose confidence in San Joaquin County's future grows with his own ever-increasing success, Frank F. Irey has since the summer of 1904 been a prominent factor in the progress of the Lodi district. He was born in the rural district of Moniteau County, Mo., on March 29, 1877, and was reared to manhood on a farm, his education being obtained from the district schools. During the year of 1898 he decided to come West and located in New Mexico where he followed mining and railroading with the Santa Fe Company for two years; then in 1900 he located in Riverside, Cal., and there engaged in farming.

In the summer of 1904 he drove into Lodi from Riverside with a team of four horses hitched to a wagon, having $500 in his pocket and a good store of determination and perseverance, which has aided him in becoming a big factor in the development of the Lodi district. He started to do teaming, hauling grapes from the vineyards to the packing houses; his first work being the hauling of a carload of grapes daily with a four-horse team from the El Coval vineyard to the packing house, which was considered a record in those days. He has built up a large transfer, express and contract hauling business and now owns and operates eleven motor trucks. He does excavating for basements. For all the large buildings erected during recent years, the excavating has been done by Mr. Irey; he has also done much house moving, his record being the moving of a large house seven miles. With his partner, S. W. McCleary, he graded and did macadam work on many of the county roads; also constructed bridges and other substantial improvements. He has been extremely active in the real estate line, buying, planting and improving and then selling many vineyards in the Lodi district; he has also built a number of residences in Lodi, disposing of them at a fair profit. At one time he owned a quarter of a block on Grand Avenue, but a greater part has been sold; a modern eight-apartment house on Grand Avenue was erected by him, and he owns a valuable corner lot on Pine and Washington streets on which he intends to erect a modern apartment house. His real estate holdings extend into Butte County, where he owns an interest in a nine-hundred-acre timber tract located near the city of Chico; he also has property in the city of Alameda.

Mr. Irey has been married three times, there being three children by his first marriage: William Leslie, Leona May, and Cecil Raymond; by his second marriage there was one child, Mabel Elmira; his third marriage united him with Miss Rebecca Beryman of Illinois, and they have one child, Paul Ardon. Fraternally he is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, No. 256.

WILFORD H. BURGESS.—A man who has been instrumental in the upbuilding of the city of Stockton and environs is Wilford H. Burgess, superintendent of bridge construction for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for the Stockton division. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., on July 10, 1870, the son of a California pioneer who came from Newark, Wayne County, N. Y., via the Isthmus of Panama in 1858, locating in San Francisco, where he remained until 1862, when he located in Sacramento and there conducted a livery stable, but was driven out by the floods of that year. In 1868 he returned East and was married to Almira C. Harmon, a native of Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y. Bringing his wife to California via Panama, he settled in San Francisco, but in 1880 moved to Napa County, where he had bought a small ranch in 1871.

Wilford H. Burgess received his education in the public schools of Napa and in 1895 became associated with the engineering department in constructing the Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad under George A. Atherton of Stockton. Two years later, in 1898, he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and helped in the construction of the Harrison Street bridge over the estuary in Oakland, under W. S. Palmer, division engineer, and D. Robertson, bridge superintendent. Mr. Burgess continued with the engineering force in construction work as rod man and assistant engineer, during which time he installed the fuel oil plants in the division, this being the year that the railroad changed their locomotives from coal to oil burners. On September 5, 1903, he became roadmaster at Tracy, and one year later, on

June 10, 1904, was transferred to Stockton serving in the same capacity. On November 1, 1910, the Stockton division was established and Mr. Burgess was appointed supervisor of bridges and buildings, and many structures which bear evidence of his skill and ability are to be seen throughout the Stockton division. He has built approaches to numerous bridges in the division, including the approach to the San Joaquin bridge at Herndon; he also erected the concrete roundhouse at Tracy.

The marriage of Mr. Burgess in 1892 united him with Miss Clara V. Beguhl, a native of San Francisco, and they are the parents of five children: Howard H., a student in the dental department of the University of California; Edith M., the wife of Gordon C. Patterson of Stockton; Lloyd E., a student in the engineering department of the University of California; Ruth A.; and Dorothy V. Fraternally Mr. Burgess is a member of San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M.; Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; Stockton Council No. 10, R. & S. M., and the Independent Order of Foresters. He is a member of the American Railway Bridges and Building Association.

JASON HAMILTON DAVIS.—An expert in horticultural matters, through a deep study of this interesting subject and many years of practical experience, Jason H. Davis has proved himself an authority on this subject through the results he has attained as superintendent of the large holdings of Frank H. Buck, comprising three ranches of nearly 1,200 acres at Acampo, San Joaquin County. Mr. Davis was born near Elk Grove, Sacramento County, February 13, 1871, the son of David L. and Eliza (Murray) Davis, the former a native of Ohio, while Mrs. Davis was born in Ireland. David L. Davis made his first trip to California via Cape Horn on a sailing vessel, coming across the plains the second time in the early fifties. For a time he mined at Diamond Springs and later bought considerable land near Elk Grove, where he farmed and raised cattle and sheep, being a pioneer settler there. Of the children of these early settlers the following are living: J. J. Davis of Boise, Idaho; Mrs. D. S. Watkins of Sacramento; Mrs. C. H. Cantrell of Elk Grove; Mrs. E. A. Riley of Arno, Sacramento County; Thomas N. and Jason H., twins, and Charles D. David L. Davis died August 20, 1900, Mrs. Davis surviving until May 9, 1921, when she passed away at the age of eighty-nine.

Reared on the home farm in Sacramento County, Jason H. Davis attended the public schools there and the Atkinson Business College at Sacramento, after which he followed farming in that vicinity. In 1906 he entered the employ of Buck and Cory on their ranch near Acampo and his capability soon advanced him to the position of foreman, where he remained until he became superintendent of the three ranches of Frank H. Buck in the Acampo district, consisting of the old home ranch of 520 acres, Woodlake vineyard, 426 acres, and the Keen ranch of 200 acres, devoted to orchard and vineyard. The Buck property is one of the most productive in the district, being rich river bottom soil, and under Mr. Davis' management it has been brought up to a high state of cultivation. He has entire supervision over all the operations of this great estate, employing hundreds of hands during the harvest season to take care of the crops. For years deeply interested in horticulture, he has made an extensive study of this subject, and keeps abreast with the latest scientific pronouncements, and this, combined with his years of practical experience, has made him most successful. At one time Mr. Davis was inspector of the Lodi district under appointment by F. W. Reed, specialist in standardization for the State of California, and his advice on matters pertaining to horticulture is frequently sought.

At Merced, on September 29, 1895, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Zoe Howell, a native daughter of Shasta County. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are the parents of two children: Nelson H., the foreman on the Acampo ranch, and Mrs. Thelma Girard of Acampo. The old home ranch of David L. Davis near Elk Grove, Sacramento County, still remains in the family, Mr. Davis having an interest in the property. Mr. Davis resides in his own home at 216 West Locust Street, Lodi. A man of fine executive ability, he stands high in the community, which he has done much to upbuild.

F. STANLEY SIEGFRIED.—Among the more recent accessions to business circles of Lodi is F. Stanley Siegfried, a man of keen discrimination and good judgment, whose executive ability and excellent management have brought to his stationery and art business a large degree of success. The sterling policy which he inaugurated in his business career has secured a patronage which makes the volume of trade transacted of considerable magnitude. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 18, 1889, a son of A. W. and Emma (Aicher) Siegfried. The father is a wholesale cigar salesman and both parents still reside in Pennsylvania. There are six children in the family: Katherine, Melvin, F. Stanley, the subject of this sketch, Raymond, Harold and Walter.

F. Stanley Siegfried attended grammar school in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., then entered high school and after graduation from high school went to the Ithaca Conservatory of Music at Ithaca, N. Y., graduating with the class of 1911 in violin. For the succeeding seven years he followed his profession, teaching violin, and in concert work throughout the East. Since coming West he has continued his profession.

On April 29, 1913, at Philadelphia, Pa., Mr. Siegfried was married to Miss Josephine K. Babinger, a native of Gowanda, N. Y., a daughter of Blaise and Regina L. Babinger. Her father, Blaise Babinger, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and was an officer in the French army until he settled in the United States. He engaged in his trade of art moulder at Gowanda, N. Y. There are six children in the Babinger family: Joseph, Virginia, Mary, Kathryn, James and Josephine K., Mrs. Siegfried. Mrs. Siegfried is a graduate of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music, majoring in piano, and while a student there met Mr. Siegfried. He is a member of the American Federation of Musicians of Lodi, also the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and Stockton locals of this order. In national politics he is a Democrat, but locally votes for the candidate best fitted to perform the duties of the office for which he is selected. Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried are members of the Catholic Church of Lodi and he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Siegfried occupies his spare time teaching the violin and directing orchestras at the Lodi and Stockton theaters.



F. Stanley Siegfried

GEORGE W. LEISTNER.—George W. Leistner, born February 22, 1878, at Boise Idaho; educated in Stockton schools, two years at Stanford University, admitted to bar but never practiced. Entered real estate business in 1904; member of firm of Grunsky, Dietrich & Leistner, later Dietrich & Leistner. Identified with development of Stockton and San Joaquin County; president of Stockton Chamber of Commerce in 1915; past president of the Stockton High School Alumni Association; Yosemite Club of Stockton, Stockton Golf and Country Club. Vice-president and one of the organizers of San Joaquin County Abstract Company; secretary and identified with organization of the Stockton Investment Company, builders and owners of the Hotel Stockton; secretary of the Stockton Realty Company, owners of Bours Park; secretary of the City Development Company, Mutual Development Company and Valley Colony Company, and at present vice-president of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and president of Stockton Golf and Country Club, and director of Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association; president of Land Settlement Board for graduates of the United States Rough and Ready Training Center.

Married Florence J. Ashley; two children, George W. and Mary Louise. Fraternal association: Member of Elks, Knights Templar, and Shrine.

GEORGE STEINMETZ.—At his farm home in Tulare Township, George Steinmetz breathed his last upon the 17th day of December, 1915, after a long and useful life, being then in his eighty-second year. Mr. Steinmetz belonged to that sturdy group of men whose force of character and strong determination enabled them to face and survive the many hardships incident to pioneer life, and helped lay the foundation for the present development of San Joaquin County, particularly the vicinity of Banta, where he owned his well-improved home farm of 590 acres and other valuable lands. A native of Germany, Mr. Steinmetz was born August 4, 1834, of German ancestry. He was reared in the land of his nativity until eighteen, when, in 1852 he emigrated to the United States, taking passage on a west-bound sailing vessel at Bremer-Haven, and landing at New Orleans after a six-weeks' voyage. After a year or two in Howard County, Mo., he braved the hot sandy plains and dangerous mountain passes, arriving in the Golden State in 1854. In common with thousands of others he was lured by gold and immediately went into the gold mines, but soon made up his mind that his fortune lay in agricultural pursuits and therefore made his way to San Joaquin County, during the latter part of 1854. He made no mistake in this. He went to work, and gained such success that he never thereafter moved away. He settled upon his farm near Banta in 1865, and made of it one of the finest country homes in southern San Joaquin County. He was a good business manager and an indefatigable worker, and was one of the foremost citizens in his community.

Mr. Steinmetz was twice married. His first wife was Miss Christiana Boysen, a native of Schleswig, Germany. To them were born the following five children: Henry, who died when six years old; Edward C., a leading citizen of Tulare Township, who has acceded to the Steinmetz home place, where he now resides (see his biography in this work); George A. is a stockraiser in Lone Tree Canyon, San Joaquin County; Lewis F., who married Miss Lena Krumerland of Byron, resides at Banta, and has three children; and Annie C., now the wife of Charles Brandenman (a rancher near Carbona), is the mother of two girls.

After the death of his first wife, George Steinmetz wedded Geraldine Hahn, a native of Germany; and by her he had two children. Sene is now the wife of Henry Brandenman, who is an employee of the Chevrolet automobile people, residing at San Leandro. They have an adopted daughter, but no children of their own. August is a farmer and lives at Banta, where he owns 170 acres, and farms 480 acres in all. He married the daughter of Benjamin Canale, merchant at Banta.

Mr. Steinmetz took a very active interest in educational affairs, and was public-spirited in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the community in which he lived. He served for many years on the board of trustees of the Valley school district, which was his home district and which he did much to establish and maintain. In national politics he was a consistent Democrat. In his dealings with his fellowmen he observed the Golden Rule. He saw the San Joaquin Valley develop from a primitive condition to a garden spot enjoying a highly advanced civilization. When he came here, wild animals were still numerous and roved over the desert-like country, while much of the land was still unclaimed and uncultivated. He manifested the keenest interest in the building of the railroads and state highways, the growth of the cities and towns, the introduction of all improvements, and the acquirement of the various accessories of modern life, and rejoiced at the advancement made. Generous and public-spirited to a fault he did his full duty in the upbuilding of his home, county, state and nation.

EDWARD C. STEINMETZ.—Four and one-half miles east of Tracy lives Edward C. Steinmetz, who is the oldest living son and child of the late George Steinmetz, a well-known San Joaquin County pioneer, whose biography also appears in this historical work. He is a prominent citizen and well-to-do and successful farmer of Tulare Township, where he has acceded to and is happily domiciled upon that portion of the George Steinmetz farm which contains the old Steinmetz home residence. He was born on this place on October 26, 1872, and grew up here. Being the oldest son in a large family of children, he was called upon to do hard manual work while yet a lad of tender years. He received a good public school education in the district schools.

In 1898 he went to Buchanan County, Iowa, and there worked at the carpenter's trade for three and a half years, and then went to Alaska, where he was employed as carpenter for the "Alaska Packers" on the Nac Nic River, which empties into Bristol Bay.

Returning home, in partnership with his brother George he farmed the Steinmetz ranch for seven years, until the death of his father, December 17, 1915. The father's estate was then divided and Mr. Steinmetz obtained the quarter-section upon which the Steinmetz residence was located. To this he later added twenty-three acres by purchase; but sold about nine acres to the Western Pacific for a right-of-way, leaving him 174 acres in his present farm, which is in a high state of cultivation. It is farmed principally to barley.

In the year 1918, Mr. Steinmetz was married to Miss Lydia Engster, who was born in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, and came to California in 1916, accompanied by her sister, who is now Mrs. Henry Himes. Mrs. Steinmetz is an accomplished woman, an excellent housekeeper, and a true helpmate to her husband, graciously presiding over the Steinmetz household, keeping up the famed hospitality of this pioneer ranch home. Mr. Steinmetz is a charter member of Tracy Parlor, N. S. G. W., and has twice been through the chairs. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Tracy, as well as of the Encampment and the Rebekahs, of which order Mrs. Steinmetz is also a member. He is past grand and chief patriarch of the Encampment.

In national politics Mr. Steinmetz is a Democrat. In local matters he gives his support to the candidate who in his estimation will best conserve the public interest. Like his father, he is industrious and energetic, and intelligently seeks the common good.

CHESTER W. CONKLIN.—A member of the firm of DeYoung & Conklin, undertakers, Chester W. Conklin is a capable representative of the younger business men who are at present guiding the progress of commercial life in Stockton. Mr. Conklin is a native son, born at Stockton, November 5, 1889, the son of Fred L. and Nettie (Eldred) Conklin, both natives of Michigan. The father came to California in 1876, and for a time had a market garden near Sacramento, then farmed at Santa Barbara. In 1883 he located at Stockton and entered the employ of the Sperry Flour Mills and was one of their valued employees until he retired on January 1, 1922, holding the position of head miller for many years. Mrs. F. L. Conklin passed away in September, 1917. Fred L. Conklin is the owner of a fine sixty-acre ranch near Acampo, which he developed from raw land into a prune orchard and a vineyard of Tokay grapes. It is now in full bearing and very productive. He is prominent in the ranks of the Odd Fellows, being a member of Truth Lodge No. 84, and of the Canton and Encampment.

Mr. and Mrs. Conklin were the parents of two sons, James E. and Chester W., of this sketch, who attended the grammar and high schools at Stockton and was for a time with the Sperry Flour Mills, and also in the real estate business. He took up the undertaking business, thoroughly learning all its details, with Warren & Smith, of Stockton, and on May 1, 1917, he formed a partnership with C. C. DeYoung, under the firm name of DeYoung & Conklin, Undertakers. These partners are boyhood friends and schoolmates, growing up together, and so the closest spirit of co-operation and harmony is manifested in all their business relations. They bought out the pioneer firm of Ford & Brignoli, and have built up a fine business with all modern equipment.

On October 31, 1911, Mr. Conklin was married to Miss Elizabeth Owen, born in San Joaquin County, and a daughter has been born to them, Janis E. Mr. Conklin is a member of Elks Lodge, No. 218, Truth Lodge No. 84, I. O. O. F., and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a past president of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and served as district deputy grand president of this order. Mrs. Conklin joins him in his fraternal affiliations, being a member of the Rebekahs and the Native Daughters.

JACKSON B. DEATON.—An expert in the line of automobile painting, who has also specialized in monogram and lettering work of the finest type, Jackson B. Deaton has built up a record business in Stockton since locating here in 1919. A native of Missouri, Mr. Deaton was born in Cass County, March 18, 1886, the son of William P. and Louisa E. (Daniels) Deaton. William P. was born in Kentucky and was a pioneer in Missouri and in looking for a location he traveled in the primitive way—with ox team—through Iowa in the early '50s when there were no railroads and the country was infested with Indians, and he had some interesting experiences on the frontier. Settling in Missouri he farmed and when the Civil War broke out he served over four years with the Union army. Once his horse was shot from under him and again a bullet shattered a watch he carried, but neither bullet penetrated his body. In 1887 he settled in Howell County, Mo., and there he answered the final roll call in 1896. In 1900 the mother and her five children removed to Des Moines, Iowa, and there she died in 1918.

Jackson B. Deaton, the only member of the family in California, received his education in the public schools of Missouri and Iowa, laying the foundation for his future usefulness and in 1901 he apprenticed himself to learn the painter's trade with the Baker Carriage Company of Des Moines, receiving as a wage the sum of five cents an hour. Next he was with the Kratzer Carriage Company, remaining with them for more than ten years, then going into business for himself in Des Moines, opening up a carriage and auto painting shop, this being his first experience in the latter field. In 1914 Mr. Deaton entered the employ of the Matthews Carriage Company at Des Moines and for five years was foreman of their painting department, and here he gained a valuable experience in lettering and fine monogram work. He was next with the Payne Motor Car Company in charge of their painting department for a year, and spent the same length of time with the Packard Motor Company at Des Moines, remaining there until he came to California.

On November 1, 1919, Mr. Deaton opened up in business for himself in commodious quarters on the second floor of the Studebaker Garage building on Sutter Street and East Miner Avenue and on February 1, 1920, he bought the property and business established by John A. Merz at 732 East Lafayette Street. He started in to give his customers the best class of work and he attributes his splendid success to the fact that he has lived up to his motto, "Give every man dollar for dollar." He personally inspects all the work done and still does all the lettering and monogram work himself, every job being given the most painstaking care, so that it is easy to understand the large patronage he receives.

While a resident of Iowa Mr Deaton was married to Miss Emma Green, a native of that state, and they make their home in Stockton. As a member of the San Joaquin Auto Trades Association, Mr. Deaton takes an active interest in its programs and for some time was a member of the executive committee of that body. His membership in the Masons is in Lodge No. 370, Des Moines, Iowa, and he belongs to the Stockton Pyramid of the Sciots, to the Lions Club, the Kiwanis Club, and the Sons of Veterans.



J. B. Deaton

While in Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Deaton was a member of the Y. M. C. A. preliminary officers training school, but the armistice came before he was called.

ISAAC P. DAVIDSON.—A very successful business man of Stockton, is the owner and proprietor of the Stockton Pipe Works, Isaac P. Davidson, who, from a small beginning is enjoying well-merited prosperity. He was born in Russia, in the city of Minsk, in December, 1882, and is the son of Meyer and Hazel (Todresic) Davidson, both natives of Russia. His father came to San Joaquin County in 1890 and located on his brother's farm near Waterloo; later he established a business on Weber Avenue and was successful; he then erected a modern apartment house at 720-724 East Park Street, where his family reside, and passed away in 1919 after a busy and useful life. In 1893 Mrs. Davidson left Russia and joined her husband on the ranch.

Isaac was eleven years old when he accompanied the family to Stockton and his education was obtained at the Greenwood school in the Waterloo district; when quite a young man he worked on the ranch and peddled throughout the country; later he worked in his father's store in Stockton. When his brother, Morris, established the Stockton Pipe Works, he entered his employ and in 1913 bought the business. Under his management the business has greatly increased and new equipment has been added. He is now engaged in making the International pump, which finds a ready sale in the farming district adjacent to Stockton; he is also agent for the Wagner motor and carries a full line of pipe. He specializes in the installation of pumping plants and is kept steadily employed in this line of work. He has installed pumping plants on many of the leading ranches in San Joaquin County, and also installs gas engines. He is a member of the Jewish Orthodox Congregational Church of Stockton. Mr. Davidson is interested in all movements that have for their aim the betterment of the community and is rapidly building up a reputation among the business men of the county.

DAVIS-HELLER-PEARCE COMPANY. — A strong Stockton organization devoted to architecture, construction and engineering is composed of H. Y. Davis, H. E. Heller, and J. W. Pearce—one of the firms which show that Stockton and the San Joaquin Valley have the brains and the man-power to take advantage of the present exceptional opportunities. This company has perfected a system for handling construction work and has developed an organization of men expert in every line of the business which insures the company a permanent position in the affairs of this great and growing section. The company has to its credit a record of achievements that is noteworthy, as its many clients will testify. While specializing in the building of industrial and commercial structures, this firm also constructs residences and is equipped to handle construction work of any nature, anywhere.

One of the interesting contracts handled by this company was the building of a great sawmill plant for the Apache Lumber Company at Cooley, Ariz., in the heart of the pine timber country, on the old Fort Apache Indian Reservation, 7,500 feet above sea level, where very few white men had ever visited. The lumber plant represents a $7,000,000 investment, and the Davis-Heller-Pearce Company erected forty-two buildings there. It was necessary to send hundreds of men of all crafts from San Diego, San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton, to do the work. The Davis-Heller-Pearce Company are supervising architects and engineers for the Stockton School District, directing a $1,275,000 school building program, and for the College of the Pacific, who are spending $750,000 for new buildings in Stockton. They are architects and engineers for the new $200,000 Union high school building at Manteca, and, in association with two other local firms, are architects and engineers for the new $600,000 Stockton City Hall. The high character, native ability and broad experience of the members of this organization account for its success.

H. Y. Davis, who is in charge of the architectural and engineering department of the firm, was educated at the University of Illinois, and has been in active practice of his profession since 1910. He is a man of talent and vision, and while constantly striving to perpetuate the best traditions of architecture, is intensely practical in meeting present day problems.

H. E. Heller, who is in charge of all construction work, has spent about twenty years in the business. He is a master of every detail of it, is full of energy and initiative, inspires confidence, and is a natural leader, resourceful and determined.

J. W. Pearce, who is in charge of the business and financial interests of the company, has had a wide and varied experience, having spent twenty years in the transportation and banking field. He is conservative and sound in his judgments, a far-seeing and broad-minded man who has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Pearce made a splendid record as campaign manager of Liberty Loan and other activities during the late war, takes a leading part in all public affairs of the Stockton community, and is now an officer in many civic organizations. This firm should go far, and is certain to contribute no small part to the life of this district.

EUGENE WILLIAM DELUCCHI.—An enterprising and successful business man who was born and reared in San Joaquin County, Eugene W. Delucchi was born near Lodi, Cal., June 13, 1893, a son of Antone and Marie (Stadino) Delucchi, both natives of Italy and both still living. His father came to California when sixteen years of age and for forty-five years was engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits in the Lodi district and was well and favorably known in that section, being among the early settlers of the county. He is now located in Oakland and is engaged in the nursery business. Mr. and Mrs. Delucchi are the parents of six children: Louise, Eugene W., Louis, Mary, Lizzie and Albina.

Eugene W. was educated in the grammar schools of Stockton; later took a business course at Heald's Business College. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm near Lodi and helped with the farm work. On completing his education he was employed by the Wells Fargo Company for two years; then engaged in the real estate business in Stockton for two years, gaining a thorough knowledge of land and land values in San Joaquin County; he next worked for Jacob-Malcolm and Burtt Company of San Francisco, one of the largest fruit distributing firms in San Francisco and gained valuable knowledge of the fruit distributing industry. On returning to Stockton he formed a partnership in the fruit

buying business with Emil J. Campodonico and they represent the J. C. Richardson Company of Los Angeles, fruit and produce brokers; also B. F. Pearce of Seattle. Besides attending to their growing business, they farm 600 acres to barley in the Sutter Basin, and are also interested in real estate transactions in Stockton. In 1919 Mr. Delucchi farmed 250 acres in beans on Delta lands.

Fraternally Mr. Delucchi is past grand sachem Stockton Lodge of Red Men; a member of the Stockton Lodge of Elks and the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is among the progressive young business men of his district and enjoys the full confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

ERNEST P. CAMPBELL.—Among the progressive and far-seeing business men of Stockton is Ernest P. Campbell, a mechanical inventor and the owner and proprietor of the Campbell Auto Works, 238 North El Dorado Street. He has built up a business that extends among auto and truck and tractor owners in all sections of the country.

He was born in Jewell County, Kan., on December 13, 1886, and was reared and educated in his native county. When he reached the age of nineteen he spent four years learning the machinist's trade in the railroad shops of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad at Neodesha, Kan.; then he was employed in the shops of the Standard Oil Company of the same place; he then went to Kansas City, Mo., and was in the shops of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Early in the year of 1908 he arrived in Stockton and entered the employ of Charles F. Holman as head of the machine shop; later Mr. Holman sold his business and Mr. Campbell purchased the mechanical equipment and in 1910 opened his own automobile repair business on Main Street in the building now occupied by the Colonial Theater. Starting in a small way with but one lathe, his business has steadily grown and in 1912 he moved to his present commodious quarters at 238 North El Dorado Street, where he has an up-to-date machine shop, fully equipped for all kinds of repair work.

Mr. Campbell is an inventor of established fame who has created implements highly useful to the auto world, the Campbell combination bearing puller and race extractor being especially valuable in the pulling of magnetos and electrical generator bearings, one of the most timely productions of the age. It is in general use among automobile and tractor owners. All wide-awake mechanics and shop owners who have seen the Campbell bearing puller work, speak highly of it. He has also put on the market the Campbell expansion cylinder reamer for the successful re-boring of automobile engine cylinders; these tools are being sent to all parts of the United States, the fame of the products having spread everywhere, and shipments are made daily. The Campbell Works make a specialty of auto-repairing and rebuilding and make over all kinds of machinery, the work being personally supervised by Mr. Campbell. He employs skilled mechanics and the well-equipped factory is properly provided for handling repairs expeditiously. A specialty is made of complete overhauling of all makes of automobiles, trucks and tractor engines. Mr. Campbell has built up a trade and a patronage that extend among auto, truck and tractor owners in all sections of the country. He is an alert business man who believes in results, and his friends and patrons are legion throughout the Stockton and Delta sections.

MARCELLS G. BATTILANA.—An interesting business that flourishes more and more is that of Marcells G. Battilana, who styles his enterprise the California Floral Company, located on North California Street, Stockton, in which city he was born on the 25th of February, 1900. He is the son of Joseph and Lottie (Gianelli) Battilana, the former a native of the Genoa district in Italy, and the latter a native daughter of Stockton, her father being G. Gianelli, a pioneer grocer of the city. Joseph Battilana is now a prominent real estate dealer in Stockton, recognized as one of the progressive and influential leaders in his field. It is no wonder, then, that our subject is well-known as one of the rising young merchants of the city.

He attended the Lafayette, Jackson and South schools, and was graduated from the Washington school, after which he went to San Francisco in 1916 and was with the Bank of Italy. Leaving that institution, he took a position with the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Company of San Francisco, and worked in the shipyards during the World War. Returning to Stockton, he became associated with his father in real estate ventures, and later he was connected with the Commercial & Savings Bank of Stockton.

A. Serventi, an uncle, had established the California Floral Company, in Stockton, and his health failing, on April 6, 1921, Mr. Battilana and I. L. Randolph bought the established business continuing the same under its original name. Mr. Serventi is now deceased. "Say it with flowers" is the slogan challenging the attention of the public to their business, which has fairly doubled itself since these hustling young men took it over. They have everything in the line of flowers and ornamental plants, and their place is always among the most attractive in the city. They deal direct with the leading wholesalers of San Francisco, and are therefore always sure of commanding the market.

At San Francisco on January 15, 1921, Mr. Battilana was married to Miss Inez Squellati, a native of Jackson, Amador County, the daughter of Virgil Squellati, a pioneer of Amador and Calaveras counties and a graduate of the Stockton high school. She also taught school for a year at Palermo School in Valley Springs. One daughter blessed their union, Marcelyn Jean, born on June 14, 1922. Mr. Battilana is a member of the American Institute of Banking in San Francisco, having taken a course with the Bank of Italy; and he also belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and the Druids. Being among the best-liked of the younger set, his social connections spell prosperity in his business; and the prosperity of his floral undertaking is a matter of concern and congratulation to the community, since the California Floral Company renders an exceptional service to many.

WILLIAM B. REINEY.—An enterprising, up-to-date hosteler, whose well-appointed establishment has become one of the attractions of life in San Joaquin County, is William B. Reiney, proprietor of Hotel Clements, at Clements. He was born in Monaghan, Province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1861, the son of Robert A. and Sarah A. Reiney, who had five children. The others were Phoebe, who was educated at Trinity College in Dublin; John, deceased; Robert, in California; and Elizabeth, deceased.

William Reiney attended the public schools, and in 1877 came out to California. Although then only



Marcellus G. Latitana

sixteen years of age, he went into the redwoods, in Mendocino County, and took up the hardest of labor, mastering in time every branch of work in connection with the redwood industry, such as cutting down trees, milling, curing lumber, and everything that pertains to a redwood lumber camp and its varied activities. He worked near Mendocino City for four years, and then went to Reno, Nev., where he put in two years. After that he worked for Messrs. Smith & McNabb, and for Pierce Brothers, in San Francisco, rounding out three years with them; and then he went to San Luis Obispo and entered the service of A. I. Lyons, who had purchased a part of the Blackburn grant near the old Mission town, acting as his foreman for three years on the 1,600 acres making up the fine ranch tract. Then he rented the ranch from Mr. Lyons and there raised stock.

About thirty-two years ago, Mr. Reiney came to Clements to take charge of another Lyons ranch, to the northeast, and was there for four years, building levees and reclaiming the land, which the Wakefield brothers now lease. About 1894 he came to Clements and bought the Clements Hotel, and he has since conducted it as a first-class country inn. He owns some other town property, and is intensely interested in the development and prosperity of this section.

At San Francisco, on March 31, 1887, Mr. Reiney was married to Miss Mary Agnes Foley, a native of Cork, Ireland, who came to America a promising young woman of eighteen, and was married soon afterward. Two children and three grandchildren have resulted from this union. William John is the father of two children, Harold and Beatty; and Mary, now Mrs. Morrow, of Stockton, is the mother of one infant daughter, now seven months old, christened May Reiney Morrow. Mr. Reiney is a Republican, and a member of the Foresters of America, the Eagles, and the Moose. He is intensely interested in all manly sports, being an amateur athlete.

William John Reiney, the son, enlisted in Company E, 26th Engineers, for service in the World War, and he went to France with his regiment, enlisting from Taft as an expert well-driller. He took part in the great offensive at Chateau-Thierry and St. Mihiel, in the Meuse-Argonne campaigns. On March 27, 1918, at Camp Dix, in New Jersey, he was promoted a sergeant, and as such he served during the war. He returned to America with his regiment, and from New York accompanied the body of a deceased officer to San Francisco; and there, at the Presidio, he was honorably discharged.

CLYDE E. CONDIT.—An experienced and influential business man of Stockton, Clyde E. Condit is the proprietor of the Electric & Machine Equipment Company located at 124 North El Dorado Street. A native of Iowa, he was born at Grinnell on August 25, 1866, and he received his education in the public schools of his native city. Desiring to complete his education to better equip himself for his chosen field of labor, he removed to California and entered Stanford University and was graduated from that institution in 1891 as an electrical engineer; after his graduation he went to Goldfield, Nev., and entered the employ of the Nevada-California Power Company. This company erected the first steam power plant in Nevada at Goldfield. Having gained valuable practical experience while being employed with this company, Mr. Condit resigned his position and entered the business arena for himself, opening up as an electrical engineer and having for sale mining machinery, with branch stores at Reno, Nev., and San Francisco, Cal. Some time later he sold his business and located in Portland, Ore., where he entered the employ of the Northwestern Electric Company. In 1917 he came to Stockton and purchased the Electric and Machine Equipment Company, which was started in 1907 by L. F. Youdall. For two years he followed electrical contracting, and equipped many of the large buildings in Stockton; in 1919 he gave up contracting and has become a wholesale and retail dealer in electrical supplies. He is a member of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce; of the Merchants Association and of the Yosemite Club. His twenty years' experience, backed by a thorough education along electrical lines, has enabled Mr. Condit to attain to and hold an important and influential place in the business circles of his locality.

JOHN J. MOLLOY.—A man whose industry and exemplary management in his chosen line of work have placed him well to the front as a leader among the millers of the Pacific Coast, is John J. Molloy, the superintendent of the Cereal Mill of the Sperry Flour Company at Stockton, who was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 7, 1871. His father, John Molloy, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, where he learned the miller's trade and there he married Mary Johnson, also born there. He came to the United States and located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, having been employed by George Douglas, of Douglas & Stewart, to take charge of their mill; this mill was afterwards absorbed by the American Cereal Company, and later still taken over by the Quaker Oats Company, and is now the biggest cereal mill in the world. Mr. Molloy, who was a veteran of the Civil War, was with this company until he was eighty years old and was retired on a pension. Both parents are now deceased. They were the parents of two boys and one girl. Our subject and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Shields of Cedar Rapids, are the only surviving children.

John J. Molloy was the youngest child and he received his education in the public schools of Cedar Rapids; his vacations were spent helping in the mill and when thirteen years old he began to learn the miller's trade and with it the dressing of stone burrs and in time became second miller of the Douglas & Stewart Mill under his father. In 1898 he accepted an offer from the Sperry Flour Company to come to California as superintendent of their San Francisco mill, continuing there until the big fire in 1906 when the mill was burned down; he was then transferred to the Stockton mill, where he installed new machinery, converting the old Sperry Flour Mill into an up-to-date cereal mill, and on August 7, 1906, he started the first mill, which has since been enlarged until it is now the largest cereal mill on the Pacific Coast, making the greatest number of varieties of cereals of any in the world, sixty different varieties, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day. This company ships, not only all over the United States, but to Europe, Central and South America, China, Japan, and all over the Orient. Mechanically inclined, and of an inventive turn of mind, Mr. Molloy makes his drawings for the devices and improvements used in the mill. To better fit himself for his work, he took a course in the International Correspondence School in mechanical drawing, completing the course by

night study. Mr. Molloy devised the overhead carrier system, which crosses Weber Avenue and transports grain to the mill and cereal to the river boats. The demand for the Sperry products is so great that the mill is never idle, employing three shifts of workmen of eight hours each; automatic equipment has recently been installed so that the output will be trebled. One hundred girls are employed in the packing and labeling department; a large room has been fitted up in the upper story with a dining room and kitchen in connection, the company furnishing luncheon for the girls. Mr. Molloy designed and built a replica of the old pioneer Sperry mill built at Sacramento in the early '50s, for the '49 celebration there in 1922, and it attracted much attention.

Mr. Molloy has an international as well as a national reputation as a miller; he was one of the organizers of the Professional Millers' Association of California and served as its president; he is now deputy supreme secretary of the California Professional Millers' Association, a branch of the national order; he is a member of the supreme council of the above and the only member in California who has a vote in the supreme council of the nation and votes on every matter of importance that comes before that body.

Mr. Molloy's marriage in San Francisco united him with Miss Ida E. Loichot, a native of Canton, Ohio, and they are the parents of three daughters: Mrs. Mary Cornwall, residing in Stockton, and Adelle and Thelma, both attending Stockton high school. Fraternally he is a Knight of Columbus and a Modern Woodman. His intelligent leadership and management have been an influence for progress in city, county and state.

EDRIS B. MYERS, JR.—Perseverance and industry have ever been the characteristics of Edris B. Myers, Jr., and these qualities, combined with his native ability, have been responsible for his rise to the important post of chief engineer of the three mills of the Sperry Flour Mills at Stockton. Mr. Myers is a native of Illinois and was born at Peoria on January 7, 1875, the son of Edris B. and Margaret (Fyfe) Myers, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Pontiac, Illinois.

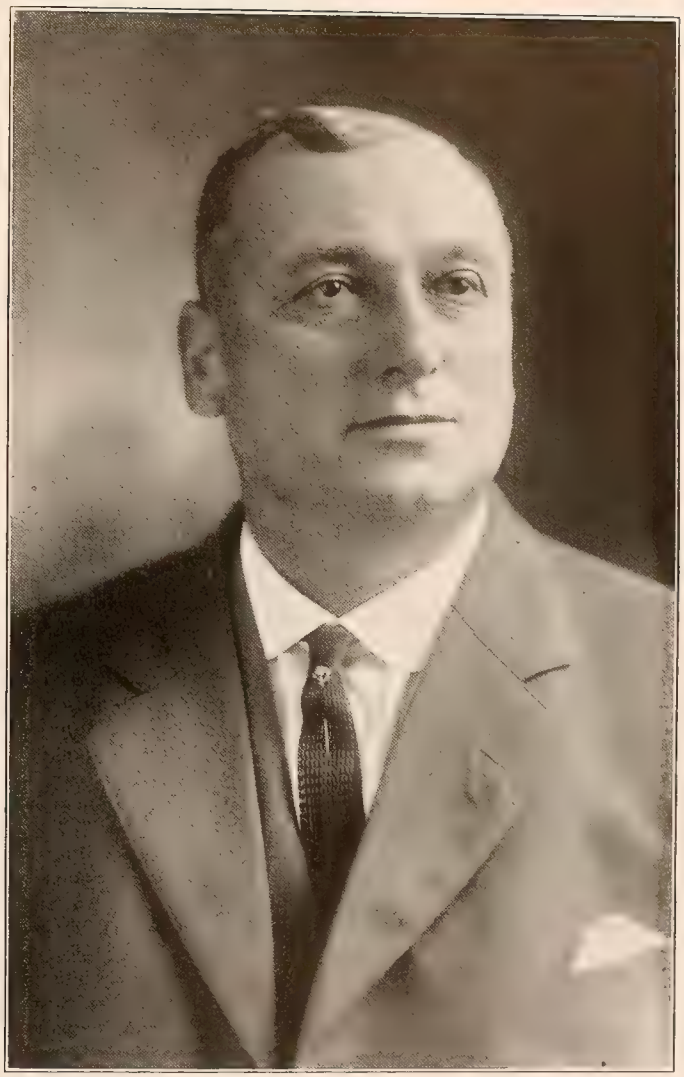
In March, 1886, the family removed to Stockton, Cal., and here Edris B. attended the Lafayette school until he was fifteen, when he started out to earn his own living. He followed various occupations as a boy, first as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and then with Charles W. Dohrmann, the insurance man. In 1893 he took up the machinist's trade with Straight & Cadle, the proprietors of the Globe Iron Works, and was with them until 1895, when he entered the employ of the Sperry Flour Mills Company, working as a fireman for two years. From 1897 to 1898 he was with the Stockton Gas & Electric Company, and then went back to the Sperrys for two years. Receiving an appointment as assistant engineer at the State Asylum at Stockton under H. G. Balkwill, Mr. Myers was there from 1900 to 1905, and being ambitious to progress more rapidly, during this time he took a course in engineering with the International Correspondence Schools. Returning to the Sperry Company as assistant engineer, he was made chief engineer of the Union Mill in 1905, of the Capital Mill in 1912, and the Crown Mill in 1915, all owned by this company, these promotions giving concrete evidence of the appreciation of his capability and faithful service, and he now has fifteen men working under him.

Mr. Myers' marriage, which took place in 1912, united him with Miss Frances Gillis, a native daughter of Stockton, whose father, James Gillis, was one of the city's honored pioneer residents. Mr. Myers has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1906, being affiliated with Charity Lodge No. 6 of Stockton.

DOMINGO CHANGALA.—Among the interesting citizens of Stockton and San Joaquin County who have done their best to make this a better place in which to carry on business and to live, is Domingo Changala, now counted among the leading sheep men of Central California. A native of France, he was born in the Basses-Pyrenees, southern France, September 29, 1878. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the public schools of his neighborhood, working on the farm during vacations. Upon reaching military age, he entered the French army as an infantryman and served for two years in France, and one year in the French possessions in Africa. When leaving the army Mr. Changala determined to come to America and California, and borrowing the money for his passage from his cousin he set out alone. He had an acquaintance in Stockton and upon his arrival here on December 26, 1902, found himself without money and a stranger in a strange land, unused to the customs and language, but he soon found employment on the John Prather ranch, near Linden, as a herder of sheep for which he received twenty-five dollars per month. He worked for Mr. Prather for five and one-half years and never missed a single day, a record he may well feel proud of. By the end of the first year he had repaid his cousin the money he had borrowed; then the next two years, or during his father's lifetime, he sent his father nearly all his earnings because he was poor and needed help.

Through hard work and economy Mr. Changala accumulated money enough to invest in 1,100 sheep of his own, and from this small beginning he advanced to be one of the leading sheepmen of the county, running as high as 5,000 head; at the present writing he has about 4,000. He employs only the most approved methods in caring for his flocks, which in large measure accounts for his success. As a member of the Central California Sheep Growers' Association he has been active in bringing about a number of things that have been beneficial both to the grower and to the consumer. Showing his faith in California realty Mr. Changala has invested in a fine dairy and alfalfa ranch of sixty acres near Patterson, in Stanislaus County, and here he has a fine herd of fifty Holstein cows; he also owns valuable real estate in Stockton.

The marriage of Mr. Changala on January 6, 1909, in Stockton, united him with Miss Etinnette Arrabit, born in the Basses-Pyrenees. She came to California in 1908 and has since been a resident of Stockton. They have three interesting children, Josephine Annie, Nellie Katherine and John Battiste. Mr. Changala here became a citizen of the United States in Stockton in 1915 and ever since has done his duty as he saw it by voting for the best men and measures that in his estimation would be of the most benefit to the people and to the country. It is to such self-made men that the county can look with pride



S Changala

for they have done what they could to advance every interest and every reform, to make the county and state take its proper place in the history of our great nation.

WILLIAM A. MURPHY.—After ten years of efficient service as city inspector in the electrical department of the city of Stockton, wherein he became widely known throughout the city, William A. Murphy resigned his post to engage in business for himself, organizing the Bright Spot Electric Company on January 1, 1918, opening up headquarters at 235 East Market Street, Stockton, and winning success from the start. A native Californian, Mr. Murphy was born in Calaveras County, July 9, 1876, the son of Patrick and Margaret (Fitzgerald) Murphy; both were natives of Boston, Mass., and there they were married, crossing the plains in an ox-team train in 1849 with their two children. The father was one of the pioneer miners and farmers of San Andreas, Calaveras County, where he resided until 1896, when he retired and removed to Stockton, where he died in April, 1900, aged seventy-three. Mrs. Murphy passed away in September, 1914, aged eighty-four.

Ten children were born to this worthy pioneer couple: Mrs. William Webb, deceased, the mother of eleven children; James, a rancher in San Joaquin County, is married and has one child; Thomas passed away leaving a widow and two children, and one of them, R. W. Murphy, is the Pacific Coast manager for the Westinghouse Lamp Company, with headquarters in San Francisco; Mrs. Nellie Williams lives at Oakdale, Cal.; Mrs. Margaret Thompson of Angels Camp, Calaveras County, has six children; Mrs. Mary Von Dulm is deceased; Mrs. Robert O'Brien of Oakland has two daughters; Frank J. of Stockton; Eliza, deceased; and the youngest, William A. Murphy, of this sketch. He was educated in the public schools of Calaveras County and came to Stockton when a young man and learned the blacksmith trade with the Holt Manufacturing Company, finishing with the Hammond Car Works of San Francisco.

Not seeing any future in this trade, Mr. Murphy returned to Stockton and opened a cigar store on Main Street, which he conducted for two years, when he sold out to William Hickman. He then decided to learn the electrical business, and this he has now followed for twenty-three years. He started with the American River Electrical Company, which was installing a transmission line from Placerville to Stockton, working for only a dollar a day at first, and was with this company for four years. He then engaged in the electrical business for himself for a year, selling out to Harry Spencer, and remaining with Mr. Spencer for a year and a half as foreman. He then became foreman and manager for the Powell Electrical Company on construction work, and installed the electrical system in many of the older buildings, among them the Clark & Henery Building, the old St. Joseph's Home and the Clark Sanitarium, also installing much work in Turlock.

In 1907 Mr. Murphy was appointed city electrician of Stockton under Mayor R. R. Reibenstein, the first man to hold this office, which he filled faithfully and efficiently for ten years. During this time many of Stockton's large, modern buildings were erected—Hotel Stockton, Hotel Clark, Hotel Lincoln, Farmers and Merchants Bank, Commercial Bank, City Bank, and he passed on the electrical installation in all of them. Resigning from this post, he opened his business, the Bright Spot Electric Company, in 1918, and today he has one of the most representative establishments in this line in the county, enjoying a patronage extending into the rich Delta, as well as in the towns and communities around Stockton in other directions. Houses are wired, industrial and commercial lighting plants are installed complete, and motor and pumping plants are installed for irrigation and general ranch use, irrigation machinery being a specialty of Mr. Murphy. He was the successful bidder for the installation work and lighting equipment for the Antioch $60,000 city hall, and this work was so satisfactory that it called forth much praise.

At Reno, Nev., in December, 1898, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Ida B. Fischer, a native of Switzerland, and they make their home at 735 North California Street. One of Stockton's enterprising business men, Mr. Murphy is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Progressive Business Club, the Stockton Advertising Club, the California Electrical Contractors and Dealers Association, and the Jovians, a national order of the electrical industry, and fraternally he is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Woodmen of the World, Red Men, and a charter member of the local Eagles.

JOSEPH D. CROSE.—An influential and leading citizen of Lodi, for many years a successful merchant, who through his faithful public service has played an important part in the city's growth, is Joseph D. Crose, one of the city trustees of Lodi and an efficient and loyal public official, serving four years. For forty years a merchant, he began his mercantile career at Armstrong, Howard County, Mo., where he was born at Boonesborough, June 7, 1858. In 1886 he removed to Crawford, Nebr., where he homesteaded 160 acres and farmed for a time, and on deciding to take up his residence in Arizona, he drove across country in wagons with his family, reaching Mesa after a three months' trip that had many interesting experiences. Here he established himself as a merchant, taking a leading part in the town's enterprises and serving as justice of the peace.

Coming to Lodi, Cal., in the fall of 1905, Mr. Crose built two business blocks in the spring of 1906 and engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until that fall, when he sold out, and bought a one-half interest in a shoe store known as the Walk-Over Boot Shop. Meeting with splendid success, he remained actively in this business until January, 1920, when he disposed of his interest to his partner and is now living retired from active life in the business world, but finding his time well occupied with his valuable real estate interests.

In Missouri, on September 8, 1881, Mr. Crose was married to Miss Annie E. Patrick, who was a native of Missouri but was reared in Colorado. Twelve children were born to them, five of whom are now living, as follows: Ira N. is the manual training teacher in the Lodi high school; John D. was a missionary in Tokio, Japan, working two years among the students of the Imperial University, and now has a congregation at Pomona, Cal.; Mrs. Laura Giles lives in Los Angeles; Joseph W. is a merchant at Orange, Cal.; Mrs. Annie E. Beckley is a resident of Lodi. Mr. Crose is a member of the Church of God and one of its generous contributors; this church was organized in Lodi a few years ago and now has a

membership of fifty. For the past four years Mr. Crose has been a member of the board of city trustees of Lodi and chairman of the health and safety committee. Having occupied this official position during the years of the city's greatest growth, he has contributed effectively to its orderly development, and with the city's interest at heart he has given generously of his time and talents toward every movement for its betterment.

CHARLES W. RUFF.—An enterprising, successful man of varied affairs of real practical importance to this portion of California is Charles W. Ruff, formerly a stockholder in and manager of the mill of the Lodi Mill & Manufacturing Company, and now engaged in building operations in the Sturla Tract. He was born at Muscatine, Iowa, on December 12, 1864, and there he remained until he was fifteen years of age, when he removed to South Dakota, where he was for five years on a ranch, at the same time that he finished his schooling.

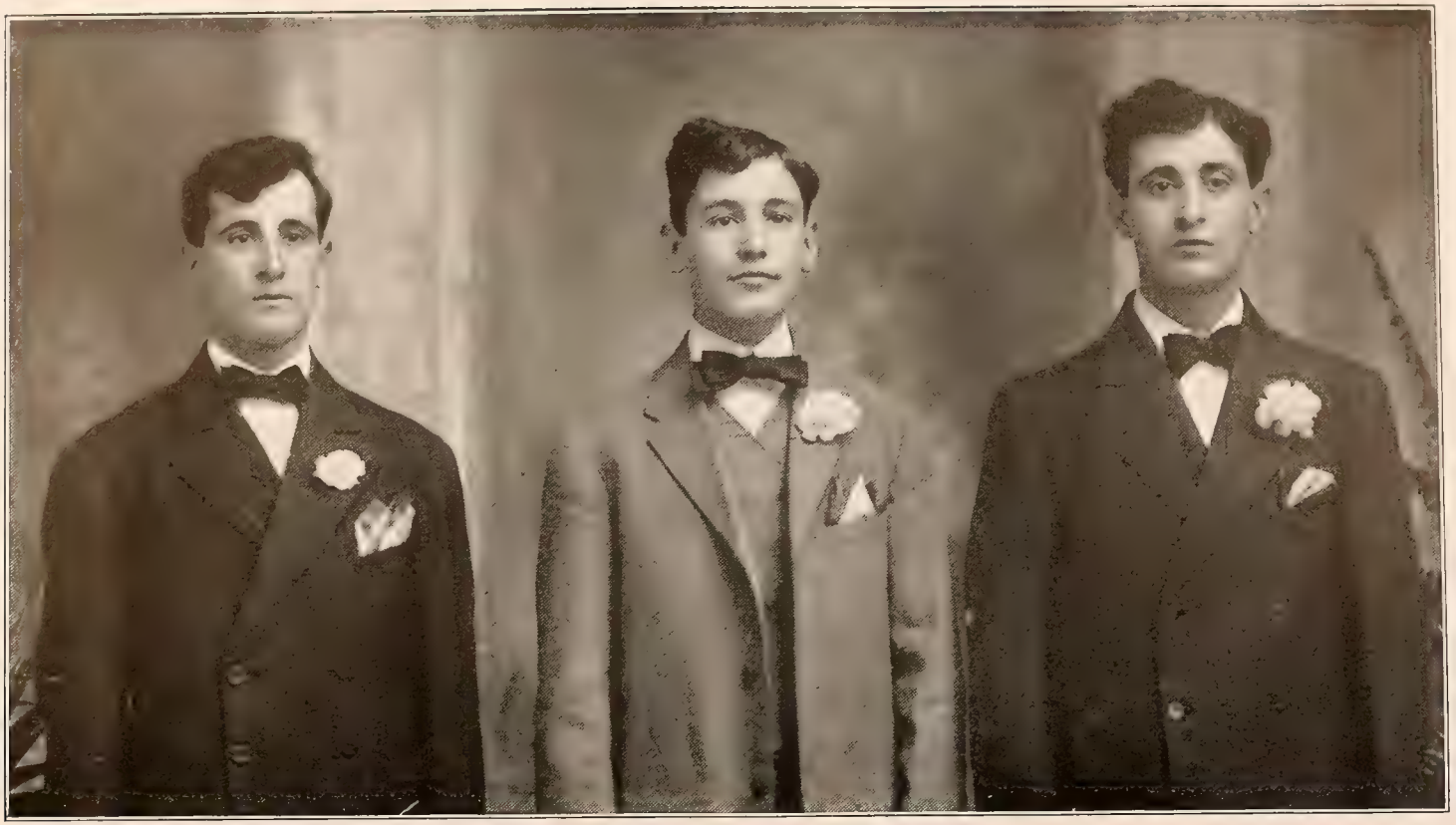
Returning to Iowa, he entered upon planing-mill work, at Sioux City, starting in at the bottom of the ladder, and thereby gradually gaining a thorough knowledge of mill-work in all branches. And from that time on, he followed mill-work until in the spring of 1921 he sold his interest in the Lodi Mill & Manufacturing Company. In Sioux City he entered the employ of the Anderson & Floyd Manufacturing Company, and from there he went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he worked for nine years with Nauman & Company in their planing mill. He then went north to Seattle, and was with Messrs. Morgan Bros., shipbuilders, for a year and a half; and coming to Lodi in 1906, he entered the employ of Cary Bros., in the Lodi Planing Mills. Later, a corporation was formed, called the Lodi Mill & Manufacturing Company, which bought out Cary Bros.; and Mr. Ruff was a partner in the concern, with E. C. Cary, J. M. McMahon, and E. F. Van Vlear. After all these years of changing application, Mr. Ruff became one of the best-posted and most-experienced planing-mill men in this part of the country, and it was easy for the Lodi Mill, under his management, to make a specialty of remodeling store-fronts. Although this seems an odd specialty, the company was kept busy, and many of the most ornate facades in Lodi are due to their taste and skill. They erected, for example, the fronts of the Friedburgh Kaiser store, and that of both M. Newfield and Messrs. Beckman, Welsh & Thompson.

Since entering upon his new field, Mr. Ruff has been equally successful. He built the first residence in the Sturla Tract, and he seems destined to build many more. He buys well-located lots, erects houses of the most desirable character, and puts them on the market at prices reasonable and within the reach of many; and in this important work of helping to build up the community, he has accomplished much good. It is no wonder that his fellow-citizens look upon him as an exemplary citizen, and speak of him as good timber, before long, for public office. An active Democrat for years, he has long served prominently as a member of the Democratic County Central Committee.

The marriage of Mr. Ruff united him with Miss Mabel Paul, a native of Iowa, and their union has been blessed with the birth of three children—Cecil, Paul and Juanita. Mr. Ruff is a Mason, being a member of Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS.—Among the prosperous and enterprising representatives of the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County, the three Alexander brothers, John, Thomas, and Christ, have given ample evidence of the progressive spirit and up-to-date methods which make for success along every line of worthy endeavor. John and Thomas, twins, were born June 10, 1884, and Christ was born April 16, 1890, at Cephalonia, Greece. They are sons of Zesus and Diamond (Vandoros) Alexander. The parents were farmer folk in their native land, and their nine children were reared on the farm, where they all received practical experience in agriculture. The nine children are: Angelus, Stephen, Thomas and John (twins), Andrew, Christ, Anna, Angelina, and Alexandria—all residing in Greece with the exception of the three brothers referred to in this sketch. All three brothers received a good education in the grammar and high schools of their native country. When John Alexander was about sixteen years old he left home and went to Palestine, where he attended school for a year; then he went to Port Said, Egypt, and for seven months worked in a clothing store. Giving up his position, he traveled throughout Egypt for a short while, and then returned to his home in Greece for a visit, after which he went to Athens and worked for two years. He then went to the English colony of the Sudan, Africa, where he worked in a grocery store for a year and a half. Returning to Athens, he met his brother Christ and together they came via Marseilles and La Havre, France, to New York City, where they were met by their brother Thomas. Thomas Alexander left home when he was nineteen years old and went to Constantinople, where he worked in his uncle's large dry-goods store for about six months, then removed to Cardiff, Wales, where he worked for a few months. He then made his way to Rio de Janeiro and from there to Buenos Aires, where he served in the Argentine navy for two years. Leaving here, he came to New York City, and joined his brothers there. The three brothers worked in New York City for about a year, and then removed to Denver, Colo., where they found employment in various hotels for two years. Thereafter the three of them went to Chicago and there learned the barber trade, which they followed for two years; they then returned to Denver and followed their trade for a year and a half, and in 1910 came to San Francisco and established their own shop, which they conducted for one year. Then they moved to Redwood City and opened a shop, which they ran for five years. In 1916 the three brothers came to San Joaquin County and leased the A. W. Franklin ranch, seven miles west of Lodi, and engaged in farming for a year.

On September 19, 1917, Christ Alexander entered the United States Army and was sent to Camp Lewis and placed in Company L, 363rd Infantry, training for six months; and then was sent to Camp Green, N. C., where he received two months intensive training. From Camp Green he went to Camp Mills, N. Y., and was here transferred to Company C, 59th Infantry of the 4th Division. From Camp Mills, N. Y., his company sailed for France via Liverpool, England, and upon their arrival were immediately



John Z. Alexander Christ Z. Alexander Thomas Z. Alexander

sent to the front and were in the Chateau-Thierry and Aisne-Marne offensives. In the Vesle offensive he received a severe shrapnel wound in one of his legs. He was sent to a hospital, where he remained for eleven months, and then was returned to the United States and, on July 8, 1919, was discharged from the Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, and then returned to his home in San Joaquin County. He then entered a vocational training school, where he studied dentistry, but at the end of six months was obliged to give it up on account of the strain on his wounded leg; he then tried to work at his trade in Lodi, but was obliged to give that up also. In 1919 his brothers, John and Thomas, had bought a twenty-acre vineyard one-half mile north of Victor, and in 1921 they purchased a forty-acre vineyard five miles northwest of Woodbridge; here Christ Alexander went to work, and has partially recovered the use of his wounded leg. The Alexander brothers have set twenty acres of the forty-acre ranch to young vineyard, and have further improved it with a six-inch pump and a fifteen-horsepower motor for irrigation purposes. They came to America empty-handed; but taking advantage of the splendid opportunities offered in the New World for advancement, they have worked their way steadily upward to prosperity.

RALPH P. MORRELL.—Many of Stockton's finest and most substantial structures are the handiwork of Ralph P. Morrell, the pioneer architect of the city, which he has seen develop from a town of 12,000 inhabitants until its population now exceeds 50,000. He is a native son of California, his birth having occurred at San Francisco, February 5, 1867, and his parents were Oliver L. and Margaret (Holmes) Morrell, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of New Bedford, Mass. In 1850 the father came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, locating in San Francisco, where he built and operated the first furniture factory in the city. He established his plant at the corner of Fremont and Market streets and was numbered among the pioneer business men and upbuilders of the city.

Mr. Morrell attended the Lincoln grammar school at Fifth and Market streets in San Francisco, and after their lessons for the day were ended the boys would frequently devote their energies to digging up Indian beads and other trinkets on the present site of the San Francisco Civic Auditorium. He also remembers when there were plank sidewalks on Market Street and the first railroad station was located at the intersection of that thoroughfare with Seventh Street, his reminiscences of San Francisco's early days being most interesting. In 1879 he came to Stockton, where he attended the public schools, and afterward completed an apprenticeship in furniture designing and decorating, becoming very proficient in that line. Later he embarked in business on his own account, erecting a large planing mill on Lafayette Street in March, 1890, and at the same time he began his work in architectural drawing. The mill was afterward destroyed by fire and Mr. Morrell has since devoted his attention to architectural work, in which he has been very successful. The greater part of the business blocks in Stockton were designed by him and also a large number of fine homes, for which he has likewise selected the furnishings. His reputation has spread beyond the boundaries of Stockton and he has drawn the plans for public buildings and private residences in cities from Bakersfield to the northern part of the state and he has also done architectural work in Nevada, being widely known in this connection. In fraternal circles he is well known, belonging to Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and to Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F. He occupies a position of leadership in his profession and his work, which is of high character and standard excellence, is a credit to the city and a feature in its substantial improvement.

PACIFIC CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.—The enterprising concern conducted under the firm name of the Pacific Carpet Cleaning Company, located at 330 South California Street, Stockton, Cal., is one of the pioneer institutions of this city, being established in 1897. On March 1, 1910, George S. Ferguson and Anthony V. Bowers purchased the business, which was of small proportions and which consisted principally of cleaning carpets; during the twelve years of their ownership new departments have been added and it has become a prosperous and well paying business. The company manufacture awnings, mattresses, do upholstering, renovate mattresses, and do all kinds of carpet cleaning, specializing in carpet shampooing, this being done by a special machine. After the carpet has been cleaned, soap is used and the luster brought back, thus increasing the life of the fabric.

Anthony V. Bowers was born on his father's ranch near Stockton, San Joaquin County, Cal., on October 20, 1879, a son of Frank and Mary (Sheehan) Bowers, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Massachusetts. His father sailed around the Horn in 1861 and was one of the early grain farmers of San Joaquin County, his ranch being located on the Waterloo Road, six miles from Stockton. There were eight children in his father's family: Mrs. J. V. Sprengler, Mrs. M. L. Gravem, Mrs. J. F. Muldowney, Henry A., Frank E., Charles A., Anthony V., of this sketch, and George W. Both parents have passed away.

Anthony V. was educated in the Greenwood school and was graduated from the Stockton high school with the class of 1898. He is a natural born musician; at the age of six years he began playing the violin and at the age of seven began the study of that instrument, and when thirteen years of age was playing professionally. He has been a teacher of the violin for many years and is now the director of Bowers' Orchestra, which is very popular in Stockton for dances, entertainments, etc. For five years he was a bookkeeper for a local firm and in 1910 bought an interest in the above company, which has proven a good investment. Fraternally he is a member of the Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, and the Fraternal Brotherhood; he is also a member of the Stockton Rotary Club. Mr. Bowers' marriage united him with Miss Ella Reynolds, a native of Oakdale, Cal.

George S. Ferguson, the other partner in the above enterprise, is also a native of San Joaquin County, born near Linden on September 8, 1878, a son of William W. and Ida (Prather) Ferguson, the former a native of California and the latter born in Missouri. His paternal grandfather was a native of Illinois and crossed the plains in the pioneer days, settling in Stockton where he conducted the Eureka Bakery. W. W. Ferguson was a grain farmer for many years near Linden and was a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, the N. S. G. W. There were two sons in the

family: Elmer S., deceased, and George S., the subject of this review. The father passed away, but the mother still lives on a portion of the old home place near Linden. George S. attended the Linden school and followed farming until his removal to Stockton where he became associated with a carpet company, and in 1910 he purchased an interest in the Pacific Carpet Cleaning Company.

The marriage of Mr. Ferguson united him with Miss Lida Smith, a native of San Francisco, Cal. He is a member of the Junior Order of Mechanics and the Loyal Order of Moose. He owns a twenty-acre fruit ranch at Linden, a part of the home place, which is in full-bearing walnuts, prunes and peaches.

JOHN J. SCHEURER.—A man of good business capacity, John J. Scheurer now holds the responsible position of line foreman with the Western States Gas & Electric Company at Stockton. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Louisville on November 11, 1859, and was taken by his parents, Jacob and Marian Eva (Schuck) Scheurer to Evansville, Ind., where he was reared. His parents were both natives of Germany, the father born in Nassau in 1824 and the mother in Baden in 1830, and they were married in Kentucky on October 30, 1848. Jacob Scheurer, who was a cigar manufacturer and dealer, died at Evansville, Ind., in June, 1897, the mother passing away there in June, 1896, the mother of ten children, four of whom are living.

As a boy John J. Scheurer worked for the Evansville Gas Company as a lamp trimmer; later he became interested in baseball and became the leading player in southern Indiana, and played throughout the southern states in the Southern League as catcher for about five years. In 1882 he joined Sells Bros. circus as boss bill poster, covering 44,000 miles in one season; in 1886 he was with the W. W. Cole circus for one season, then went back to Sells Bros., but when he arrived in Stockton in the winter of 1888, he concluded to end his circus career. He began working for the Stockton Gas Light & Heat Company, now the Western States Gas & Electric Company, being service construction foreman, and is now the oldest employee of the company, having been with them since 1888.

In Stockton, on March 14, 1894, he was married to Mrs. Bertha J. (Fairfield) Barthold, born near Fort Wayne, Ind., a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Thurber) Fairfield, natives respectively of Kennebunkport, Maine, and Quebec, Canada. Grandfather Fairfield ran boats on the Erie Canal and later became a pioneer of Fort Wayne, Ind., Fairfield Avenue in that city being named for him. James Fairfield was a farmer in Allen County, Ind., and there Mrs. Scheurer was reared. Her first marriage united her with C. G. Barthold, and they came to Stockton in 1888, where he worked as an electrician until his death in 1892, leaving her two children: C. G., who is with the Western States Gas & Electric Company, and Bertha Jamesetta, who died February 9, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Scheurer are the parents of two children, John E. and Cyrus L., who died at the age of two years. John E., who is with the Western Gas & Electric Company, served in Battery C, California, on the Mexican border and afterwards served overseas in the World War. He married Miss Florence Davis and has two sons, Ralph E. and Jack Louis.

Mr. Scheurer is a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and is past counselor of that order; he is a member and past chancellor commander of Charter Oak Lodge, K. P., and belongs to the Knights of Khorassan.

MATTHEW D. FOCACCI.—An enterprising and thoroughly progressive business man of Lodi, who has done much to place and keep his town in the front rank of San Joaquin County cities, is Matthew D. Focacci, the president of the Lodi Shoe Store, Inc., at 10 West Pine Street. He was born here on December 16, 1883, although his parents, John and Maria Focacci, were both natives of Italy. His father came to Lodi in early days, and for some time was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; and he died in 1896, leaving an unblemished reputation as an honest and intelligently industrious man. Mrs. Focacci is still living, the mother of six children. The eldest is Mrs. Columbia Denevi, John is the second; our subject was the third, and the others are Joseph, Louis and Charles.

Matthew attended the school at Salem, but when Mr. Focacci died, and his widow bought twenty-one acres of raw land, a part of the John Hutchins ranch, the present site of the Emerson School, for $110 per acre, he assisted his mother to improve the place. They put in water, planted a vineyard, and also went in for an orchard and the growing of vegetables; and at the end of the year they were able to sell the property at $700 per acre. This property, since subdivided, is known as the Schroeder Tract, and lots are sold there at as high a figure as $1,200 each —an interesting contrast to the time when the Focaccis were farming the place, and packed their grapes, which they sold for twenty cents a crate, under the trees. They also leased a part of the Girard Tract for farming purposes.

After the ranch was sold, Mr. Focacci decided to enter the mercantile field, so he accepted a position with J. P. Callahan, who conducted a small shoe store on North School Street. There he gained a thorough knowledge of the shoe business, and he then bought out Mr. Callahan, and later with Mr. W. H. Thompson he incorporated the Lodi Shoe Store. In 1914 they removed to their present place of business in the Lodi National Bank Building, where they carry only the highest quality of stock, and have built up a very profitable trade. Mr. Focacci is a graduate of the American School of Practipedics, at Chicago, where he completed a two-year course in 1918; and he has found that his actual experience, as well as his reputation for expert training in shoe-fitting and all that pertains to the foot specialist, has been of great assistance to him. This art of expert shoe-fitting has been in vogue in the finest shops in the East for some years, and Mr. Focacci has the honor of being one of the first to introduce it into California.

At Lodi Mr. Focacci was married to Miss Jennie Beronio, also a native of the town of Lodi; and they have one son, Leslie D. Focacci, who is now two years old. Mr. Focacci is a popular member of Lodge No. 18 of the Eagles, Lodge No. 848 of the Woodmen of the World, and also of the Lodi Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.



W. D'Ercole

MRS. NELLIE WEHR.—A native daughter, Mrs. Nellie Wehr was born in Cherokee, now called Tyler, Nevada County. Her father, Jeremiah Morrison, was a native of Ireland, where he learned the blacksmith trade. He emigrated to New Orleans, La., and there married Miss Isabella Gilday, also a native of the Emerald Isle, born in Donegal, who had come to New Orleans, La., with her uncle. In 1849 or 1850, Mr. Morrison came via Panama to San Francisco, where he followed his trade, and then later made his way to Cherokee, Nevada County, and established himself in the blacksmith's business. His shop came to be the leading establishment in the place in the "days of '49," when they shod oxen as well as horses at the smithy. He died on December 11, 1867. His widow survived him for many years, passing away at Redding, while on a visit, in April, 1906, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. There were five children born to this pioneer couple: Mrs. Mary Huy, who died at Redding; Mrs. Sarah Collins, residing in Redding; Hanora, now Mrs. James Graham, residing in Stockton; Mrs. Isabelle Cuddy, of Southwick, Idaho; and Mrs. Nellie Wehr, of this review.

Nellie Morrison spent her childhood in Cherokee, and there she received a good education in the public schools. Her first marriage took place in Sacramento, and united her with Samuel O. Hurlbut, who was born in New York State. He crossed the plains with his parents in an ox-team train in the early fifties, taking up his residence in Sacramento, and there he attended public school. Soon after the breaking out of the Civil War he responded to his country's call, enlisting on August 29, 1861, in Company F, 2nd Regular California Cavalry, and served until he was honorably discharged at San Francisco, September 24, 1864. He spent several years as a moulder in railroad shops, and thereafter as stationary engineer, until his death at Angels Camp, April 20, 1905. Fraternally, he was a member of the Red Men.

Soon after Mr. Hurlbut's passing, his widow removed to Stockton, where she made her home until her marriage with John Wehr, a native of Wisconsin and a mining man. Mr. Wehr was accidentally killed at the Shawmut mine, April 28, 1909. A son, Warren O., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wehr. He is a manufacturer of radio instruments in San Francisco. Mrs. Wehr now makes her home in Stockton, surrounded by her many friends, who appreciate her for her many acts of kindness and hospitality.

CHARLES J. SWEEM.—A representative of an old pioneer family who is himself a native son, is Charles J. Sweem, born in Stockton, December 30, 1856, a son of J. B. and Nancy (Blankinship) Sweem, natives of Virginia, who came out in 1847 to Missouri, where they outfitted with ox-teams and wagons and in 1848 started across the plains. Arriving in California, they settled near Stockton and engaged in ranching until 1861, when they removed to Fresno County, and Mr. Sweem built the first flour mills and also took out the first ditch in the county, at Centerville, which was used for water power. He ran the mill until 1876, when he returned to Stockton; and here he and his wife both passed away. This pioneer couple had thirteen children, twelve of whom are living: Franklin, of Merced; John, living in Chico; Charles, of this sketch; Thomas, who died in Arizona; George, a resident of Napa; Jeff, of Oroville; Lee, living in Chico; Stirling and Mrs. Mary E. Riggins, twins, both residing in Stockton; Mrs. Jennie Brown, of Stockton; Edward, of Chico; Fred, of Stockton; and Mrs. Nellie Creason, residing in Richmond.

Charles Sweem remembers Stockton in the early days as a small hamlet, with its sloughs where wild cattle and antelope roamed at will. In 1861 he went to Centerville, Fresno County, with his parents; and there he attended school. He assisted his father in the mill and in time learned the miller's trade, even to dressing the burrs. His father surveyed and took out the first ditch in Fresno County, from three miles above Centerville, and brought it to a bluff sixty feet above the town; and people came from different places to see it, for it seemed he had brought the water up hill. Once the water got beyond control and flooded a large section of the county. Trees afterwards sprang up all over, and thus people's eyes were opened to what could be done by irrigation.

In 1876 Charles Sweem returned to Stockton. He followed farming for a while, and thereafter was employed in various ways. For fifteen years he was with H. B. Riggins. He purchased a lot and built his home at 1725 South Stanislaus Street, where he still resides. Mr. Sweem is now in the employ of the city, having charge of McLeod Lake Park and Tuxedo Park.

He was married in Olympia, Wash., to Lulu Maud Couch, a native of Illinois, and they had seven children: Mary (Mrs. Jorgensen) and Mrs. Annie Pursish both died in Stockton of influenza; Emma and Lena are also deceased; Mrs. Goldie Gropner resides in Stockton; Nellie makes her home with her parents; and Charles is a musician and also lives here. Mr. Sweem is a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose.

PHIL LANDMANN.—The proprietor of the Stockton Hat Works, Phil Landmann has been a resident of Stockton for the past twenty-eight years, and during that time has succeeded in building up a fine business. He was born in Tarnof, Austria, August 27, 1860, a son of Elias and Jennie (Newman) Landmann, both natives of that country. Elias Landmann was a tailor by trade and both parents lived and died in their native land. Three sons and two daughters were born to them.

Phil Landmann attended a private school in Vienna and at the age of fourteen began to learn the hatter's trade, spending four years as an apprentice; he then became stock clerk in a large hat factory in Vienna. In 1881 he left his home and after visiting relatives in Austria and Germany, he traveled through France, Belgium, Holland, and England; he then boarded a vessel bound for America and on August 4, 1881, he arrived in New York, where, for the following eight years, he had charge of the block and shape department for George Brunson & Co., cap and hat works; he arrived in San Francisco twenty-eight years ago, where he went into business on Howard and Polk streets, and in the meantime established a store in Stockton, going back and forth to San Francisco by boat. His first location was at the corner of San Joaquin and Weber streets; then a few years later he removed to No. 12 North California street, and early in the fall of 1922 located at No. 119 North San Joaquin street, where he operates a modern hat

shop, which has been incorporated as the Stockton Hat Works.

Mr. Landmann's first marriage occurred in New York City in 1885, which united him with Miss Julia Ancker; she passed away in Stockton in 1914. In 1916, at San Francisco, Mr. Landmann was married to Mrs. Sarah Carssel, a native of Russia, but reared in England. Four children were born to Mr. Landmann by his first wife: Pauline is the wife of Dr. Catts of Stockton; Emile served in the U. S. Army during the World War and is a member of the American Legion; Jennie and Tillie are at home. Mr. Landmann received his U. S. citizenship thirty-six years ago in New York. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally he belongs to the Eagles, Moose, W. O. W. and was treasurer for six years of the Ancient Order of Foresters; he is also a member of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Red Cross.

JACOB ENGELLANDT.— One to whom San Joaquin County is greatly indebted for the active and beneficial work he accomplished is Jacob Engellandt, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, August 6, 1851, and at the age of nineteen was drafted for service in the German army, serving until he came to New York City on August 14, 1871. The following year he spent in Washington County, Nebr.; then, on March 1, 1873, he came to Stockton, California. He found employment on the Feck, Rockendorf, Captain Moss, and Pat Elliott ranches, but in 1880 returned to his native country for a few months' visit.

In 1889 Mr. Engellandt removed to Woodbridge, where he farmed for six years, when he returned to Roberts Island and farmed the Levy tract. Twenty-one years ago he bought sixty acres from the George Hury estate, where he made his home until seven years ago, when he retired on account of ill health and removed to Stockton. He passed through the disastrous floods of 1884 and 1886, when the levees broke and the water covered the land, devastating the whole island. The flood of 1886 occurred in January, the storm being accompanied by high winds which almost carried away the small farm house, which consisted of two rooms. That year he had seeded to grain 600 acres, doing all the work himself with his eight-horse team, and all was a complete loss; glad enough were they to escape with their lives.

The marriage of Mr. Engellandt occurred in San Francisco, February 17, 1883, and united him with Miss Mary Elizabeth Mann, a native of London, England, and they were the parents of four daughters: Ida, the wife of A. F. Ruhl, hardware merchant in Stockton; Mabel, wife of H. E. McClure, a dairyman here; Alice, the wife of J. C. McIntosh, proprietor of an electric planing mill here; and Miss Edna Engellandt, who assists her mother in presiding over the home. There are two grandchildren, Bernard Jacob Ruhl and Aileen McClure. Mary Elizabeth Mann was the daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Jones) Mann, born in Scotland and Wales, respectively. Her father was a civil and mechanical engineer and brought his family to Erie, Pa., in 1872, and a year later to California, on an early transcontinental train, arriving in San Francisco in the spring of 1873, where he followed civil and mechanical engineering. He died in San Francisco in 1905, his wife having preceded him. He was a prominent Mason for more than fifty years. This worthy couple had two children: Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Engellandt and Mrs. Alice Rice of Oakland. Mrs. Engellandt was educated in the Lincoln school, San Francisco, Fifth and Market Streets, opposite the U. S. Mint, which was burned at the time of the fire in 1906. Mr. Engellandt died on March 16, 1922, his residence in San Joaquin County having covered a period of forty-nine years, during which time wonderful changes had occurred. He was well read and interesting and a faithful student of the Bible, being a member of the Lutheran Church. In 1879 he became an American citizen and no native-born son was more faithful to his allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

ANTONIO L. SOLARI.—Since 1892 Antonio L. Solari has lived in San Joaquin County, and during that time has become a successful agriculturist. His homestead is situated on Waterloo Road just east of the city limits of Stockton. The land is devoted to an orchard of figs and peaches, interplanted with vegetables and he has gained a most gratifying success from his labors in that direction. He was born in Genoa, Italy, August 16, 1865, and was reared on his father's farm. His father, John Solari, lived to be 103 years old and his mother, Mary Solari, lived to be eighty-three, and during all the years that Mr. Solari has been away from home, he regularly sent his parents in Italy money to take care of them in their declining years up to the time of their passing.

At twenty-seven years of age he left his native land and came to America, borrowing money for his passage and upon arrival in Stockton had thirteen francs in his pocket. He found work on Bert Podesto's ranch on Lower Sacramento Road where he worked for a while, and as soon as he had earned enough money he sent it back to the man from whom he borrowed funds to pay his way to California. Then he went to Calaveras County and worked for John Podesto, where he remained until 1896 when he returned to Stockton and began to work for Tom Gattorno on the Waterloo Road, where he has resided ever since. After three years' work for the latter party he leased land from his employer and followed vegetable gardening for many years and when Tom Gattorno died Mr. Solari took care of his widow until her death, when she willed Mr. Solari the ranch, as she had no heirs. The ranch of 6¾ acres was originally planted to cherries but the trees died and then Mr. Solari planted figs and peaches; then he bought twenty-one acres bare land on the Linden Road which he planted to cherries, peaches and vineyard. This he cultivated for ten years, then sold it at a good profit. From a financial standpoint, Mr. Solari has been very successful, but it has not been accomplished without close application to business. He also owns valuable real estate in Stockton, including a business block on South El Dorado Street which he erected; he has also bought and sold real estate and in this way has made good profits on his investments. In partnership with A. J. Munch, he bought eight acres on the Waterloo Road which they subdivided, and it is known as the Intervale Tract. This tract has all been sold and homes built on it.

The marriage of Mr. Solari united him with Miss Louisa Capello, a native of Genoa, Italy, and they are the parents of one son, Joseph J., a member of



antonio Solari

the firm of Foppiano & Solari of Stockton. To the type of citizens such as Mr. Solari, the county owes much of its prosperity, for he has done his part as a good citizen in all public enterprises.

PATRICK BRENNAN.—For many years Patrick Brennan was a foremost agriculturist of the Atlanta district of San Joaquin County, and his death on October 9, 1879, when in his fiftieth year, meant a personal loss to the citizenship of the locality. He was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1829, and there grew to young manhood. He was married in New London, Conn., to Miss Bridget Kelly, also a native of Ireland, born in 1834. Embarking for America in 1852, Mr. Brennan arrived in the United States and located at New London, Conn., where he was married and where the young couple remained for four years; then, in 1856, they started for California, and on September 15 of that year arrived in Stockton, where they spent another five years. Deciding that agriculture was best suited to him, Patrick Brennan bought 320 acres of land eighteen miles southeast of Stockton on the French Camp Road, near Atlanta, where he successfully farmed until he died on October 10, 1879, survived by his wife and seven of their nine children: Frank J.; William J.; Joseph; George (died in youth); John (died in infancy); Henry; Mary Sullivan; George W. and Stephen E., whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Following her husband's death, Mrs. Brennan managed the ranch and paid off the mortgage and reared and educated her children. This was not accomplished without hardship and privations incident to early day life in California, but her courage and determination to overcome all obstacles resulted in keeping the family home intact and giving all her children a workable education. Five children now survive the mother, who passed away on May 29, 1912, mourned by a large circle of friends, who were loud in their praises of her remarkable force of character and genial disposition After her death, the home place was divided among the surviving children, and they in turn subdivided their portion, until a number of farms have been made out of the original tract, and under the South San Joaquin Irrigation District have been made to blossom like the rose. Thus one by one the old pioneers of the fifties are passing away, the younger generation assuming the responsibilities of the development and prosperity of the great state of California. Mrs. Brennan was an ardent supporter of St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Atlanta and so remained until her death.

EARL EDWARD BURLINGTON.—A representative citizen, engaged in viticulture in San Joaquin County, is Earl Edward Burlington, who was born in Carson City, Nev., November 13, 1892, a son of Edward and Minnie (Cowing) Burlington. Edward Burlington was a native of Old Boston, England, while the mother was born in Carson City, Nev. Edward Burlington left his home in England and went first to Canada, afterwards to New York, and from there to Carson City, where he conducted a shoe store, and where he met and married Miss Minnie Cowing. Her father, George Cowing, was a native of London, England, and had come to the United States and across the plains to Carson City in frontier days, where he was at one time a deputy sheriff. Earl Burlington is the youngest of a family of three children, the others being Arthur and Nell, now Mrs. Trimmer, residing at Oakland. The father passed away in Carson City, on April 12, 1907, while the mother now makes her home in Oakland.

Earl Burlington attended the Carson City public schools and at odd times assisted his father in the store. After finishing grammar school he entered high school; and then in 1910, removed to Berkeley, Cal., and entered the Van der Nailen Engineering School at Oakland. During his engineering course he practiced engineering in the field, spending five years in the school and in the field in California and Nevada. In 1914 he was duly graduated, and thereafter spent another year at his profession in the two states. He then located at Lodi, where he rented two vineyards, one on Kettleman Lane and the other on Sargent Road, 120 acres in all, on which he had a three-year lease. At the outbreak of the World War he gave up his lease and enlisted in Company A of the 1st California Engineers, on June 8, 1917; later this company was transferred into the 42nd Division and was designated as Company D, 117th Engineers, of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division. This regiment was used in the construction of Camp Fremont. It was then sent to Camp Mills, N. Y., was trained there until October, 1917, and then sailed for France, landing on French soil November 1, 1917, at St. Nazaire. Here his regiment was employed in building barracks, bath houses and other necessary buildings, preparatory to the coming of the American forces. He continued in this work until February, 1918, when his regiment was sent into the Vosges sector near Luneville, to train for front-line duty. His regiment first worked in connection with the fifth French army, then was transferred to the American Army, and was in action at Chateau-Thierry, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne No. 1 and No. 2; and at the time of the signing of the armistice the regiment was nearing Sedan. His regiment then marched into the occupation area and was stationed to the left of Coblenz, Germany. Mr. Burlington then returned to the United States, and was discharged on May 18, 1919, at the Presidio, San Francisco, as a sergeant, first class. Returning to San Joaquin County, he rented a forty-acre vineyard about six miles from Woodbridge on the Thornton road, in the Ray school district, where he is still located. Mr. Burlington is a member of the Lodi Growers' and Shippers' League.

On January 4, 1921, in Lodi, Mr. Burlington was married to Miss Jennie Graffigna, a daughter of Andrew J. and Louise (Solari) Graffigna. Jennie Graffigna was born in Lodi, and was educated in the grammar and high school. She graduated in 1914, having majored in commercial work, and was then engaged for some time in bookkeeping. Mrs. Burlington is the fifth in a family of seven children: David; Ida, Mrs. J. D. Graffigna; Emil F.; Anthony J.; Jennie, Mrs. Burlington; Lena; and Julia. Her mother passed away on November 15, 1919; the father is still living in Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Burlington have one son, Earl Edward, Jr. Mr. Burlington is a member of the Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, and of the Lodi Aerie, No. 848, Eagles. He is also a member of Lodi Post, No. 22, American Legion; and a member, and at the present time state

president, of the California Chapter of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division Veterans. He belongs to the Mokelumne Club in Lodi. Mrs. Burlington is a member of the Lodi Women's Club; the Young Ladies' Institute of Lodi, No. 91; and the Woman's Auxiliary to the American Legion.

LEE R. BURROW.—A typical native son of California, Lee R. Burrow was born at Murphy on August 30, 1880, a son of Thomas J. and Relefe (Dunlap) Burrow, natives of Illinois and Wisconsin, respectively. Thomas J. Burrow was a surveyor and lumberman, who came to California as early as 1872. There were seven children in their family, as follows: Cecil; George, residing at Vallejo; Thomas, living at Jackson; Maude, Mrs. Bunch, of Lodi; Relefe and Lee R., twins, the former being deceased; and Roy, deceased. The father and mother still reside at Murphy, Cal.

Lee R. Burrow attended the grammar school at Murphy, and at the age of eighteen learned the carpenter's trade and worked at various mining camps throughout Calaveras County. He also worked at his trade in Carson Valley, Nev., and in Mason and Antelope Valleys, in California. He then removed to Stockton and spent thirteen years there, part of the time working for Davis, Heller & Pearce.

Mr. Burrow's first marriage occurred on August 26, 1906, at San Andreas, uniting him with Miss Christina Christy, a native of Oakdale, Cal., and a daughter of William Christy; and they were the parents of one son, Randal, now residing at Stockton. His second marriage occurred in Stockton on December 26, 1918, and united him with Mrs. Katherine (Koontz) Thisby, a daughter of that worthy pioneer couple, Henry and Clemence Arabella (Hay) Koontz, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. Henry Koontz came from Illinois to California, and was an early settler in the New Hope section, where he resided until his death. Miss Katherine Koontz was first married to Leonard Thisby, a native son of California, born at Walnut Grove, a son of George and Rebecca Thisby, the former a native of England who came to California in the early days and settled at San Francisco, where his son Leonard was educated. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Thisby made their home in Sacramento, where he was supervisor for one term for the fifth district of that county, and also served as under-sheriff of the county with Sheriff Donnley. Mr. Thisby was a Republican in politics. Fraternally, he was a Mason, Odd Fellow and Elk. He passed away on December 13, 1915. To them were born one son, William Henry Thisby, who married Miss Beatrice Baker; and they have two children, Leonard William and Marian Elizabeth. William Henry Thisby is the foreman on the Fred Villinger ranch at Lodi. Mrs. Burrow received twenty acres from her father's estate, which she improved to Bartlett pears, and two years ago she and her husband moved onto this place, which has since been their home. It is a full-bearing pear orchard, highly cultivated, and has become very valuable. It is irrigated by a ten-inch pump driven by a twenty-horsepower motor. Mr. Burrow is energetic, progressive and practical, and gives his undivided attention to his business affairs, in which he is prospering.

NICK YLARRAZ.—A thoroughly progressive and up-to-date hotel man is found in Nick Ylarraz, the genial proprietor of Hotel Central, located at 124 West Main Street, Stockton. He was born on his father's farm in the Pyrenees Mountains, Spain, July 5, 1883, and his education was obtained in the district schools of his neighborhood and his spare hours and vacation periods were spent in helping on the home farm. When he was twenty-two years old, in 1905, he came to the United States and located in Nevada, where he spent two years herding sheep; then the following six years he herded sheep in Oregon; then he located in Lassen County, Cal., where he worked in a saw mill of the Westwood Lumber Company for three years. He then removed to Reno, Nev., and spent three years in business there. About three years ago he located in Stockton and on November 14, 1919, entered into partnership with Vic Bodaya in conducting Hotel Central, which has proved to be a profitable and successful undertaking. From a business standpoint he has been successful, and at all times he has been straightforward and honorable in all the relations of life.

The marriage of Mr. Ylarraz united him with Miss Felicia Zandeweta, a native of the same country as her husband and they are the parents of one daughter, Theresa.

WALTER SCOTT BUCHANAN.—In 1907 Walter Scott Buchanan took up his permanent residence in Manteca and has been active and progressive in the development of this locality. He is engaged in the real estate and insurance business and the steady progress and success which he has won indicate the persistence and energy of his character. He was born on May 1, 1869, near Shampoeg, Ore., the first capital of Oregon, settled by the French Canadians, and where the territorial legislature assembled before Oregon became a state. His father, John C. Buchanan, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 1, 1827. At the age of twenty-one he was graduated from the Edinburgh University as a mining engineer. From Scotland he went to Australia where he followed his profession for five years, then returned to his native land and in 1857 came to America. For six years he was connected with mining in Western Idaho, but later gave it up and engaged in farming in the Willamette Valley, Ore. He married Miss Rosa A. Barnhart, a native of Canada and a niece of Colonel William Cody, known as Buffalo Bill. There are three sons in the family: Walter Scott, the subject of this sketch; John C., Jr., an extensive land owner in northwestern Oregon; and Charles B., who owns and operates the largest warehouse and lumber mill in Oregon, located at Hillsboro. The father passed away in 1898 while the family were residing in Oregon; the mother now makes her home with our subject near Manteca.

The education of Walter Scott Buchanan was obtained in Oregon and in 1884 he entered the Pacific University, where he attended two terms; then he entered the printing shop of Dana Thomas, editor of the Pacific Pharos, and there he spent eight years. On June 13, 1895, he enlisted in the U. S. Regulars, Fourth Infantry Headquarters Company, and was sent to Fort Sherman, Idaho. His regiment belonged to the Fifth Army Corps, the first to be transported to Cuba, and Walter Scott Buchanan was made a sergeant in his company. During his stay on the island he was employed in a printing



Nick. Klavon

shop most of the time and while there he became personally acquainted with General Leonard Wood, at that time a colonel in the Fifth Army Corps. In the spring of 1901 he returned to the United States, and after his arrival in San Francisco he reenlisted in the Twenty-ninth Infantry and was made a first sergeant; he was immediately sent to the Philippine Islands on board the S. S. Buford, and his foreign service covered a period of twelve months. His army record includes four enlistments and service up to 1907, when he was honorably discharged at Fort Mason on June 30. He then settled in Manteca and for four years was engaged in development work on the West & Wilhoit vineyard. He then purchased twenty acres and developed it to vineyard, which he has since sold. He owns his home and a small ranch located on the corner of Hogan and Veritas roads three miles south of Manteca.

The marriage of Mr. Buchanan united him with Miss Lucy Keen, and they are the parents of one son, Millard E., who distinguished himself during the World War with the A. E. F., and is the fifth in line since 1812 to serve the U. S. Government. Mr. Buchanan is a Republican in politics and a member of the Manteca Chamber of Commerce and contributes to the local newspapers as a special writer.

CARL C. BUSCH.—A progressive citizen of the Ripon section of San Joaquin County, is Carl C. Busch, who is successfully combining the development of a forty-acre ranch with contracting and building activities. His excellent fruit and dairy ranch west of Ripon demonstrates his characteristics of thoroughness and ability which he has displayed in his career. He was born near Copenhagen, Denmark, on his father's farm, on June 4, 1872, and attended the public school in the neighborhood until he was fourteen years old. At this age he left school to work on the home farm and two years later, when he was sixteen, he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, in which, from the beginning, he showed particular ability and aptitude for the trade and became a very excellent workman. He remained in Denmark until he was thirty-two years old, then started on a trip to New Zealand on the S. S. Oroya, the voyage consuming fifty-six days. His stay in New Zealand covered a period of two and a half years, during which time he was occupied at his trade of carpenter.

In May, 1907, Mr. Busch arrived in San Francisco and for the following two years he worked at carpentering in the Bay region, meeting with fair success. Concluding to combine his knowledge of agriculture with his trade, he removed to San Joaquin County and settled at Ripon, where he bought his present home place of forty acres five miles west of Ripon, which he has made into a productive fruit, alfalfa and dairy ranch. During his twelve years' residence in San Joaquin County, Mr. Busch has erected the Van Allen district school building, the San Joaquin school building and numerous country and town residences in the Ripon section of the county. He is now erecting the gymnasium for the Ripon Union high school and his excellent workmanship bespeaks for him continued prosperity. His brother, Walter Busch, is married and has a family; he is a rancher three and a half miles west of Ripon where he located in 1919. Both brothers are substantial and progressive citizens and give an active support to all development measures. Mr. Busch became a U. S. citizen in 1914 at Stockton, and since that time has voted the Democratic ticket. Fraternally he is a member of Mt. Horeb Lodge, I. O. O. F.

MRS. JENNIE H. BROWN.—An inspiring example of what an intelligent, experienced, courageous and aggressively progressive woman may do, when called upon to manage farm properties, is afforded by the very enterprising rancher, Mrs. Jennie H. Brown, who cultivates some fifty-four acres in the upper division of Roberts Island, about thirteen miles southwest of Stockton. A native of New York City, she was born in March, 1862, and is a daughter of Edward and Margaret (Bennett) Hewson, who had come to America on their honeymoon from their native County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1861. She accompanied her parents to California in the spring of 1868, or when she was about six years old. Eventually, they had five children, among whom she was the eldest. For many years Mr. Hewson was a prosperous West Side rancher, having early bought a fine tract of land about six miles northwest of Mohr's Landing, now known as Bethany; and did his share to help develop that part of the country. He passed away in January, 1891, at the age of fifty, survived by his widow and five children, and widely esteemed. These children were Jennie, the subject of our story; Lydia, since deceased; William H., now residing at Bethany; George E.; and Mary A., who is the wife of Walter Mowry, of Stockton. Mrs. Hewson continued to manage the old, hospitable home, until she, too, passed away in 1914 at the age of seventy-four.

Jennie Hewson attended the district school and grew to womanhood on the home rancho. At San Francisco, on August 23, 1882, she was married to John C. Brown, the ceremony, performed by the Rev. Robert McKinsey, taking place in the Howard Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brown was born in Scotland, in July, 1847, and was brought to Canada by his parents when he was three years old. They settled at Pittsburgh, and there he was well educated, taking up engineering. In 1862 he came West and established himself as a reclamation engineer in the Delta of San Joaquin County, associating himself with Bixler & Williams; but on marrying, he abandoned his profession for farming.

In 1882, then, Mr. Brown commenced to farm 500 acres on Union Island, and later on he bought land from the Pescadero Grant on Roberts Island, continuing to cultivate the same until his death in 1919. This later purchase was the home place from 1891 until the present day. However, Mr. Brown lived to see his dream realized, and to behold an unhealthful swamp area of Delta lands transformed into one of the richest of ranch properties in the world—a triumph of American foresight and hard, honest labor reflecting the highest credit upon such brave pioneers as Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who struggled together for years against storms and floods. Few men enjoyed a more honored position than that of Mr. Brown in the community, where he so long lived and labored, and where his word was regarded as even better than his bond. For thirty-eight years he was an honored member of Sumner Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Tracy, and he was also a good Mason of fifty years' standing at the time of his demise.

Mrs. Brown shared not only the hard work and the perplexing problems and heavy responsibilities

of her husband, but also his success and honors, and today her deepest joy is in the associations afforded by her children, all of whom are a credit both to the family name and the community in which they have grown up. There were ten children: Lydia married A. J. Thompson, a rancher living near Lathrop, and is the mother of two children; Jennie has become Mrs. A. Maggini, and they reside with their one daughter at Stockton; John A. is a rancher at Bethany; Ed H. is a railway mail clerk; and William C. also follows agricultural pursuits; Robert A. also follows ranching but lives at home; Pearl is the wife of F. Tiana of Stockton; her twin sister, Ruby, is deceased; George A. farms on the home ranch; and Hazel, who graduated from the Stockton Business College, is with the Holt Manufacturing Company in Stockton.

HENRY MURLIN COX.—Forty-nine busy years have passed since Henry Murlin Cox came to San Joaquin County, and during those years he has been a witness of and an active participant in the progress and development of the Linden section of the county. Mr. Cox is the youngest of the four Cox brothers who conduct extensive grain farms near Farmington, Peters, Bellota and Linden. He was born at Chatham Hill, Smyth County, Va., July 15, 1849, a son of Andrew H. and Mary (Umbarger) Cox, natives of Smyth County, Va., the former of an old southern family of Scotch and French descent, and the latter of German descent. Andrew H. Cox was born in 1797 and received a fine education in his native state where he became in time one of three senior judges of Smyth County. He was a miller by trade and owned and operated a large mill at Chatham Hill. He passed away in 1872, aged seventy-five. In November, 1874, the mother and children came West to California, arriving in Stockton the same year, which was then a small town. In 1875, Mrs. Cox purchased ten acres of land near Linden for the home place, where they began to farm and within four years added to it until in 1878 they owned 160 acres of choice land. The year 1878 was saddened by the death of the beloved mother, but she had lived long enough to see her family well along the road to prosperity. She left seven children to mourn her loss: Phillip Dodridge served in the Confederate Army, was wounded and also taken prisoner; he died at Linden in 1917; Wyrinda Smyth died in January, 1917; William M., who served as captain in the Confederate Army, died at Linden in 1895; he left a widow, Mrs. Bertha Cox, and four children: William H., Henry F., Mrs. Lillie Welch, and Mrs. Mary Archibald; James B. resides at Linden; John Bell served in the Confederate Army and was wounded and captured; he died February 25, 1923; Andrew Hamilton married Sarah E. Brazelton and resides in Pacific Grove; he has a son, Perry Hamilton; Henry Murlin is the subject of this sketch. The Cox ranches have been conducted by the four brothers working in harmony and they have become independent and wealthy and now own over 1,000 acres of land. During the '80s they raised and supplied the Government with many fine mules and in 1886 sold Borax Smith three eight-mule teams. For the last few years the Cox brothers have leased a great part of their ranch holdings and are enjoying the fruits of long years of agricultural activity.

SVEND OTTO TRONDHJEM.—When S. O. Trondhjem located at Ripon in 1908 there were but six frame structures in the business section of the town, consequently this was a good opening for a first-class contractor and builder. Among the business blocks he has erected are the First National Bank Building, the postoffice and scores of attractive residences throughout the South San Joaquin section. He has also been very successful in his agricultural pursuits, for on his forty-acre ranch he has developed a very productive peach orchard of five acres and the balance of thirty-five acres produces an abundance of alfalfa since irrigation has been developed in the district. He was born in Nyborg, Denmark, February 16, 1881, and by the time he was thirteen years old his school days were over and he began to learn the stone and brick mason and plasterer's trade and followed this for six years in Denmark; he then went to Hamburg, Germany, where he followed his trade for four years in the large cities of central Germany; he then returned to his native country for a visit for a few months; then, believing that greater opportunities for young men to succeed financially were to be found elsewhere, he went to Cape Town, South Africa, where he soon found work and was occupied for four years in contracting and building; then he started for an extended tour and three months were consumed in visiting in Australia, South Sea Islands, Seattle, British Columbia, and in February, 1907, he arrived in San Francisco. He remained in the Bay district about one year and during this time took out his first naturalization papers. In 1908 he located in San Joaquin County, where he bought a forty-acre ranch, a portion of the Thomas Frederick place, two miles west of Ripon, and has developed it into a most productive place.

During 1914, Mr. Trondhjem made an extended trip to Denmark to visit his old home and while there was married to Miss Anna Rasmussen, a native of Denmark and a daughter of Jasper and Mary Rasmussen, farmer folk in Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Trondhjem are the parents of four children: Rita, Greta, Svend Otto, Jr., and Julia. Besides raising peaches and alfalfa on his ranch, Mr. Trondhjem has a dairy, which he has leased to others for the next three years. During the spring of 1922 he completed his fine modern residence on the outskirts of Ripon, where the family reside and from which he handles all of his contract work. Fraternally he is a member of the Danish Brotherhood at San Francisco, Cal., the Dania Society at Modesto, and the Mt. Horeb Lodge of I. O. O. F. at Ripon.

CHARLES F. COOPER.—A native of Iowa, Charles F. Cooper was born near Charter Oak, June 19, 1897, a son of Charles A. and Olive (Currier) Cooper, both natives of that state. The father was reared on the prairies in his native state and early in life became interested in stockraising; later he became a prominent figure in the livestock markets of St. Louis and Chicago. In 1901 he removed with his family to McIntosh County, N. D., and became an extensive stockraiser; he still owns twelve sections of choice farming land in that state. In 1912 the Cooper family came to California to make their permanent home and located in Sanger, Cal., where the parents now reside.

Charles F. Cooper finished the grammar and Sanger high school in Fresno County, then entered the University of Southern California, where he contin-



S. Trondhjem

ued his studies for one year. That fall, on September 1, 1917, he enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps, Fifteenth Regiment, and served at the Mare Island Navy Yards and at Quantico, Va.; fourteen months later he went to San Domingo where he served for five months, and on February 21, 1919, he was honorably discharged at the Marine Barracks at Quantico, Va.

On May 17, 1920, Mr. Cooper was married to Miss E. Irene Simpson, born at Academy, Cal., a daughter of Marvin Simpson, who married the eldest daughter of Rev. Joel Hedgepeth, the well-known pioneer minister, stock and grain farmer of Academy. Mrs. Cooper received a fine education and is an accomplished and talented woman. In 1912 the property of 420 acres, the home place of the late Richard Drais, was purchased by a group of Fresno county citizens, among them being Charles A. Cooper, the father of our subject. In 1917 Mr. Cooper purchased the interests of the other members and 100 acres was sold, leaving 320 acres which was leased. Later Charles F. Cooper chose agriculture as his field of labors and purchased the present ranch from his father. He set out thirty acres to prunes and plums and uses two tractors and the most up-to-date machinery in the cultivation and development of this ranch. Mr. Cooper has also installed a Sterling deep-well pump and has laid concrete pipe for irrigating his orchards. He is a member of the American Legion and was made a Mason in Valley Lodge No. 135, at Linden. Since his location in Farmington Mr. Cooper has won success and gained for himself the confidence and good will of those with whom he has been associated in relations of friendship and of business.

J. OLIVER COOPER.—A representative of the best interests of his community from the standpoint of public-spirited citizenship and useful activity in industrial affairs is found in J. Oliver Cooper, the efficient towerman for the Western Pacific Railroad at Lathrop, Cal. He was born at Columbus, Ohio, April 18, 1872, a son of Henry H. and Mary (Whitbeck) Cooper, both natives of New York. J. Oliver Cooper is the eldest of three children and the only one residing in California. The parents are now residing in Greene County, N. Y.

J. Oliver Cooper was educated in the grammar and high schools of Greene County until he was fifteen years of age, then went to work in a store at Leeds, N. Y., where he remained for three years; later he worked in a large creamery at Schoharie, N. Y., for three years, and became thoroughly conversant with the creamery business. Later, when he went to Galilee, Pa., he became superintendent of a cooperative creamery and was occupied successfully for three years. In 1902 he resigned his position and came to California, locating first at San Diego and then he went into the Imperial Valley and opened up a creamery business where he remained for three years. Mr. Cooper was active for fifteen years as an expert creamery man, but since 1909, when he came to San Joaquin County, he has been in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Turlock. Due to ill health he was forced to seek outside work, so disposed of his creamery interests and took up railroad work as a member of the section gang. He soon became a foreman and moved to Lathrop where he had charge of eight miles of track on the Fresno division and remained in that capacity for three years when he became identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as towerman at Lathrop, his service extending over a period of nine years.

The marriage of Mr. Cooper occurred at Stamford, N. Y., and united him with Miss Ella Sarah Hartwell, a daughter of a New York pioneer, and they are the parents of two daughters: Marjorie, Mrs. W. E. Graham, who has a son and resides at Modesto; and Mildred. Politically Mr. Cooper is a Republican; fraternally he is a Mason. The family reside in a comfortable residence at Lathrop.

DAVIS BROS.—Twelve years ago the Davis brothers came to Ripon for the purpose of establishing a hardware store. The first store building they occupied was of small proportions and as their business has grown three additions have been added until their floor space amounts to 14,800 square feet and the business is steadily increasing each month. Their large success has been realized entirely through their steady industry and good business management. George R. Davis, the senior partner, was born at San Francisco, July 30, 1880, while his brother, Harold T. Davis, the other member of the firm, was born near San Juan, Cal., August 9, 1882. These enterprising young men are sons of Henry Clay and Emma (Thrush) Davis, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of California. Henry Clay Davis accompanied his parents to California in '49, crossing the plains with ox teams in search for gold. They engaged in mining in Nevada County and the young man Henry C. drove stages in the mountains and later in the '80s located in San Joaquin County, where he was employed in Dr. Bentley's store at Woodbridge. Henry Clay Davis married Miss Emma Thrush, a native of Rio Vista, Cal., a daughter of Richard Thrush, now deceased, who came to California in 1849 and engaged in farming. Three children were born to this pioneer couple: George R., Harold T. Davis and Mrs. O. V. Freeman, who resides at Visalia. About 1887 Henry Clay Davis removed to Fresno where he purchased a tract of land about six miles southwest of Fresno, which he developed to orchard and vineyard and the family resided there about twenty years. Mrs. Davis passed away in the Fresno home in 1917. After his wife's death the father removed to Visalia where he makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Freeman.

George R. Davis received a good education in the schools of Fresno County, graduating from the Fresno high school in 1899, then entered Heald's Business College where he completed a short business course. He then went to Spokane, Wash., where he spent about a year and a half in clerical work, then returned to Fresno, where he took charge of the circulation department of the Fresno Herald, handling it successfully until 1910 when he resigned to enter the hardware business in conjunction with his brother in Ripon. Harold T. Davis, the junior member of the firm, was also educated in the Fresno schools, then was apprenticed to learn the plumbing business at Sacramento, where he served four years, his first wage being three dollars per week, but at the end of four years was an expert plumber. He then went to Goldfield, Nev., where he followed his trade from 1903 to 1908, having charge of plumbing inspection of the Goldfield Hotel and Elks building at that place; later he returned to the San Joaquin Valley and followed his trade in Turlock for two

years. In March, 1910, in partnership with his brother, George R. Davis, a hardware and plumbing establishment was opened. For a number of years Harold T. Davis handled the plumbing work himself, but the business has grown to such proportions that he has turned that part of the business over to others and is busy now with the management of his affairs. The Davis Bros. carry the John Deere line of farming implements and the Winchester hardware specialties in which company they are stockholders. They are members of the California State Hardware Association and directors in the First National Bank at Ripon, and Harold T. Davis is president of the Ripon Merchants' Association. Both brothers are prominent lodge members and own valuable property in Ripon.

PATRICK DONELON.—The ranching interests of San Joaquin County are well represented by Patrick Donelon, who for almost a quarter of a century has engaged in grain and stockraising in the Bellota section. His present home place consists of 515 acres seventeen miles east of Stockton, which he conducts as a dairy and stock farm with gratifying results. County Galway, Ireland, was his birthplace and he is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Herbert-Donelon) Donelon, both also born in Ireland.

Patrick Donelon received a good education in the schools of the town of Dunmore, and at seventeen years of age he went to England, where he was employed on a farm in County Cheshire, working for four seasons, each winter returning home to be with his parents. In 1883 he left home for America with passage paid to Sacramento, Cal., and upon his arrival in Sacramento he found work in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops, where he worked for about one year; then he found employment on the passenger steamer Apache, one of the Sacramento River steamers to San Francisco. Mr. Donelon worked as deckhand for four years and as fireman on this steamer for ten years and was oiler for one year. For his efficient service he was given engineer papers as a second-class operator of river boats in California. Mr. Donelon was on this boat at the time of collision in 1885 with the T. C. Walker and received a painful injury in his side and hip, which necessitated remaining in the Marine Hospital in San Francisco for a month. During the years of his service on the Apache he received his U. S. citizenship papers.

Mr. Donelon's marriage in San Francisco united him with Miss Ellen Donelon, born in County Galway, Ireland, who had come to San Francisco in 1893. After their marriage the young couple settled on their ranch four miles east of Bellota, which Mr. Donelon had purchased in 1889. For twenty years they resided on this place, and here all their children were born. They are the parents of five children: Catherine is a graduate of Notre Dame, San Francisco, and for the past two years has been teaching in the Fair Oaks school in Stockton; Mary is a graduate of the San Francisco Normal and Notre Dame and is a teacher in the Elmwood school; Thomas attends the Stockton vocational high school, where he is learning the auto mechanic trade; Agnes and Lucile attend school in Stockton. Five years ago Mr. Donelon acquired the present home place of 515 acres, which he is steadily improving, and he purchased a residence at 1066 North Sierra Nevada Street, Stockton, as a home for his daughters. For several years he served as trustee of the Douglas school district and at the present time is a trustee of the Bellota school district. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus of Stockton, and has always manifested a public-spirited interest in the general progress and development of his locality.

O. J. GALASSI.—An important branch of interior decorating is that of mosaic and terazzo work in marble and stone and the work along this line done by O. J. Galassi is worthy of creditable mention. He was born in Boston, Mass., February 20, 1880, a son of Francis and Emma (Ferretti) Galassi, born in Rome, Italy. When he was four years old his parents made a trip to their native city on a visit; returning to Boston the father worked at his trade of coppersmith until his death in 1911, aged sixty-three; the mother of our subject resides in Rome, Italy. O. J. Galassi attended school in Italy until he was twelve years old, then accompanied an uncle to Brazil; when he was thirteen years old he worked on a large coffee plantation for his board and lodging, driving an ox-cart about the plantation; later he became a jockey, riding the races. He spent six years in Brazil and then returned to Boston where he learned his trade, working for the Charles E. Old Company for five years; in 1901 he did the mosaic work in the Museum of Natural History in New York, which occupied fourteen months. After completing this work he came to San Francisco and did contract work for the U. S. Government, doing the work in the postoffice building in San Francisco and Portland, Ore. He established headquarters at 1121 Fell Street, San Francisco, and among his outstanding work was the mosaic and terazzo work in the Palace Hotel, Standard Oil Building and the Sub-Treasury Building. In 1915 he permanently located in Stockton and opened his shop at 138 East Sonora Street, modernly equipped to do all kinds of stone and marble work; he has also invented and has received United States and Canadian patents on the Everlasting Sanitary Sink top, perfected after many years of work. It is now being used in most of the modern homes.

The marriage of Mr. Galassi occurred in Stockton November 10, 1907, which united him with Miss Mary Ann Riba, a daughter of Battista Riba. Three children have blessed their union: Francis, O. J., Jr., deceased; and Victor A. Mr. Galassi is a charter member of the Loyal Order of Moose, Stockton, and in politics is a Republican, and is a member of the Stockton Builders' Exchange.

MRS. J. S. GRAHAM.—An enterprising business woman who is the proprietor of the Budd Apartments in Stockton is Mrs. J. S. Graham, a native daughter of the state, born at Cherokee, Nevada County. Her father, Jeremiah Morrison, was an early pioneer of California, and is represented in the sketch of her sister, Mrs. Nellie Wehr.

Mrs. Graham was in maidenhood Hanora Morrison. She spent her childhood in Cherokee, Nevada County, receiving a good education in the local school. It was there her first marriage occurred, which united her with John Gaffette, a native of Belgium, who emigrated with his parents to Iowa, where he lived until he was sixteen years of age. He then crossed the plains to California, and engaged in teaming in the Mother Lode country until his death in 1903. There were four children in their family: Kate, the wife of



P. J. Galassi

T. P. Coughlan, of Stockton; John, who died at thirty-two years of age; Roy, deceased when eight years old; and Percy, who died at eighteen years of age.

Several years after Mr. Gaffette's death his widow married again, the ceremony taking place in Sacramento, when Hanora Gaffette became the wife of James S. Graham, a native son born in Nevada County, a son of James and Alice Graham, California pioneers who settled in Nevada County. Mr. Graham was a mining man in Nevada County. They moved to Stockton in 1906, and there engaged in the hotel business, first as proprietors of the Kansas House and later of the St. James Hotel; and after disposing of this, they became proprietors of the City Hotel, which they conducted until 1922, when it was sold. Soon afterwards Mrs. Graham purchased the Budd Apartments, a modern and popular apartment house, and there they now make their home. Mr. Graham is a popular member of the Loyal Order of Moose.

JAMES FREDERICK SWEEM.—A native son of California whose father came here prior to the days of '49, is James Frederick Sweem, born near Centerville, Fresno County, March 10, 1874, but reared in Stockton. He is a son of J. B. and Nancy (Blankenship) Sweem, early and worthy pioneers also represented in this volume in the sketch of Charles J. Sweem.

Fred Sweem, as he is usually called by his many friends, was brought up on the farm here and in Oregon, where he attended public school. Returning to Stockton when fourteen years old, he completed his education in the Stockton schools, and when eighteen years old he began teaming. As soon as he was able to purchase an outfit, he began contract teaming and hauling. Adding to his outfit, he branched out into general contracting and excavating, continuing for a number of years, until he sold out. He then spent three years with the Holt Manufacturing Company as a machinist. In 1918 he accepted a position in the park department in the city of Stockton, and is now in charge of Washington Park. He owns a comfortable residence at the corner of Third and American streets, where he resides with his family.

In July, 1899, at Stockton, occurred the marriage of Mr. Sweem, uniting him with Miss Mamie Pulliam, a native of Missouri, who came to Stockton with her parents when a girl and was here reared and educated. Their union has been blessed with five children: Everett, a druggist in Stockton; Leo, a bookkeeper residing in Oakland; Otie, attending Stockton high school; and Alma and Earl, attending the grammar school. Enterprising and progressive, Mr. Sweem is interested in having good schools and good government, exercising his franchise as a Democrat. Fraternally, he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Red Men.

JOHN A. DUPLISEA.—A farmer and vineyardist living at Lodi, San Joaquin County, is John A. Duplisea, who has been a public-spirited citizen of this section of the state since 1908. He was born in Princetown, Maine, on January 20, 1863, a son of A. J. and Hannah (Byers) Duplisea. The father was a carriagemaker by trade, and was the parent of eleven children, eight of whom are living, John A. being the only one residing in California. Their names are as follows: Tillie, Eileen, Elsie, John A. (of this sketch), Edward W., Frank, Anabelle, Ada, Maude, June and Lou. The father is still living at the age of ninety years. The mother passed away at the age of sixty-eight.

John A. Duplisea received his education in the public schools of his native town, and when he was eighteen years old selected the painter's trade as an occupation. After following his trade at Princetown and various places in New England, he went to Montana and engaged in sheep raising in Dawson County, where he had as many as 5,000 head in one flock, ranging them on government and railroad land. The sheep business occupied him four years. Returning to his native state he again took up his trade and worked for four years. He then returned to Montana, and after living there eight years went to New Brunswick, Canada, where he spent one winter.

The marriage of Mr. Duplisea was solemnized in New Brunswick in 1905, when he was united with Miss Letitia Anderson, a native of that place and a daughter of Charles and Elenor Anderson. Her father was a millwright by trade. Mrs. Duplisea was educated in the schools of New Brunswick. There were five children in the family: Anna, Letitia, Charles, George and Hannah. Her father lived to be seventy-six, and her mother seventy-two years old. In 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Duplisea left New Brunswick for California, and settled in Lodi, where they purchased fifteen acres, a Tokay vineyard, about one-half mile east of Lodi on the traction line. Among the improvements that Mr. Duplisea has put on his home place is an electric pumping plant for irrigating his ranch.

FRED DUTCHER.—Among the more recent accessions to the agricultural class in San Joaquin County is Fred Dutcher, who since 1919 has farmed successfully on his homestead of seventy-seven acres northwest of Woodbridge. He was born near Warren, in Jo Daviess County, Ill., April 6, 1872, a son of John Henry and Margaret Elizabeth (Renwick) Dutcher. When Fred Dutcher was six weeks old his parents moved to Beloit, Kans., where the father homesteaded a quarter-section of land and engaged in general farming pursuits; later he sold his ranch and moved into the city of Beloit. Grandfather Dutcher was an early settler of Illinois. Before the Civil War he settled among the Black Hawk Indians of northern Illinois, and served in the Black Hawk Indian wars. He acquired a section of land and engaged in farming. His farm was well improved; his barn cost about $50,000, and his house was built of black walnut lumber and was splendidly furnished.

Fred Dutcher received only a limited schooling, for he was only eight years old when he left home and became a jockey. He rode for many years for Ed Corrigan, riding in races throughout Texas, Louisiana, and the Southern and central Western states during a period of thirteen years. He was twenty-one years old when he decided to quit the tracks. Thereafter he did all kinds of work through the middle West, and covered a great deal of country in his travels.

On May 20, 1902, at Salina, Kans., Mr. Dutcher was married to Miss Edith Armstrong, a native of Texas, a daughter of Robert and Lucinda (Snody) Armstrong. The young couple resided in Salina until 1909, when they removed to Morgan Hill, Cal.,

and Mr. Dutcher found work in the prune orchards of that locality. Afterwards he moved to Coalinga, Cal., and worked on the rotary drilling machines in the oil fields for two years. Then for one year he drove tractors for the Kern Trading Oil Company. Later he was with the San Joaquin Valley Farm and Land Company; and then he moved to Corcoran, Cal., and worked for the El Rico Land Company. He was also employed by the David Jacks Company on their Monterey City ranch, where he remained until six years ago. Then he came to Lodi as foreman for Judge De Vries on his ranch north of Woodbridge, and continued in that capacity for three years.

In 1919 Mr. Dutcher purchased forty-seven acres north of Woodbridge, twelve acres of which is in seventeen-year-old vines. Later he purchased an additional thirty acres near his other property, which was in alfalfa and unimproved land. He runs a dairy of thirty-three head. His ranch is equipped with a seven-inch pump driven by a fifteen-horsepower motor, for irrigation. Sound judgment, industry and strong purpose are salient features of Mr. Dutcher's business career, and these constitute the basis of his prosperity.

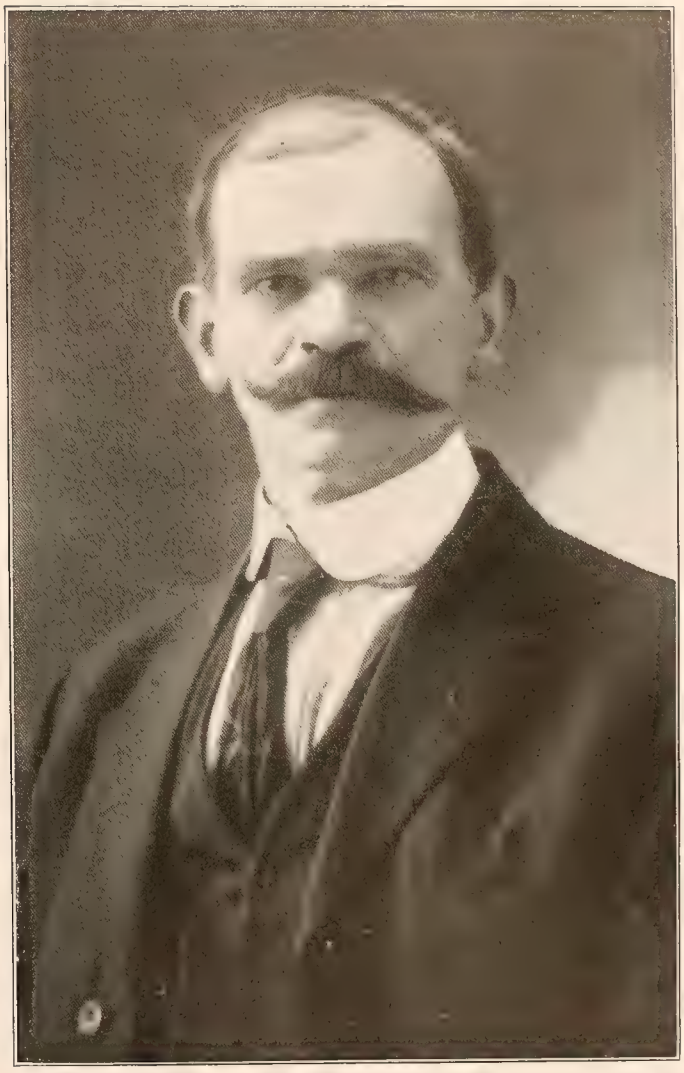
BRUCE R. DU VALL.—Classed among the successful business men of Ripon is Bruce R. Du Vall, the owner and proprietor of the Ripon Lumber Yard and mill, and in addition to furnishing lumber, his mill turns out the finished material for completed buildings. He was born and reared in the vicinity of Minto, N. D., and was fortunate in receiving a good education. His education began in the grammar schools of Minto, then three years in the high school of that place, and one year in high school in Chicago, then two years in Baltimore, Md. In 1908 he entered Cornell University, taking a course in mechanical engineering, where he remained for three years. At this time he was offered a good position with a manufacturing company at Roselake, Idaho, where he was employed for the next three years. In 1914 he came to California as assistant manager of the Ripon Lumber Company, then owned by Mr. Steele, who resides in Modesto.

The first marriage of Mr. Du Vall occurred at Ripon which united him with Miss Rhoda Strome, also born at Minto, N. D. She was a graduate of Castle School for young women at Tarrytown, N. Y., and in 1908 accompanied her paraents to California. She passed away at the family home in Manteca in January, 1919. Mr. Du Vall removed to Manteca in 1916 where he purchased the Home Lumber Company. The business grew from the time he acquired it and he erected a fine home and was well satisfied with the business outlook. During the influenza epidemic, Mr. Du Vall was taken ill and his life despaired of, and at this time his wife passed away with the dread disease. Recovering from his severe illness, Mr. Du Vall sold his business and home and returned to Ripon where he became employed with the Ripon Lumber Yard and in 1921 purchased a controlling interest in the company. In June, 1920, Mr. Du Vall was married to Mrs. Helen Gotshall, widow of Karl A. Gotshall, who passed away in 1919, survived by his widow and two sons, Robert and Paul Gotshall. Karl A. Gotshall was the proprietor of the lumber yards at Ripon and was also engaged in the stock business. Mr. Du Vall is a member of the Masons at Manteca and the Mt. Horeb Lodge of I. O. O. F., and locally is a member of the Ripon Merchants' Association. Besides his lumber and mill business at Ripon, Mr. Du Vall owns a thirty-acre vineyard north of Manteca. As a public-spirited citizen, he has interested himself in community progress and welfare and is doing his full share in the work of industrial development in his locality.

VITTORIO LAGORIO.—An orchardist whose well-earned success has made him an influential citizen is Vittorio Lagorio, who was born in the province of Genoa, Italy, May 8, 1866. He was a son of Angelo and Teresa (Russio) Lagorio, farmers near Genoa. Of their eight children, Vittorio was the fourth in order of birth. He was raised on the home farm and was educated in the local schools. He was nineteen years old when he left his home in Italy for America, to join his brother, Louis, who had come seven years previously. Arriving in Stockton on April 4, 1885, he began to work at anything that would earn him a livelihood, then went to San Francisco, where he worked in a sugar refinery for one year. He then went to Washington, where he bought a team of horses and was engaged in construction work on the railroad building out of Pt. Townsend, receiving $50 a month for himself and team. Returning to California, he came to Stockton in 1892 and purchased a fourteen-acre ranch in the Elmwood district on the Copperopolis road, which he developed into a profitable orchard and vineyard. Later he purchased thirty acres of the Charles Haas ranch on Bishop Lane, which he also set out to vineyard and orchard, later adding thirteen and three-quarters acres, on which he has built a fine residence. The chief crops produced on his ranch are apricots, peaches, and cherries, while between the trees he raises fine vegetables for the market in Stockton. He also owns a half-interest in a ranch of 196 acres near Peters, where they have planted a twenty-acre vineyard, and will rapidly set the whole acreage to vines. Mr. Lagorio has great faith in the future of San Joaquin County lands and Stockton real estate. He owns a business building on Washington Street, which he leases.

On October 5, 1896, Mr. Lagorio was married to Miss Annie Sanguinetti, born in Stockton, a daughter of Angelo Sanguinetti, an honored pioneer whose sketch also appears in this work. Mrs. Lagorio, a devoted wife and mother, passed away May 20, 1914, leaving him six children: Emily, a graduate of Heald's Business College, and now bookkeeper in the Commercial & Savings Bank of Stockton; Mary, who makes her home with her father; Angelo, educated at Heald's Business College, and now a partner with his father in farming and fruit-raising; Lorraine, a graduate of Heald's Business College, now employed as stenographer for C. H. Vance, attorney-at-law; Romildo attending Stockton high school; and Vittorio, Jr., still in grammar school.

In 1918, Mr. Lagorio made an extended trip to his old home in Italy, visiting his friends and the scenes of his boyhood days. While there he was married a second time, being united with Laura Camera, who was born in the vicinity of his old home. Returning to his Stockton ranch, he again took up farming. In 1923 he completed a residence at 2020 North Center Street, Stockton, where he now resides, having turned over the management of



V. Lagorio

his ranches to his son Angelo. He rightly retains a love for the land of his birth but he is loyal to the institutions of his adopted country and his interests center in the land of the Stars and Stripes, and particularly in California, where he has steadily worked his way upward.

THOMAS C. EVANS.—A worthy representative of the early California pioneers is Thomas C. Evans, a highly respected citizen of Stockton, who is now living retired at his beautiful home located at 145 Sperry Street, where he has resided for the past fourteen years. He was born in Carmarthenshire, Wales, May 24, 1849, and his father died when he was one year old. Subsequently his mother was married to Henry V. Moore, also a native of Wales, and in 1852 they came to America settling near Salt Lake City, having crossed the plains by ox-team thither. Mr. Moore was engaged in mining and prospecting for several years. In 1859 the family removed to Carson City, Nev., where Mr. Moore was employed on the construction of a tunnel through the mountains from Jacks Valley to Washoe Valley. In 1860, Thomas C. Evans came with his mother to California, settling in the Linden section of San Joaquin County, where they resided for two years, then were joined by Mr. Moore, and the family then removed to Contra Costa County to a ranch at the foot of Mt. Diablo, where Mr. Moore raised stock and successfully farmed for a number of years; later the family returned to San Joaquin County and in 1897 Mr. Moore passed away at Lockeford. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, three daughters and three sons. After her husband's death Mrs. Moore removed to Stockton and later to Oakland, where she lived until she passed away in 1906.

At Stockton, October 11, 1874, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Katherine Hoerl, a native of New York City, a daughter of Frantz and Lona (Kramer) Hoerl, both natives of Germany, who came to America in the late '50s. Mrs. Evans has three brothers; Joseph resides in Stockton, Henry resides near French Camp and John Hoerl at Lodi, all ranchers. The Hoerl family emigrated to California via Panama in the early '50s, and both parents passed away many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of three children: Gertrude died at the age of nine years, Gilbert died at the age of two years, and Thomas Herbert is married to Miss Mary McAdams, and has seven children; he is a rancher and conducts the Ellisworth farm on shares with his father; he is a prominent member of the Eagles in Stockton.

In 1880 Mr. Evans removed to Stockton, where he built and conducted a hotel at Collar and Elbow, Roberts Island, in the early reclamation period of the Delta district; he also built several similar places, one at Holts on the middle division of the island and one on Waterloo Road just outside of Stockton, engaging in this business until 1887, when he entered the sheep business. He built and conducted the sheep dipping plant on the edge of Roberts Island near Stockton where during the first season more than 120,000 sheep were dipped; he also cared for large herds of sheep on shares, but after two severe winters when he suffered financial reverses he gave up the sheep business and turned his attention to farming in the Delta, where he made considerable money. For ten years Mr. Evans conducted the club rooms of the Grand Central Hotel in Stockton and in 1896 built the Wallace Hotel at Wallace, Calaveras County, at that time the terminus of the Sierra Nevada Railroad, which he conducted for six years; he also built hotels at Dogtown, Ringer and Elliott, which he ran for a few years, then sold to good advantage. Meantime, Mr. Evans has carried on farming in which he is still active, owning a choice grain farm in the Ellisworth district, which is managed by his son, Thomas Herbert. Mr. Evans is affiliated with the Stockton Lodge of Red Men.

JULIUS E. ENGLANDER.—A representative member of the agricultural class which has made the San Joaquin Valley one of the most prosperous farming districts in the state of California, is Julius E. Englander. He is a pioneer of Union Island, where he began his farming operations in 1880, forty-three years ago, and his long residence and experience in Delta farming have made him prominent and influential in the development and advancement of this portion of the county, a citizen of more than ordinary degree of public spirit and personal worth. He is a native son of California, born in San Francisco, June 7, 1856, the eldest of six children born to Aaron and Minnie (Pink) Englander, both natives of Germany. Aaron Englander left his native country for America in 1849, arriving in San Francisco, then called Yerba Buena, the same year, having crossed the plains with ox-teams and wagons with two brothers, Leopold and Max. He opened the first confectionery store on Second Street, which he conducted for two years when he sold out and removed to Marysville, bought land and engaged in farming, producing large crops of broom corn, which he exhibited at a state fair in 1856, receiving therefor the first banner and medal ever given for this product. In 1858 he returned to San Francisco, where he opened a commission house on Battery Street, continuing until his death in 1868, aged fifty years. Six children were born to this worthy pioneer couple of whom only two survive, Julius E., the subject of this review, and Samuel, superintendent of wharves in San Francisco. Aaron Englander was a prominent member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Red Men in San Francisco.

Julius E. Englander was reared and educated in San Francisco, and early in life learned lessons of industry and thrift and while still a young boy was employed in various stores and spent his evenings at home in study. He remained in San Francisco until 1873 when he removed to Livermore where he was employed on the Watts stock range for three years. In 1877 he was married to Mrs. Mary Phelps, widow of William Harrison Phelps. There were two children in the Phelps family, William and Ella May. Mr. and Mrs. Englander are the parents of four children: Arthur Garfield, Maude C., Mabel M., and Ethel L., all natives of San Joaquin County. In the fall of 1880 the family removed to Union Island where Mr. Englander engaged in general farming on the Pescadero grant, remaining there for seventeen years when he removed to Hanford and farmed for five years. With the exception of three years spent in San Francisco, Mr. Englander has been a continuous resident of San Joaquin County since 1907, when he entered the employ of the Bixler Farms and fourteen years ago he became foreman of the Canal ranch, where he carries on dairying, stock-

raising and general farming. He makes his home on the historic Kidd ranch fifteen miles southwest of Stockton. He is active in the affairs of the Democratic party and serves on the election board.

H. W. EKHOLM.—An enterprising citizen who has been identified with the Escalon district of San Joaquin County since 1910, when he purchased a forty-six-acre tract, is H. W. Ekholm, who developed his place to fruit and alfalfa, and is now leasing it while he is engaged in carrying mail out of Escalon. He was born near Rock Island, Ill., January 16, 1876, a son of Peter Ekholm, whose mother was Annie (Petersen) Ekholm. Peter Axel Ekholm was born in Sweden, August 11, 1852, and by the time he was twelve was making shoes in his father's shop in Sweden, a trade he followed until he was twenty years old, when he left home and boarded a west bound vessel at Gottenburg, and on September 9, 1872, landed in Quebec, Canada; from there he went to Orion, Henry County, Ill., and soon thereafter he was married to Miss Julia B. Peterson, also a native of Sweden, who had come to America in 1872. From Illinois, Peter Ekholm removed to McPherson County, Kansas, in 1880, where for thirty-two years he engaged in farming and stockraising. In 1912 the family came to California settling at Escalon, and Mr. Ekholm lived retired until the time of his death on December 3, 1922. Here as in every other place where he had ever lived he gained the friendship and respect of all who knew him and his death brought deep sadness to the entire community.

H. W. Ekholm accompanied his parents to Kansas when he was a small boy and received a good education in the public schools of that state, then in 1908 completed a business course at Quincy, Ill. He then removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he entered the employ of a large machine and wagon factory, remaining with them about one year, when he took the civil service examination and received an appointment to a position at Vallejo, Cal., where he worked for two and a half years for the Government.

While residing in Salt Lake City Mr. Ekholm was married to Miss Amanda O. Edenburg, a native of Kansas, the daughter of Peter and Matilda (Lundquist) Edenburg of Lindsborg, Kans. Mr. and Mrs. Ekholm are the parents of three children: Paul, Ruth and Carl, all students in the Escalon public school. In 1910 Mr. Ekholm bought forty-six and a half acres, partly improved, near Escalon, and two years later moved his family to the ranch and until 1916 was engaged in raising fruit and alfalfa. Again Mr. Ekholm entered the service of the Government and since 1916 has been employed in carrying the mail on a rural route out of Escalon. The family reside in a fine home at the corner of French Camp Road and Raymond Avenue and are active members of the Lutheran Church at Escalon, of which Mr. Ekholm is a trustee.

ESCALON UNION HIGH SCHOOL.—San Joaquin County owes much of its progress, especially the rapid increase of its population, to its excellent institutions of learning, for where there are good educational facilities there the homeseeker will settle. Among the more recent institutions of learning is the Escalon Union high school, which was completed and opened for the second semester of the school year on March 15, 1922. Realizing the importance of having a high school in Escalon, a number of the prominent and progressive citizens started the movement for one in 1917. Two elections were held, at which it was voted down by the citizens of that section; however, a special election was called in the district and a board of trustees were selected as follows: W. L. Combs, as president of the board; H. H. McKinney; H. Louis Morgenson, clerk; Otto Peterson and G. R. Smith. Five districts were represented in the general election, namely, Van Allen, Burwood, Enterprise, Lone Tree, and Four Tree, and in May, 1919, the high school was founded and the original officers comprising the board of trustees are still serving. On July 16, 1919, the board held their first meeting at Escalon and the following September high school was opened in the Jones residence, offering a two-year course in charge of two teachers, F. W. Denny serving as principal for two years. The other teacher during the first year was Miss Anna von Glahn, who resigned during that year and was succeeded by Miss Mildred Orr. During its second year the school had five teachers. Prof. Oliver Irons is now principal over six teachers. On May 5, 1921, an election was held to vote bonds for the erection of a suitable building and the bonds carried for $85,000. Bids were opened on August 2, 1921, and on August 30, 1921, the contract was let to John Madsen of Ripon who used every effort to hasten the completion of the building and the work progressed so well that on March 15, 1922, the services of dedication were held with F. W. Wurster of Stockton in charge of the program, the principal speaker of the occasion being Dr. Tully C. Knoles, president of the College of the Pacific. The standard four year high school course is maintained with a corps of eight teachers and at the present time there are 100 students and as the Escalon section expands the building will still be adequate to care for the students from the districts adjacent to Escalon. The board of trustees hold bi-monthly meetings and have the full confidence and cooperation of the entire public and Escalon is to be congratulated on the substantial and handsome high school building and for the students that traverse its halls and for the progressive and far-seeing citizens and friends that made possible such an institution.

FRANK ESHBACH.—Among the efficient members of the Stockton police department is Frank Eshbach, sergeant of the identification department of the police force, his duties including the taking of finger prints and photographs. He is a native son of Stockton, born January 10, 1866, a son of Henry and Madaline (Robert) Eshbach. Henry Eshbach was born in Switzerland, and came to the United States and settled in a French colony near New Orleans in the '40s and in the early '50s came to California; the mother was born in Alsace-Lorraine, near Strasbourg. Two children were born to this pioneer couple: Frank and Henry. Henry Eshbach, the father of our subject, followed the carpenter's trade in Stockton and later ran a dairy. He owned a tract of land northwest of Stockton, which later became known as the Meyers tract. Frank Eshbach attended the Stockton grammar and high schools and subsequently took a commercial course. At twelve years of age he took his first job in a cigar store, working at odd hours and during summer

vacation; then he worked in the jewelry store of Charles Haas and thoroughly learned the jewelry business. He removed to Portland, Ore., where he worked at his trade for four years, then on account of failing health he returned to Stockton, where he established the plating works, now known as the California Plating Works; he sold this business to Levy Bros. in 1908. Twelve years ago he became identified with the Stockton police department, where he has shown his capabilities to a marked degree.

The marriage of Mr. Eshbach occurred in San Francisco, June 2, 1897, which united him with Miss Lucy E. Benjamin, a native of Stockton and a daughter of C. D. Benjamin. Mrs. Eshbach received her education in the Stockton grammar school and the Dolores Convent in San Francisco. Two children have blessed this union, Katheryn V. and Francis H. Mr. Eshbach is a veteran of the National Guard and held the commission of lieutenant in the Signal Corps of the National Guard; he was captain of the Washington National Guards, and also captain and aide-de-camp on Brigadier-General Lehe's staff, and was also rifle inspector in the same command. After the close of the Spanish-American War he was deputy county recorder of San Joaquin County. He is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is a member of Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., of Stockton, and Mrs. Eshbach is the president of the Ladies' Catholic Aid Society.

STEPHEN D. HILDEBRAND.—The name of Stephen D. Hildebrand is closely connected with the history of pioneer days in California, for he was but a lad of nine years when his parents came to the West. He was born in Indiana, on March 10, 1844, a son of Abraham W. and Matilda (Heck) Hildebrand, both of Holland ancestry, who settled in Pennsylanvia. Later the parents removed to Indiana, and were early settlers in that state; in 1848 they removed to Iowa, and remained there until 1853, when the family crossed the plains to California, taking seven months to complete the journey from Muscatine. They came via the Salt Lake route and Strawberry Valley into California. The father, Abraham W. Hildebrand, engaged in mining in the placer mines at Shaws Flat; but not meeting with much success, he removed to Santa Clara County, located near Gilroy, and engaged in stockraising and grain farming there.

The education of Stephen D. Hildebrand was obtained in the school in Gilroy. When he was twenty years old he went to work in a dairy and later he conducted a dairy of his own near Gilroy. During 1874, he left for Calaveras County, where he purchased a sixty-five-acre grain and fruit ranch near Milton; his residence on this ranch covered a period of forty years. In 1913 he disposed of his holdings at Milton and removed to his present home three miles northeast of Lodi. His place consists of twenty acres, twelve acres in vineyard, five acres in orchard and the balance in alfalfa. His property is improved and is irrigated by a four-inch centrifugal pump propelled by a ten-horsepower engine.

In Stockton, California, on February 22, 1870, occurred the marriage of Mr. Hildebrand and Miss Ella Powers, a daughter of Richard Powers. Her parents came to California across the plains to Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras County, in 1854. Mrs. Hildebrand received her education in Tuolumne City. When she was five years old, her mother passed away in Salt Springs Valley. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrand. Irene, the widow of William H. Dickhaut, is teaching school in Butte County; Desse is Mrs. Thomas Gill, and resides at Stockton; Stephen R. is interested with his father in the ranch, and assists in operating the place. Mrs. Hildebrand passed away on January 22, 1912. While residing in Milton, Mr. Hildebrand was road master for four years. Fraternally he is a past master of Keystone Lodge No. 161, F. & A. M., at Milton, being master of the lodge for four years.

MRS. AMELIA E. HOLLENBECK.—Since 1870 Mrs. Amelia E. Hollenbeck has resided on her fine ranch home of 236 acres, near Stockton, on the Sonora Road, and in all respects is a representative citizen of California. She has manifested unusual skill and executive ability in the management of her business interests since her husband's death, and one would be safe in saying that she has not had a superior as a rancher among the women of the state. Her land is kept under the highest state of cultivation, and for many years she gave her personal attention to most of the details of her property interests, but now is content to transfer the responsibility to her son William. She was born in Livingston County, N. Y., March 8, 1840, a daughter of Ambrose D. and Rebecca L. (Everett) Taggart, her father a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of New Jersey. Her grandfather, William Taggart, was a Revolutionary soldier, and the Taggart family is said to be of Scotch-Irish lineage. Amelia was reared in Livingston County at the village of Danville, and through a portion of her youth lived in other sections of New York state until she was twelve years old. She then accompanied her parents to Three Rivers, Mich., where she grew to womanhood and there she became the wife of Josiah M. Griffin in 1862. By this marriage she had a daughter, Lenore B., who is now deceased. Her first husband volunteered his services to the Union during the rebellion and lost his life during the Civil War.

In 1864 Mrs. Griffin accompanied her parents and other members of the family on their migration to California, the trip being made by the Panama route. From San Francisco they came to Alameda County, and thence after a short residence they moved to San Joaquin County in 1868, where her parents took up their abode near Stockton and lived there throughout the remainder of their lives. In 1869 she was united in marriage with John Hollenbeck, who was born in New York State, December 12, 1834. After their marriage they located on the ranch where Mrs. Hollenbeck still makes her home, and he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1874. They were the parents of four sons: William married Miss Amanda Jarvis of Stockton and they have four children—Everett, Claude, Robert and Elva; Walter F. is a rancher residing near Waterloo; Howard P. farms near Collegeville; and John A. is also a rancher. Six years ago Mrs. Hollenbeck divided the fine old homestead equally among her sons; however, she retains a life interest and continues to make her home on the ranch, where she has continuously resided for over a half century. She has been a stanch member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Stockton throughout her residence in the county. Mrs. Hollenbeck has

pioneered in San Joaquin County, and the comforts of life she now enjoys have been well earned, and she is held in high esteem by old and young alike.

WILLIAM FRANK HOLBROOK.—Foreman of construction of roads and bridges in San Joaquin County, William Frank Holbrook was born at Bristol Station, Kane County, Ill., December 23, 1874, a son of I. W. and Sarah (Huffman) Holbrook. His father was a farmer and a cooper by trade and in 1889 came to California, first settling in Stockton, then later he removed to Hayward, where he passed away at the age of seventy-two. He served in a company of cavalry during the Civil War. The mother of our subject lives in Campbell, Cal., aged seventy-four years. William F. Holbrook had little opportunity for an education, having to make his own living at twelve years of age, working at odd jobs on ranches in the neighborhood of his home.

On November 9, 1894, in Oregon, Mr. Holbrook was married to Miss Ella Thompson, a native of Indiana, a daughter of David and Mary (Smith) Thompson. In 1904 he came to Stockton to reside and found employment at the Stockton Iron Works, where he remained for three years. In 1907 he removed to Oakland, where he learned the carpenter trade and remained there for three years, when he returned to Stockton. At the time the county highway commission was first formed he became foreman of bridge construction, then he spent one year as foreman of construction for the State Highway Commission and since that time has been employed by the county in road construction. Mr. Holbrook has owned a number of ranches throughout the county, which he later disposed of to good advantage. At one time he owned a twenty-acre tract of the Joshua Cowell estate at Manteca. Two years ago he moved into his commodious new home located at 414 West Acacia Street, where he and his wife and adopted daughter, Mildred Thompson, reside. In politics he is a Republican.

MRS. J. BELLE (HOLMAN) HOBRON.—A native daughter of California and a woman well known in educational circles, is Mrs. J. Belle Hobron, principal of the Greenwood school on the Waterloo Road. She was born in Wallace, Calaveras County, the daughter of William E. and Anna E. (Miller) Holman, both natives of the Golden State. Her grandfather, Ira Holman, was a California pioneer and for many years he farmed land he had purchased from the Government. The ranches owned by Ira and William Holman adjoined and are located partly in San Joaquin County. Ira Holman lived to reach the age of ninety-one years.

William E. Holman was born on the ranch owned by his father and on that same ranch all of his children first saw the light of day. They are: J. Belle, Mrs. Hobron; Dora became the wife of H. P. Sullivan and lives in Sacramento; Bertha E. married Charles Murdock and resides in Stockton; Frances E. is Mrs. Fred Levy of Stockton; Clarence A. is also a resident of the slough city; Jesse L. resides at Marysville; Frank E. lives at Wallace; Mabel E. married Joseph Chirhart and lives in Lodi; Luther W. makes his home in San Francisco; and Velma A. also resides there.

J. Belle Holman attended the Wallace grammar school and the Ione high school, then took a course at Chestnutwood Business College in Santa Cruz, after which she engaged in teaching in San Joaquin and Calaveras counties. She was married at Stockton, on January 20, 1901, to George C. Hobron, born in Coulterville, Cal., a son of Cornelius and Emily Hobron; the former owned and operated a lumber mill at Coulterville in partnership with a brother. In early life he had been a seafaring man. When George C. was a lad of four, his parents moved to San Francisco, and two years later settled at Santa Cruz, where the father lived a retired life and where later George C. conducted a stationery store. In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Hobron removed to Wallace, Calaveras County, and Mr. Hobron farmed for a year and Mrs. Hobron taught school; next they moved to Murphys and Mr. Hobron took up assaying, and the next year they returned to Wallace and he was engaged in mining, continuing until he became an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad as station agent at Turlock; one year later he was transferred to Wallace in the same capacity. In the meantime Mrs. Hobron engaged in teaching at Wallace.

Resigning her position at Wallace, Mrs. Hobron again taught school in San Joaquin County during the war. After the war Mr. Hobron was again employed at mining with the American Gold Dredging Company at Wallace and his wife took up educational work in the Wallace schools. In 1921 Mr. Hobron accepted a position as shipping clerk with the California Packing Corporation at Stockton and upon their removal to Stockton Mrs. Hobron became principal of the Greenwood school. She is a charter member of Geneva Parlor, N. D. G. W., at Comanche, Cal., and when she went to Santa Cruz she joined the Santa Cruz parlor and in time served as district deputy grand president of Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Benito counties. She was a member of the board of education in Calaveras County for two terms. Mr. Hobron is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, No. 826, of Santa Cruz, and both are stanch Republicans in politics.

MRS. HATTIE E. HUNTLEY.—Among the pioneer women of San Joaquin County, is Mrs. Hattie E. Huntley, who resides in the Lone Tree district about four miles northeast of Escalon, where she owns an excellent ranch of 120 acres, all under cultivation. She is a good business manager, and since the death of her husband she has most creditably borne the obligations and duties laid upon her. She was born in Iowa, July 6, 1856, a daughter of Calvin S. Thornton, and she was a small girl of five years when her family left Iowa for California. The night before the emigrant train was to leave, the rebel soldiers stole all the horses belonging to the party, which delayed them for two weeks. Calvin S. Thornton and his family reached California in the fall of 1862 and located near Linden, where he farmed for two years to grain and stock; in 1864 he removed to a ranch on the Sonora Road in the Lone Tree school district, where Mrs. Huntley now makes her home. Here Mr. Thornton took up Government land when there were only three families in the district and Mrs. Thornton taught the first school, having twelve pupils. Calvin S. Thornton proved up on eighty acres, which he farmed to grain. Three sons and two daughters were born to this worthy pioneer couple: Oscar, a Civil War veteran, came around the Horn to California in 1867 and now resides in San

Francisco; Julius E. is deceased; J. Milan resides in Escalon; Mrs. Ada Hall resides at Salida; and Hattie E. Huntley is the subject of this sketch. For many years Mr. Thornton was a trustee of the Lone Tree school district and was otherwise connected with the growth and development of his locality; he passed away at the home place, February 2, 1894, Mrs. Thornton surviving him until September 28, 1904.

On April 5, 1877, Miss Hattie E. Thornton was married to Edwin Everett Huntley, a native of Ione, Cal., born May 14, 1854, the eldest son of Lyman and Matilda (Brown) Huntley. Lyman Huntley crossed the plains with ox teams in 1850 and located in El Dorado County, where he engaged in mining. After their marriage, the young people located on a farm near what is now known as Riverbank, where Mr. Huntley continued his farming pursuits. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Huntley: Dora is the wife of Fay Thornton, and they have two daughters and reside at Escalon; Idelete, Mrs. James Beasley, resides in Modesto and has six children; Lyman L. is married and has five children, and is a rancher residing in the Lone Tree school district; Effie, Mrs. Charles Miller, passed away February 13, 1914, leaving one son, Roy; Hattie E., Mrs. Garvey Donahue, has one daughter and resides at Arvin, Cal.; Estella, Mrs. George Hill, has two sons and they reside at Knights Ferry; John Huntley is an adopted son and is now the manager of the home place. Mr. Huntley passed away on March 26, 1921. Following her husband's death, Mrs. Huntley took up her abode on the old Thornton home place and is active in its management. This ranch consists of 120 acres, ten acres of which is in vineyard and the balance is devoted to raising alfalfa and corn, and to a fine dairy maintained on the ranch. Mrs. Huntley is an active member of the United Brethren Church at Riverbank.

DELLIVAN CAMERON INGRAM.—Since 1899 Dellivan Cameron Ingram has made his home in California. Fourteen years ago he located in San Joaquin County, and most of his time since then has been given to agricultural pursuits. He was born in Saunders County, Nebr., April 24, 1876, a son of Daniel Cameron and Mary (Hurtt) Ingram. Daniel C. Ingram was a farmer in Nebraska, where he owned a quarter-section of land. He was twice married, and Dellivan Ingram is one of six children of the first marriage: John L., Ada, Anna, William, Dellivan Cameron, and Mary (deceased). Subsequent to his wife's death, Daniel C. Ingram married again, and by his second wife he had eight children, namely: Benjamin was deputy constable at Tracy and was killed while discharging his duties, Winfield, Daniel Margaret, Rhoda, Georgia, James, and Hattie Pearl. The father lived to be seventy-six years old and the mother died at the age of seventy-four.

Dellivan C. Ingram received a public school education in his native state, and at an early age began to make his own way in the world, working on various farms. In 1899 he came with his parents to Fresno County, Cal., where for nine years he found work in the logging camps. In 1908 he located in San Joaquin County, and became foreman for Robert Boyce on his ranch northwest of Woodbridge, remaining nine years. Then for three years he was foreman for C. A. Belli on his large ranch near Woodbridge. He then took up his duties as superintendent of the J. V. Bare ranches, 320 acres in one and 130 acres in the other, all in fruit, vineyard, alfalfa and grain. Here he has under his supervision from eight to fifty men, according to the season.

On March 12, 1904, at Stockton, Mr. Ingram was married to Miss Mamie Rodger, a native of Stockton, Cal., daughter of Manuel Garcia and Angelica Rodger, both natives of the Azores Islands. Mrs. Ingram received her education in the schools of Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are the parents of two children: Roger and Edmond. In 1920 Mr. Ingram purchased a ten-acre ranch devoted to orchard and alfalfa. It is located two miles west of Woodbridge on the Thornton Road, and is irrigated from the Stockton-Mokelumne ditch. Fraternally, Mr. Ingram is a member of the Knights of Pythias of Woodbridge, and has passed through all the chairs of that order.

JAMES R. JOHNSON.—A young contracting engineer of outstanding capabilities is James R. Johnson, whose specialty is the installation of large pumping and irrigation systems throughout San Joaquin County. He installed the irrigation systems on the Anderson-Barngrover and the Grimsley ranches, both located in the Linden district of the county; he has also had contracts for building bridges throughout the county. In the spring of 1922 he installed a system of irrigation on 2,000 acres devoted to orchard. He was born in San Jose, Cal., in May, 1886, a son of James and Frances (Severance) Johnson. The father was a native of Bangor, Maine, and migrated to California via the Panama route in 1854. The mother was born in New York State and she came via Panama in 1852. The family settled in San Jose, where her father was a photographer; and he also owned a fifty-acre prune and apricot orchard at Berryessa. He died at the age of sixty-eight years; the mother still lives at San Jose and is eighty years old. Two sons were born to this couple, James R., our subject, and Frank S.

James R. Johnson began his education in the Pala district school of Santa Clara County, then entered the San Jose high school, and in 1909 was graduated from the Stanford University in electrical engineering. Following his graduation he went to Schenectady, N. Y., and for two years was identified with the engineering department of the General Electric Company; then he returned to San Jose and purchased a ranch on Penetencia Creek Road and Capitol Avenue in the Berryessa district of the county. This was the old Start place on which there was a run-down orchard, which, within two years, he developed into a first class producing orchard and then sold it to good advantage. In 1914 he removed to Stockton and engaged in general engineering work.

On June 15, 1911, in San Jose, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Florence Fickett Grant, born in San Jose, a daughter of J. T. and Hattie (Fickett) Grant, the former a native of Kansas, who came to California in an early day, and the latter a native of Stockton, Cal. J. T. Grant first farmed on Woodward Island, then removed to Santa Clara County, and was the man that set out the famous Flickinger orchard at Berryessa; later he returned to Stockton, where he now resides. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson: Grant, Barbara and James R., Jr. Mr. Johnson owns a forty-two-acre ranch at Linden, set to peaches and walnuts, on which there is a seven-

inch pump with a thirty-five-horsepower electric motor. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star of Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the First Congregational Church of Stockton.

WILLIAM E. IVEY.—An old-time resident of San Joaquin County is William E. Ivey, who has for many years held a foremost position among his fellow-citizens. He came alone to California in 1890, an orphan boy, without friends or relatives in the Golden State, but his firm determination to make good has been the leading thought in his mind and no obstacle or discouragement has been too great for him to overcome, until he now occupies a position of prominence and reliability in his locality. He was born near Perryville, Ark., January 18, 1871, a son of M. L. Ivey, a native of Mississippi. He was left an orphan at eight years of age, and remained in Arkansas until he was nineteen years old, working at anything he could find to do for a livelihood, then decided to come to California, arriving in Galt on January 26, 1890. He soon found work on a ranch and had worked about one year when he was severely injured by a horse kicking him, from the effects of which he was in a hospital for two years. He then entered the employ of J. M. Short where he became foreman of the ranch of 1,000 acres, a stock and grain ranch, where he remained for ten years. Mr. Short also had a summer range for his stock in Alpine County and Mr. Ivey spent a portion of his time on this ranch riding the range.

On August 25, 1902, at Stockton, Mr. Ivey was united in marriage with Miss Esther Jatunn, a native of Fresno County, and seven children have blessed their union: Naomi, Mrs. B. Kern, resides at Ripon and has one daughter; Evelyn; Lucile; Ernest; Elwood; Mabel and Jeanette. When Mr. Ivey first came to San Joaquin County he had charge of the Fred Rule ranch, but in 1902 he entered the employ of Yaple & Company, conducting the cream station and barley crushing mill for sixteen years. During this time Mr. Ivey acquired a small ranch near Ripon which has since been subdivided and sold for town lots. In 1920 he deeded a sixty-foot strip to the county through his property to be used as a street. For the past four years he has devoted his time to the development of the Moulton estate to orchard. His fraternal relations are with the Mt. Horeb Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Ripon, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

HUGH L. JONES.—An important industry in San Joaquin County is that of seed growing, and among those extensively engaged in this interesting and lucrative work is Hugh L. Jones, the owner of extensive ranch holdings. His business career has been characterized by perseverance and industry, and his well-directed labors are responsible for his continued success. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., June 7, 1884, his parents being Hugh and Julia (O'Leary) Jones, natives of Wales and Maine respectively. The father of our subject came to the United States when he was twenty-two years old, coming directly to Nevada, where he engaged in mining. There are only two children in the family, Mary Ellen and Hugh L., our subject. The father passed away on December 14, 1917, at the age of sixty years, while the mother is still living. Hugh L. Jones received his education in St. Joseph's Academy at San Jose, and Santa Clara College. In 1912 he came to Stockton and decided to go into the seed growing business and leased twenty acres of land in the Holland tract; then as his business grew he leased more land, until in 1918 he was cultivating 680 acres in various places. He leased a ranch at Coyote, Santa Clara County, and has three different ranches in San Joaquin County, one in the Fabian tract, another in the Mandaville tract, and the other in the Holland tract. In 1919 he purchased 180 acres on Hammer Lane and also leases 510 acres in the Delta district, all of which is devoted to seed growing. His 180-acre ranch is the headquarters ranch, where he has built a house for his foreman; he has also erected a warehouse and a cleaning plant for seeds. In 1921, 50,000 pounds of onion seeds were grown for the Government to be distributed by the bureau of free seed distribution. Mr. Jones raises and ships, on an average, six carloads of vegetable seeds each year, which he sells at wholesale. In politics Mr. Jones is a Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus and is a member of the Catholic Church. He resides at 229 East Oak Street, Stockton.

GEORGE MILTON KOONTZ.—A life-long resident of San Joaquin County, George Milton Koontz was born on the old Koontz ranch in the New Hope district of San Joaquin County, December 30, 1883, a son of Henry and Clemence (Hay) Koontz, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Illinois. The father was two years old when his parents left Ohio for Illinois. There he remained until he was twenty years old, when he came to California. He came via Panama, and upon his arrival in San Francisco remained there but a few days, proceeding thence to San Joaquin County. He purchased land in the vicinity of New Hope, and there spent the remainder of his life. In 1874 he was married to Miss Clemence Hay, and to them were born six children: John L.; Elizabeth, deceased; William Henry; Katherine, Mrs. L. R. Burrow; Clemence A., Mrs. Robert Thisby, deceased; and George Milton, of this review. The father passed away in December, 1913, when seventy-seven years old; the mother died when only thirty-two years old.

George Milton Koontz was reared on the home farm, assisting his father in farming, and received his education in the New Hope district school. At thirteen years of age he began to make his own way and learned the painter's trade, which he followed for two years. He then worked on a dredger for five years, building levees in the various reclamation districts of the county. In 1908, Mr. Koontz became pump and bridge tender for the Western Pacific Railroad at Thornton; and he has held that position ever since. He owns thirty-four acres of the old home ranch, which is devoted to orchard and alfalfa.

On September 10, 1912, in Stockton, Mr. Koontz was married to Miss Ethel Elizabeth Mills, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Bertram and May Bell (Binkley) Mills. Her father was a native of England, who came to Salt Lake City with his parents when he was five years old, and was there reared and educated. In 1887 he came to San Francisco where he engaged in seafaring. He was engineer on the steamship Big China, plying between San Francisco and China ports. Mrs. Koontz is the eldest of a family of three children, the others being May Bell,

Mrs. Ford of Sacramento; and Gladys Henrietta, Mrs. Molakidis, residing in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Koontz are the parents of three children: Dorothy Gladys; Milton George, deceased; and Bernice Mae. Mr. Koontz is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of Galt.

WILLIAM HENRY KOONTZ.—A man of recognized enterprise and ability, who is also a native of San Joaquin County, is William Henry Koontz, a man of influence and substantial position in his locality. He was born at Thornton, Cal., November 16, 1880, a son of Henry and Clemence (Hay) Koontz, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. When the father was two years old his parents removed to Illinois, where he was reared, remaining in that locality until he had passed his twentieth birthday, when he came to California. He had been educated in the schools of Illinois, such as existed in a pioneer region, and after arriving at years of maturity emigrated to the Pacific Coast via the Isthmus route. Arriving in San Francisco, he proceeded at once to San Joaquin County and settled upon a ranch in the New Hope district, where he spent the balance of his life. On June 29, 1874, he was married to Miss Clemence Hay; and they became the parents of six children: John L.; Elizabeth, deceased; William Henry, of this review; Katie, Mrs. L. R. Burrow; Clemence A., Mrs. Robert Thisby, deceased; and George M. The father lived to be seventy-seven years old; the mother passed away at the age of thirty-two.

William Henry Koontz received his education in the New Hope district school, and assisted his father on the home place until his twentieth year, when he started out for himself. He leased 400 acres in the tule lands of San Joaquin County, where he raised hay and beans. When his father's estate was divided, he received thirty acres as his share, which he cultivated for a number of years and then sold.

On February 2, 1903, at Thornton, Mr. Koontz was married to Miss Alice Thornton, also a native of San Joaquin County. She is a daughter of Arthur and Emma (Greives) Thornton, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ohio. Her father was born in 1838 and came to America with his parents in 1852, settling in Iowa. His parents removed to Kansas, where the grandmother died; the grandfather, William Thornton, was buried on the plains in 1854. Arthur Thornton started across the plains for California in 1854, in the employ of the Government. Arriving in Salt Lake City, he remained there for the winter, and the following spring again resumed his journey. He had been commissioned by the government to take some horses, wagons and mules to a fort. This being accomplished, he again set out for California. Upon his arrival at Benicia, he left the employ of the government and went to work at odd jobs for wages. He finally settled in San Joaquin County and was the proprietor of the New Hope Hotel for many years, and also operated a blacksmith shop and general mercantile business. He married Miss Emma Greives, and they became the parents of six daughters: Mary Alvernia, Mrs. W. J. Bates; Clara B., Mrs. Lawton; Maggie Lander, deceased; Jessie C., residing at Thornton; Alice T., Mrs. Koontz; and Georgie M., deceased. Both parents are now deceased. Alice Thornton received her education in the Thornton schools and later entered the College of Notre Dame at San Jose, where she finished her education. Mr. and Mrs. Koontz have had one child, who died in infancy. Mrs. Koontz was severely injured some time ago in an automobile accident, which necessitated an operation to remove portions of the fractured skull. She is fortunate to have recovered sufficiently to enjoy good health once more. Mrs. Koontz received a gift of a ten-acre ranch from her father, which is devoted to the growing of apricots, and she is also interested in her father's estate with her three sisters. Politically Mr. Koontz gives his support to the Republican party. While he is not a member of any church or fraternal organization, he is known as a citizen of high principles and a supporter of "whatsoever things are of good report."

G. W. KUESTHARDT.—A period of twelve years covers the time in which G. W. Kuesthardt has accomplished much in the way of development work in the Ripon section of San Joaquin County. As an expert deep-well driller he has succeeded in developing hundreds of wells throughout California; he has also developed two ranches, one of forty acres near Ripon and one of twenty acres, which was formerly a part of the Hughes estate, west of Ripon, where he has erected a fine residence and where he now lives. He was born near Arnsburg, Germany, May 28, 1866, a son of G. C. W. Kuesthardt, born in Hessen, Germany. The father was a finely educated man and was in charge of a children's home at Arnsburg, Germany, for twenty-four years and passed away while in the discharge of his duties in 1876, survived by his widow and eight children. One son, Samuel Kuesthardt, came to America and located at Toledo, Ohio, where he was ordained as a minister in the Lutheran Church. Following the father's death, G. W., our subject, and his mother left Germany for America, arriving in October, 1876, and went directly to Toledo, Ohio, to visit the son and brother Samuel; then they went to Minnesota where they visited at the home of Rev. J. C. Clubsteak, a brother-in-law of our subject, and remained in Minnesota for about one year. Returning to Toledo, Ohio, G. W. entered school and there completed his education. After his school days were over, he learned the cabinetmaker's trade and then went to Norwalk, Ohio, where he found employment in an organ and piano factory, working at his trade until 1884. In 1885 he and his mother came to California, locating in Los Angeles, where he followed carpenter work and at the same time developed a ten-acre orchard near Pomona, and he and his mother resided there until 1906.

From 1896 to 1906, Mr. Kuesthardt followed deep-well drilling in Southern California with marked success. In 1905 he made a visit to Stockton and decided to transfer his activities to San Joaquin County, so in 1906 he removed to Ripon, where he bought forty acres close to town and one acre within what is now the business section of Ripon. Mr. Kuesthardt has equipped his well-drilling outfit with the most modern appliances which greatly facilitate his work, and he has been very successful in his line of work. Among his larger deep-well drilling contracts were those for the Simon Newman ranch, the Associated Pipe Line Company, and other large properties, corporations and municipalities. Mr. Kuesthardt bought twenty acres south of Ripon, which he subdivided; this is known as the Sunnyside subdivision, and today many of the finest homes in Ripon are located here; later he bought twenty acres of the Hughes estate west of

Ripon, where he has erected a fine residence, which is his present home.

At Pomona, in 1900, Mr. Kuesthardt was married to Miss Mabel F. King, born near Sheldon, Ill., a daughter of George R. and Mary (Bonzell) King, both natives of Illinois. Her parents removed to Dakota and later came to California, locating in Pomona about 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Kuesthardt are the parents of three children: Ruby, Ella, and Roger. In 1888, while residing in Los Angeles, Mr. Kuesthardt received his final U. S. citizenship papers and has since voted the Republican and Progressive tickets. After four years of experimentation and propagation, Mr. Kuesthardt has perfected what is known as the "Honey Persian" melon. During the season of 1922, he produced over 150 tons of marketable melons from fifteen acres.

RUSSELL B. KINCAID.—A widely known business man of Ripon, Russell B. Kincaid is also a native of this vicinity and the popular and successful proprietor of the Ripon Meat Company. He was born on the Kincaid ranch near Ripon, December 18, 1881, the youngest son of the Hon. F. H. Kincaid, a native of Iowa, a Civil War veteran, and in early days a member of the California Legislature. Russell B. Kincaid was reared on the ranch and attended the River district school until he was fifteen years of age; then he worked on the home place until he was twenty-one, when he went to Merced to learn the carpenter's trade, which occupied him for two years. In 1904, in partnership with Mr. Powell of Escalon, he bought the meat department of Yaple & Company. After four months the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Kincaid became sole owner and has since conducted the business on conservative business lines. Four years ago he took as his partner, A. E. Van Slyck. The company maintains a slaughterhouse one and a half miles southwest of Ripon, on the Stanislaus River, which has been conducted on strictly sanitary lines for the past fourteen years. The town shop is a model meat market in every particular and the company enjoys a growing business, catering to the trade throughout south San Joaquin County.

The marriage of Mr. Kincaid occurred at Stockton, which united him with Miss Clara Garrison, a daughter of John and Eliza (Frederick) Garrison, pioneers of Ripon. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid; Estella, Inez, Russell B. Jr., William, and Evelyn. Mr. Kincaid is a member of the Ripon Merchants' Association and Woodmen of America and Mt. Horeb Lodge, I. O. O. F. He owns a fine residence in Ripon and other valuable real estate. An excellent business man, he has gained for himself a handsome competence, which places him among the substantial residents of the community.

EDWARD M. COONEY.—Already well established in his chosen profession, at an age when many young men have hardly made a choice of their life work, Edward M. Cooney has a brilliant future before him in the field of architectural designing. He was born at Dos Palos, Merced County, on June 27, 1895, and was reared and educated at Stockton, attending St. Mary's College and the Stockton high school. Gifted with a natural talent as an artist, he began when quite a youth to draw cartoons for different newspapers, but feeling that the profession of architectural designing offered greater opportunities, he decided to take up this interesting work.

In order to gain a thorough knowledge of designing and a practical experience in all its details, Mr. Cooney took employment with several architect's offices in Stockton, spending four years in securing the training he desired, and in 1917, he branched out for himself and began to practice his profession. His love for his work and his assiduous application to it have brought him splendid success and his clientele is steadily increasing.

Mr. Cooney is special architect for the Wagner Leather Company and has drawn plans for a number of their new buildings, including the $50,000 four-story brick building, a large warehouse costing $30,000, at the foot of Weber avenue, a $35,000 three-story building for the artificial drying of leather, and other units for this company, such as sawtooth buildings, a commission that in itself denotes his capability. Among the residences he has designed are the Manthey home, and those of F. Quail, A. Sattui, George Chillion, G. Battistini, F. Hazelquest, P. Sanguinetti, and Mr. Thrash; also the parochial residence, mausoleum for Father Bandini, a $60,000 apartment house on California and Lafayette streets, Red Men's Hall, and the addition to St. Joseph's Home, the M. Dentoni garage on North California street and others in Stockton. He has also drawn plans for stores and homes at Manteca, Tracy and Lodi, and one of the latest important commissions he has accepted is that of the new Liliputian Studios, the first studio to be erected in Stockton, devoted to the making of moving pictures.

DANIEL CLIFTON GIBSON.—An enterprising, progressive and very successful rancher is Daniel Clifton Gibson, who was born at Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., on September 1, 1870, the son of Daniel Gibson, a native of Vermont who removed to New York and later married Miss Maria Hosler, who was born at Montreal, of English parentage. They were favored with six children, all of whom are living today: Mary, the wife of Newton Mahaffey, of Stockton; Daniel C., the subject of this review; Fannie, Mrs. Fred Mathews; Alice, Mrs. Edward Cotton; Margaret, Mrs. Canning; and Mrs. Louise Trickler, of New York. The father was a stonemason by trade.

Dan Gibson, as he is familiarly called by his friends, attended the Wayne County schools, and when twenty-one left home to come to California. Arriving here in 1891, he settled in San Joaquin County. Later, he went to Comanche, Cal., and mined for some seven years, and then he returned to San Joaquin County and located at Clements, where he was for three years in the service of Chrisman & Clements, merchants. While clerking, he rendered himself popular because of his efficiency and his willingness to accommodate. There he joined the Modern Woodmen of America; he is a past consul of the lodge at Clements, and has filled all the chairs.

At Clements, on May 19, 1902, Mr. Gibson married Miss Nora Mehrten, the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Poppe) Mehrten. Daniel Mehrten came to California in early days and followed mining at Comanche. He married Mary Poppe, a native of New York, who crossed the plains with her parents, Bernard and Elizabeth Poppe, when she was a girl. Mr. Poppe located a claim on the Mokelumne River, near Mackville Corners, and there set out the first commercial orchard in these parts. He died at

eighty-four, and his wife at seventy-six. Mrs. Mehrten inherited the Poppe place and resided there until she died, in July, 1910, at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Mehrten also died while living near Clements. They had eight children: Mrs. Lizzie Barton, of Berkeley; Henry, deceased; Mrs. Annie Simpson of Wheatland; Daniel, residing near Clements; George, deceased; John, residing near Clements; Charles, at Comanche; and Nora, Mrs. Gibson, of this sketch. She inherited 107½ acres of the old Poppe place, and there the family make their home. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have four children: Clyde; Mary, Mrs. William Classen, of Lockeford; and Florence and Olive. Mr. Gibson is a Democrat.

ELMER E. GORDON.—The pioneer plastering contractor of Stockton, Elmer E. Gordon has built up the same reputation for fine work as his father, who was known throughout this district in the early days for his excellent workmanship in the building up of Stockton and the outlying towns. He was born in Calaveras County, July 8, 1868, his parents being Aaron and Eliza J. (Anderson) Gordon, the former, a native of Ohio, now deceased, while Mrs. Gordon, who was born in Indiana, in November, 1835, is still living.

Aaron Gordon brought his wife and three children to California via the Isthmus in February, 1868. His wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anderson, resided in Calaveras County, but he soon located in Stockton, where he followed the business of brick and plastering contracting, and he was one of the pioneers in this line. He was a factor in the development of Oakdale and Lodi, building many of the structures there, and in Stockton, among many others, did the brick work at the County Hospital and the plastering of the Franklin, Jefferson and Weber schools and the "What Cheer" House. He was widely known to the earlier residents of San Joaquin County and built up a reputation for fair dealing and honest work that is still well remembered. Many of the buildings which he erected in those early days are still standing. He was a veteran of the Civil War and served in Company A, Eighty-third Illinois Regiment, and was a charter member of Stockton Post, G. A. R. Public-spirited and interested in the upbuilding of the neighborhood's best interests, he served as a school trustee of the Homestead district. Mrs. Gordon's father, Josiah Anderson, came to California in 1849 and mined with success. He returned East with bags of gold, paid off his debts and returned to San Joaquin County with his family, spending his last days in Stockton. Four children are living of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Gordon: Virgil R., Elmer E., Mrs. Emma G. Matteson, and Mrs. D. C. Loos.

Elmer E. Gordon went to school in Stockton and learned the trades of bricklayer, cement worker and plasterer under his father, working with him in different parts of the county until his death. In recent years he has specialized in plastering contracting and his work can be found on many of the finest buildings of Stockton, among them the Stockton Savings & Loan Bank building, the San Joaquin Valley Bank, now the Bank of Italy, the San Joaquin Building, Elks Building, Sciots Hall, Gall Building, Gianelli Building, additions to the Smith & Lang Building, St. Agnes Academy, the beautiful home of Frederick K. Rindge, one of the finest mansions in the valley, Oakdale Church, many schoolhouses outside of Stockton and a large number of residences in the city. He is a member of the Builders Exchange.

In Stockton, on July 8, 1905, Mr. Gordon was married to Miss Maude Frodsham, a native daughter, born in San Francisco, and they make their home at 1622 South Sutter street, Stockton, where they own a comfortable bungalow. Mrs. Gordon is the daughter of Edward E. and Mary E. (Frodsham) Frodsham, who were born in England and came to California across the plains. Mr. Frodsham was a miller in San Francisco, coming to Stockton in 1894, and there he died; his wife had preceded him in 1880. The youngest of eight children, three now living, Mrs. Gordon was educated in the schools of San Francisco. Grandfather William A. Frodsham was a watchmaker, as were his ancestors, who were celebrated chronometer manufacturers. After his father's death, Mr. Gordon gave up his contracting work for some time and traveled as a colporteur for the International Bible Students Association, distributing religious literature in Nevada and over a large territory in California, but in 1915 he again engaged in contracting.

MRS. JOHN HENNING.—San Joaquin County has always honored its teaching profession, of late years so well represented by Mrs. John Henning, who was in maidenhood Myrtle Harnly, and who was born in this county, near Acampo, the daughter of Jacob Harnly, a native of Mansfield, Ohio, who married Miss Emma Ray, born in Woodbridge, Cal. Grandfather John Harnly had a large flour mill on the Ohio River in early pioneer days. Jacob Harnly came to California in 1876, and operated a grain ranch of 160 acres at the northern end of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Harnly were married in Woodbridge, and Mrs. Henning's grandparents, Samuel and Melvina (Guard) Ray, were married while members of an ox-team train, en route across the plains from Illinois to Oregon, in 1849. Both the Ray and the Guard families were in the same train, and the young married couple reached California in 1851. The maternal grandmother's people were natives of Virginia, and before the Civil War the entire family moved to Illinois, on account of their sympathy with the views of the Abolitionists. In 1851, Grandfather Ray settled at New Hope, San Joaquin County, where he bought 640 acres of land, a part of which lay in Section No. 13, Union Township, and a part in Section No. 18, Elkhorn Township, and here he raised cattle for years. Samuel Ray's house was on a high knoll, and the cowboys used his place as a refuge from the flood waters. He died at the age of sixty years, but his wife lived to be seventy. Jacob Harnly died in 1918, but Mrs. Harnly is still living in Lodi. Our subject has only one sister, Mrs. Effie Valentine, who resides at Lodi. Mr. Harnly at one time leased a part of the B. F. Langford estate, now known as the Cory ranch, when the ranch was completely covered with large oak trees and brush. He employed Chinese to clear it and raised wheat for years.

Myrtle Harnly attended Miss Beebe's private school at Stockton, as well as the Oakland high school, and then took courses at the Stockton Business College and the San Jose State Normal School. She then began teaching at Mackville, two miles north of Clements, where she taught for two years, and afterwards at Elliott, Acampo, and Waterloo, seven years in all, until her marriage. Just after the World War, she again engaged in teaching as prin-

cipal of the Washington school, two miles east of Clements, where she is now teaching her fourth year.

At Lodi, on April 14, 1907, Miss Harnly was married to John A. Henning, the son of A. P. and Sarah E. Henning, members of a worthy pioneer family whose life-story is elsewhere outlined in this work. Her husband attended school at San Jose and also in Shasta County, and at present is superintendent of public utilities for the city of Lodi. He has held this position ever since the city took over its utilities, and spent the five preceding years in the same position with a private company. He is a member of the Healdsburg Lodge of Masons. Three children have blessed their union: Clinton, Elma and Ellen Irene. Mrs. Henning is an active member of the Lodi Woman's Club, a member of the board of directors, and chairman of civics, and with the other members is having her name transmitted to posterity in the cornerstone box of the club-house just completed. She has been very active in the movement for procuring a permanent playground and recreation center for children and grown-ups in Lodi.

MARK WILLIAM HILD.—The distinction of being a native Californian and the son of a California pioneer belongs to Mark William Hild, one of the leading electrical contractors of Stockton. He was born in Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal., on December 25, 1886, a son of Charles and Melinda (Hughes) Hild. His maternal grandfather, Mark Hughes, crossed the plains to California in 1849 and pioneered in Tuolumne County. He died in San Francisco, having been a resident of Sonora until his death, serving as postmaster for years. Mr. Hild died in San Francisco and Mrs. Hild is residing in Stockton.

In 1896, when our subject was ten years old, the family located in Stockton and he was educated in the public schools of that city. After completing his education he learned the trade of electrical engineer with the firms of H. Belding & Company and Jackson & Earl of Stockton; and during the years of 1904, 1905 and 1906 he followed his trade in San Francisco. In 1907 he became superintendent of the Electric Machine & Equipment Company of Stockton and held this position for eight years; during this time he superintended the installation of electrical equipment for the Hotel Clark, the Henery apartments, the Home apartments, the Belding building and other large buildings. In 1918 he started in business for himself and is located at No. 106 West Weber avenue, but in September, 1922, he moved to No. 519 East Market street, where a building has been constructed for his special use, everything of the most modern and up-to-date equipment and the finest establishment to be found in Central California. He has contracted for most of the large buildings that have been erected, among them being the St. Agnes Academy, the annex of the Lincoln Hotel, the Native Sons Building, the Yost and Dohrman buildings, the Stockton Savings Bank, the F. R. Rindge residence, the California Cedar Products factory and the Valley Vineyard Products Plant of Manteca; he has also installed a number of pumping plant systems throughout the valley; he installed the water pressure system in the Hotel Clark, one of the best in this part of the state. He also has the agency for the Byron-Jackson pump for San Joaquin County and the agency for the Westinghouse motor for Stockton, and is kept constantly busy with the various branches of his business.

Mr. Hild was united in marriage with Miss Stella Del Monte, a native daughter born in San Francisco, and they are the parents of one son, Mark William, Jr. Fraternally he is a member of the Stockton Elks, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

JAMES EDWARD KELLEY.—As superintendent of gas manufacture for the Western States Gas and Electric Company of Stockton, James E. Kelley occupies a position of great importance and responsibility in connection with one of the largest public service corporations in California and a strong factor in promoting the industrial development of many cities and towns in the central portion of the state. He is one of California's native sons, his birth having occurred at Benicia, in Solano County, on August 15, 1878, and his parents, Timothy and Mary (Shortell) Kelley, were natives of Ireland. The former came to California when nineteen years of age in the fifties, and was married in San Francisco to Miss Shortell. She came to California when she was about fifteen years old. They were ranchers at Benicia until they retired to Stockton in 1885, and here they passed away, the mother on August 24, 1912, and the father on October 10, of the same year. In their family were three children: James E., our subject, Frank and William, all residents of Stockton. Timothy Kelley proved his loyalty to his adopted country by serving in the Civil War.

James E. Kelley acquired his education in the grammar schools of Stockton and while pursuing his studies he acted as lamp lighter for the Stockton Gas and Heating Company, performing the task faithfully each evening. At the age of sixteen he laid aside his textbooks and secured employment with the California Paper Company, with which he remained for a year, in 1895, and then became wagon driver and errand boy with the Stockton Gas, Light and Heating Company, now the Western States Gas and Electric Company. He conscientiously applied himself to his work and was gradually promoted through the various branches, being for a time in the electrical department, while later he was transferred to the gas department, working his way from the bottom, acting as fireman, oiler and also as engineer. He was next made foreman of the gas plant and in 1910 merit and ability won for him promotion to his present position, that of superintendent of gas manufacture, in which connection he has charge of from forty to fifty men, while he also acts as superintendent of the company's natural gas wells, having seventeen wells in Stockton. He does everything in his power to promote the efficiency of his department and his services are of great value to the corporation.

Mr. Kelley married Miss Nellie Brisco, a native of Stockton and a daughter of Michael Brisco, now living retired in Oakland, Cal. He became one of the pioneer settlers of Stockton and took an active part in public affairs, serving as city councilman and also as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have a son, Francis V., attending Stockton high school. Mr. Kelley owns his residence at 426 East Vine street, where he resides with his family. He is a member and officer of the Pacific Coast Gas Association and of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks.

JOSEPH ALEGRETTI.—Among the representative men of the second generation in San Joaquin County we mention Joseph Alegretti of Stockton, who was born in this city on January 23, 1880, the son of Gaetano Alegretti, who came to California in 1859 and was one of the first Italians to settle in Stockton. He was born in Chiavari, Italy, June 22, 1841; his father was Joseph and his mother was Giovanni (Bisagno) Alegretti, the former a distinguished sculptor. Gaetano attended a private school until six years old, later a school kept by a priest, but his attendance was irregular for seven years; and he also went to an evening school to study drawing, as he early evinced an aptitude for art. He helped his father is his shop to carve and in 1856 began learning a trade in a shipyard. His uncle, Pio Bisagno, had been in California and had gone back to Italy in 1857, with glowing tales of the wonders of the Pacific Coast country. Gaetano was enthused and wanted to come to California, but he had no money for transportation. In 1858 arrangements had been made for his fare to New York and he prepared for the trip, but being under legal age he could not get a transport to leave Italy, and on June 13, 1858, he enrolled as a carpenter on a sailing vessel bound for Philadelphia. Before leaving he visited friends and relations, who, upon parting, gave him small sums of money as presents. His father went to Genoa to see him off and when bidding him goodbye, Gaetano put this money, some sixty francs, into his father's hand and told him to keep it. It took the ship three and one-half months to reach its destination and upon arriving in Philadelphia the lad was given to understand that at a certain hotel he would find more money from uncles in California for his passage to San Francisco. This had not arrived and he had to wait some little time; fortunately the next incoming ship from the coast brought the money and he bought a ticket via Aspinwall and the Isthmus to San Francisco, arriving twenty-two days later on the S. S. Golden Gate. He at once went to work for his uncles, Bisagno Brothers, in a crockery store, and six months later he was sent to Stockton to take charge of a branch store which was erected at the corner of Washington and El Dorado streets. He received $20 a month for the first two years, then $30. His studies and contact with people had made him a good French, Spanish and English scholar and he was thus well qualified to carry on a responsible business. When he left the employ of his uncles he opened a grocery store in partnership with a cousin, A. Daneri, at El Dorado and Lafayette streets; then eighteen months later bought his uncles' store and ran it for the same period at the old location, then moved to 430 South Center Street. Beginning with a small salary Mr. Alegretti saved his money and invested it intelligently in real estate in San Joaquin County, all of which has greatly increased in value so that his heirs enjoy a competency accrued from his labors. Mr. Alegretti related interesting experiences during his lifetime. During the flood of 1862, when the lower part of the city was covered with water, an old barge from the river floated down the street and went aground at the corner where he was employed in the store; he also told of the miners and Spaniards who would often come into his store and demand free drinks, flourishing guns to emphasize their demands, and how he drove them away with an old pickaxe he had hidden back of the counter for such occasions.

Gaetano Alegretti was united in marriage on August 19, 1864, to Miss Maria Macchiavello, born at Soti, Italy, and they had six children; one now deceased was named Giovanna; and the eldest, Mrs. Clotilda A. Macchiavello, died December 4, 1915, leaving a son Gaetano and a daughter, Maria, living in San Francisco. Those living are Miss Clorinda; Leonora A., Mrs. G. Ghiglieri; Miss Anna, all in San Francisco; Joseph, of Stockton, the only son. Gaetano Alegretti was one of the founders of the Italian Gardeners' Association and was president of the lodge many years; he gave his gun, belt and sash, which he wore when presiding over the lodge, to his son, Joseph. He was a member of the Odd Fellows; the Druids, serving as secretary and treasurer of the latter; and was treasurer of Court Cavalotti of the Foresters and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 20. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial & Savings Bank and was a member of the board of directors, and his name, with the names of the other founders, is inscribed on the wall in the new bank building at the corner of Sutter and Main streets; he also helped organize the Union Safe Deposit Bank. He accumulated several ranches in the county and valuable real estate in Stockton, and the old home is still standing at the corner of Commerce and Washington streets, a portion of which was brought around the Horn in pioneer days. The holdings of Mr. Alegretti have been incorporated under the name of G. Alegretti Company, of which Joseph is the president. Gaetano Alegretti died on February 5, 1910, and he was survived by his widow until January 21, 1916. Mr. Alegretti was a leader among his countrymen and they sought him for advice because they did not understand the ways of this country, and he often became their banker in the earlier days in Stockton.

Joseph Alegretti was educated in the schools of Stockton and worked with his father as long as he continued in business, and since the death of his parents he has had charge of the large estate as president of the corporation.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alegretti there are three talented daughters who are the pride of the Alegretti home: Georgia, Leonora M., and Margaret C. Fraternally, Mr. Alegretti is a member of the Stockton aerie of Eagles, being among the oldest members of the lodge at this time. Mr. and Mrs. Alegretti have a large circle of friends throughout San Joaquin County who appreciate their worth as citizens of this great state.

JULES PERRIN.—A progressive and influential citizen, Jules Perrin has proven himself a constructive business man and as a concrete contractor he is entitled to the prominent position which he has attained. He was born in the rural districts of Quebec, Canada, on November 2, 1870, and remained there until he was twelve years of age, attending school. Then he removed with his parents to Willow City, N. D., where he grew to manhood. He was employed in various lines of business until he was twenty-one, when he took up a homestead of 160 acres, which he improved and farmed. In 1896 he engaged in the butcher business at Willow City and then he enlarged his operations by adding a bakery, restaurant and bowling alley, and carried on the combined businesses until he came to California. He still owns his property there. Coming to Lodi, he

became the partner of his brother, Henry, in the cement contracting business. In 1919 he purchased his brother's interest and is now sole owner, the business consisting of the manufacture of the Miracle concrete building blocks, which are extensively used in building homes, garages, business blocks, packing houses and other structures.

Among the buildings for which Mr. Perrin has furnished the concrete blocks are the Lodi Canning Company, the Tokay City garage, the Buchanan sanitarium, Ford garage, and the Lodi Hardware Company block; he has also erected a number of reinforced concrete buildings in Lodi; the hotel at Ione, a garage at Sonora, a store building at Groveland, a garage at Madera, several blocks in Stockton, a business block in Galt, the Forest Lake school building, a garage at Clements, a bank and store at Tracy, and a residence on the Curry ranch. He has operated all over the valley and his work has been first-class and of the highest order and his business has greatly increased. He is agent for the American River Sand and Gravel Company of Sacramento and handles thirty carloads every month. His manufacturing plant and yards are located at the corner of Stockton and Locust streets. Mr. Perrin has completed a three-story hotel and apartment house of his own on South Sacramento street, built of Miracle concrete blocks, and which is a great improvement to the city. There are fifty rooms in this building, made into eight apartments and the balance single rooms. In 1923 he finished two modern garage buildings and sales-rooms adjoining the hotel.

The marriage of Mr. Perrin united him with Miss Mary Ann Cota, a native of Canada, and they are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: David B.; Cecil, an architect and manufacturer of cement lamp posts; Philip is married and has two children; Paul is captain of the Lodi football team; Veronica; Cecelia; and Jules, Jr. Fraternally, Mr. Perrin is a member of the Modern Woodmen, Lodi Lodge of Eagles, No. 848, Royal Neighbors, and Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Lodi Business Men's Association and of the State Automobile Association.

CECIL P. RENDON.—A prominent attorney of San Joaquin County and Stockton who was for many years closely identified with the law as a representative of the public's interests is Cecil P. Rendon who maintains offices in the Wilhoit Building, Stockton, as a member of the law firm of Foltz, Rendon & Wallace, and enjoys a lucrative practice throughout the county. He was born in Sonora, Tuolumne County, October 6, 1861, the son of Jesus Rendon, a native of Mexico who came to California in 1849 and engaged in mining. Grandfather Rendon was a native of Spain, migrating from there to Mexico and later to California, and he was a goldsmith at Sonora in the early days of the gold excitement.

Mr. Rendon's boyhood days were spent in Humboldt County, Nev., where he attended the public schools, living the life of a cowboy and learning the printer's trade on the Humboldt Register at Winnemucca, Nev. He spent one year at Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, Cal., and then returned to Nevada and rode the range for a time. In 1884 he returned to California and worked as a printer in Oakdale and on the Modesto News, and while there he studied law in the office of T. A. Caldwell, the district attorney of Stanislaus County. Coming to Stockton in 1885 he read law in the office of Governor James Budd, and in 1887 he was admitted to the bar of California.

Mr. Rendon was appointed prosecuting attorney of Stockton, under Mayor William A. Clark, serving for three and a half years, and for the next four years was city justice of the peace. Later he was appointed assistant district attorney for San Joaquin County under George McNoble, serving four years, and for the next eight years occupied the same office, when Edward P. Foltz was district attorney of the county. He has always been very active in Republican politics in California as a member of the Republican County Central Committee, taking an active part in the party conventions. For six years Mr. Rendon was a member of Company B, 6th Regiment, 3rd Brigade, N. G. of C., and was closely associated in military affairs with Col. Eugene Lehe and Brig.-General James H. Budd of the 3rd Brigade. Prominent in fraternal life, Mr. Rendon has been state head of three fraternal orders and the national head of one. He was a past grand president of the Young Men's Institute of the Pacific Coast, and is past grand chief ranger of the Foresters of America for the state of California, past state president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and supreme chief ranger of the Foresters of America, this being the highest office of the national order. He has also been popular in local fraternal life, being a member of the Elks, Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W., and Iroquois Tribe of Red Men, and is ex-president of the San Joaquin County Bar Association. His three children are Mrs. Cecelia DeYoung, Mrs. Anita Atkinson and Raymond V. Rendon.

BERT A. BENEDICT.—An enterprising rancher whose success as an almond-grower has made his progressive methods an object of special interest to all concerned with the advancement of California agriculture, is Bert A. Benedict, who resides on a place owned by his brother, E. A. Benedict, three miles northwest of Acampo. He was born near Nora Springs, Floyd County, Iowa, April 12, 1871, a son of Francis and Abigal Benedict, and was fortunate in entering the family of a farmer, and so, from his boyhood, getting familiar with farm life. The worthy couple were blessed with five children, three of whom are now in California: Louis lives in Iowa; Lyman L. is deceased; E. A. Benedict of Lodi; Harrison, in Iowa; and Bert, the subject of our interesting review.

Bert Benedict attended the district schools in Iowa, and afterward enjoyed one year at the high school His father had come to Iowa in frontier days, and in time he cultivated some 200 acres of rich land and the "stick-to-it-iveness" with which he pursued his work may be judged from the fact that at one time he walked 100 miles in the direction of Cedar Rapids to locate some of his horses that had strayed. Bert remained on his father's farm until he was married on December 22, 1898, at Nora Springs, Iowa, to Miss Anna L. Darling, who was born and reared in that part of the country. Her father, Charles Darling, was a farmer by occupation, and owned land at Nora Springs, on the east side of the river. Mr. and Mrs. Darling had three children, and Miss Anna was given a high school education.

Bert Benedict cultivated a farm of 120 acres at Nora Springs until 1910, and then he came out to California and settled at Lodi. Here he purchased an almond

orchard of five acres on Acacia Avenue, west of Cherokee Lane; and this well-irrigated ranch, bearing I. X. L., Ne Plus and Non Parael almonds, he still owns. The past year he has helped to care for his brother's ranch of sixty acres three miles to the northwest of Acampo, one of the very desirable ranch properties in this part of the county.

Public-spirited to a degree that makes it impossible for him to be merely a partisan voter, although he endorses heartily the general principles of the Republican party, Mr. Benedict is keenly interested in all that makes for the progress of the Golden State, and is known as one of the effective local "boosters."

ALBERT C. BOWMAN.—One of the younger business men of South San Joaquin County who is meeting with success is Albert C. Bowman, of the firm of Bowman & Sharenbroch, proprietors of the Midway Garage, on the State Highway between Manteca and Ripon. He was born at Sturgeon Lake, Minn., in 1894, being a son of Gus and Anna (Kling) Bowman, both of Swedish birth. They removed from Minnesota to California in 1902, bringing with them their family of eight children, and settled at Manteca, where the father still resides, Mrs. Bowman having passed away in 1917.

The seventh of the family, Albert C. Bowman was reared at Manteca and after attending the public schools there he supplemented his education with courses in the Polytechnic College of Engineering and the Automobile school at Oakland, after which he engaged as a mechanic in different garages at Manteca, and in 1916 was employed in this line at Stockton. In 1917 he enlisted at San Francisco in the 280th Air Squadron as a mechanic, serving at Waco, Texas, and Brindley Field, Long Island, N. Y., and was honorably discharged at San Diego in 1919. After returning home he worked at the Ford garage at Manteca until he accepted a position with the Shell Oil Company at Stockton, remaining with them about three years. On September 1, 1922, Mr. Bowman in partnership with Mr. Sharenbroch, took possession of the Midway garage, leasing it from its owner, E. T. Pierce, and here they maintain a first-class machine shop and service station and are meeting with success.

In 1920 Mr. Bowman was united in marriage at Stockton to Miss Alice Bryer, and they have one child, Albert Curtiss. Mr. Bowman is a member of the American Legion at Stockton and Manteca Lodge No. 124, I. O. O. F., while in politics he is Republican.

LUCIEN BORDENAVE.—As a successful sheep and wool grower, Lucien Bordenave is well known throughout San Joaquin County; he is the owner of what is known as the old Butterick place, consisting of 187 acres five miles south of Stockton on the old Stockton Road. He was born near Pau, France, February 12, 1867, a son of J. Peter and Catherine M. (Souviet) Bordenave, well-to-do sheep growers and farmers in their native land; they were the parents of three children: John, Mary and Lucien, the subject of this sketch. At eighteen years of age L. Bordenave left home for America to join an uncle, but upon his arrival in New Orleans he found that his uncle, N. Bordenave, had passed away, which was a sad blow to the lad in a strange country. He then went to Galveston, Texas, and found employment on a ranch at twelve dollars per month; while there he suffered an attack of fever and as soon as he was able he came to California, arriving at San Francisco in 1889. Going into the San Joaquin Valley he found employment at general ranching until he entered the sheep business at Los Banos, first as a herder, which occupied him for five years; then with a partner bought 1,800 sheep near Fresno and since that time has increased his herds and now holds a prominent position among the successful sheep and wool growers of the Pacific Coast. Mr. Bordenave took the contract to prune and care for the vineyard for the Margaretta Vineyard Company of Madera County, and was also a teaming contractor for the Sugar Pine Company for three years. In 1903, Mr. Bordenave brought 1,300 sheep of his own and in company with another man from Madera County, 6,000 sheep across the Siskiyou Mountains from Oregon to the San Joaquin Valley; they used 150 French sheep bells and four Indians as guides; they started in May, 1903, and were until October of the same year reaching their destination. He sold his bands of sheep in 1922 and is looking after his interests.

The first marriage of Mr. Bordenave occurred in Stockton in 1905, which united him with Miss Josephine Bernard, also a native of France, who came to America in 1900. Two sons were born to them: Peter is a graduate of Heald's Business College; and John. Mrs. Bordenave passed away October 27, 1918; Mr. Bordenave was married a second time on June 3, 1920, to Miss Catherine Condon, a native of Pau, France, who arrived in California in 1902. In 1915 Mr. Bordenave completed a commodious residence at French Camp where he is well known for his hospitality.

ROBERT J. HEATH.—A well-known and successful grain farmer and stock raiser is Robert J. Heath, who resides on his ranch four miles east of the town of Peters, San Joaquin County. He was born on his father's ranch two miles west of his present home place, January 8, 1872. His father, Patrick Heath, was a native of County Mayo, Ireland, who came to America in the late '50s, and as early as 1861 began farming in San Joaquin County with a single plow and a yoke of oxen. He married Miss Johanna Lyons, also a native of Ireland, who came to California via Cape Horn. Three sons and one daughter constitute the family of this pioneer couple: Robert J., the subject of this sketch; George J. resides in San Francisco; Mary Ann died at the age of seven years; and Fred Thomas resides in Farmington. Patrick Heath passed away in November, 1906, his wife preceding him in July of the same year. Robert J. attended the district school in his vicinity and being the eldest of the family, early in years assumed the responsibilities of farm life and became associated with his father in grain and stock raising.

On February, 4, 1906, Mr. Heath was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Dorgan, born in County Clare, Ireland, May 1, 1869. She left Ireland in her sixteenth year, in company with her sister Mary, and arrived in San Francisco in August, 1886. Mary Dorgan entered Notre Dame in San Francisco, where she became Sister Mary Verimus, and for twenty-five years she devoted her time to the church and passed away in San Jose, Cal., in 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Heath are the parents of two daughters: Mary Catherine Gabriella and Helen Johanna Marie, and both are students at the Notre Dame Convent in San Francisco. Mr. Heath's activities as an agriculturist have

been of the highest order, as can be seen on his fine ranch of 320 acres east of Peters; he employs only the most modern machinery and methods in farming, which invariably are productive of the best results. Mr. Heath cooperates in local affairs by belonging to the farm bureau at Farmington.

WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER HOUSKEN.—The name of William Christopher Housken is well known throughout San Joaquin County, for here he has passed his entire life, and here his parents lived since early California days. He was born on the present ranch at New Hope, San Joaquin County, August 16, 1873, a son of George and Katherine (Ling) Housken. The father was a native of Norway, where he was born December 14, 1838; and at the age of twenty-two he came to America and direct to California, where he was captain and owner for many years of the schooner Reliance which plied the Sacramento River, and he was also engaged in the Oregon lumber trade. In 1873 he purchased 380 acres in Union township, San Joaquin County, and later acquired a ranch of 480 acres in the same township, which he cultivated to wheat, and his farm was well stocked with horses and cattle. In 1865, in San Francisco, he was married to Miss Katherine Ling and they were the parents of eight children: George resides in Stockton; Frank at Tracy; Oscar is deceased; William Christopher is the subject of this sketch; Kate, Mrs. Fountain of Oakland; Augusta, Mrs. Von Enden, lives in Holland; Laura, Mrs. Cogshall, resides in Berkeley; and Josie, Mrs. Von Doran of Portland, Ore. The mother passed away in Stockton on January 17, 1918; the father now resides in Oakland, aged eighty-five.

William Christopher Housken began his education at the New Hope grammar school and later took a course at the Stockton Business College, after which he became manager of the Don Ray Company's store at New Hope, where he remained for six years. The marriage of Mr. Housken occurred at Lodi on December 7, 1902, which united him with Miss Sigrid Sigilkoff, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Henry Siglikoff, a farmer, who came to Walnut Grove, Cal., when his daughter Sigrid was eight years old. Mrs. Housken is one of six children: Anna, Eva, Harry, Frank, Sigrid is Mrs. Housken, and Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Housken are the parents of two children: Merle and George. After working in the general merchandise store in New Hope for six years Mr. Housken then went to Antioch where he became a pilot of river launches and did towing on the river for three years; he then went to Stockton and worked for two years in the Sampson Iron works. About this time he returned to the old home place where he has since resided with his family, and he operates the 270 acres where he raises alfalfa and beans, and grazes cattle.

Mr. Housken and his family live in the house where he was born, which was built by his father many years ago, but which has been greatly improved by additions made by Mr. Housken. He served as justice of the peace of Union township for two years and as a member of the school board of New Hope district, and he was active in the building of the new school building. Having always lived in San Joaquin County, he is deeply interested in all that pertains to her welfare and progress, and is a typical western citizen, alert and enterprising.

JOSEPH C. KENNISON.—Among the fruit men of San Joaquin County who are interested in all departments of that greatest of California industries, is Joseph C. Kennison, a native of the state, born at Jenny Lind, Calaveras County, on May 8, 1866. He is a son of Joseph L. and Miranda (Cutts) Kennison, both descendants of old New England families. Great-grandfather David Kennison was a member of the Boston Tea Party and also served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. He lived to be 115 years of age.

Joseph L. Kennison came via Cape Horn to California in 1849 and engaged in mining in Calaveras County; later he went into business at Jenny Lind. When their son, Joseph C., was a child of two years the family removed to Stockton, where the father followed his trade of brick mason and also did considerable contracting; many of the early brick buildings in Stockton attest the kind of work he did. Joseph C. is the youngest child in a family of three, the others being J. F., residing in Oakland, and May, a resident of Los Angeles.

Joseph C. received his education in the Stockton and Oakland public schools; then took a course in the Stockton Commercial Business College; when he was fifteen years old he became a clerk for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in San Francisco, and remained with them for four years. He then gave up inside work and went to San Ramon near Danville, where he worked for wages on the James Boone ranch; then he removed to his native county and worked in the olive grove of H. H. Moore near Jenny Lind. In 1894 he bought ten acres of the tract he now owns and from time to time added more land until he now has forty acres; this was unimproved land on the Mokelumne River about two miles northwest of Lodi; he set out a vineyard to Tokay grapes and an orchard of peaches, also built a house and farm buildings. His ranch now has a peach orchard containing twelve acres, an apricot orchard of three acres, and the balance of twenty-five acres is in a fine, full-bearing vineyard. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is affiliated with the Charity Lodge of the I. O. O. F. of Stockton.

CHARLES CLAY LITER.—One of the representative business men in the city of Lodi, San Joaquin County, is Charles Clay Liter. He was born in Lafayette, Mo.,. March 27, 1884, a son of Charles and Kate M. (Biggerstaff) Liter, the former a native of Illinois and a farmer who lived to be sixty-seven years old, while the wife and mother passed away at the age of twenty-seven. There were five children in the family: William C., Finley F., Mary Lillian, Claude Albert, and Charles Clay, the subject of this sketch. Charles Clay Liter received his education in the grammar and high schools of Blackburn, Mo., and at Brown's Business College at Kansas City, Mo., and at the age of nineteen was well equipped to enter the business world. After finishing school he owned and conducted a butcher shop at Blackburn for two years; then he removed to Fort Worth, Texas, where he operated a transfer business for three years; then he removed to Oklahoma and worked at McAlester and Muskogee for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for three years. While at Muskogee, within three months' time, he was promoted from the position of agent to assistant manager; he then came West to California and was the agent for the same

company for the following five months. From 1912 to 1915 he was a tea and coffee salesman for a Fresno company; then was transferred to Oakland in the same capacity for the same company where he remained for the next five years. In January, 1920, he arrived in Lodi in search of a location for an electric appliance store, but was unsuccessful; however, he rented a furnished room and began to sell vacuum cleaners; the following May he secured a small store building at 10 North School Street and put in a stock of electrical appliances. He rented a place of business from the blueprints and upon completion of the building moved into the Gilbeau Building in November, 1921, where he built up a fine, growing business in electrical supplies. In January, 1923, he sold this business to the Mexer Electric Company and continues with them.

In Blackburn, Mo., on October 11, 1905, Mr. Liter was married to Miss Edna A. Watson, born at Miami, Mo., a daughter of Benjamin and Sallie Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Liter have two children: Mary Estelle and Martha Louedith. Mr. Liter is a Republican in politics and fraternally is a member of the Eagles. He is a member of the committee appointed to reconstruct the electrical construction ordinance for buildings in the city of Lodi; he is also an executive on the Lodi playground committee. He was instrumental in establishing the Exchange Club in Lodi and was its vice-president during 1922. He and his family are members of the First Christian Church of Lodi, where he is a teacher in the Bible school. Mr. Liter is a public-spirited citizen, a friend of education and promoter of general progress, and enjoys the thorough confidence of his fellow citizens.

WALTER E. MAESTRETTI. — Among the younger generation of ranchers of the Elliott district is Walter E. Maestretti, who is making a decided success of his agricultural activities. He is a Californian by birth, born at San Francisco on December 3, 1890, a son of Emilio and Media Frances (Orr) Maestretti, the former a native of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, and the latter of San Francisco, Cal. The father, Emilio Maestretti, was born in 1863 and when sixteen years of age came to California and began work as a sheepherder; later he went into the sheep business for himself. In 1893 the father bought 160 acres at Clay Station, Sacramento County, and engaged in general farming, specializing in the raising of turkeys on a large scale. Emilio Maestretti married Media Frances Orr, a daughter of Andrew Younger Orr, a native of Scotland, who came around the Horn as a sailor with Captain Sir Herbert Austin. Landing in San Francisco, he immediately went to the mines at Camp Seco; later when he returned to New York he enlisted and served in the 142nd New York Volunteer Infantry, and being a baker by trade he followed it throughout the Civil War. They are the parents of seven children: Walter E., the subject of this sketch; Emma; Andrew, born at Clay Station July 1, 1895; George resides in Sacramento; Josie is the wife of Andrew Aldrich; Alfred, living in Sacramento; and Wesley.

The education of Walter E. Maestretti was obtained in the district school near Clay Station and when he was twenty-two years old he left home and settled in the Elliott section of San Joaquin County, where in partnership with his brother Andrew, he farms a 144-acre tract of land. Besides their farming activities, they own a Holt seventy-five-horsepower tractor, a Holt harvesting outfit, and a full line of grain farming implements and are kept busy a great portion of the time doing tractor contract work throughout the county.

Mr. Maestretti entered the service of his country during the World War in December of 1917, and was sent to Camp Lewis and placed in the Ninety-first Division, Fifth Battalion, Company Fifteen of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Depot Brigade, but on account of illness was unable to leave Camp Lewis and in January of 1918 was discharged from the service and returned to his home in Elliott.

PABLO MIRAMONTES.—The name of Miramontes has been a prominent one in the early history of California since the grandfather of our subject received a grant of California land as a reward for his valiant service to the King of Spain. Our subject was born at Halfmoon Bay in 1875, a son of Jose Miramontes, who was born at Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, March 28, 1835. The California grant of land was known as the Miramontes grant and embraced all land from the Pacific Ocean to Half Moon Bay and the Coast Range of mountains; this rancho included the famous Palo Alto rancho and Leland Stanford's lands in the Coast Range. Jose Miramontes was married twice and four children were born of the first union; of the second union six children were born, all now deceased but Pablo, the subject of this sketch. When Pablo was eleven years old he was taken by his parents to San Joaquin County and Jose Miramontes was employed on the ranch of Undine & Williams in the Delta; later on he was in charge of the livestock on the Williams & Bixler farms which he held until his death in 1912.

Fifteen years ago Pablo Miramontes succeeded his father, having full charge of all the livestock on the Williams & Bixler ranch. For many years he did competitive riding at fairs and rodeos in Sacramento and Stockton, winning the highest honors on every occasion. His record is entering a track and in an hour and a half, breaking and riding five of the wildest horses that could be obtained. Six years ago he was obliged to give up exhibition riding on account of an accident received while working on the ranch. He has broken 135 head of work horses on the Bixler ranch and takes special pride in his work. He lives a quiet, retired life and is well and favorably known by all who know him as an authority on livestock.

JOHN J. NOWAK.—A rancher whose thorough understanding of the agricultural conditions in California has enabled him to attain substantial success is John J. Nowak, of Dry Creek, about three and one-half miles northwest of Elliott school. He was born near Galt on January 14, 1889, the son of Adam and Katherine Nowak, his father having come to California when about twenty-one years old. Adam Nowak grew up a farmer, and reared a family of five children; Stanislaus; Anna became Mrs. Joseph Steiner; John J. is the subject of our review; Frank, born October 5, 1890, is next to the youngest; Clara is now Mrs. Albert Schmidt.

The children attended school in the Alabama district, in Sacramento County, enjoying home-life for a while in that section, the recipient of all the affection bestowable by parents who are still living and are honored residents at Lodi. After a while the

father removed from the Alabama district to San Joaquin County, where he bought a ranch of 220 acres on Dry Creek, northwest of Elliott. This is the ranch which our subject is today operating, leasing it from his father; and there he has fourteen acres of Zinfandel grapes, while the balance is in alfalfa and pasture and grain land. His father had improved this ranch with all necessary farm buildings, all of which proved a great advantage. John Nowak has a small dairy of ten cows, and is assisted by his brother Frank, who is working for him.

Besides having something worth while to show for his farm enterprises, Mr. Nowak has a military record of which he may well be proud. On April 28, 1918, he entered the U. S. service in the World War as a member of Company C, 316th Ammunition train, 91st Division, trained for two months at Camp Lewis, and was then sent across to France, where he went through all the drives in which the 91st Division participated. He served as a truck driver, and experienced several narrow escapes. He returned to America safely with his regiment, and on May 13, 1919, was honorably discharged at the San Francisco Presidio. Reaching home, he took up the problems of the ranch, and with increasing success he has been solving them ever since.

MRS. W. L. BRENNAN.—A favored native daughter of San Joaquin County is found in Mrs. W. L. Brennan, a daughter of the late John O'Malley and the widow of the late W. L. Brennan, both prominent and highly honored citizens of this county. She was born on the John O'Malley ranch two miles above Atlanta, on the French Camp Road, where her father owned 1,320 acres of grain land, which he farmed successfully for many years. John O'Malley was born in Ireland and in young manhood came to the United States and settled in Connecticut, where he was later married to Ann Elizabeth Brennan, also born in Ireland. John O'Malley came to California in the early 'fifties alone and upon arriving in Stockton became steward of the Weber House, now known as the Occidental Hotel. His wife and two children, born in the East, joined him in Stockton in 1855. This worthy pioneer couple were the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living. John O'Malley retired from the hotel business on account of his health and went to the mines near Copperopolis, but soon became interested in farming and became unusually prosperous in the raising of wheat and other grain. The O'Malley family have always been prominent in the Catholic Church and John O'Malley donated large sums of money for its advancement. Both parents are now deceased, and while their heirs have sold considerable of the property, they still retain the old home place of 130 acres because of its tender associations.

Mary Agnes O'Malley attended the Van Allen district school in the vicinity of her father's ranch and finished her education at St. Agnes Convent in Stockton. On November 13, 1882, she was married to William L. Brennan, familiarly known as Billy Brennan, a native of Ireland, who came to California in 1872. He was the proprietor of the San Joaquin livery stable, the leading one in Stockton for many years. He was a public-spirited citizen and among his various civic duties he was park commissioner. Mr. and Mrs. Brennan became the parents of nine children: John James, Vincent John, William Leo, Sylvester Ambrose, Austin Edward, are all deceased; the living children are Cyril Joseph; William Leland married Ruth Irene Craven and they have one child, William Leland, Jr., and reside in Stockton; Anna Clare; and Reginald Vincent, a student of dentistry at the Affiliated Colleges in San Francisco. Mr. Brennan owned considerable valuable real estate in Stockton, including a number of store buildings. He passed away November 23, 1914, mourned by all who knew him as a man of strict honesty and upright dealings. He was known throughout the county as a stanch Democrat. Mrs. Brennan is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church and the family home is located at 1119 North San Joaquin street.

LOUIS CALESTINI.—An enterprising realtor of Stockton, Louis Calestini, as a former member of the firm of Triolo & Calestini, and more recently of the Louis Calestini Real Estate Company, has become one of the active promoters of country and city property in this locality. A native Californian, he was born in San Francisco, Cal., on November 15, 1884, a son of Luige and Clementina (Reboli) Calestini, both natives of Italy. Luige Calestini came to California in early days and conducted a grocery store in Stockton.

At the age of six, Louis Calestini was taken back to Italy to be educated, and for eight years attended the grammar and high schools of Parma. After finishing high school, he became a special writer on a weekly newspaper in Spezia, writing special articles on the "Life of the Students." In 1902 he returned to America and located in New York City, where he worked for the Butterick Pattern Company for two years. At the end of this time he came to California and became the receiving clerk for the Italian-Swiss Colony Company in San Francisco, which position he occupied until 1908, when he became a real estate salesman. Close attention to business and hard work brought him considerable success, and three years later, in 1911, a partnership was formed with John P. Triolo in the real estate and insurance business under the firm name of Triolo & Calestini. Success crowned their intelligent efforts; and many large real estate deals, in city and country property, were consummated by them. During the past five years, they erected and sold twelve business blocks, among them being the following: the Realty Building, the Japanese Theater, a four-story Japanese lodging house, the Nippon Hospital. They have also built thirty fine residences and a number of apartment houses throughout the city. They erected seven buildings on Lafayette street between Hunter and Center streets. Some of their buildings they have sold the second time at a handsome profit. The J. E. Penny block on East Main street netted the owner a profit of $9,000 in two years. They sold the Bronx Hotel and the Masonic Temple building, and the Hodgkin block, on the southeast corner of Eldorado and Weber. They also sold over 200 lots in the business section of Stockton, on which business blocks have been erected. The two-story business block on South California street, where their office was located, was owned by them. Country property also received their attention, as they bought, developed and sold many dairy and fruit ranches throughout the county. At one time they owned a seventy-acre dairy ranch on the Calaveras River near Linden, which was stocked with one of the best herds of Holstein cows in the county. The firm ranked

among the first in the city and county. Recently Mr. Calestini withdrew from the firm, and is now doing business under the firm name of Louis Calestini Real Estate Company.

Mr. Calestini's marriage united him with Miss Mary Gianelli, a native Californian, and they are the parents of two children, Leo and Elma. Mr. Calestini has recently returned from a fifteen-months' trip to Italy. He was accompanied on the trip by his family, visiting places of interest throughout Europe.

WILLIAM J. SCOTT.—Among the well-known and successful contractors now operating in San Joaquin County is William J. Scott of Stockton. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, on November 18, 1887, the son of English parents, and as a lad he attended school near Whitehaven, Cumberland, England, until he was fourteen, then he became apprenticed to learn the trade of carpenter in Cleator, England, the time being seven years to complete the trade and he had to give a bond of fifty dollars as a guarantee that he would remain the required period of time. The wage paid him was one dollar per week, and in addition he had to supply his own tools; in England it requires a greater variety of tools to carry on the carpenter trade and the lad had two chests full of different kinds of tools. He learned the trade on the large estate of M. Ainsworth, a member of parliament who owned mines and mills and houses that were occupied by the employees who numbered thousands, and his training covered every department of wood working craft, pattern making, mill work, turning, etc. It is safe to say that the knowledge gained in those seven years have equipped Mr. Scott to be a specialist in almost every line of work where wood, brick or cement is used in building.

When he had finished his apprenticeship he went to London and in time became a foreman with a large contracting firm, later was manager, and before he left England he was a partner, the firm being known as Scott & Meech, general contractors at Brixton Hill, London, Southwest. This firm built hundreds of seven-room houses of brick and stone, with leaded-glass windows, for a man who owned the property and afterwards sold them. It was a frequent sight to see twenty of these houses going up at one time on a single street, enclosed by stone and brick walls, and often there would be several blocks of houses under construction at one time. Five special designs were used in every one hundred houses built. In England a man working for a contractor was under close scrutiny, as his family history, past experience and even the clothes he wore must be satisfactory to the employer.

William J. Scott had heard much about California and he was very anxious to see the land of sunshine and gold for himself and in 1911 he left his native land bound for San Francisco, and he arrived in the city of Stockton in the winter during a flood when many of the streets were under water. He was accompanied by his brother, Samuel Scott, a mechanic who had hoped to find employment in some factory here but he was unsuccessful and soon went away. William J. was built of sterner stuff and remained. He could not find any work at his trade here so he went to Middle River to work on a cannery under construction. Arriving at his destination he approached the foreman, who asked him if he had brought his blankets. This was his initial experience into the life of the workman in this state and he was obliged to send back to Stockton for an outfit and he was bunked in a room with eight others. When the job was finished, Mr. Scott came back to Stockton and was engaged as a stair-builder by the Union Planing Mill; later he worked for Totten & Bryant, becoming foreman of their crew. He again was employed by the Union Planing Mill Company as the manager of their plant, remaining until he took up contracting on his own account in 1913. It is needless to say that Mr. Scott had many trying experiences getting used to Western life and ways, often wishing he had remained back in England, but would never admit defeat and stuck to his work until he has risen to a position of prominence.

In 1913, Mr. Scott began taking contracts in Stockton, his first contract being the Golden West Hotel, and soon had a fine business started, giving every part of the construction work his personal attention. Among some of the homes he built during the ensuing years are M. Woodward, J. Patti, G. Jordan, H. Patterson, Grover Smith, J. Howe, S. H. Rothermal and E. E. Jenkins; he built the Elmwood school, Greenwood school, and Summer Home school near Manteca; and he also has done considerable private work for E. F. Harris. He erected the modern block for Charles Gall on West Main Street and the new building for the Black's Package Company on Weber Avenue, as well as remodeled their old store, and built and designed the Baccicco flats on East Poplar Street; he also rebuilt Cowell Bros.' building on Weber Avenue and Hunter Street.

The marriage of Mr. Scott in 1913 united him with Miss Margaret Black, born in England and a niece of the late Prof. Samuel Black of San Diego, the former president of the State Normal of that city. This union has been blessed by two children: Samuel James and Mary Janet—twins. Mr. Scott is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Sciots and the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association since its organization, and Builders' Exchange. In religious connection he is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church, and superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1920 he took his family for an extended trip back to England and visited points of interest, old scenes and friends of his youth, but having become typically Western he was not content to stay there, even though he had an offer from the builders' association to start him in business. He returned to the country of his adoption more than ever glad that he had pitched his tent in California where opportunities are offered the busy man to make a name and place for himself on his own merits, as has been done by Mr. Scott. He is a "booster" for San Joaquin County and feels that it has only made a start for the prosperity that is to be granted it and its citizens in the future.

LOUIS S. PELETZ.—A public-spirited man who believes it to be both the duty and the privilege of the citizen to contribute in every way possible to both the building up and the upbuilding of the community, is Louis S. Peletz, a contractor and builder, located at 619 East Miner Avenue, Stockton. He was born in Russia on August 15, 1883, and attended school there for a short time, and learned the trade of carpenter and cabinetmaker. He then removed to England and from 1901 to 1903 worked at his trade; later, in 1903, he set sail for the United States and landed

in New York City during that year. He worked at his trade by day and attended night school and in this way passed through the grammar grades and the high school, specializing in architectural drawing. He spent a number of years working for an education, but finally mastered the English language and was well fitted for his life's work. He followed his trade in New York and was superintendent of construction for a New York firm of contractors. During the year of 1911 he removed to Oakland, Cal., and in the spring of 1912 came to Stockton and was employed by the Totten & Brand Planing Mill for two years. In the fall of 1914 he set up in business for himself as building contractor. Some of the outstanding buildings erected by him are as follows: the Walsh, Selma and Jacobs apartments; the August school; Dr. J. A. Stamer flats; J. Greenberg residence, a store building for Judge Tye, and a store building for L. Jacobs, and other fine homes in Stockton; a $10,000 residence for W. C. Brown near Lodi and the Burwood school near Escalon; in the summer of 1920 he erected a $50,000 garage of brick and concrete in Fresno, and has since built $35,000 worth of buildings there. His conscientious and painstaking work bespeaks for him an increased patronage and great financial gains.

The marriage of Mr. Peletz united him with Miss Rose Davidson, a native of Russia who came to America when only five years old. They are the parents of two children: Harold and Cyril. Mr. Peletz takes a deep interest in civic and business affairs and is an ardent supporter of all progressive measures for the good of his locality.

GIOBATTA CANESSA.—An Italian-American who, on account of his marked success in the cultivation of a trim orchard and vineyard of some twenty acres four and one-half miles out of Stockton, on the White Road, the result of his combined progressive methods and thorough, scientific industry, has become one of the most interesting ranchers in that locality, is Giobatta Canessa, who was born in Canale province, Genoa, Italy, in 1870, the son of Louis and Mary (Cuneo) Canessa. His father was a farmer, and he lived and died in Italy, where his affectionate and equally devoted mother also breathed her last. The worthy couple had eight children: Nicholas, deceased; Antonio; Giobatta, the subject of this story; Rosie, Angelo, Louisa and Mary are dead; and Anna.

Reared in Italy, and educated in her public schools, Giobatta, on the 20th of September, 1888, arrived in San Francisco, where he secured work in a fish market. He could not stand the dampness, however, and after three months took up vegetable garden work for two years. He then spent one summer at Ventura, and having returned to the north, he put in four months in a hotel at San Rafael. He then secured a job with the Pacheco-Gray Tankhouse Company, and for the following three and one-half years worked for them. After that he was employed in a lumber yard, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in San Francisco.

In 1904, he bought twenty acres of stubblefield, but soon sold one-half of it, setting out the other ten acres as an orchard and vineyard, and then built a home upon it. A few years later he purchased a neighboring ten acres, on the north, which had already been set out as an orchard, and for two years he managed these twenty acres for himself. He then leased the ranch and ran a vegetable and fruit wagon to Waterford, Knights Ferry, Turlock and Jamestown, his object being to help pay for his farm.

After that, he made a trip to Toronto, Canada, where he spent three months, when he returned to Italy and spent some time in a delightful visit to his home and native district, and among kinsfolk and friends. Coming back to San Francisco in 1908, he was married on November 29 to Miss Katherine Roggio, a native of Chiavari, Italy, and the daughter of Guiseppe and Angela Roggio, a very worthy couple still living in Italy, who had five children, the eldest being Guiseppe, the next youngest, Alfred, who was killed in the late World War, in brave action on the battlefield, and Angela, Christina, and Katherine, the devoted wife of our subject. Two children have blessed this union, Rita and Norma. Mr. and Mrs. Canessa have a comfortable home, where they extend a welcome to all who come their way; and as an industrious, thrifty and public-spirited couple, they afford a fine example of the native of Europe who frequently adds much, in wealth of one kind or another, on settling here and electing to become an American citizen.

C. W. COFFMAN.—A worthy representative of Handy County, Va., who became a well-known pioneer of the Prairie state, is C. W. Coffman, who was born in Henderson County, Illinois, on September 24, 1863, and there reared and educated in one of the common schools. His father was Jesse Walter Coffman, who married Miss Margaret Switzer. Four children were granted the sturdy couple. Isaac, William Henry and John are deceased; and there is left only the subject of this story.

Mrs. Coffman died when the lad was eleven years of age, and his father married a second time. He had three ranches, one of 122 acres, and two of eighty acres each; and C. W. remained at home with his father until he was twenty-five years of age. In the county where he was born, he married, on March 8, 1896, Miss Atlanta Jane Hazen, the daughter of Joseph and Emeline Hazen, and a member of a family of experienced farmer folks. She was born in Nemaha County, Kansas, and her father was a native of Ohio, who moved to Kansas and took up government land when she was one and one-half years old. Then, after awhile, they removed to Henderson County, Illinois, and there Mrs. Coffman was reared and educated in the public schools. They have had nine children in the Hazen family, but only three are living today, and these are Henry, Mrs. Atlanta Coffman, and Verna, Mrs. Biasi.

Mr. and Mrs. Coffman followed farming in the vicinity of the old home place until some seven years after their marriage, and then they moved to Coffee County, Kansas, where they bought a farm and ranched until they came to California, in 1912. They were fortunate in settling at once in San Joaquin County, where Mr. Coffman first purchased a vineyard of twenty acres, which he sold in 1918, when he bought the present ranch of ten acres on the Cherokee Lane Road, about two miles southeast of Acampo, and one mile south of the Houston School. The Coffmans have been here on this ranch since 1918, and they devote it partly to vineyard, and partly to orchard purposes. They have four children.

A stanch Democrat, Mr. Coffman is nevertheless a broad-minded "booster" of the best things locally, regardless of partisanship. When he was a resident of Kansas, he was a school trustee; and he has al-

ways been interested in the problems of public education. He was long an Odd Fellow, and attended the lodges, until deafness prevented him from enjoying the occasions, when, to the regret of many, he withdrew. Mrs. Coffman and the daughter, Iva, are members of the Rebekahs.

LOUIS DELUCCHI.—An enterprising young business man of Stockton, engaged in the grocery business, Louis Delucchi is the junior member of the firm of Gaia, Delucchi & Company, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, and who also carry a full line of market products. This enterprising mercantile house carries a large stock and the success which they enjoy is well deserved. Louis Delucchi is a native son of California, born in Stockton, October 9, 1899, the only child of Augustine and Tillie (Botto) Delucchi, both natives of Italy. Augustine Delucchi came to Stockton while still a young man, and there he met and married Miss Tillie Botto; thirty-three years of his life were spent in the hotel business in Stockton. Both parents are residing in Stockton. Louis attended grammar and high school in Stockton and at sixteen years of age began his business career, entering the firm of E. Fontana & Company, the partnership continuing until 1915, when Caesar Gaia purchased the interest of E. Fontana and the business was continued under the firm name of Gaia, Delucchi & Company, located at 320 East Market street, which is still their present business location; here they manufacture ravioli, tagliavini, salami and other food products. They supply Lodi and other neighboring cities and towns in the mountains and foothill country with ravioli, macaroni, salami, Italian ham, domestic and imported cheese, fish and other delicacies, as well as a complete line of staple and fancy groceries.

The marriage of Mr. Delucchi occurred in 1917 and united him with Miss Irene Aaron, a daughter of Capt. Aaron of the Stockton Fire Department. They are the parents of one child, Louis, Jr. Mr. Delucchi is erecting a residence at the corner of Lexington and Allston Way, where the family will reside as soon as it is completed. Mr. Delucchi is a member of the Eagles, Druids and the Stockton Italian Club. He is a self-made man, since the success he has made in life has been the result of his individual efforts.

MONROE D. EATON.—The progressive spirit and thorough understanding which Monroe D. Eaton displays in connection with the real estate business has brought him most gratifying results and at the same time has been a salient factor in the advancement of the county. His parents, Edward R. and Eliza (Wright) Eaton, both natives of New York State, were early settlers of California, where they engaged in farming pursuits on a ranch east of Stockton and on which Monroe D. was born April 30, 1862. His father sailed around the Horn to California in 1860 and in time became a very successful farmer and a large landowner. There are three living children in the family: Mrs. Ella M. Smail of Stockton; Fred F. of Palo Alto; and Monroe D., our subject. His father passed away in October, 1887.

The education of Monroe D. Eaton was obtained in the grammar and high schools of Stockton and finished with a course in the Stockton Business College. He then entered the employ of the M. P. Henderson Company and followed his trade of woodworker, making wagons and other vehicles and farming implements, for seven years. In the spring of 1886 he established a real estate business with Tom Walsh as a partner, occupying a small office on East Main street, which continued for three years. Mr. Eaton then went into partnership with Eugene M. Grunsky, their partnership covering a period of a few years, when Mr. Eaton sold his interest to Otto Grunsky, a brother of his former partner. In 1893 a partnership was formed with William G. Buckley and Sidney S. Newell, and when Mr. Newell retired from the business three years later, Eaton & Buckley have continued the business to the present time. They have made a specialty of buying ranch property, subdividing and selling, having subdivided more ranches than any other firm in Stockton, among the most outstanding being the Elliott tract of 160 acres near Lodi; the Grover tract of 400 acres on the San Joaquin River; the Barnhart tract in Lodi of 410 acres; these tracts were subdivided into lots and small acreages and is now built up, which has been the means of increasing the population and prosperity of the section. The Wilhoit and Douglass tract of 3,500 acres on Roberts Island was subdivided into twenty acres or more and sold; also the Kellerman tract of 240 acres, the Adam Parker establishment of 355 acres in and adjoining Tracy, and many other large tracts of importance, their main idea being to attract new settlers to the county, which is the most gratifying development of any community. Mr. Eaton enjoys the reputation of being the best-posted man on land valuations in the county. As a director of the Stockton Savings & Loan Bank, he is a member of the finance committee and appraiser of bank loans.

The marriage of Mr. Eaton united him with Miss Ida B. Petty, a native Californian, whose father was an early settler and farmer of San Joaquin County. They are the parents of three children: Zelma is the wife of W. F. Dietrich, a mining engineer with Stanford University; Captain Ralph M., a professor in Harvard University. He is a graduate of the University of California and of Harvard, and was a student there when the United States entered the war; he received a commission of second lieutenant, Infantry of the Rainbow Division; saw active service all through the war on the West Front and was advanced to first lieutenant at Verdun when the armistice was signed. At the close of the war he was acting captain of the Supply Company. Monroe D. Jr., enters Stanford in the fall. Mr. Eaton is a member of the San Joaquin Farm Bureau and has always been active in promoting the welfare of the growers of his locality. In his fraternal relations, he is a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, of the N. S. G. W., of the Stockton Elks, No. 218, and a charter member of the Truth Lodge of Odd Fellows.

ERNEST FOX.—Prominent among the important sociological agencies at work in Stockton for the betterment of society and the making of the city one of the choice places of residence in the United States must be rated the Stockton Coffee Club, at 22 North Center Street, organized by Noel Garrison, the progressive and popular principal of the Stockton high school, but suggested by Ernest Fox, the originator of the American Coffee Club movement, and now the manager of the local club. The movement is based upon the English Coffee Club plan, with the addition of the non-profit and auto-

matic extension feature. In England, coffee clubs are private enterprises conducted for the profit of the proprietor; but Mr. Fox's plan has eliminated private ownership and provides that any profits resulting must go into extensions and betterment of service.

Under the plan of Mr. Fox, the club is positively kept out of the restaurant business, and so does not arouse the antagonism of other restaurants or any precautionary opposition of dealers in other lines who may fear that the scope of the movement might be enlarged to include their own. The sale of coffee and other foods is not the primary purpose of the club; the primary motive is the maintenance of a social club-room, and the sale of the coffee is made merely as a means of financing the club. One result of this policy is that the patrons of the place do not feel that they are the recipients of charity; and since service is the purpose of the club, and not commercial gain, the help employed find that the work is dignified and there is little or no trouble in getting workers to wait upon others.

Mr. Fox organized the first club in San Diego in 1898, and this pioneer club, watched with keen interest from the Pacific to the Atlantic, experienced a wonderful growth as long as it held to the Fox plan. The next club was organized in San Jose, on November 22, 1900; and seven years later the Stockton Club was organized. Since then there has been a movement to effect a state supervising organization, and this should be of peculiar satisfaction to Mr. Fox, who started the ball a-rolling in America, and has helped to organize nearly all the coffee clubs in California. It should also interest the sociological student, for funds for the club are obtained for the most part through one dollar membership fees, donations and receipts from concerts and entertainments. Mr. Fox, who was born and reared in England, enters heartily into American life, and is strongly inclined to the humane side of life everywhere; and in his laudible efforts, he is ably and loyally assisted by his good wife.

February 13, 1907, witnessed the organization of the Coffee Club in Stockton, at 229 East Weber avenue, from which place it was removed to 22 North California street, and thence to 446 East Weber avenue, and finally to its present location at 22 North Center street, where it is now to be seen in a flourishing condition. It provides free reading and social rooms, with checkers, chess, dominoes, etc., and lunch at reasonable prices. The purpose, in short, is to provide a social center free from degrading influences, for the human being is in need of rational enjoyment.

Mr. Fox fought against the idea that the Coffee Club movement should prove a substitute for the saloon, although ninety per cent of the contributions were made on that theory. Mr. Fox stated, in a letter to the "American Issue," of Dec. 4, 1903, his views upon this subject. "I do not call our Coffee Club a saloon substitute," he says. "It is more than that. It is a social center free from all that is evil, and is used by dozens of young men, many of them homeless, who would otherwise not know what to do. Good treatment may be good enough for a horse or a dog, but a human being needs fellowship. It is partly because this fellowship has been denied to him that he has taken the substitute supplied by the saloon; always bear in mind that the saloon is the substitute, and that the wild revelry of the sa'oon has been substituted for rational enjoyment."

The first coffee club in California was incorporated through the efforts of Mr. Fox in 1898, at San Diego, but it eventually failed because they started a bakery, going outside of their original scope and purpose. The second coffee club was started in San Jose in 1900; and Mr. Fox is still interested in its wonderful success and has furnished every manager for it since. He has also taken a very live interest in the Lodi Coffee Club, which was opened in 1911. He also helped to establish the Santa Rosa Coffee Club, which is financially the most successful of any in the state; and he and his associates are now ready to organize the second branch of the Stockton Club, which will be a mixed club for women as well as men. Mr. Fox has devoted twenty-three years of his life to this work, and his heart and soul are in it.

He was born at Sandbach, England, on April 7, 1868, the son of William and Sarah (Pedley) Fox; his father was an English school-teacher, who later became a photographer. He lost his devoted wife at Sandbach in 1891, and in 1896 he brought his two daughters, the subject of this sketch, and two older brothers, William and Frank, to San Diego, the youngest brother, Arnold, having preceded him to America. He died there only three weeks after he arrived. Ernest was brought up in the Congregationalist Church in England, but attended the Methodist day school at Sandbach; and when only fourteen, he went to work in a drapery and dry goods store in his native town.

At Stockton, in 1907, Mr. Fox was married to Miss Adelaide May Waite of Seattle, a daughter of Charles A. Waite and a distant relative of former Chief Justice Morrison Remick Waite. She attended school at Minneapolis and Seattle. Her mother, who was Martha A. Mathews before her marriage, is still living at Seattle, a native of Pennsylvania. Like her husband, Mrs. Fox belongs to the Congregational Church. She has entered actively into the work of her husband, and has been one of the determining factors to make real the purpose of the Stockton Coffee Club Association. This purpose is to provide a place of refreshment, recreation and amusement where no intoxicating liquors, cigars or tobacco in any form shall be sold; and it is not surprising that about 800 people daily visit the Stockton Coffee Club to lunch, read, rest or enjoy a social chat. The income from the lunch counter pays all expenses. On April 9, 1923, Mr. Fox opened a second Coffee Club at 19 South Hunter street, where a rest-room and reading-room for women are provided. The Stockton Coffee Club was duly incorporated under the laws of California, but is not profit-sharing to its stockholders, being a benevolent association, though not a charity. In 1905, Mr. Fox revisited England and was everywhere enthusiastically received when he appeared to tell of the great reform work started by him here in California.

DR. NATHAN SINAI.—A public official of Stockton who enjoys the esteem and confidence of everyone, is Nathan Sinai, the popular health officer of the city, who was born, a native son, in Stockton, on November 28, 1894, the youngest of a family of seven children born to Max and Sophia Sinai, early settlers of Stockton, where the father has been a merchant for many years. Nathan Sinai attended the public schools and was graduated from the Stockton

high school with the class of 1911. After that he matriculated at the University of California, and in 1915 stepped forth as a graduate of that world-famous institution. Becoming a veterinary surgeon, he went in for a general practice of his profession, and when he had established an enviable reputation he entered the employ of the Public Health Service as a food inspector. He was by this time just the man wanted for efficient work in the World War; and having taken the U. S. Army examinations in 1917, he was appointed second lieutenant and later first lieutenant in the Veterinary Corps at Chicago and Camp Kearney, and was in charge of food inspections. In 1918 he was honorably discharged, whereupon he returned to Stockton and resumed work as city food inspector.

In October, 1921, Dr. Sinai was appointed by the City Commissioners health officer for Stockton; and his assumption of the responsibilities involved was the more interesting because he was the youngest man to hold that office in the state. The appointment met with general commendation and endorsement, and in the trying interval Dr. Sinai has more than made good. Under his administration the sanitary condition of the city has greatly improved, and Stockton is more than ever able to make its appeal as a home center. Dr. Sinai is a member of the Foresters of America, Reno Lodge No. 597, B. P. O. E., as well as Stockton Lodge of Odd Fellows.

JAMES C. SOMMERS.—A popular official of the progressive Stockton Chamber of Commerce who has proven himself to be doubly efficient because far-seeing and particularly wide-awake, is James C. Sommers, the manager of the traffic department of that well-managed organization. He was born in Hope, Kans., on September 13, 1890, and attended the public schools at Ellsworth and Abilene in that state. He entered the employ of the Union Pacific Railroad at Ellsworth, and continued in various positions with that great company until he came further westward in 1912. At San Francisco he engaged with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and then he removed to Sacramento, in order to continue Southern Pacific work there. In each of these cities he established a reputation for both knowing the field of railroad endeavor and problems, and for working unselfishly to give the public that satisfaction which comes only when the public realizes the great service to civilization constantly performed by the railroads.

In 1916 Mr. Sommers came to Stockton to assume the responsibility of assistant traffic manager with the Chamber of Commerce of this city; and the next year he was appointed manager of the traffic department. He joined the 118th Corps, U. S. Engineers, and he saw ten months of service on the front in France. After the armistice his company ran the first train into Verdun. He thus returned to the United States much richer in experience of a kind likely to be helpful in his particular line of work.

The traffic department of the Chamber of Commerce covers in its supervision and activity a wide and most useful field. It establishes rates with the railroad companies for the local manufacturing companies, handling the checking of their accounts and filing any claims against the transportation companies; while the community work includes the adjustment of rates for local merchants on freight to and from Stockton; and it also includes the adjusting of rates for competitive centers, making them to conform with local rates. It confers with projectors of new industries, contemplating the possibility of locating in Stockton, and by going over the ground thoroughly with the parties interested, endeavors to show the advantages of making Stockton their headquarters. It also handles the loss and damage claims of local shippers—a very important branch of the Chamber of Commerce work which has come to the fore in recent years. Mr. Sommers has been able repeatedly to give entire satisfaction to local merchants and manufacturers having such claims. In this ambition he has been assisted to a great extent through his years of invaluable experience with the great railroad companies, whose ways he understands, and with whom he has the greater influence because he knows how to go about it to give satisfaction to both sides, and thus to bring them together in harmonious working. Mr. Sommers is a live wire in the American Legion of Stockton, belonging to Karl Ross Post; and he is also a popular member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks.

FRANK TUCKER.—A progressive enterprise, which has given the city increased commercial standing, is the building business of Frank Tucker, who was born in Stockton, San Joaquin County, Cal., on August 8, 1871. His father, Thomas J. Tucker, a native of Maine, came to California via Panama during 1851, locating in Tuolumne County, where he engaged in mining at Shaw's Flat; three years later he located in Stockton and established the first brick yard and made the first bricks ever made in Stockton; his yard was on the present site of the shipyards of the California Navigation & Improvement Company on the north side of the Stockton Channel. Clay for the making of brick was taken from the water front; in 1864 he moved his plant to near what was known as Goodwater Grove, now Oak Park, and continued there until 1882, when he retired from brick-making to engage in teaming. He furnished the brick for the first court house erected in 1854 and for many of the old buildings erected in early days, many of which are still standing, among them being the old Holden building, Odd Fellows block, U. S. Hotel and Russ House. He married Miss Ellen Chatham, a native of Lancashire, England, and they were the parents of three children, all living: John E., Frank, our subject, and Mrs. W. H. F. Schmacher of Anaheim, Cal. Both parents died in Stockton.

Frank received his education at St. Mary's College, Stockton, and learned the trade of brickmason with Confer Bros., working with them for five years, when he started for himself as a contractor and builder, and many fine residences and buildings attest his ability, among them the Wolf block, the Simon block, the Barnhart residence, and many others in Stockton, as well as a number of fine brick residences in the country. For five years he covered a territory including Fresno, Tracy, Merced, and as far north as Seattle, where he erected a number of brick blocks, his operations covering a period from 1893 to the present time. Other constructive work was the building of many residences in Stockton, for the purpose of disposing of them, thus building up a portion of Stockton with first-class houses. He is interested with other capitalists in a gold mine in Tuolumne County.

Mr. Tucker's marriage united him with Miss Mamie Fillippi, a native of Stockton and a member of a pio-

neer family. Fraternally he is a member of the Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., and the Sciots.

WALTER W. TURNER.—In this age and generation, when so many motorists have lost confidence in garage service, and when this disappointment leads back, in so many cases, to experience with shops, the operators of which are willing to turn out almost any service, if only they can start the traveler off on his journey and get him away from their premises, it is refreshing to stop at the Turner & Lease Garage, at 122 North School Street, Lodi, whose proprietors, Walter W. Turner and Russell Lease, are known far and wide as experts of such high standards and conscientiousness that when they once finish repairs upon an automobile, the owner may well believe he has received dependable work. W. W. Turner was born on the Turner ranch, near New Hope, now Thornton, in San Joaquin County, on April 26, 1876, the son of S. Odillon and Sarah Jane (Tock) Turner, the former a native of Louisiana and the latter of Maine; and in him, therefore, are blended the best strains of Northern and Southern blood. Frank Turner, the grandfather, brought his family to California by way of Cape Horn, traveling in a sailing vessel in the late 50's and he followed farming near Lodi. Our subject's father became a large grain farmer in early days in the Delta district. The Turner ranch is now the Spenker ranch. Several children were born to this worthy couple. Walter W., Jr., lives at Lodi; Delbert resides at Lodi; Lola has become Mrs. Schmidt of Berkeley; and Anna is Mrs. Bechthold of Woodbridge.

Walter attended the district school at Woodbridge, as well as Woodbridge College, and he learned the trade of mechanic with R. A. Jackson, while using a steam engine and working in the Delta district, reclaiming land. Then he farmed grain for three years on Staten Island, and for two years he was superintendent of the B. A. Towne vineyard. For the past twenty years, however, he has been engaged in the garage business, conducting an automobile repair shop; and having come to enjoy the reputation of being one of the very best auto repair mechanics in all San Joaquin County, he has never wanted for patronage, and in fact has been offered work in such increasing proportion as to make it a problem, at times, how to handle it and yet to turn it out in the shape in which it ought always to be done. On September 1, 1921, he took over the Tourist Garage at 122 North School Street, Lodi, an event for the locality, having as a partner Russell Lease, and they changed the name to Turner & Lease Garage, and ever since he has tried to outdistance himself and eclipse his earlier reputation for first-class work. Mr. Turner was an expert bicycle rider, and took part in the bicycle relay race from San Francisco to New York, inaugurated by the Stearns Bicycle Company and the Cleveland Company. Mr. Turner rode for fifteen miles through the Lodi district as the representative of the Stearns Company, and the race was won by this company.

At Stockton, October 22, 1902, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Myrtle Bandy, a native of Napa, and they have two children, twins, Burton B. and Bernice, eighteen years old. He belongs to Lodge No. 218, of the Stockton Elks, and to Lodge No. 848 of the Lodi Eagles, and Lodi Parlor, N. S. G. W., and he enjoys an enviable popularity in their circles.

JOHN A. MUZIO.—The enterprising proprietor of the Muzio orchard and market gardens, located five miles east of Stockton, is John A. Muzio, whose birth occurred at Stockton, Cal., August 4, 1896, the eldest son of Felix and Maria (Pinasco) Muzio, both natives of Genoa, Italy. Felix Muzio was reared on a little Italian farm, the home of his parents, and remained at home until 1894, when he came to California; later his wife and their daughter, Jenny, came to Stockton. Felix Muzio was a hard worker and had succeeded in establishing a home on ten acres of land east of Stockton, but was not permitted to enjoy it long, for he passed away on December 30, 1901, survived by his widow and five children: Adelle is the wife of Stephen Pinasco; John A., our subject; Eugene is a rancher; Ernest R. is a bookkeeper; and Jenny, who died at the age of nine years. After her husband's death, Mrs. Muzio kept the family together and managed the ranch and in 1903 she married Joseph Frugone, born in Genoa, Italy, November 17, 1877; he arrived in Stockton in December, 1900, and engaged in fruit and market gardening. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frugone: Julia, Louisa, and Jenny.

Felix Muzio purchased ten acres of the home place in 1894 and since that time an additional thirty-five acres has been bought, twenty acres of which is now in vineyard, while the balance is devoted to raising fruit and vegetables for the markets of Stockton. Mr. Muzio has experienced disastrous floods, one in 1907 and another in 1911, when the greater portion of their ranch was under water for a number of weeks at a time. Mr. Muzio, Mr. Frugone, his stepfather, and his two brothers, Eugene and Ernest R., carry on a fine market business, it having grown to such proportions that they have purchased a Moreland truck to haul their products to market.

Mr. Muzio married Miss Loretta Calosso, born near Stockton, a daughter of Frederick Calosso, prominent cherry grower residing near Stockton. They have two children, Frances and Norma. Mr. Muzio votes the Republican ticket and with his brother Eugene is a member of the Red Men.

ROBERT NICHOLS, JR.—An enterprising farmer, who is engaged in orcharding and dairying, is Robert Nichols, Jr., who owns and operates a twenty-eight-acre orchard one mile northwest of Thornton, on which he has made his home since 1912. A native Californian, he was born at Sheldon, August 12, 1881, a son of Robert and Mary (Traganza) Nichols, the former a native of Devonshire, England, and the latter of Placerville, Cal. The father left his native country at seventeen years of age and came to the United States, and three years later came to California. Here he was married a few years later to Miss Mary Traganza, a daughter of Thomas Traganza, an early pioneer of California, who engaged in mining on the Cosumnes River and later took up land from the Mexican government near Sheldon, where he reared his family. In time he came to own 800 acres of land in Sacramento County. Robert and Mary Nichols were the parents of five children: Thomas, Lavina, Mrs. Alltucker, residing at Elk Grove; Mary, Mrs. Schirmer,

living in Sacramento; Robert, of this sketch; and Hazel, Mrs. Polhemus, of Elk Grove. The father is living, now aged seventy-five years, while the mother passed away in 1909.

Robert Nichols, Jr., received his education in the Union district school of Sacramento County. In his twentieth year he took up the plumbing and tinning trade under Lattourrette-Fical Company of Sacramento, remaining with this company for four and a half years. Then he returned to the home ranch, which he operated for four years. After this he again went to Sacramento, and purchased a half interest in the Ford agency with Mr. Fical, his former employer. At the end of ten months he sold his interest to his partner and bought a twenty-acre improved ranch about one mile northwest of Thornton, and soon afterward purchased about eight acres more adjoining. Here he is engaged in the raising of beans, alfalfa, and fruit, and also conducts a dairy.

On September 23, 1903, in Sacramento, Mr. Nichols was married to Miss Mabel Gertrude Shepard, a native of Ohio and a daughter of George A. and Eliza M. (Wood) Shepard. Her parents came to California when she was five years old, and her father was employed in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops at Sacramento; and there Mrs. Nichols received her education. Mrs. Nichols is one of two children. Her brother, George W. Shepard, resides in Sacramento. Six years ago her father passed away; the mother now resides in Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are the parents of two children: Roberta Gertrude and Aletha Lilis. In politics Mr. Nichols generally favors the Republican party candidates. For two years he has been constable of the New Hope district of San Joaquin County, and for six years he has been a member of the New Hope school board, and at the present time is clerk of the board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Oak Park Lodge No. 5, of Sacramento, and was also a member, a past district deputy and great sachem of the Winnebago Tribe of Red Men, No. 94, at Sacramento. Mrs. Nichols is in charge of the Thornton branch of the San Joaquin County public library. Mr. Nichols is a public-spirited man, favoring any measure that promotes general progress, and has done much valuable service for his community.

BRONSON S. NUTTER, D. D. S.—Occupying a conspicuous place among the leading professional men of the city of Stockton, since the year 1914 Bronson S. Nutter has successfully practiced his profession of dentistry and his clientele is made up of many of the finest families of this thriving city. He is a native son of this city and has reached a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens, many of whom have known him since he was a child. His birth occurred in Stockton on January 16, 1890, and he is a son of William B. Nutter. To the public schools of his native city Bronson S. Nutter is indebted for the early educational privileges which he received. Completing the grade work he entered the Stockton high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1910; he then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco and was graduated with the class of 1914 with the degree of D. D. S. Immediately after his graduation he opened offices in Stockton, where he has continuously practiced.

The marriage of Dr. Nutter, which occurred in Stockton, united him with Miss Geraldine Confer, a descendant of a pioneer family of San Joaquin County. Dr. Nutter entered the dental section of the Medical Corps during the World War and his service was at the Letterman General Hospital at the Presidio, San Francisco. Dr. Nutter is very popular in fraternal circles, being identified with the B. P. O. Elks, No. 218; the Delta Blue Lodge; the Sciots, and Karl Ross Post American Legion, and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of San Francisco.

M. J. O'CONNELL.—Numbered among the successful almond growers of the county, M. J. O'Connell has a beautiful and valuable ten-acre orchard three miles northwest of Ripon, which has yielded large profits for a number of years. He is a native son, born at Stockton, November 3, 1876, the only surviving member of his immediate family; he is the son of John and Bridget (O'Neil) O'Connell, both natives of Ireland. John O'Connell left Ireland and came to the United States during the Civil War and was employed as a carpenter on the Union boats in the Boston harbor. While living there his brother William came from Ireland and joined him and in 1867 the two brothers came West and located in Stockton and the O'Connell home was maintained in Stockton until 1917. John O'Connell was killed in a street car accident in Stockton, July 3, 1896, and was survived by his widow and two children. In 1901 the mother passed away, and on July 3, 1902, the only sister of our subject died. M. J. O'Connell received a good education in the Stockton schools and when his school days were over he entered the harness shop of C. Rodder, where he learned the trade of harness-maker and conducted the shop for twenty years; then for five years, until 1917, he was employed by the city of Stockton; then he purchased his present home consisting of ten acres, which he has improved to an almond orchard.

The marriage of Mr. O'Connell united him with Miss Bertha Meyers, a native of Ohio, who came to California with her parents at the age of thirteen. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell are the parents of two children: Floyd is a rancher, and Gertrude is a student in the Calla district school. Mr. O'Connell is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and the Almond Growers Association. He is not only an advocate of irrigation but of material progress in general, and as a man of self-attainment wields important influence in his community.

NICOLAUS OBAD.—A representative California rancher, Nicolaus Obad resides on his fine farming estate of twenty-six acres in the Banta district of San Joaquin County, fifteen miles southwest of Stockton on the Lincoln highway. He is progressive, enterprising and thoroughly systematic in his farming activities, and for the success he has won through his own hard labor and conscientious industry he quite deserves the respect and esteem which his fellow-citizens accord him. He was born near Dubovinich, Dalmatia, August 29, 1883, a son of Peter and Mary Obad, who were both natives of the same province in Dalmatia. Paul Obad, a brother of our subject came to California and the San Joaquin Valley in 1887, but has since returned to his native country and there passed away in May, 1910. He had become an American citizen before he returned to Dalmatia. Both parents are living in Dalmatia and are prosperous olive and grain farmers of that country.

Nicolaus Obad received a good grammar school education in the schools of his native province and was reared on his father's farm until he was nineteen years old, when he decided to try his fortune in a new country. He embarked at Havre, France, and fourteen days later arrived in New York. Of a party of ten young men who came to California, Mr. Obad is the only one residing in this county. Being a practical farmer, he soon obtained employment on a ranch, and in 1908 he purchased his present ranch of twenty-six acres, which is devoted to the raising of fruit and alfalfa, and he also conducts a dairy. Recently he erected a fine residence on his ranch where he resides with his family.

The marriage of Mr. Obad occurred on March 22, 1910, and united him with Miss Ellen Durango, and they are the parents of two children, Peter and Mary. In 1907 Mr. Obad received his U. S. citizenship papers and he has never failed to cast his vote for Republican candidates. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias of Tracy. Coming to America when nineteen years of age, he has never regretted the step then taken, for he has worked his way upward, winning success and gaining for himself the confidence and good will of his associates.

JEAN OSPITAL.—Possessed of a temperament that fitted him for the endurance of frontier hardships, Jean Ospital came to California in 1891 when large opportunities were afforded for the exercise of his natural talents. Many and varied have been his experiences in the meantime, but he has surmounted them all and has become recognized as one of the prosperous citizens in San Joaquin County, where he has resided for almost a quarter of a century. He was born at Bigorre, Basses-Pyrenees, France, November 27, 1869, on the ranch of his father, Pierre Ospital. Jean attended public school near his home and at an early age helped his father in the stock business, among his earliest recollections being herding sheep, thus learning by practical experience the lessons that were to prove of inestimable value in later years. He was also employed on neighboring ranches, receiving as compensation for his work, sixty dollars per year. In 1891 he left home for America, and on arriving in California, the first year was spent in sheep herding near Huron, Cal.; then for the next six years he herded sheep in the vicinity of Los Banos; following this he removed to the Wheeler ranch near Bellota and soon thereafter was hired by Mr. Prather as foreman, remaining over seven years. Meantime he had saved sufficient money to start into business for himself and with three partners owned 1500 sheep which they grazed on leased land. Sixteen years ago the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Ospital started with 1000 sheep and has made such splendid success that he is one of the best known sheep men in California.

On October 19, 1907, in Stockton, Mr. Ospital was married to Miss Fannie St. Julian, a native of Navarro, Spain, but reared in Basses-Pyrenees, France. She accompanied some friends to San Francisco about twenty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Ospital are the parents of five children: Josephine; Peter; John; Julia; and Madalaine. Mr. Ospital owns a fine residence in Tuxedo Park, Stockton, but makes his headquarters on his ranch, known as the Old Conrad place, twenty miles east of Stockton on the San Andreas, Bellota and Linden highway.

LAWRENCE POUNDSTONE.—A successful rancher of San Joaquin County is Lawrence Poundstone, who was born in El Dorado, Cal., April 19, 1878, a son of the pioneer miner, Lawrence Ryder Poundstone, who crossed the plains to California in 1861 from his native state of Pennsylvania. Lawrence Ryder Poundstone married Miss Ann Burke, a native of Michigan, who also came to California in the early sixties. The father became a miner in Eldorado County, and was associated with Colonel Hayward. When Colonel Hayward made his great strike known as the Eureka mine, the father owned a quartz mill about a mile from the Eureka mine and Colonel Hayward purchased the mill. The father died recently at the age of eighty-seven years.

Lawrence Poundstone obtained his education in the public schools of Benicia, Cal. At eighteen years of age he started to work in one of his father's mines; and he followed mining with his father until about four years ago. The Poundstone family still own interests in two mines on Sutter Creek, Amador County.

At Colusa, on November 25, 1905, occurred the marriage of Mr. Poundstone and Miss Nellie Frasier, born in Colusa and a daughter of Jared and Sarah (Alexander) Frasier. Jared Frasier came around the Horn from Canada to California in the fifties, and helped to build the state capitol building at Sacramento. Mrs. Poundstone received her education in the schools of Colusa. She is one of a family of seven children, three of whom are living. The other living children are: Neva, Mrs. Coazza of Grimes, Cal., and Stanley of Colusa. Her father passed away at the age of sixty-eight, while the mother is still living. Four years ago, Mr. Poundstone purchased 120 acres of land in the northern part of San Joaquin County, on the Mokelumne River, about eight miles from Woodbridge. Nine acres of his ranch is devoted to vineyard and the balance is used for raising grain and for pasture for his stock; he conducts a dairy of seventeen cows. Four years ago he erected a fine, modern bungalow residence on his ranch, where he resides with his wife and two children, Miriam and Lawrence, Jr. Mr. Poundstone is a member of Henry Clay Lodge of Masons, Sutter Creek. Mrs. Poundstone is a past noble grand of Sutter Creek Lodge of Rebekahs, and a past worthy matron of the Eastern Star of Sutter Creek; and she is also a member of the California Parlor, N. D. G. W., of Amador City. At the present time Mrs. Poundstone is clerk of the school board of the Ray district.

FREDERICK WILLIAM OTT.—Among the upbuilders of San Joaquin County who have been most prominent in the promotion of its interests and in its development is numbered Fred W. Ott. He has for a long period been recognized as a forceful and honored factor in agricultural and business circles of this portion of California. His connection with the public interests of San Joaquin County has been far-reaching and beneficial, and he is now serving his fifth year as deputy county assessor of the Island district. A native of San Joaquin County, he was born on the Ott homestead seven miles southwest of Stockton on June 23, 1879, the only son of Martin Ott, a native of Germany who came to America with his parents when he was six years old and grew up in New York City. He worked in a large department store in New York City until 1858, when he came to Cali-

fornia. Here he obtained work in the Southern mines, working for a period of nine years. He accumulated a good fortune in the mines and, on his removal to San Francisco, met C. A. Bachman, who owned a large ranch in this county. Martin Ott purchased 300 acres of rich bottom land for three dollars per acre in 1869 and the same year took up his residence on the property. In 1875 he made a visit back home to Germany, where he married Marie Wille, a native of Wurtemberg. Mr. and Mrs. Ott sailed for America soon after marriage, Mrs. Ott being but seventeen years old. They settled in San Joaquin County. Martin Ott passed away February 8, 1897. The mother resides at her home, 127 W. Willow Street, Stockton.

Fred W. Ott attended the public schools at French Camp and finished in 1893; then for five years he was employed on his father's ranch. He then entered the Western School of Commerce at Stockton, from which he was graduated. After his father's death he returned to the ranch. With the exception of two years spent as proprietor of the Bogue & Ott grocery store at Stockton and fourteen months with the Stockton Railroad Company, Mr. Ott has been occupied with farming pursuits.

Mr. Ott's marriage occurred February 15, 1905, which united him with Miss Myrtle Frances Scott, born near Danforth, Maine. Her father, Frank Scott, was a descendant of an English family who had settled in Maine; while her mother, Julia Ann (Preston) Scott, was the daughter of a prominent Southern family. Mrs. Ott came to California with her parents when she was two years old and was reared and educated in Mariposa County and attended the Western School of Commerce at Stockton, pursuing the normal course. For five years before her marriage she taught in the public schools of Mariposa County. Her mother passed away in 1903, her father surviving until 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Ott are the parents of six children: Martin F., Thelma M., Anna Julia, Allen F., Barbara M., and Frederick William, Jr. Mr. Ott cultivates 200 acres to grain. He has always been active in farm circles and is a member of the Farm Bureau of his locality; he is also serving as school trustee of French Camp district and has proved to be a most capable official. There has been nothing sensational in his life record, but his entire career has been marked by steady progress that has resulted from diligence and perseverance.

OTTO PETERSON.—The opportunities afforded in the West to men of determination and energy are exemplified in the business career of Otto Peterson, one of the leading citizens of the prosperous town of Escalon, whose progress is the result of wise investments and industrious application since he came to this locality some nineteen years ago. He was born near Karlstad, Sweden, January 30, 1871, a son of Peter and Marie (Olson) Nelson, the former born in 1819 and the latter in 1828, both natives of Sweden. There were eight children in the family, of whom Otto is the youngest. He attended the public schools in his native country and at the age of fourteen years was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, continuing in that faith to the present day. When Mr. Peterson started out for himself, he served an apprenticeship for four years and learned thoroughly the carpenter's trade. In 1892, at twenty-one years of age, he left home for America, arriving in New York on April 9, of that year. He did not linger long in the metropolis but removed to Lakeside, Mich., where he found employment on the Manistee & Northeastern Railroad as a carpenter and after three years was made foreman in the shops, remaining with this company for eleven years, when he came to the West, where he stopped first at Los Angeles, then went to Stockton, and from Stockton to Escalon, then a railroad station with one store, two saloons, and a schoolhouse. He invested in a twenty-acre tract of land, a portion of the Jones estate, where the family made their home.

While residing in Michigan, Mr. Peterson was married in 1893 to Miss Anna Larson, a native of Sweden, who had come to Michigan with a party of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are the parents of seven children: Albert was appointed postmaster of Escalon, August 15, 1919, by President Wilson, and efficiently filled the position until he resigned the office in July, 1922, to enter the grocery business. On September 1, 1917, he was married to Miss Anna C. Vilen and they have a daughter, Evelyn, and a son, Albert. Carl, who served in the World War in the A. E. F. in France, is in the oil business at Parlier; Hedwig, Mrs. William Brennan, of Escalon, has three children, William, Richard, and Dorothy; Hazel, Theodore, Isabel, and Renold, are all at home with subject at Escalon. In 1912 Mr. Peterson became the secretary of the Swedish Colonization Society at Escalon and filled the position with much credit until the disbandment of the organization. He has been a strong advocate and co-worker in the cause of irrigation and better school facilities, and as a member of the Escalon high school board spent considerable time in the interests of the Escalon Union high school, which completed an $85,000 building in March, 1922. He is a member of the Escalon Commercial Club and in 1917 gave much time to the South San Joaquin County Fair Association and was also instrumental in the organization of the First State Bank of Escalon in 1910, of which he is a trustee. Mr. Peterson has completed his second residence in the Kern addition to Escalon, having sold the first to the Standard Oil Company; he also owns two ranches adjacent to Escalon, besides valuable property within the town limits. In 1920 he became the junior partner in the firm of Carlson & Peterson, engaged in real estate and insurance business and the partnership has been productive of much good to both and in service to the general public. For some years he served as deacon in the Lutheran Church at Escalon and has always contributed liberally to public and private charities.

ERNEST POWELL.—A native son of California who is in charge of Victory Park, Stockton, is Ernest Powell, born at Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, February 22, 1885, a son of R. C. and Serelda (Baker) Powell, who came to California and located in Sonoma County, where they followed farming until 1887, when they removed to Stockton. The father was a musician and a fine violinist and favored the people with dance music and also taught music. After moving to Stockton he continued his profession until his death, soon after coming to Stockton. The mother, who gave her best efforts to rearing her family, is still living. Of the nine children born of this union there are four living, of whom Ernest is the youngest. He was reared in Stockton, where he completed the grammar schools, after which he went to work, entering the employ of Charles L. Powell, proprietor of

Commercial Hotel, Angels Camp. Later he was in the employ of a cigar store.

On January 5, 1920, he entered the employ of the park department, and is now in charge of Victory Park. His residence is at 1023 North Pilgrim Place, where he makes a comfortable home for his mother, now almost eighty years old and still hale and hearty. He is independent in party politics, preferring to vote for the man rather than party.

BENEDETTO RATTO.—Eminent among the sturdy pioneers whose lives posterity will ever be thankful for, and whose memory will be kept green and honored, was the late Benedetto Ratto, who was born at Upechelli, in the province of Genoa, Italy, on February 6, 1837, and left home at the early age of thirteen, reaching New York City after a thousand adventures, decidedly a stranger in a strange land. He walked on foot to Boston, and when near that city, met by chance a friend, a fellow-countrymen, and together they started to work on a farm. Benedetto received as his share the meager sum of $8.00 per month and his board, and small as was this wage, he managed to save some money, and as early as 1860 to come out to California.

His brother Joseph, who had preceded him to the Golden State, was then farming near Placerville, and there Benedetto joined him; but soon afterward the two brothers came into San Francisco. Benedetto bought a small river boat, which he further formed into a kind of ark, and there he lived, on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. After that, he engaged as a market-fisherman, and going into the Delta regions, operated as a market-fur trapper. So skilful was he that it is said he alone held the record for trapping beaver and otter in the Delta; and he had several experiences in recovering the bodies of people who had been drowned, when he delivered them if possible, to relatives, by whom he was generally amply rewarded. Trappers' Slough in the San Joaquin Delta was named by a party of engineers and surveyors in honor of Mr. Ratto's accomplishments there, for probably no other trapper was ever better known from the Squaw Valley in the north, to King's River in the south.

In many ways, Mr. Ratto was a remarkable man. He was gifted with a wonderful memory, and his ability to relate vividly his early experiences was the delight of all privileged to hear him. He also seemed to have special capacity for the handling of Chinese laborers, and on this account he was frequently employed for superintending of large ranches and other estates and building levees with wheelbarrows and shovels, where the Mongolians were at work. His ark was always to be seen on the channels and sloughs, and when he was in Stockton it was generally at Lindsey Point. One day Captain Weber, who was a very good friend, called him aside and advising him to rear his children in town and be a citizen there, said, "Ben, I want you to have a home here, and if you will build I will give you the deed to a lot in Weber Tract;" and this was agreed upon. Accordingly, on January 3, 1881, the deed was recorded in Mrs. Ratto's name, Lot 4, Block Q, west of Center Street, and this is the present home-place of the daughter, Mrs. Bava, but is a part of the Ratto estate.

Mrs. Ratto was Miss Catherine Valerga, a native of Genoa, Italy, where she was born in 1854. On March 15, 1905, she breathed her last, thirty-three years after she had arrived in Stockton from Italy, where she was married the same year. Eleven children were born to the estimable couple, but only four grew to maturity: Richard Peter, Matilda, who is the wife of Ralph Vignolo; Clorinda, the wife of Santino Bava; and Benjamin.

The residence was completed in 1882, at 226 South Van Buren Street, and the family then moved from the Ark to this home. Their children attended the Franklin school. A stanch Republican, and a broad-minded citizen, Mr. Ratto was ever ready to pull with his neighbors, in more non-partisan fashion, for whatever seemed best for the community. Mr. Ratto acquired, eventually, much property in Stockton, and at the time of his death, May 11, 1922, owned four lots and five residences. He had spent his declining years in his home where, for almost eight years, he was cared for tenderly by his daughter, Mrs. Clorinda Bava. He was a resigned sufferer, and very brave to the last. He was known as a man of stern character, determined in his own mind and therefore usually holding fast to his own ideas; but he had a beautiful philosophy of life, and merely carried out that philosophy nobly and consistently in his own living. Stockton and San Joaquin County lost, in his death, one of their most efficient pioneer builders, and one who was valued and honored while he lived. His remains were placed beside those of his devoted wife in the family plot in the Catholic Cemetery.

ROBERT PROUD.—A successful rancher and the ditch tender of twenty-four miles of canal for the upper division of the South San Joaquin Irrigation District in San Joaquin County, Robert Proud has become well and favorably known in the Manteca section. He was born at Bingley, Lancashire, Eng., June 7, 1869, the son of Matthew and Elizabeth Proud, the former still living in England, but the latter died in August, 1922. Robert received a good education and learned the trade of textile worker in his native land, being employed in woolen mills until he became an expert weaver. In 1891 he left home and came to America, traveling on the Etruria to New York; soon he located in Lawrence, Mass., and easily found work in the woolen mills of that section and spent eighteen years at the trade. It was while there that Mr. Proud became an American citizen in 1898; and he was president of the Sons of St. George and exalted chief ranger of the A. O. F. In many ways he showed his loyalty to his adopted country and gained a host of friends.

In 1908 Mr. Proud decided to come West and after his arrival here he worked in the Stockton Woolen Mills for a year. In 1909 he had made a purchase of twenty acres of raw land in the Summer Home district in San Joaquin County, improved the same with good buildings and put the land in alfalfa and has since operated a dairy ranch. From 1909 to 1912 he was employed as a pumper in the Kern River oil fields and then came back to take up his ranch duties and became ditch tender and ever since has qualified for his responsible position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On November 28, 1891, Mr. Proud was married to Miss Margaret Ellen Holmes Duerden, a friend of his boyhood, and she has shared with him the trials and joys of life in the United States. They had two children: Charles Richard died in England while Mrs. Proud was visiting there. The other is Richard

T., who has been manager of the home ranch since 1918. Mrs. Proud's parents were Charles and Alice Duerden, the latter living at Methuen, Mass., and the former died in 1900 in England. Richard T. is an Odd Fellow and belongs to the local Farm Bureau, as does his father. In 1896 Mrs. Proud made a visit of several months in England, and again in 1900 she made a trip to her native land. Mr. Proud made two trips, in 1897 and in 1902, and also enjoyed renewing acquaintances with old friends. Mr. Proud and family are Republicans and are ardent boosters for San Joaquin County.

ANTONE J. RATTO.—An enterprising California merchant who well deserves the enviable patronage with which his efforts to serve the community have been rewarded, is Antone J. Ratto, the popular dealer in staple and fancy groceries, as well as various kinds of provisions, at 1329 East Church Street. A native son, proud of his association with the adopted land of his parents, he was born on June 24, 1893, in Stockton, the eldest son of the late G. B. and Patrina Ratto, natives of Genoa, who had come to California in the early eighties. They were pioneer farmers on Roberts Island, where Mr. Ratto owned a ranch of 275 acres and for many years farmed extensively. Mrs. Ratto passed away in Stockton in 1913, and four years later Mr. Ratto closed his eyes to the scenes of a world he had worked to make better, leaving his estate to his four children, among whom our subject is the eldest.

The latter had been closely associated with his father in the management of the farm, and continued to direct the operations necessary there until the estate was disposed of in 1921, when he moved to Stockton. Eighteen months ago he invested in his present store, and from the first he has so prospered there that he is about to expand his business, and move closer to the business district. Through practical acquaintance with the conditions of the trade, the wants of his customers, and the means of meeting their legitimate demands, Mr. Ratto is making a success in this field.

A Republican in matters of national moment, but a broad-minded nonpartisan when it comes to supporting the best men and the best measures for the locality in which he lives and prospers, Mr. Ratto has served on the election board on Roberts Island for several terms, and is as popular in civic endeavor as he is in trade. He is a member of the Stockton Druids.

JOHN J. RATTO.—A very successful rancher long identified with the Delta, and one who has fully done his part to advance the territory, is John J. Ratto, the grain-farmer, who was born on June 6, 1882, on the upper division of Roberts Island. His father was Joseph Ratto, a native of Genoa, Italy, who came out to California about 1854, and located in the Delta district, where he took up farming. He married Miss Angelo Valargo, a native of Venice, who came to California in the early sixties; they were blessed with a family of ten children, of whom John J. was the eldest, and therefore the one upon whom many responsibilities devolved. Mrs. Ratto, beloved by a wide circle, now resides at Stockton.

Fortunately for John, he had a good common schooling; so that when, in his seventeenth year, his father died, and he was face to face with serious duties, he was better able to cope with the problems and hard work before him. Farming early became his chief enterprise, and it has since remained so. More and more he has made a specialty of beans, produce and grain, cultivating in time as many as 2,000 acres in the Delta district. Of late years, he has contented himself with farming only 700 acres, double-cropping the land. His home place is eight miles north of Tracy, on the Grant Line Canal.

At Stockton, July 6, 1902, Mr. Ratto was married to Miss Margaret Silva, a native of Oakland, where she was born on June 4, 1887; and their union has been blessed with the birth of five children: Lena, Florence, Rose, Ralph, and John, Jr. Mr. Ratto is a Republican, and being public-spirited, he is serving his community well as a trustee of the Naglee school.

CHARLES D. ROSS.—Prominent among the progressive farmers of the Delta district is Charles D. Ross, who has fifteen very choice acres on the Upper Roberts Island, devoted to vineyard purposes and the raising of high-grade poultry. He was born in Martinsburgh, W. Va., on October 15, 1886, the son of John H. and Mary Ann (Tyson) Ross, the youngest in a family of ten children, his father, J. H. Ross, being a blacksmith and an expert wheelwright who, true to his convictions as to the great political questions of the day, had served as a soldier in the Confederate Army. Our subject grew up amid comfortable home advantages, and at the age of seventeen worked in the paper-mill at Davis, W. Va., starting at $1.50 per day; at the end of two years he was paid six dollars per day, pretty good wages for that time. When twenty-one years of age he enlisted in the U. S. Army at Fort Hancock, N. J., and after twenty days of training he was sent to Fort Slocum, when he was despatched to the Philippines for active service in the Spanish-American War. His journey to his foreign destination was most interesting and profitable, for he first crossed the Atlantic and then the Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal and across the Indian Ocean, with many stop-over permits, all of which he availed himself, finding Malta, in particular, so attractive that he spent three days there, and the company of which he was a member were entertained in first-class fashion by the Royal Guards as well as the British populace. He also spent four days at Gibraltar, and three days at Alexandria, with side-trips into Egypt, so that this was decidedly an educational trip, never to be forgotten, although, because of a terrible epidemic at Suez, the company was not allowed to land. In the government service, at Manila, Mr. Ross helped to mount several 12 and 16-inch guns, which are still in use. He served his country well, and received his honorable discharge, which he very much cherishes, certifying as it does to his having maintained a high standard of efficiency. On returning to the United States, he re-enlisted and served as sergeant at Fort Scott, and eight months later he was with Captain Murphy in the 65th Coast Artillery, and at the end of the term of service he received a second honorable discharge with all credentials.

At San Francisco, on August 15, 1915, Mr. Ross was married to Miss Mary C. Holst, a native of San Francisco and the daughter of the late J. D. Holst, a prominent pioneer merchant of that city, whose widow is now Mrs. Mary C. Porteous. A brother,

D. H. Holst, is in the registry department of the San Francisco post office. One child blessed this union: Laura Lee. Mr. Ross came into San Joaquin County in 1917, and then bought his ranch; but he also owns desirable real estate in San Francisco, and with Mrs. Ross has done what he could to advance the development of the Delta region.

JESSE C. SADDLEMIRE.—The student of history cannot carry his investigations far into the annals of central California and San Joaquin County without learning of the close connection of the Saddlemire family with the development of agriculture. A worthy representative of this family is Jesse C. Saddlemire, a prominent rancher and stockman. He was born on his father's ranch on January 8, 1880, and was schooled in the Willow district school, which since 1905 has been known as the Tracy school. Rufus Saddlemire, his father, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1832, and was the recipient of a good education, at the same time learning the hard work of a farm life before starting West. Leaving New York on a sailing vessel, the party came around Cape Horn and reached San Francisco early in 1850. Leaving soon thereafter for the mines, Mr. Saddlemire located at Chinese Camp, and was at the town of Sonora for a short time; and for nearly two years he prospected and mined for the yellow metal. He profitably spent the early part of 1852 in San Mateo County, on a vegetable ranch, marketing his product in San Francisco. In the late fall of 1852 he removed to San Joaquin County and settled on a ranch. The country was then infested with wild beasts of forest and canyon, which were a menace and hindrance to the early settlers. There was also much trouble with the Indians and Mexicans; but the true pioneer spirit of Rufus Saddlemire conquered all obstacles, and he settled on 160 acres of choice bottom land, eighty acres of which is still in the family. The patent deed to the 160 acres received from the government is a cherished possession of the son. Rufus Saddlemire served as a deputy sheriff of the county under Tom Cunningham during the nineties. He married Miss Helen Beverly, a native of California, who passed away at the family home on January 11, 1893. During the month of April, 1921, a disastrous fire occurred, destroying the old residence, which contained records and books, together with many valuable heirlooms, the collection of a lifetime. The lumber for this house was brought overland by wagon from San Francisco. The house had stood all through the years, a comfortable and well-preserved home.

Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Saddlemire: Jesse C., of this review, and George R., who is married and resides in San Francisco. Jesse C. Saddlemire and his father have farmed together for years, and have witnessed the remarkable growth and prosperity of the West Side section, their farm being now within a stone's throw of the city limits of Tracy. Rufus Saddlemire is now past ninety years of age, and seventy years of his life have been spent on his ranch at Tracy, where he enjoys the esteem of the entire community. He and his son, Jesse C. Saddlemire, have always been loyal supporters of the great irrigation project that has made Tracy and the surrounding country what it is today, a community with inviting homes and great business opportunities. Jesse C. Saddlemire was married on July 15, 1922, to Mrs. Martha E. Newman, a daughter of Charles W. and Caroline Layman Bartels, both born and reared in Germany, whence they brought their family, consisting of Mrs. Saddlemire, then only two years old, and an older brother, Albert, who died and was buried at sea.

DAVID SALFIELD.—For a number of years David Salfield has occupied a conspicuous place among the leading business men of San Joaquin County, and as president of the Eldorado Land Company, owners of the subdivision known as Eldorado Heights, he has been an important factor in the prosperity and development of this section of the city. In 1893 an enterprising group of citizens purchased 140 acres of land which at that time was a grain field and the highest point of land in the city. The Eldorado Land Company was formed, and in 1912 this tract of land was subdivided and up to the present time there have been 120 residences built in this subdivision costing $4,000 and up. The company own their own wells and pumping plant, all streets are paved and sewers connected, and ornamental trees are being planted. Mr. Salfield donated a portion of the land on which the North schoolhouse was built in 1916, a building of four rooms; and in 1923 additions were added to make it sixteen rooms, to take care of the growing population. The Eldorado Land Company has reserved thirty acres on the west on Alpine Street for extra fine residences; this street leads into the grounds of the new College of the Pacific. Mr. Salfield's activities in building and developing this tract of land have been of lasting benefit to the city of Stockton.

Mr. Salfield was born in Keyesport, Ill., April 25, 1861, and while still a young child was taken by his parents to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained until he was six years old; then he was taken to Germany where he began his education and where he took up the study of architecture in the best schools of that country. In 1880, when he was nineteen years old, he returned to America and came direct to San Francisco, where he entered the employ of Wright & Saunders, pioneer architects of the Bay City, as a draftsman. In 1886 the supervisors of San Joaquin County advertised for plans for a new court house and Mr. Salfield received $400 as the second prize. In 1889 Mr. Salfield submitted plans for the new county jail, at the time Tom Cunningham was sheriff of the county, and they were accepted and he was awarded the contract to erect the jail at a cost of $65,000; later he submitted plans for the county hospital, again receiving the second prize.

Mr. Salfield realizing the great future of the city of Stockton removed there in 1915 and began his activity in building and improving Eldorado Heights, which is the pride of the city. He is the owner of 118 lots opposite the San Joaquin County fair grounds on Sharp Lane which will be improved with residences when the car line is extended. Every wise man has a hobby and Mr. Salfield's is his eighty-acre dairy ranch four miles southeast of Escalon in the South San Joaquin Irrigation District, where he has one of the best herds of registered Holstein-Fresian cattle in the state. He has erected modern dairy barns and has forty registered cows, and he is particularly proud of a young bull, whose dam produced thirty-three pounds of butter in one week, or the equivalent of four and a half pounds daily.

The marriage of Mr. Salfield united him with Miss Rose Hund, a native of San Francisco, and they are

the parents of two sons: August and Carl D., both successful building contractors, under the firm name of Salfield Bros., who own their own planing mill and who have erected the residences in Eldorado Heights. Mr. Salfield practiced his profession of architect in San Francisco for many years and designed and erected three or four hundred buildings, including the Granada Hotel and many other fine hotels and apartment houses. He was a member of the San Francisco Association of Architects and was an architect of high standing in the city. In 1906 he designed and built the Elks' building in Stockton, one of the best buildings in the city. The great state of California owes much of its prosperity to such enterprising men as Mr. Salfield, whose reliability in business, loyalty in citizenship and trustworthiness in private life have won for him the confidence and respect of his community. Fraternally, Mr. Salfield is affiliated with the Masons.

FRANCIS H. SAUNDERS, D. V. M.—A young man of energy and enterprise, who has made a place for himself in the professional circles of Stockton is Francis H. Saunders, D. V. M., who is conducting a hospital at 336 East Lafayette Street with pronounced success. He was born on his father's ranch on Roberts Island, San Joaquin County, Cal., June 3, 1897, a son of Ira E. and Elizabeth (Watson) Saunders, natives of Rhode Island and California, respectively.

Ira Saunders was born at Central Falls, R. I., in 1848, his parents being Moses and Eliza (Sprague) Saunders, also natives of that state, and in the maternal line Ira Saunders was of Scotch descent. In the year 1851, Moses Saunders, the grandfather of our subject, came to California via Panama. He engaged in gold mining in Calaveras County, where he died in 1877. In 1857, when a mere boy, Ira Saunders came with his mother and other members of the family to California, also via Panama; they made their way direct to Calaveras County where they joined the husband and father. There Ira grew to manhood and attended the public schools of that county. He engaged in mining and sheep raising in the early days, but in 1886 he settled on the San Joaquin River, the portion of the county known as Roberts Island, where he purchased 230 acres of farming land; he drained the swamp land and otherwise improved the ranch with farm buildings, dairy barns, etc. On December 24, 1882, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Watson, a daughter of David Watson, and seven children were born to them: Addie V., Elizabeth A., Ira E., David G., Moses R., Francis H., and Lolita. Fraternally he was a member of Mineral Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Copperopolis, Cal., and in politics was a Republican; he also served as clerk of the board of trustees of the Fairchild school district. He passed away in 1912, his wife surviving him until 1917, when she too passed away. The home ranch on Roberts Island is still in the possession of the family, and is operated by the older brothers of our subject.

Francis H. Saunders began his education in the grammar school of Stockton, then attended the Stockton high school for three years, at the end of which time he entered the San Francisco Veterinary College where he remained one year, then entered the Washington State College, from which he was graduated in 1921. He enlisted and remained in service three months during the World War. In 1922 he formed a partnership with C. L. Wrinkle and they conduct a veterinary hospital at 336 East Lafayette Street, Stockton. He is a member of the San Joaquin County Veterinary Association, the Stockton Kiwanis Club, the Whitman Lodge, No. 49, F. & A. M., at Pullman, Wash., and Pacific Parlor No. 10, N. S. G. W., of San Francisco. He is honorary member of the Veterinary College Fraternity, Alpha Psi.

LOUIS F. SANGUINETTI.—A public-spirited citizen of the Peters district of San Joaquin County is Louis F. Sanguinetti, who devotes his energies to stock and grain farming, his ranch being two miles east of Peters. He was born near Stockton, August 7, 1882, the youngest son of Angelo and Giovanna (Zignego) Sanguinetti, and was only one year old when his parents settled on the ranch, a portion of which he now owns and on which he makes his home. He received his education at the Everett district school in the neighborhood of his home, and as is usual with farm-reared boys, at an early age was taught to work. When his father passed away in 1916, he was fitted to continue the extensive farming activities. Angelo Sanguinetti was a man of sterling worth to his community and his death caused sincere regret, for he was an advocate of all progressive movements; two years later, in July, 1918, the mother passed away. Louis F. received 640 acres as his portion of the home place, which he has continued to farm to grain and on which he also raises fine stock.

On September 1, 1911, at Stockton, Mr. Sanguinetti was united in marriage with Miss Louisa K. Delucchi, a native of San Francisco, Cal., a daughter of Antone Delucchi, a California pioneer. Two brothers of Mrs. Sanguinetti, Joseph and Antone, reside in Stockton. In 1917 Mr. Sanguinetti entered into partnership with Emilio Barrera, a native of Piedmonte, Italy, born May 18, 1893. He came to California in 1910 and has continuously followed ranching since. Mr. Barrera entered the service of the U. S. Army on November 2, 1917, and served in the A. E. F. as a first class private in the 1st Division, 2nd Signal Corps; he was sent to France and saw active service in ten battles, and also served with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz; he returned to the United States and was honorably discharged in August, 1919. The partnership of Mr. Sanguinetti and Mr. Barrera has been productive of mutual benefit and the extensive and successful grain and stock operations carried on have been proof of the richness of the soil and ideal climatic conditions of the Peters district. Mr. Sanguinetti is a member of the N. S. G. W. and the B. P. O. Elks, No. 218, of Stockton.

H. B. O. SCHEFFEL.—A representative farmer of the Peters section of San Joaquin County, is H. B. O. Scheffel, whose residence in the county dates from 1883, and since 1891 he has resided on his present home place of fifty acres eleven miles east of Stockton on the Copperopolis Road. He was born in the province of Saxony, Germany, September 14, 1857, and received a good public school education; in 1881, he left Germany for America, and upon his arrival spent a few months at St. Louis, Mo.; then he began to work his way westward, stopping in Utah, where he rode the range until 1883, when he came to Stockton, Cal.

At Stockton, in 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Scheffel and Mrs. Sarah Ellen (Webb) Lombard,

widow of C. H. Leonhardt. Mrs. Scheffel is a native daughter of California, born near Linden, March 28, 1859, a daughter of William Golden Webb, who came across the plains to California in 1854, where he located near Bellota, then called Fisher's Bridge, and engaged in farming until his death on March 24, 1871, survived by fifteen children, of whom Mrs. Scheffel is the fifth. Mrs. Scheffel's mother passed away in 1907, aged seventy-two years. By her first marriage, Mrs. Scheffel had three children: Louena died at the age of sixteen years; Frances Mabel is the widow of W. C. Waite and she has one son residing at Richmond, Cal.; she is a past noble grand in the Rebekah Lodge; Glen E. has a wife and three children, and they reside near Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Scheffel are the parents of six children: Richard O. died in infancy; Walter Vernon owns a twenty-acre ranch near Peters and is associated with his brother in farming; Amelia Violet is a graduate of the Western Normal School and at the present time is in training at the Merritt Hospital in Oakland; Lewis G. has a wife and one child and they reside in Stockton; Hugo William enlisted and served three months in the Merchant Marine during the World War and is now a rancher on fifteen acres near Peters; Archie Lester is a machinist for the Holt Manufacturing Company at Stockton. The same year that Mr. Scheffel was married, he purchased fifty acres near Peters and eleven miles east of Stockton, where he has since engaged in farming. Thirty-one years ago Mr. Scheffel became a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Linden, and Mrs. Scheffel is prominent in the Rebekahs there. Mr. Scheffel has given his loyal support to the school system of the county and for four years served as trustee of the Everett school district. Mr. and Mrs. Scheffel have many warm personal friends in the community where they have spent so many years.

JOHN B. SEELMEIER.—A merchant whose progressive ideals and enterprising moves make him well deserve the success attending his various undertakings is John B. Seelmeier, the proprietor of the Brandt Ferry Store on Roberts Island, and owner of five choice acres not far away. He was born in Holstein, Germany, on September 22, 1846, and in 1869 came out to America, sailing from Hamburg on the steamer Broser, arriving in New York City after twenty-one days on the Atlantic on the fourteenth of March. For a while he worked in the coal-fields of New Jersey, and then he went to Kansas and took up farm-labor at one dollar per day. In 1884 he arrived in San Francisco, where he worked in the construction of the great sea-wall, laboring at that job for a couple of years. His brother-in-law, Captain Tanck, owned two bay schooners, and used them for hauling freight, and joining him in the business, he was in that field of activity for the next six years.

In 1890, he came to Roberts Island and bought five acres at Brandt's Ferry, on the San Joaquin River, and entered the employ of C. H. W. Brandt as ferryman, and for ten years he managed the ferry at the point; and when the bridge was completed in 1900, he bought the store and lumber business at the present site, and as a proprietor enjoying the good-will of everyone, he has continued to live there and prosper ever since. He was made a citizen of the United States by Judge Budd, at Stockton.

At Hoboken, N. J., in 1871, Mr. Seelmeier was married to Miss Augusta Brandt, a native of Germany, where she was born in 1849, and who had come to America in 1870; and this good woman passed away at her home on March 26, 1919, leaving behind an enviable name for cooperation in whatever was worthy of support.

KORNELIUS H. SIEMEN.—A vineyardist who realizes exceptionally good results through progressive enterprise and untiring industry, is Kornelius H. Siemen, a native of Osil Kiel, Siberia, where he was born on October 22, 1875, the son of Heinrich and Maria (Johnson) Siemen. His father was a farmer, and there were eight children in the family: Heinrich, Jr., was the eldest; and then came John, Jacob, Maria, Katherina, Anna, while the youngest was Kornelius, of our review. Another child, who died, was also called Anna.

Kornelius Siemen attended the grammar school, but when he was fourteen years of age, he had the great misfortune to lose his parents, and since that time he has made his own way. He went to work in a dry-goods store, and also worked on farms, and at all kinds of hard work, gradually getting ahead, and by November 11, 1902, was in a position to set up his own household. He married Kathrina Dick, born in southern Russia, and their union has been blessed with the birth of four children: Henry, Kornelius, John and Katie.

On August 2, 1913, Mr. Siemen landed in New York. He came on directly to California, and at Berenda farmed for one and a half years. Coming then to Lodi, he took a job for Beckman, Welch & Thompson, as floor-walker, which he kept for three years. After that he opened the Siemen Grocerteria in Lodi, which he ran successfully for a year and a half. Selling out, he bought the ranch of fifteen acres upon which he now lives. He had ten acres of Zinfandel grapes, and five acres of Tokay grapes, and he obtains excellent irrigation by means of electric motor power and a four-inch pump. He moved onto this ranch in December, 1921, and since then has rapidly developed the land. He now has one of the best tracts of productive acreage in the vicinity, operated according to the latest methods.

CHARLES H. SHEPHERD.—A popular and useful official in San Joaquin County is Charles H. Shepherd, bridge tender on the Grant Line Canal, about seven miles north of Tracy. Mr. Shepherd is the brother of George W. Shepherd, the county jailer at Stockton. He was born on November 14, 1858, in San Joaquin County, twelve miles from Stockton, at the old Shepherd Ferry, now known as Mossdale, in memory of Captain Moss. His father was Major James Albert Shepherd, who settled in this state in 1850, and soon after established the Shepherd's Ferry on the San Joaquin River—an enterprise that soon proved most profitable, as there were no other ferries this side of tidewater, and bridges were unheard of for many years, and many Argonauts found there a comfortable and safe crossing on their way to the southern mines. James A. Shepherd was born in Kentucky of Scotch-Irish parentage. When a young man only nineteen years old he crossed the great plains with an ox team and located in this county, where he owned at one time thousands of acres of land in the environs of his ferry.

When Charles H. Shepherd was nine years old the family removed to Elkgrove, Nev.; and on their re-

turn to this county, in 1876, Mr. Shepherd founded the railroad hotel at Lathrop, and Charles worked there for nearly thirty years, finally becoming manager. In 1886, Major Shepherd was elected supervisor; and in that important office he served for sixteen consecutive years, until his death in 1902. He was always a good judge of horse-flesh, and the family became widely known as owners of fine saddle and harness horses. He had married Miss Martha Isbel, who crossed the plains from Kentucky with her parents in 1849, and located at Beliside, her father being Levy Isbel, who established the Eagle Hotel at Stockton, the first American house in that city.

The eldest of nine children born to Major and Mrs. Shepherd, both of whom are now deceased, Charles Shepherd received a good common-school education at Lathrop, and then spent some six years on the range in Nevada, and engaged in stockraising. He was married at Lathrop to Miss Alice Lampson, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lampson of Sonora, and to them were born two children, Roy L. Shepherd and Gladys, who is now Mrs. Wicks, of Los Angeles, and the mother of two sons. Mr. Shepherd was married a second time at San Jose, Cal., to Miss Florence McIntyre, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, both prominent pioneers of the county. Her father, formerly exalted ruler of the Elks, passed away in September, 1921. Mrs. Shepherd was born at Sutter Creek and was reared in Stockton. She is now the sole survivor of that family. Her maternal grandfather, Hicks by name, was a partner of Kit Carson, and roamed the West before the day of Fremont. In May, 1914, Mr. Shepherd was appointed tender of the large drawbridge at the Grant Line Canal, seven miles north of Tracy; and here, in a comfortable home by the canal, he and his wife have resided ever since.

CHARLES R. SMITH.—On the list of agriculturists in the Escalon section of San Joaquin County appears the name of Charles R. Smith, who resides on his home place of 136 acres situated about eighteen miles southeast of Stockton, being a portion of the 500-acre tract of land purchased by his father in 1874. He was born at Scottsville, Cal., April 18, 1859, the youngest son of the late Charles Edward and Isabelle (Robertson) Smith, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Canada. The mother of our subject accompanied her parents to California via Panama in 1853 and settled in Amador County. Charles Edward Smith crossed the plains in 1853 to California in search of gold. Arriving in California he, too, settled in Amador County, and there he met and married Miss Robertson; then he moved to Washington, Cal., where he worked as a miner and also engaged in stockraising. Later the family removed to San Joaquin County, where the father bought the property of Captain McQuien, consisting of eighty acres located near Woodbridge on which is a natural lake known as Smith Lake. In 1874 he acquired 500 acres of land about eighteen miles southeast of Stockton, which he farmed to grain, but the family always made their home on the ranch near Woodbridge. The father passed away at the age of seventy-two years.

On September 28, 1898, at Woodbridge, Charles R. Smith was married to Miss Caroline Matthews, born at Pine Grove, Cal., September 26, 1875, a daughter of Dan S. Matthews, a native of Indiana who later moved to Illinois and from there came to California in 1874. Mr. Matthews was a freighter from Whitmore's Mill, Amador County, to Sacramento for many years; later he removed to San Joaquin County and engaged in farming on Roberts Island for a number of years. He passed away at Sacramento in 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of eight children: Helen M. is a graduate of the Western Normal School in Stockton and the Stockton Commercial College, and during the World War served for eighteen months in the office of the War Risk Bureau in Washington, D. C.; she is now holding a fine position in Stockton; Isabelle C.; Charles H.; Albert M.; Cyril W.; Philip E.; Estella N.; and Janice. Helen and Isabelle Smith are members of Stockton Parlor, N. D. G. W., and Charles H. is a member of the De Molay Order in Stockton. Mr. Smith is a Mason and Mrs. Smith and two of their daughters are members of the Eastern Star Lodge. Mr. Smith has devoted much of his time to the advancement of educational matters and is now serving as a director of the Escalon Union high school. His political support is given to the Republican party and he has always taken an active part in community interests.

DAVID H. SMITH.—For the past two years David H. Smith has occupied the position of principal of the Weber school in Stockton and has demonstrated his ability to advance the standard of education in a marked degree. He is a native son of California, born at Los Banos, Merced County, June 8, 1896, a son of Oscar and Amy (Hunt) Smith, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Minnesota. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Samuel Smith, crossed the plains to California via the Salt Lake route in 1851, unmolested by the Indians, although the party in advance and the one following had been cruelly massacred by them. Grandfather Smith settled near Merced and farmed there, and resided there until his death, January 5, 1923, at the advanced age of nearly ninety.

Oscar Smith, the father of our subject, is living retired on his ranch in Merced County. Eight children were born to them: Clarence is a contractor in San Jose, Cal.; Letha, now Mrs. D. A. Allen of Newman; Ruth is Mrs. Carroll of Merced; Jesse resides in Los Banos; during the World War he entered the aviation corps and was a flyer at Kelly Field, then was transferred to England, and later to France, serving as a sergeant; David H., the subject of this sketch; Wesley was an aviation student at the University of California and at the time of his examination he was the third highest among 500 men; he was sent to Rockwell Field where he became a flyer and was commissioned second lieutenant, but was held in the United States as an aviation instructor; he drove the De Haviland mail plane across the United States and is now inspector of mail planes in New York City; he is also a student of music in that city; Blythe is Mrs. Hancock of Los Banos; Lyle resides in San Jose and was in the infantry during the World War. David H. Smith began his education at the Los Banos grammar school then was graduated from the high school of that place in 1912, and then entered San Jose State Normal where he was graduated in 1914; he then spent one year at the University of California, after which he went to Fallon, Nev., where he taught for one year.

On November 3, 1917, at Fallon, Nev., Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Iva Drumm, a native of Santa Cruz, Cal., daughter of

Andrew D. and Lucila (Kirkbride) Drumm, natives of Indiana and Illinois, respectively. Andrew D. Drumm came to California in 1894 and followed contracting and carpentering at Redwood City; at the time of the gold excitement in Nevada he removed to Tonopah where he conducted a large dairy ranch. Four children were born to them: Margaret, Andrew, Mrs. Gertrude Smith, and Herman. Returning to California in 1917 Mr. Smith became the vice principal of the Jackson school in Stockton where he remained for six months, then entered upon his duties as vice principal of the Weber school, and in 1921 was appointed principal. Four years ago he purchased his home at 1203 North East Street, where he resides with his wife and two children, David H., Jr., and Randolph K.

HARRY SIGELKOFF.—Among the dairies of San Joaquin County supplying pure and wholesome milk to the residents of Lodi is that owned and conducted by Harry Sigelkoff. A native of New Jersey he was born at Woodbridge on December 15, 1876, a son of John Henry and Anna Louise Sigelkoff, the former a native of Germany who came to the United States when a young man and engaged in farming. In April, 1889, the family removed to California, settling in San Joaquin County, where the father purchased five acres three miles southwest of Lodi. Harry Sigelkoff is the third eldest in a family of six children, the others being Anna, Mrs. George B. Marshall, of Oakland; Ebba, deceased; Frank E., of Escalon; Sigrid, Mrs. W. C. Housken, of Thornton; and Arthur A., of Oakland. The father passed away in July, 1909, on the home ranch at the age of sixty-five, while the mother makes her home in Oakland and is about eighty years old.

Harry Sigelkoff attended school in his native state until the family came West to California, and here he attended school in Lodi, meanwhile assisting his father with the ranch work. He now leases the home place from his mother where he conducts his dairy along sanitary and modern lines, the whole ranch being devoted to the raising of alfalfa. Mr. Sigelkoff is a Republican in politics, and a stanch friend of local progress in all directions.

WILLIAM H. SNYDER.—An enterprising, highly progressive and experienced horticulturist, whose efforts to advance husbandry in California along both scientific and eminently practical lines have met with success, is William H. Snyder, who possesses some thirty-two acres of choice San Joaquin County land about five miles from Stockton, on the Waterloo Road. A native of the great Empire State, Mr. Snyder was born just east of Buffalo, in Erie County, on January 18, 1859, the son of Phillip and Katherine (Nature) Snyder, both natives of Germany, the former having been born in 1802 in Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1833 the father crossed the Atlantic on a sailing vessel which was buffeted by storm and several times driven back, taking six months to make the trip; he had served an apprenticeship as wheelwright in the Fatherland, and knew that trade well when he reached America and was compelled to look out for himself. He made his way "out West," as it was then known, and settled in Wyoming County, N. Y., where he bought Government land; but after a short time, convinced that better prospects for settlers were offered in Erie County he sold out and moved thither.

Phillip Snyder bought 100 acres of land, in Wales township, along a creek, on which was a lumber mill, which he ran for two years, when it was burned; and William H. Snyder well remembers the family catastrophe, although he was then only two years of age; he saw it burn to the ground, and the fact that he can now recall it vividly is a good illustration of what is known to be scientifically possible, that one may remember well the details of the earliest years, when the impressions of later times are less real. Mr. Snyder rebuilt the mill and there for several years engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

The first marriage of Phillip Snyder united him with Miss Elizabeth Nature, and she died in Germany the mother of three children: George, Phillip and Elizabeth. In 1832 he married for his second wife Katherine Nature, a sister of his first wife, and the following year with his three children set sail for America. The children born of the second union are: Christ, Katherine, Charles, Frank, Lena, John D., Fred, William H. and Louisa. Phillip Snyder was eighty-two years, five months and eleven days old when he died.

When William H. Snyder was sixteen his mother died and at the age of seventeen his father turned over the sawmill to him and he carried on operations for six years with gratifying success. He is a natural mechanic and easily adapts himself to any line of mechanical work. He came to California in 1889 as a tourist, then went back East to get his family, returning to the West and locating in Idaho, nine miles east of Moscow. He left there in 1892 and located in San Joaquin County, Cal., bought some land and began development of it, and ever since then has been a resident here. He was married on January 19, 1879, to Miss Katherine Bender, a native of Wyoming County, N. Y., and they had eleven children: William P. of Lodi; Mrs. Lillian Mahan of Vallejo; Mrs. Louise Rosell of Stockton; Mrs. Hattie Haywards of Oakland; Mrs. Elsie Kell of San Joaquin County; L. R. Snyder of Sacramento; Mrs. Hazel Foss of San Jose; Mrs. Irene Cole of Stockton; Earl L. and Elmer are running the home ranch; and Margery. After many years of hard and productive labor Mr. Snyder is now living retired to recuperate and enjoy a well earned rest.

HARRY S. TODMAN.—An experienced, influential man of public affairs, whose family have had an interesting association with the history of the Golden State, is Harry S. Todman, the owner of one of the finest peach orchards at Clements. He was born at Oakland, Cal., in December, 1866, the son of John H. and Viola A. (Pomeroy) Todman, his father being a native of England who came out to America when a young man and settled at Victoria, in Prince Edward Island. While still a young man John Todman entered the United States and came West to Nevada, and in 1854 he came on to California. In Nevada he had mined with the Comstock Company; and on reaching California he settled for a while at Oakland, and then took up mining in various parts of the Western States. While prospecting on the Colorado River, near Yuma, Ariz., he was drowned in 1886. Mrs. Todman then removed to Stockton; and there she died, about twenty years ago, at the age of fifty years.

Harry Todman profited by the public school advantages of San Francisco, and for three years attended Valencia grammar school; and when fourteen years of age he started out for himself. In San Francisco

he learned the paint and wall-paper trade, and after that he worked as a journeyman in San Francisco. In 1889 he came to Stockton and engaged in his trade on Market, near Sutter Street, where he maintained also a supply shop for painters and paper-hangers. His place of business was in the Union Block.

Ten years ago he sold out and purchased thirty acres of the old Athearn ranch, about one mile northeast of Clements, on the Mokelumne River, where he has a fine orchard devoted to peach-culture, known as El Nido Ranch. There is a first-class pumping plant in the orchard, pumping direct from the Mokelumne River, and from this supply the land is irrigated. He has a twelve-inch stream, and a gas engine of fifteen-horsepower.

At Stockton, on July 28, 1889, Mr. Todman was married to Miss Cora Hitchcock, a native of Canton, Miss., and the daughter of Charles N. and Sarah Elizabeth (Tatum) Hitchcock, in whose family were four children: Florence, now Mrs. Hamsher, of Acampo; William and Joseph, who died young; and Cora, now the devoted wife of Mr. Todman. Mr. and Mrs. Todman have the distinction of being the first couple to have been married by the Rev. Mr. Sink in Stockton. Mrs. Todman's father, Charles N. Hitchcock, was a machinist, who brought her to Oakland when she was three years old. Later, he removed to Stockton, where in 1919 he died at the age of eighty-two; his devoted wife had died three years before, aged seventy-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock removed to Stockton when Cora was ten years old, and there she attended the grammar and the high school. Her father was a native of New York State, who had moved to Wisconsin prior to the Civil War. He joined the Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was a first lieutenant; and he served in the Army of the Mississippi and sustained several severe wounds. After the war was over, he went to Mississippi to claim for his bride a lady he had met while fighting in the South; her parents were plantation owners, and of course were allied with the Confederacy. Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Todman: Jessie, now Mrs. E. P. Kayser, of Oakland; and Edna, Mrs. E. W. Drury, of Stockton. Mr. Todman is a Democrat, and served as an aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor George H. Stoneman. His only sister, Josephine M. Todman, an attorney-at-law, was executive secretary for fifteen years in the office of Governor Budd. Broad-minded, of many-sided interests, Mr. Todman has served on the Board of Directors of the Humane Society at Stockton. He is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, Elks, and belongs to several other orders.

WALTER H. TEMPLETON.—Twenty-two years ago Walter H. Templeton came to Stockton and engaged in teaming and contract hauling, which he has followed to the present time; he now owns two trucks and is so dependable that he has all the work he can attend to. He was born in Colfax County, Nebr., April 14, 1872, a son of Charles S. and Anna (De Long) Templeton, both natives of Ohio. The father, Charles S. Templeton, and family came to California in 1880 and located at Watsonville. He is a Civil War veteran and is now at the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle, Cal. All the education that Walter H. Templeton received was gained in the public schools of Watsonville. While still a young boy he worked with threshing gangs in Salinas Valley. In 1900 he located in Stockton where he began his teaming and hauling.

On March 23, 1898, at Salinas, Cal., Mr. Templeton was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Seiffert, a native of Stockton, a daughter of Lorenz and Lena (Fetter) Seiffert. Two children have been born of this union: Charles S., who married Miss Votz, born in Stockton; and Ruth Augusta. Mr. Templeton is a deputy constable of Stockton and in politics casts his vote for the man best fitted for office regardless of party lines. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World of Stockton. Mr. Templeton and his family reside in their own home at 1303 E. Lindsay Street, Stockton.

REESE B. THOMPSON.—The owner of a splendid ranch of 350 acres, eighty acres of which is in Tokay grapes and eighty acres more ready to set to the same variety, is Reese B. Thompson, the son of an early settler of California. He was born in Sacramento County, six miles east of Galt, near Dry Creek, on June 13, 1891, a son of James Henry and Lavissa (Smith) Thompson, both natives of Virginia, who came to California in 1876. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: Mary, now Mrs. Conner of Wilton, Cal.; Edgar H., of Lodi; C. W., of Acampo; C. R., of Stockton; Reese B., of this sketch; Josephine, Mrs. J. H. Chapdelaine, of Lodi; Florence, Mrs. Galt of Stockton; Walter; and Reba, Bessie and James, the last three deceased.

Reese B. Thompson attended the Alabama district school in Sacramento County and completed his education with a commercial course at Stockton. When sixteen years of age, he started working in a store in Lodi, and later he worked in a store at Stockton. Then he went to Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, and rented the Huron ranch of seventy acres, which occupied him for three years, after which he purchased the Russell ranch of 350 acres, where he now resides. When Mr. Thompson purchased this ranch it was grain land. He immediately set about to prepare the land for grape cuttings, and now has eighty acres in young vineyard and eighty more acres ready for planting; he also contemplates putting in thirty acres to cherries and twenty acres to prunes. There is a splendid irrigation system on the ranch, consisting of a No. 2 turbine direct-drive Sterling motor-driven pump. He has also constructed two new barns on his ranch.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1916, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Lucile Chapdelaine, a native of Minnesota, and a daughter of Alex and Antonette Chapdelaine, residents of Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, for the past twenty-five years, where they own a vineyard. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of three children: Reese, Jr., Cathleen, and John Alexis.

TODA BROTHERS.—Prominent among the business men of Farmington are the Toda brothers, proprietors of Toda Bros.' Store. The safe policy which they inaugurated in their business career has secured for them a patronage which makes the volume of business transacted of considerable magnitude. L. A. Toda, the senior partner of the firm, was born at Farmington, June 13, 1883, while his brother, J. D. Toda, was born on April 26, 1890, at the same place. Both boys were educated at the Shady Grove school, L. A. Toda completing his education in 1899 and J. D. Toda in 1906. The parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Toda, are still living at Historic Calaveras County. He

father was an active business man, farmer, stockman and butcher in Farmington from 1875 to 1907, when he removed to Calaveras County. He was born in Denmark and came to San Francisco in 1859, being first-mate on a sailing vessel around the Horn. He was married at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras County, to Miss Nellie Schrock, born in Texas, who came with her parents across the Isthmus in 1853. Her father, Lewis Schrock, was born in Pennsylvania, and her mother was Susan Holman, born in Texas, and there married to Lewis Schrock, one of California's earliest gold miners. He made his first trip to California in 1847, and served two terms in the California Legislature in its early days. Mrs. Julius Toda as a child, was in the early fifties the only white child between Mokelumne Hill and Stockton.

In 1902 L. A. Toda entered the retail butcher shop of his father, Julius Toda, pioneer butcher of Farmington, and was associated with him until 1911. In 1907, J. D. Toda began clerking in the store of R. M. Buckman, where he remained until 1911, when the two brothers decided to go into business for themselves. They purchased the Buckman store in 1911, which is now known as the Toda Bros.' Store, and they have been so successful that they are supplying farmers ten miles in each direction from Farmington. They carry a full line of staple and fancy groceries, dry goods, hardware, automobile supplies, and both young men are popular in business circles, the duties and responsibilities of the management being equally divided, J. D. Toda having complete charge of the inside management while his brother, L. A. Toda, attends to the outside work and represents the firm in an official capacity in other ways.

The marriage of L. A. Toda on March 31, 1913, united him with Miss Lois A. Tarr of Lodi, daughter of John and Claudia (Kelley) Tarr, pioneer farmers and both now deceased. One child has been born of this union, Robert. Mrs. Toda is a member of the Rebekah Lodge at Farmington.

On June 9, 1912, J. D. Toda was married to Miss Pauline Summers, daughter of George R. and Elizabeth (Holden) Summers, pioneers of California, now ranchers near Valley Home, in San Joaquin County. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Toda: Jack S. and Betty Ellen. Mrs. J. D. Toda is also active in the Farmington Lodge of Rebekahs. The firm of Toda Bros. are members of the Retail Grocers' Association of California, and fraternally both are members of Valley Lodge, No. 135, F. & A. M., of Linden, and of Farmington Lodge, No. 296, I. O. O. F., J. D. Toda having served as noble grand, and also as deputy registration clerk of his district since 1912. In matters of citizenship both brothers are progressive and take a helpful part in promoting the prosperity of the county and especially the Farmington district which has been their home all their lives and where they are numbered among the representative citizens.

FRANK R. CAPURRO.—An interesting Stocktonian is Frank R. Capurro, who was born in that city on April 27, 1864, the son of Joseph and Maria Capurro, both natives of Italy. The father, who was highly esteemed by all who knew and had dealings with him, is deceased, but the mother, the center of a devoted circle, is still living at the age of seventy-nine. She resides in the old home on East Sonora Street, which has been the residence of the family for over fifty years. Joseph Capurro and his brother Manuel sailed around Cape Horn from Italy in 1851, and when they reached Stockton they engaged in furnishing mules for the hauling of supplies to the southern mines. Their corrals and stables covered a whole block, for they had from 2,000 to 3,000 mules in service, and for years did a flourishing trade. In later years the father was foreman for Marcus De Blaineville, who conducted a warehouse and commercial business on the water-front.

Frank R. Capurro attended the Lafayette and Franklin schools, and at the age of sixteen learned the trade of a barber, which he has followed ever since. He opened his first shop thirty-eight years ago with Jack Carter as a partner, on Center Street, opposite the Russ House; and such has been his standing in the community as a reliable citizen that for a number of years he has acted as interpreter in the Superior Courts of San Joaquin County as well as Police Court and the District Attorney's office.

When Mr. Capurro married he chose for his bride Miss Lizzie Cotter, a native daughter, born in Stockton, and a member of a well-known pioneer family. Mr. and Mrs. Capurro enjoy an enviable popularity.

MRS. JENNIE (SPROTT) CLEMENTS.—Preeminent among the most interesting factors in the history of romantic California must be rated the lives of such genuine and worthy pioneers as the late Thomas Clements, who passed away in 1893, and his estimable companion who so admirably sustains his standards in the old Clements home, in whose honor the town of Clements was named. Thomas Clements was a well-known and prominent citizen of San Joaquin County, where he took up his abode in 1872, settling upon the ranch which is yet occupied by his widow. He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, on the Glenview Farm, December 18, 1837, his parents being John and Mary (Lester) Clements, who were also natives of the north of Ireland. In the place of his nativity he was reared, obtaining his education there in its public schools, and in 1857, when twenty years of age, he migrated to America, making his way direct to California. For a number of years he resided in Amador County, and remained there until his removal to San Joaquin County in 1872.

On April 15, 1868, Mr. Clements was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Sprott, also a native of the north of Ireland, her birthplace being Banbridge, County Down, and her natal day being September 21, 1841. She is a daughter of Thomas and Jennie Sprott, likewise natives of the north of Ireland. When a girl of six years she was brought to New York City by a married sister, with whom she resided until after she attained womanhood, leaving the East for California in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Clements were the parents of seven children.

Thomas Clements always carried on agricultural pursuits, and prospered in his undertakings, investing extensively in fine lands. His Amador County ranch contained 585 acres and is still in the possession of his estate. The property lies south of Ione and is used for grazing land. The ranch at Clements contains 1,400 acres of land under cultivation, and was the first to be planted to hops in the northeast part of San Joaquin County; these Mr. Clements prepared and sold to the San Francisco and Eastern markets. He also engaged in diversified farming and planted a fifteen-acre almond orchard. The entire ranch is char-

acterized by an air of neatness and thrift, indicative of the spirit of the former owner, who justly ranked with the leading agriculturists of central California.

In 1882 the village of Clements was laid out and named in his honor, that being the year in which the railroad was constructed through this part of the country. He took a deep interest in the upbuilding and progress of the town and was a friend to the cause of education, donating the brick with which the two-story school building was constructed. He was also the founder of the Presbyterian Church at Clements, attended its services, and contributed liberally to its support. He also gave generously to churches of other denominations, and in fact was a supporter of many measures which contributed to the general good along material, social, intellectual and moral lines. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party. Fraternally he was a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Scotch-Irish Society of San Francisco. Mrs. Clements still resides upon the ranch, and has a fine home, the result of her husband's industry and enterprise. She is a member of the Congregational Church at Lockeford, and counts her friends by the score in the county, where she has made her home for the past fifty years.

WILLIAM J. TODA.—An enterprising business man, as well as a native son, of Farmington, is William J. Toda, who is the proprietor of the Farmington Meat Market, sanitary and modern in every particular. In 1920, at a cost of $5,000, Mr. Toda installed an up-to-date refrigerating system with a capacity of three tons per day. He was born at Farmington, March 4, 1882, the eldest son of Julius and Nellie (Schrock) Toda, natives of Germany and Texas, respectively. William J. Toda began his education in the Shady Grove district school for two years; then while living with his maternal grandparents he attended the Paloma district school near Fosteria, Calaveras County, until his seventeenth year. He then became interested in mining in Calaveras County and spent the following twelve years prospecting and placer mining, with considerable success; meantime his father had been carrying on the stock business and meat market at Farmington. In 1910 William J. and his brother, L. A. Toda, entered into a partnership to carry on a retail meat business, which was conducted for two years, when the business was closed out on account of the illness of the latter. William J. Toda then returned to the mines, where he spent six months, then returned to Farmington and in 1914 he opened the meat market on his own account, and in 1920 improved his business with modern equipment run by electricity. Mr. Toda owns the property where his slaughter house is located on the Sonora Road and many improvements are under way for the betterment of this branch of the business. Mr. Toda formerly ran a meat route covering a territory of fifty miles, but this has recently been discontinued.

Mr. Toda's marriage occurred in Farmington, which united him with Miss Zana Gwin, a native of Kansas, a daughter of John and Jennie Gwin, now residing in Berkeley, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Toda are the parents of one son, Gwin Toda, a pupil at the Shady Grove district school. The family reside in Farmington in their comfortable residence and Mr. Toda is a member of the local Farm Bureau.

HARVEY J. CORELL.—An enterprising and progressive native son, who is making a decided success of viticulture and horticulture in the San Joaquin Valley, is Harvey J. Corell, who was born on March 2, 1878, on his father's ranch, about five and a half miles east of Acampo. His father and mother, William and Emily (Thompson) Corell, are both natives of Virginia, and came to California in 1873. William Corell was a stockman. Upon locating in San Joaquin County he purchased 200 acres of land and rented 260 acres more, on which he raised grain and stock. He and his wife are the parents of seven children, namely: Helen, now Mrs. W. S. Montgomery, of Lockeford; Mary, Mrs. Platt Smith; James, residing in the Hawaiian Islands; Oscar, living in Lodi; Harvey J., of this sketch; and Henry and Emma, both deceased. Both father and mother are still living in Lodi, their ages being eighty-five and seventy-nine years, respectively.

Harvey J. Corell began his education in the Brunswick school, but while still a young lad started to make his own way. Going to San Francisco, he obtained employment as night clerk at the Southern Pacific Hospital, where he worked for two years. About this time his father divided his property among his children, and Harvey Corell received thirty-five acres as his portion. He then purchased forty acres of open land from his brother, on which he planted a fourteen-acre almond orchard; this latter property he has recently sold.

The marriage of Mr. Corell occurred in Sacramento on May 28, 1907, and united him with Miss Anna Brandt, born near Clements, Cal., a daughter of Louis and Anna (Bowman) Brandt, whose sketch will be found in this volume. Mrs. Corell is one of a family of nine children. She and Mr. Corell are the parents of six children: Mildred, Naomi, Calvin, Florence, Louis William, and Helen Jane.

JOHN R. CLOW.—For the past twelve years John R. Clow has proven his worth to the community as deputy county assessor; and meanwhile his activities along agricultural lines have aided materially in the growth and development of the locality in which he has resided for the past fifteen years. A native of Missouri, he was born in Jasper County on April 25, 1860, the son of Benjamin Franklin and Rachael (Southerland) Clow, pioneers of Indiana who removed to Missouri and settled in Jasper County in early days, and there farmed. The father, Benjamin F. Clow, lost his life in the Civil War when John R. was a child of two years. Some time later, the mother married a Mr. Stacks, a native of Kansas and also a farmer by occupation. The family started overland to California by the northern route; but learning of the terrible Custer massacre in the Black Hills, they turned back and took the southern route, the trip consuming four months and seventeen days. Settling on Dry Creek near Elliott, Mr. Stacks rented a place for the first two years; then he took up 160 acres of government land, proved up on it and then disposed of it and moved to Oregon, locating at Mitchell, Crook County. For many years Mr. Stacks conducted a sawmill at Mitchell; and when he disposed of it the family removed to Watsonville, Santa Cruz County. There Mr. Stacks passed away in 1917.

John R. Clow had very little opportunity to attend school; since he was seventeen years of age he has "hoed his own row," working for wages at whatever

he could find to do, until he was married. He learned the stone-carving business, and for a number of years worked at his trade in Stockton; he worked also in sawmills, in the mines, and hauled logs for the Pleasant Valley Lumber Company.

The marriage of Mr. Clow occurred in Stockton on October 17, 1881, and united him with Miss Abigail Stacks, a native of Jasper County, Mo., and a daughter of Willis Stacks, who removed from Illinois to Missouri. The young people went to live on the old Thorp ranch northeast of Clements, and farmed this 240-acre grain ranch for the next two years. Fifteen years ago they settled in the Elliott district, where Mr. Clow has ninety acres, twenty acres of which is in vineyard and eight acres in almonds. Mr. and Mrs. Clow are the parents of seven children, as follows: Etta Melza, deceased; Cora Elva, now Mrs. Sestrem, of Watsonville; Walter Henry, a resident of Lemoore and the father of two children, Darwin and Willette; Homer Alfred, of Tracy, who is married and has two children, George and Vira Jane; Jessie Myrtle, Mrs. Prout of Oakland; Georgia May, Mrs. Gray of Sacramento, and the mother of one child, Virginia Clow; and Ida Vera, Mrs. Grimes of Galt, who has one son, Jimmie. Mr. Clow and his family are members of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Republican. In the capacity of deputy county assessor, he has been conscientious and thorough in the performance of his duty for the past twelve years; and the community is indebted to him for his efforts in the support of measures and movements looking to the prosperity and development of the county.

ALVA B. CONDY.—Representing the third generation of the Condy family in California, Alva B. Condy can well take pride in his heritage as a native son of the Golden State. His parents are James H. and Lillian (Burres) Condy, and the father, who was born in Philadelphia, came here with his mother in 1869, to join his father, James Condy, who had come to Stockton two years previously, a fuller account of their family history being given in the sketch of James A. Condy, elsewhere in this volume.

Alva B. Condy was born at Gilroy, Santa Clara County, June 30, 1885, and later, when the father removed to Angels Camp, Calaveras County, he attended school there. At the age of sixteen he started to work for the Utica Mining Company and for two years was a fireman, and twelve years was hoisting engineer. Coming to Stockton he entered the employ of the Monarch Foundry Company in January, 1916, and in the six years he was with them he held various positions, among them assistant furnace man, in charge of the electric furnace. In November, 1922, Mr. Condy purchased the grocery business of J. A. Hulbert, at 1248 South Sutter Street, and assisted by his capable wife he is meeting with splendid success in this new line of work. This store has been established for about ten years and enjoys a good patronage, which is increasing through the business policy of its new owners.

At Stockton on December 22, 1917, Mr. Condy was married to Mrs. Jessie (McLane) Tanner, a native of Arkansas and the daughter of Andrew T. McLane. They are the parents of a son, Lester. By Mrs. Condy's first marriage she had one daughter, Jessie Ruth Tanner. Mr. Condy is a stockholder in the Monarch Foundry Company and is the owner of valuable real estate in Stockton. Fraternally he is a member of the Foresters of America, of which he became past chief ranger in 1914.

GEORGE REIMCHE.—A vineyardist of San Joaquin County who is engaged in the cultivation and further development of his five-acre vineyard near Lodi is George Reimche. He was born at Akaterina, Slav, in South Russia, on July 22, 1855, a son of Peter and Margaret (Laugert) Reimche, both natives also of Russia. They were the parents of ten children, George Reimche being the only son living in California. He has three sisters in North Dakota. The father was a farmer in his native land, and passed away at the age of fifty-six; the mother lived to be sixty years of age.

George Reimche was raised on a farm on the Island of Crem and was educated in the public schools. On September 18, 1873, he was married to Miss Sophia Bechthold, a native of Russia, the daughter of Christ and Carry (Delk) Bechthold. When Mr. Reimche first started to work for himself, he had a small place which he farmed; then he bought about 175 acres in Crem, Russia, which he farmed until he came to the United States. Arriving in the United States in 1893 with his wife and seven children, he bought 160 acres of land in South Dakota, between Parkstown and Menno; later he sold this and went to Marion County, Kans., and bought a home in a colony where the land remained the property of the colony and the house was owned by the individual. Here he remained two years, when he sold his interest and went to Alberta, Canada, and took up a claim for 320 acres. This move proved very disastrous for him. For two consecutive years there were no crops, and Mr. Reimche lost all his savings and his land besides. In 1910 he came to California and bought a five-acre vineyard about three miles east of Lodi. This place he has improved with a comfortable house and suitable farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Reimche are the parents of nine children: John, a rancher near Lodi; Christ, in North Dakota; Elizabeth, at home; Henry, of Lodi; George, in Canada; Lottie, who was Mrs. Boschee, and who died in Canada, leaving six children, of whom the youngest, Viola Lottie, resides with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Reimche; and Lydia, Mrs. Jacob Wagemann; Carrie, Mrs. Fred Wagemann; and Mrs. Kate Wagemann, all of Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Reimche have twenty-six grandchildren. Mr. Reimche became an American citizen while residing in South Dakota.

WILLIAM JAMES REYNOLDS.—Among the pioneer families of San Joaquin County is that which now finds a representative in William James Reynolds, who have ever borne their part in the building up and development of the county, and all members of the family have been citizens of progress and liberal ideas upon all subjects. He was born near Lathrop, March 31, 1863, on what was known as the Howell Ranch, which adjoined the Elkhorn Ranch, so called from the fact that many elk horns were found on the ranch in early days of pioneer development. William James Reynolds is the eldest son of Richard Reynolds, born in Indiana, March 20, 1833. His parents migrated to Wisconsin, and there their son was reared and schooled. He married Miss Elizabeth Hall, a native of Grant County, Wis., a daughter of William and Priscilla (Warfield) Hall, the former born near Bowling Green, Ky., and the

latter in Missouri, and they crossed the plains to California in 1861. Richard Reynolds purchased 160 acres in the environs of East Union, near Lathrop, and the ranch was a well-known landmark of the county. The father passed away in 1915, the mother surviving him until February, 1922.

William James Reynolds received his education in the East Union district schools, then worked on his father's ranch until 1891, when he went to the mines in Mariposa County. He mined and prospected in Fresno, El Dorado, Plumas and Sierra counties for a period of fifteen years, and in 1910 returned to this county, where he has since been employed as towerman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at French Camp.

The marriage of Mr. Reynolds occurred at Merced, which united him with Miss Annie E. Jack, a daughter of William Jack and a granddaughter of Captain Moss, all prominent in pioneer circles of Stockton's early history. William Jack married Elizabeth A. De Laney, who came to California in 1868. Mrs. Reynolds was born at Stockton, but reared and schooled at French Camp. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are the parents of seven children: Annie Elizabeth; Rose M.; Eldridge R.; Edna and Ella are twins; John E.; and William J., Jr. Both Mr. Reynolds and his wife have a wide acquaintance in San Joaquin County, and Mrs. Reynolds takes an active part in civic affairs at French Camp.

FRANK REICHMUTH.—Among the prosperous and enterprising representatives of the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County is Frank Reichmuth and on his fine estate on Lincoln Highway in the vicinity of Lathrop he has given ample evidence of his progressive spirit and up-to-date methods. He was born in Canton Schwyz, Switzerland, March 8, 1884, a son of Joseph and Louisa (Stucker) Reichmuth, both natives of Switzerland and both are now deceased.

Frank Reichmuth had the opportunity only for a limited education, not being able to attend school after his tenth birthday. In 1904 he bade farewell to his native land, taking passage from Havre, France, on the S. S. Britannia for New York, the trip covering a period of nine days. His brother, Joseph, had preceded him to this country and is now a well-to-do and prominent dairy farmer of the Salinas Velley. From New York he proceeded to San Francisco, where he worked for two years driving a retail milk wagon; then he established his own retail milk route and within four years had built up a business that required two wagons, which covered the territory as far as South San Francisco. Disposing of his business at a good profit in 1910, he removed to Knightsen and for the following year and a half conducted his first dairy business with a marked degree of success. He then had a splendid opportunity to sell his business, and then located in San Joaquin County on the Oakwood stock farm, nine miles southwest of Stockton, where he was employed as foreman. One year later he purchased a share in the business with Joseph Fassler, and in 1916 they had a herd of 300 milch cows and 450 head of other stock, and the partnership continued until 1918, when Mr. Reichmuth conducted the ranch on his own account, and in 1921 he purchased 170 acres of the original Oakwood stock farm. The same year he purchased the Thomas Thomsen home place, a landmark of early days, consisting of 205 acres, but he has since disposed of ninety acres of this ranch and the balance is being rapidly developed into vineyard and alfalfa fields. Mr. Reichmuth has spent considerable money in substantial improvements and has developed a splendid irrigation system. A reservoir containing 1,000,000 gallons of water has been constructed, the water being distributed to the land by gravity flow through concrete pipes. In 1912 Mr. Reichmuth visited his native land, and upon returning to the United States spent two months in traveling from state to state, in all visiting twenty-four states. In 1921 Mr. Reichmuth again returned to his native land, and was married to Miss Hilda Gyr, daughter of J. Gyr, a prominent and wealthy merchant of Canton Schwyz. They are the parents of a baby girl, Cleo, born at Lathrop. Mr. Reichmuth is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce at Lathrop and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and friends. He came to America empty-handed, but taking advantage of the splendid opportunities offered he has worked his way steadily upward to prosperity.

SYDNEY W. REYNOLDS.—A foremost business man and a successful rancher, Sydney W. Reynolds is a native of San Joaquin County and a son of the well-known and prominent pioneer, Edward Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds is the proprietor of the Big Store in Ripon and his agricultural activities are carried on east of Ripon, where he owns 125 acres devoted to grapes and olives, and also owns eighty acres of the Reynolds homestead in the East Union district of the county. It is needless to say that Mr. Reynolds has been unusually successful in his career, and not only have his diligent efforts rewarded him in material circumstances, but he has also acquired a position of esteem and public worth among his fellow-citizens and business associates. He was born in the East Union district of San Joaquin County on his father's ranch, June 25, 1877, a son of Edward and Saluda (Campbell) Reynolds, both natives of Wisconsin. Edward Reynolds was born in 1844 and was nine years old when his parents started across the plains to California, members of a party under Captain Cutler Salmon, the emigrant train reaching California in October, 1853. Edward Reynolds was educated in the district school, the school being built on a portion of his father's ranch. In young manhood he returned to Wisconsin for his bride, Miss Saluda Campbell, where they were married, and immediately returned to California and their home in San Joaquin County, where they became prominent factors in the growth and progress of the community.

Sydney W. Reynolds received a good education in the East Union district school and in 1896 was graduated from the York Business College. He grew up on his father's ranch and at an early age showed natural business ability. While still in his teens he was put in charge of the cream station at Cowell switch, which is now the thriving town of Manteca, where for two years he conducted this branch of the San Joaquin Creamery. The business grew rapidly, as did the surrounding country, and at the present time Manteca is the center of one of the richest dairy sections of California. Mr. Reynolds then went to Weiser, Idaho, where he worked as a clerk in the postoffice; six months later he went to Kansas City, Mo., where he entered the employ of the street car company; however, he soon became dissatisfied in the Middle West and returned to California, and was

employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on the western division, remaining for a year and a half. About this time, in partnership with his brother, Edwin M., he purchased the store of Eastman & McKee in Lathrop, and after a partnership of four years our subject bought his brother's share and successfully conducted the business for another year, when he sold out to J. H. Southwell. In 1908 Mr. Reynolds and F. E. McKee made a trip to Ripon with the idea in mind of opening a store, and the result was that they purchased the store of Yaple & Company, the pioneer store of south San Joaquin County, the business having been carried on for forty years. Under the new management, the business grew rapidly. In September, 1916, Mr. McKee passed away, his interest in the store being retained by his widow and daughter. The store building has been completely remodeled into a modern and attractive establishment and the interior redecorated. The company carries a complete line of dry goods, ready-to-wear women's and men's apparel, fancy and staple groceries, fruits and vegetables.

Mr. Reynold's first marriage, which occurred in Stockton in 1901, united him with Miss Mabel S. Fisher, a daughter of John Fisher, pioneer of San Joaquin County. One daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Eleanor Lucile. Mrs. Reynolds passed away in 1910. In April, 1913, Mr. Reynolds was married to Miss Bird J. Garrett, youngest daughter of William Garrett, deceased, a pioneer resident of Ripon and prominent as a Calaveras mining expert. Mr. Reynolds has never missed an opportunity to support all movements and measures for the progress and development of the Ripon section. He is vice-president of the First National Bank, a prominent member of the County Fair Association board, the Ripon Merchants Association, and since 1906 has been a member of the I. O. O. F. of Ripon.

RIPON HOSPITAL.—With but one thought in mind, the greatest good to the greatest number, Dr. N. B. Gould in 1920 established the Ripon Hospital, an institution that has increased in usefulness with each passing year. This institution is located one mile west of Ripon on the Ripon Road and is the former residence of Thomas Hughes, which has been completely remodeled at a cost of $20,000, with the most modern and up-to-date surgical department of any hospital in this section of the county. Beautiful and spacious grounds surround the buildings and the thirteen acres included in the hospital property is devoted to the raising of fruits, vegetables and poultry for use in the hospital; besides there are tested dairy cows that furnish milk and butter for the patrons of the institution. Paul L. Ness, a pharmacist of Ripon, is associated with Doctor Gould in this worthy undertaking. The efficiency with which the work of the hospital is carried on and the manner in which the patients are cared for were due to the capability of the head nurse, the late Mrs. Whitney, formerly of St. Helena, Napa County, who died in 1921, whose position was then taken by her sister, Miss Etta Evans, who came from the Emergency Hospital, Salt Lake City. Miss Evans has a corps of six able assistants, and the hospital is a model of sanitation and cleanliness, and the patient entering this hospital is assured of the most kindly and best of professional treatment. Those competent to speak with authority assert that Doctor Gould's knowledge of materia medica and surgery, backed by a broad general fund of information in every sphere of thought, bespeak for him many years of professional usefulness, and as head physician and surgeon of the Ripon Hospital he has found his greatest field for service to his fellow-man. Associated with Dr. Gould since 1919, is Dr. R. W. Brace, who was lately discharged from the army after overseas service as an army surgeon in France with the commission of major. He is a specialist in X-ray and a very successful practitioner.

RIPON UNION HIGH SCHOOL.—In midsummer, 1910, when the old Ripon Board of Trade was young and full of enthusiasm, and its members casting about for something to do for the town and community, two citizens, meeting at the postoffice, one said to the other: "Why can't we have a high school here?" The other replied promptly and confidently, "We can, if we go after it." So a plan of campaign was talked over, and in a very short time a petition was drawn up and circulated, and after a sufficient number of signatures were secured, an election was held in August, a high school board was elected and the Ripon Union high school district was organized and ready for business in just one month. This broke all previous records for speed in such matters in San Joaquin County and is a good example of community boosting. The school was opened on September 1 in Odd Fellows Hall, rented for the purpose, with one teacher and fourteen students. Another teacher was added just after the holidays in 1911. Odd Fellows hall being a very unsatisfactory place to conduct the school, the board called a bond election for the purpose of buying and building a suitable high school building to cost $22,500, part of which was to be rented to the Ripon grammar school, as that school at that time was in need of better quarters. The election was held on April 22, 1911, but failed to carry, and this same proposition was put up to the voters of the district a second time, on June 1, 1911, and also failed to carry.

During this year a holding committee was formed to acquire and hold land for the schools, and said committee, being backed by the people and the bank, built a temporary high school building, and school was opened in that building at the commencement of the fall term, September 1, 1911, the high school board renting the place from the holding committee, and adding a room and a teacher as the growth of the school required, until 1916, when the building contained five rooms and five teachers were employed. The rent paid to the holding committee having reached a sum sufficient to pay the cost of the building and grounds, the property was deeded to the high school district. Also at this time, it appearing to the board that the time was ripe for a new and modern building, so imperatively necessary, that the board decided to call and did call the third bond election, which was held on June 1, 1916. It is to the credit of the high school board and the progressive spirit and generosity of the people that the election was successful, and bonds for $27,000 were voted and sold, and the building was started in August, 1916. It is a beautiful, modern, up-to-date building that will stand as a monument to the progressive spirit and enterprise of the people and an inspiration to the youth of the land to aspire to higher and better things. The Ripon high school is generally recognized for its ability and thoroughness and its graduates are admitted direct to the State University.

CURTIS M. ROBBINS.—Well known in the newspaper and real estate fields, in both of which he has made an outstanding success, Curtis M. Robbins is now connected with the firm of Hodgkins & Barnett, pioneer dealers in real estate of Stockton. A native son of this city, Mr. Robbins was born on August 6, 1891, his parents being Henry E. and Mary T. (Marshall) Robbins, the latter a native of California. The father, who was born in Utah in 1852, came to Stockton when a young man; he was a brickmason by trade and later he became a brick and cement contractor, erecting many of the business buildings in Stockton, among them the Hubbard, occupied by Lauxen & Catts furniture store, the brick extension to the Sampson Iron Works, the first Fair Oaks school, the Santa Fe depot, and many others, continuing in this line until his death in 1908, survived by his wife and four children: Mabel C., a resident of Stockton, but who has been teaching in Honolulu; Estelle, the wife of Reed D. Bush, of El Dorado, Kans.; Percy, deceased, and Curtis M., of this sketch. Henry E. Robbins was prominent in Masonry, being a member of Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., of which he was master in 1887, high priest in 1884 of Stockton Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M., and a Knight Templar.

The youngest of his family, Curtis M. Robbins attended the Lafayette school and graduated from the Stockton high school in the class of 1911. He soon entered the advertising department of the Stockton Mail, and later with William E. Schei he published The Voice, a weekly paper. He then was with the advertising department of the Stockton Record until he enlisted for service in the U. S. Navy during the World War. He was stationed at Mare Island as a first-class yeoman, and after the war he returned to Stockton and resumed his duties on the Record. His success as a salesman there brought him to the attention of Hodgkins & Barnett, one of the old established real estate firms of Stockton, and he was offered a post with them, which he accepted, taking up his work in April, 1920, and he has been most successful in his operations in the realty business.

Mr. Robbins was married at Stockton to Miss Louise Fanning, a native daughter of San Joaquin County, and they have a son, Richard Marshall Robbins. Like his father, Mr. Robbins is active in Masonic circles, and is a member of Morning Star Lodge, No. 68, F. & A. M., is venerable master of Stockton Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R., belongs to Ben Ali Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. at Sacramento, the Anteros Club, and is a director of the Kiwanis Club.

HENRY P. RONKENDORF.—Born on December 25, 1880, Henry P. Ronkendorf first saw the light on Roberts Island, the son of Peter and Catherine (Schlutter) Ronkendorf, whose life stories are narrated elsewhere in this historical work. He attended the public schools, was graduated from York's Academy, and in 1900 entered the University of California. Three years later he left college to take a position in mining at Hodson's, in Tuolumne County, and there he spent some fourteen months in practical mining engineering. In 1904, he left California for Germany to enter the famous Mining Academy, founded in 1765, at Freiberg, and in November, 1910, after successfully finishing the prescribed course in engineering, received the M. E. degree.

On his return to the United States, he prepared actively to take up his professional work, and was due to go on an expedition to Mexico, in December, 1910, the object of the organizers being to develop the copper mines of Old Sonora; but on account of the unstable government then in charge in that country, the plan was given up. Since then, Mr. Ronkendorf has remained at home with his aged parents, and for the past twelve years he has made a reputation for himself as a successful Delta rancher. He is a member of the Farmers' Exchange Bureau of California, and in 1921 and 1922 all his farm products were successfully marketed through that agency at Oakland.

Mr. Ronkendorf has long been known for his ability as a marksman, his skill having been developed in his youth, and probably this has had much to do with the final organization, in a most successful manner, of the Roberts Island Rifle Club, which is affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America. In 1917, Peter Ronkendorf gave the land for the erection of a club house, and in 1917 and 1921, a modern indoor and outdoor range was completed there, four miles from Stockton. The annual shoots are held, as always, in the Club's ranges, for the Roberts Island Rifle Club are now the proud possessors of the most complete indoor and outdoor range of any in the state of California, if not in the West. After having served as secretary, for ten consecutive years, Henry Ronkendorf resigned, in 1922; but he has been retained as a member of the board of directors. As a member of the rifle team of 1920, our subject attended the national match in the East, and he was one of the boys that helped to bring the championship back to the Golden State.

PETER RONKENDORF.—An experienced, successful California farmer, Peter Ronkendorf is the proprietor of some 278 acres on Roberts Island, the eldest, in fact, of Delta pioneer farmers still living in that part of San Joaquin County. He has endured and survived four terrible floods, the first overwhelming him in 1880, the second in 1884, the third two years later, and the last in 1893, when it was hoped the land would no more be inundated. Due to serious breaks in the levee, the entire middle division of Roberts Island was submerged, and each of the three latest floods swept away practically everything our subject had, save his home and personal effects.

Peter Ronkendorf was born in Holstein, Germany, on January 12, 1842, the son of Peter and Olga (Abel) Ronkendorf, both natives of Holstein and prominent and well-to-do agriculturalists. There were five children in the family, Joachin, Ann, Elizabeth, Maria and Peter. His country has always been famous for its schools, hence he received a good training. His common-sense schooling was such as to direct his attention to agriculture, and he early went to work on the farm, remaining at home, helping his parents until he was twenty-seven years of age. Then he decided to break away, not only from his home, but from his native land, and so sailed from Hamburg on the S. S. "Teutonia," reaching New York on October 15, 1869, after a tempestuous voyage of fifteen days. A fellow-traveler on this journey was the late Henry Lehman, who also came to California and for forty years was a neighbor in San Joaquin County. Young Ronkendorf first went to Illinois, where he remained for seven months; and when he pushed on to the greater West, he traveled over the newly-constructed Union and Central Pacific railroads, arriving in the Golden State on July 7, 1870.

While in San Francisco, he was stricken with typhoid fever, from which he did not recover for several months. Then he heard of a chance for a young man on a tract of land in the Delta of San Joaquin County, owned by Henry Frewert, who was willing to sell at reasonable terms. He reached this county in December of the following year, and here he has since lived, toiled and prospered. In 1888, he bought 125 acres from the Glascow Land Company, having previously carried on market-gardening for a few years with Henry Lehman, but that partnership was dissolved in 1878; and thereafter he added to his holdings, so that by 1893 he owned his 278 choice Delta acres. The home place was originally settled by Henry Frewert, who had lived in a cabin on the bank of the river.

From the start, Mr. Ronkendorf had a hard, uphill pull, but by perseverence, he finally won out, despite the hazards of early Delta ranching. He well remembers the time when he made trips to Stockton in rowboats across the flooded wastes, embarking from his very door; but as soon as the water receded, he drove his team on the top of the levee to French Camp, paying a toll for the use of that road going into Stockton. As far back as 1879, he used the Studebaker wagons, and he still has one of the original vehicles, which has given such satisfaction through all the intervening busy years. He laid out the park about his comfortable home and planted the beautiful trees which have since grown to enormous size—among them twin fan palm trees, now over seventy feet in height, and many tall Italian cypress trees. In 1886, Mr. Ronkendorf set out a plot of ground and planted shade-trees, since called Riverside Park; and this place has long been famous as a picnic grounds. Public-spirited to a high degree, Mr. Ronkendorf, in 1893, on the completion of the highway bridge at this point, donated the land needed for the section of the county road.

In 1875, Peter Ronkendorf returned to Germany and visited his parents and old friends, and then came back in the following year. In January, 1880, he made a more extended visit to Germany, and while there he was married to Miss Catherine Schlutter, a native of Holstein, who was born on March 22, 1858, and the happy couple came to California; they were blessed with the birth of two children, Henry P. and Anna Catherine. Mrs. Ronkendorf passed away on January 12, 1902, at the home place, her death causing a void which her devoted husband feels never can be filled. His daughter has remained faithful to her father, in recent years caring for him as only a faithful daughter can. After demonstrating his peculiar ability in Delta farming for years, Mr. Ronkendorf in 1910 relinquished active control of his affairs, in favor of his son, who now operates the ranch.

CARL F. ANDERSON.—The identification of Carl F. Anderson with the business interests and substantial development of California dates from 1900, and with the city of Stockton since 1915, where he has been engaged in building operations. He was born in southern Sweden, July 13, 1869, and as soon as he was able to use a hammer and saw, began to learn the carpenter trade from his father. At eighteen years of age, he left home for America, first locating in Kansas City, where he followed his trade, then to Chicago. Next he went to Michigan and worked in the sawmills in that state; then he followed his trade in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, and at odd times worked in the harvest field. In 1896 he went to Texas, where on July 13, 1897, he was married to Miss Annie M. Erickson, also a native of Sweden. Mr. Anderson experienced the discomforts of the disastrous flood in Galveston, and aided in reconstruction work until his removal to California in the spring of 1900. He settled in Stockton, where he worked for Joe Herald in building operations for five years; then he removed to Berkeley, this state, where he conducted a stair building shop for nine years.

In 1915 Mr. Anderson returned to Stockton, where he has since been actively engaged in contracting and building. He has specialized in designing and building his own houses and then putting them up for sale. He owns several lots in the Yosemite Lake subdivision, where he will build bungalows to be sold after completion. He erected the Kent flats at Sixth and Sutter streets; a modern flat building on West Poplar street near Commerce; he also erected a residence for the real estate firm of Albertson & Drais. Mr. Anderson finds no difficulty in disposing of his residences as fast as they are completed, for they are not only artistic in appearance, but are models of convenience and comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have become the parents of two children, Ethel and Clarence C. Miss Ethel Anderson is one of the talented contralto singers of Stockton and is well known in the musical circles of that city. She studied vocal music in Stockton with Mrs. M. R. Green and during the winter of 1921-1922 was in New York City, where she studied with Madame Garrigue. While in New York City, Miss Anderson was soloist in the Reform Church, and upon her return to Stockton, she was soloist in the Grace Methodist Church, and at the present time is soloist in the Presbyterian Church in Stockton. She has given recitals at the Philomathean Club House in Stockton, and her beautiful voice has been heard on many occasions in concert work in Stockton and other cities of the valley. Mr. Anderson is classed among the enterprising, progressive and influential citizens of Stockton, where he is well known, commanding confidence and respect by reason of his reliability in business, his loyalty in citizenship, and his trustworthiness in private life. Mrs. Anderson passed away February 24, 1923.

JOHN J. BRENNAN.—A well-earned success has been the reward of John J. Brennan, and it has come about entirely through his own efforts and in the face of handicaps that might have easily discouraged one of less stability of character. A native of Ireland, Mr. Brennan was born January 12, 1862, and in 1881, when nineteen years old, he landed in New York. His first work there was as a clerk in a grocery store, and then for a number of years he worked on the Third Avenue line of the New York Elevated Railroad. While a resident of the metropolis he was married to Miss Maria Gilboy, and in 1906 he brought her and their five sons, ranging from five to sixteen years, to Tracy in the hope of benefiting her health. After only ten months' residence here she passed away, leaving him with the responsibility of rearing and caring for the five children.

For a time Mr. Brennan worked in the baggage and freight department of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Tracy, but after his wife's death he went to Stockton, where for the next four years he was connected

with the street department of the city, under Oscar Wright, the superintendent of streets. He then ran a grocery at Fair Oaks a short time, and in 1908 bought the grocery store and building at Center and Jackson streets. This he conducted a number of years with splendid success, later turning it over to his son, Frank Brennan, who is now in charge. Mr. Brennan now has another store at 317 South Stanislaus street. Coming to California with only $140, he has indeed made the most of his opportunities and is now rated in Dun and Bradstreet from $10,000 to $20,000. Successful in his business ventures, he has invested his profits in real estate and is now the owner of the California Bakery building and has erected an apartment house adjoining; he also owns valuable Richmond property. Mr. Brennan is the father of five sons who grew to maturity: Harry; William; Joseph P., who died at Stockton while serving in the Commissary Department, U. S. A.; Frank and Edward.

FRED E. GOODELL, D. D. S.—A native son of Stockton who has early in life established himself in the professional life of the city of his birth is Dr. Fred E. Goodell, who was born here on August 27, 1899. He is the son of Frank E. and Rowena (Wollam) Goodell, the former a native of Calaveras County, while Mrs. Goodell was born in Columbus, Ohio. The family has made their home here for many years and Mr. Goodell is head of the pioneer hardware firm of Ruhl, Goodell & Company.

Fred E. Goodell attended the Weber, El Dorado and Washington schools in his youth and graduated from the Stockton high school in the class of 1917. Deciding to take up the profession of dentistry, he entered the affiliated college of the University of California, at San Francisco, finishing its four years' course in 1921, when he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S. He then spent one year in Mt. Zion Hospital, San Francisco, gaining a valuable practical experience in his professional work, and being a close student, profited well by every opportunity opened to him to increase his knowledge of his chosen work. In September, 1922, he returned to his native city and opened his offices in the Commercial Bank Building, and through his skill and scientific knowledge he is already well established in his practice.

HOWARD L. BUTTS.—Numbered among Stockton's prominent business men, Howard L. Butts is the proprietor of one of the leading shoe stores of the city, well deserving the large patronage his efficient business methods and courteous policy toward his customers have brought him. A native of New York, Mr. Butts was born in Delaware County, December 13, 1879, and his early schooling was obtained in his native state. In 1897 he came to Stockton to make his home with his uncle, Howard Malcom Fanning, one of Stockton's prominent pioneer residents who came to California in 1850, a sketch of his life being given on another page of this work.

Continuing his schooling here, Mr. Butts graduated from the Stockton high school in the class of 1900, and then entered the employ of John Garwood, a pioneer shoe dealer of Stockton, now a resident of San Francisco, who was in partnership with George Langridge in the early days, starting in business for himself in 1888. Mr. Butts learned the business thoroughly under this experienced shoe man, continuing until the fall of 1903, when he returned East, and through the recommendation of Mr. Garwood he secured a position in the establishment of James McCreery & Company, one of New York's leading stores. After only four weeks as a salesman, Mr. Butts was promoted to the head of the shoe department, and he remained with this company until 1909, when he returned to California. The Sorosis Shoe Company had just placed their line of ladies' shoes with the D. Samuels Lace House on O'Farrell street, San Francisco, and Mr. Butts was offered the position of manager of the shoe department, and being anxious to return to California, he accepted the position. He continued there for six months and then was prevailed upon by his former employer, Mr. Garwood, to return to Stockton and take charge of his store, and soon after coming here he purchased the business. Since then many improvements have been made in the store; a new, modern front, one of the most attractive on the street, has been installed, and the business has grown steadily year by year, the highest class of shoes for men and women being carried.

He has one son, Robert Calvin Butts, attending the Stockton public schools. For many years Mr. Butts has been a member of the Elks, joining Stockton Lodge, No. 218, in 1901. He is also a member of the Yosemite Club, the Rotary Club, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association and the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers Association.

HENRY GUSTAVSON.—On the list of prosperous citizens of San Jose stands the name of Henry Gustavson, who for more than a quarter of a century has been engaged in the useful profession of patternmaker. A native of Stockholm, Sweden, he was born August 7, 1875, a son of John August and Clara Matilda (Bonnvier) Gustavson, the father being a native of Stockholm, and the mother a native of France. The father, John August, a man of rare ability and genius, was for many years the cabinetmaker for King Oscar of Sweden; a brother, Kastman, is the king's gardener; another brother, Carlson, was for many years chief of police of Stockholm, and is now the commodore of the Stockholm Yacht Club. The paternal grandfather of Henry Gustavson was Gustave Felt, who came to America in 1854, settling first in Chicago; later he drove an ox-team from Chicago to Galesville, Wis., where he was engaged in farming. The maternal grandfather was a Frenchman who served under Napoleon, and who was condemned to exile for a minor offense. He made his way to Sweden, after many narrow escapes, taking with him eight potatoes; upon his arrival, he planted them, and raised the first potatoes ever raised in Sweden. The family of Henry Gustavson left their native land of Sweden when he was less than a year old, landing in Chicago April 7, 1876. Here Henry attended the public schools; but at the age of nine years he entered the employ of the McEwen Manufacturing Company as an apprentice to learn the trade of patternmaker and woodcarver. During the year of 1890, the family removed to San Jose, where the parents lived until they passed away, the father living to be seventy-five and the mother sixty-eight. Here Henry Gustavson was employed first by the Pacific Manufacturing Company; later he was employed by the Bean Spray Pump Company, and for

ten years made all the patterns for this company, making the first pattern for the celebrated Bean Spray Pump, the motor and all appurtenances. Realizing the necessity and advisability of establishing his own business, during the year of 1897 he opened his own pattern-making establishment. His business prospered from its inception, and enjoyed a large patronage. Among his clients may be mentioned the Western Well Works, for whom he did $5,000 worth of work during 1920; and he also worked extensively for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, the San Jose Water Works, the Nash, Engelhardt, Silva Manufacturing Company, and many other prominent business firms of San Jose. His shop was equipped with the most modern machinery and appliances for pattern-making and wood-carving, and employed nine men for this work. Mr. Gustavson disposed of his business interests in San Jose on October 1, 1921, and being importuned to come to Lodi and become connected with the Superior Iron Works, as the patternmaker, he bought a block of its stock and has ever since made his home at Lodi, giving his best efforts to the company in the manufacture of their excellent line of deep-well and turbine pumps and general irrigation machinery.

Mr. Gustavson is a genius in his chosen line of work, a master mechanic. While experience has been the largest factor in his mechanical education, he holds a diploma from the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., whose course in mechanical drawing he successfully completed. He is endowed with great inventive force and executive ability, a man of fine physique and an alert mind, which serves to place him in the forefront of the patternmakers of California. Fraternally, Mr. Gustavson is a member of the Vasa Orderen, a Swedish order; and also of the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees, and the dramatic order of the Knights of Khorassan.

JESSE HARDY.—For the past twenty-eight years Jesse Hardy has been a resident of California and since March 1, 1902, has been identified with the Holt Manufacturing Company in Stockton, where, through the exercise of his native talents and acquired ability, he has risen to the head of the engineering record department of this well-known and prosperous concern. He was born in New York, July 11, 1875, and in his native state attended the grammar school; when his family removed to Rockeford, Ill., he entered high school, from which he was duly graduated. At nineteen years of age, 1894, he arrived in California, where he entered the California College at Oakland and in 1898 he was graduated with the degree of B. S. He then went to Calaveras County, where he taught school for three years, after which he settled in Stockton and entered the employ of the Holt Manufacturing Company. He started as a draftsman and was introduced to thirty employes, only four of whom now remain with the company, Mr. Hardy being one of the four, having spent twenty years of continuous services with this company. From draftsman, Mr. Hardy was promoted to chief of the plant, then to the head of the engineering record department. During the World War he was superintendent of production, having supervision of eighty-five clerks.

Mr. Hardy has the distinction of making the drawings for the first gasoline caterpillar built at the plant, a small affair named the Pullet. Mr. Hardy is an active member of Truth Lodge, I. O. O. F. and has passed through all the chairs of the order; also a member of the Parker Encampment and Canton Ridgley. His course has been characterized by firmness of purpose, by laudable ambition and unflagging enterprise, and the uniform esteem with which he is held is given in recognition of his personal worth and ability.

EMANUEL CAPURRO.—When Emanuel Capurro passed away in 1885, San Joaquin County lost one of its oldest and most esteemed citizens, for he spent thirty-seven years within the county, and they were busy and useful ones. He was an Italian by birth, and while still a boy went to sea, which he followed until he settled in California. When he left his native land for the new world he was the captain of the sailing vessel that came via Cape Horn, a year being consumed in the voyage. Arriving in the San Francisco harbor in 1848 he went direct to Stockton when that now thriving city was a group of tents. He established a general store on the waterfront and supplied the Southern mines with merchandise of every kind, transported by pack-mules to the mines, which he followed for many years.

The marriage of Mr. Capurro occurred after reaching California and united him with Miss Apolinia Sopena, a native of Mazatlan, Mexico. They were the parents of three children: Emanuel, Mrs. Carmelitta Gambetta, and Mrs. Rose Capurro, all natives of Stockton. Mrs. Gambetta, the oldest daughter, is the oldest living native daughter in San Joaquin County. Mr. Capurro performed his part in the establishment of the great commonwealth of California under conditions by no means pleasant at all times, but his true western spirit was shown by his courage and determination to accomplish what he set out to do. He led an industrious and useful life and was held in high esteem in the city where he had resided so many years.

E. HENRY HAWKINS.—A successful vineyardist whose progressive operations have furthered the advancement in California husbandry, is E. Henry Hawkins, a native of Maricopa County, Ariz., where he was born near Phoenix, on January 13, 1897. His father, Eugene Thomas Hawkins, was a farmer who had married Miss Sophie Elizabeth Lutgerding; he is living today, and is an agriculturalist near Live Oak, in San Joaquin County. Henry Hawkins attended the grammar school in his district in Arizona, and later went to the Lodi grammar school, after his parents came to California in 1905. His parents had six children: Lena E., Erroll T., Ruby L., E. Henry, Imogene and June.

Mr. Hawkins had already gained practical experience in agriculture while working for his father, and in 1917 he began to make his own way in the world. He joined in partnership with his father and brother, Erroll T., and they rented two places southeast of Lodi, which they operated for two years. Then, at Lodi, on June 22, 1919, E. Henry Hawkins was married to Miss Hazel M. Lawry, who was born near Mokelumne Hill, in Calaveras County, the daughter of George C. and Sarah Lawry. Her father was a farmer and stockman,

and he is still living today not far from Lodi, on his ranch near Harney Lane. She was reared and educated in Calaveras County, and enjoyed one year's study and training at the Lodi high school. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins have one child, named Gerald H. After their marriage, they took a five years' lease of J. W. Wakefield's ranch, elsewhere described in this work. Mr. Hawkins is a consistent member of the Methodist Church in Lodi.

JOHN FREDERICK TONS.—Coming to America as a lad of fourteen from his home in Bremen, Germany, where he was born April 3, 1847, John Frederick Tons on reaching New York was employed for some years in the grocery store of his uncle there. In 1868 he set out on the long journey to California via Panama, and for a time he was engaged as an attendant at the State Asylum at Stockton. Later he became district agent for the Weiland Brewery of San Francisco and then for the Rainier Brewery, his territory comprising San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Stanislaus counties. He was connected with this line of business from 1874 to 1916 and he became one of the best-known men in the Valley, with a wide acquaintance in every section. His first location in Stockton was on Weber Avenue near Center Street and later he established his headquarters at 933 East Lafayette Street. Mr. Tons was a member of the volunteer fire department connected with the State Hospital and belonged to the Red Men, the German Order of Foresters and the Turnverein, to whose ranks his passing away on December 17, 1916, came as a distinct loss.

On May 17, 1874, Mr. Tons was married to Miss Johanna Barkhorn, who was born in Calaveras County, a member of a pioneer family there. Her father, John Barkhorn, came to California via Cape Horn in 1849 and settled at Angels Camp, Calaveras County, later becoming a resident of Stockton. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tons: John; Edna, the wife of James Mallott of Oakland; George; Ida M., the wife of John J. Burrows of Stockton; Edward; Alma, married Elden Willis of Stockton. The eldest son, John, was born at Stockton June 7, 1881, and at the age of fifteen joined his father in business, traveling throughout this district for fifteen years. He continued his father's interests for two years after the latter's death, but since 1918 he has been manager of Gianelli's grocery at Sutter and Market streets. His marriage united him with Mrs. Bessie Travers, a native of Ireland and he is a member of the Red Men, Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E., and the Commercial Travelers Association.

KYLE H. WEAVER.—A progressive business man of Stockton, Kyle H. Weaver is the owner and proprietor of the Pennant Cleaners located at 1650 South Eldorado Street, Stockton, where he is equipped to do all kinds of cleaning and dyeing. His entire life has been spent in Stockton, where he was born May 18, 1888, a son of Myrt and Josephine (Lewis) Weaver, natives of Iowa and California, respectively. The maternal grandfather of our subject fought in the Mexican War and came to California in an early day. Myrt Weaver came to California in the early '50s with a surveying crew, crossing the plains with wagons drawn by mules. For many years he was an attendant at the Stockton State Hospital and is remembered by the old settlers of Stockton as a popular musician. The pioneer and his wife are living retired at Modesto, Cal.

Kyle H. Weaver was educated in the Jackson and Grant schools in Stockton and at the age of fifteen started to work, first in the spinning room of the Stockton Woolen Mills and later in a planing mill and then in the Stockton City Laundry. In 1908 he determined to enter business on his own account and with A. A. Mallett as a partner, he founded the Pennant Cleaners. He purchased a corner lot at 1650 South Eldorado Street and started in a small way in a shed built on the rear of the lot; four years ago he purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the business alone. In 1923 Mr. Weaver erected a building 36x70 feet on his property, concrete and brick, making it as nearly fireproof as possible, and will be equipped with the best and most modern machinery. Two motor delivery wagons are required to take care of his business.

The marriage of Mr. Weaver united him with Miss Louise Cassinelli, a native of Jackson, Cal., and they are the parents of one son, Bob. Mr. Weaver is a member of the Exchange Club in Stockton and the National Association of Master Dyers & Cleaners.

WALTER VINCENT.—For the past twenty-four years, Walter Vincent has rendered valuable service in the employ of the Stockton Iron Works as a blacksmith; he has also been interested in agricultural pursuits and is the owner of a fine sixty-acre ranch near Collegeville. He was born in Stockton, January 14, 1862, a son of George and Annie (Ferrier) Vincent, natives of Vermont and Scotland, respectively. George Vincent came to California in the early '50s, via Panama, and after his arrival engaged in mining at Coloma and also clerked in a grocery store there; he also mined in Nevada in the early days. Both George Vincent and his wife were well known to the citizens of Stockton in pioneer days, for they conducted a millinery store and in connection with it they were agents for sewing machines. George Vincent was an inventor of considerable ability. Among his inventions was a sewing machine run by water power; a hemmer, which has been adopted by sewing machine companies; he invented a flexible truck; also a valve used on screen doors. He worked on his inventions for twenty years and he and his wife carried on their store successfully; he was the possessor of a fine tenor voice and sang in different churches in the city. George Vincent and his wife were the parents of seven children; four grew up and three are now living; George Jr., grew to manhood and died in 1920; Walter; Clarence residing in Oakland; and Horace, bookkeeper in the Stockton Savings & Loan Bank. The mother passed away in 1871 and was survived by her husband until 1894.

Walter Vincent attended the Franklin school and the Lone Tree district school and at the youthful age of twelve began to work in a ranch near Escalon, being engaged in ranching for a number of years. When seventeen he returned to Stockton where he learned the blacksmiths trade with the Matteson-Williamson Company; then completed his trade with the Bigelow Construction Company in San Francisco continuing there for over two years. Upon returning to [illegible] then worked for the Houser Harvester Company as a blacksmith, at the time his father was bookkeeper for the [illegible]

pany and for twelve years was employed at the Globe Iron Works. In 1899 he entered the employ of the Stockton Iron Works as blacksmith and he is still employed in that position for this company.

The marriage of Mr. Vincent united him with Miss Emily Ladd, born in Stockton, a daughter of that honored pioneer, Ira W. Ladd, the ceremony taking place at the Ladd homestead on September 4, 1894. Ira W. Ladd was born in Vermont in 1837 and came to California with his brother George S., via Panama in 1852; he was a miner and at the same time was a successful stockraiser. When he located in Stockton in 1856 he engaged in freighting to the Southern mines. He became a very prominent land owner, owning 360 acres in San Joaquin County, 800 acres in Solano County. He married Miss Emily J. Sutherland in 1858, a daughter of Jacob Sutherland, well known as a pioneer, who had crossed the plains with his family in 1852. Ira W. Ladd and his good wife were the parents of five children, three of whom are now living; Lillian Isabel; Frederick G., of Coalinga; and Emily J., Mrs. Vincent. Ira W. Ladd was a trustee of the Weber school district and fraternally was a charter member of the Stockton Lodge, No. 11, I. O. O. F., the San Joaquin County Society of Pioneers and politically was a Republican. He passed away in 1915, aged seventy-seven. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent; Walter Ladd, formerly with the Bank of Italy in Stockton, now with that institution in San Francisco; Helen is the wife of Clarence Richards and they reside in Stockton; and Robert is with the Stockton Paint Company. Mr. Vincent is a member of Truth Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., and also of the Encampment in which he is past chief patriarch.

CLARENCE VAN TIL.—Among the more recent acquisitions to the contracting and building industry of the Ripon section of San Joaqun County, is Clarence Van Til, who located in this section of the county in 1919, where he purchased a ranch and other valuable real estate. He was born in Gronigen, Holland, June 18, 1891, a son of Ite Van Til, a native of the same place and a farmer all his lifetime. The family, consisting of father, mother, seven girls and two boys, left their native land in 1903 and arrived at Grand Rapids, Mich., April 15, the same year. In the fall of 1903 the father and two sons located on a farm near Ellsworth, Mich., where the family resided for a number of years. Clarence was denied the privilege of attending school but a short time, but the knowledge gained by experience, has proved of inestimable value to him in subsequent years. At eighteen years of age he left home and became an apprentice to learn the carpenter's trade at Holland, Mich., where he worked for one year; then he worked for a contractor for fifteen months, receiving for his work one dollar per day, but out of this saved enough money to return to his home on a visit. In 1911 he went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where he worked at his trade for two years. With the money that he was able to save from his two years work, he removed to Denver, Colo., but one year later returned to Grand Rapids, where he did his first contract work, erecting five residences for J. Van Polen, who later became his father-in-law. Our subject's mother passed away at the family home at Ellsworth, Mich., during February, 1905.

On April 5, 1917, at Denver, Colo., Mr. Van Til was married to Miss Sena Van Polen, born September 7, 1890, in Feerwerd, province of Gronigen, Holland, a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Jongsma) Van Polen, both natives of Friesland, Holland. Jacob Van Polen was a successful merchant in Grand Rapids for twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Van Til are the parents of one daughter, Gertrude Nellie born at Ripon, July 16, 1920. Mr. Van Til continued his contract work in Colorado until his removal to California in 1919, working in Denver, Seibert and Cope, Colo., where he erected many residences and some business blocks. In Cope, Colo., he erected the bank building and a $10,000 residence for the president of the bank; he also improved a small ranch in the vicinity of Seibert, Colo. He then sold his property in Colorado and removed to California, locating at Ripon and during his three years residence in this section has been active in building. Some of the buildings which he has erected are the Calla district school building, costing $14,000; the Riverbank school costing $24,000; the New Hope and Thornton school buildings. In 1922, Mr. Van Til was awarded the contract for the San Joaquin County Fair Grounds Association, the construction work amounting to $64,000. Mr. Van Til's partner in his contracting work is L. Ubels, who has been doing contracting and building work in San Joaquin County for the past four years. Mr. Van Til has erected a fine residence in Ripon, where he resides with his wife and daughter, and the family are active members of the Christian Reform Church.

LAFE WARD.—A well-to-do rancher of the Elliott district of San Joaquin County, who has won his success entirely through his own industry and enterprise, is Lafe Ward. He was born at Beverly, W. Va, on December 9, 1868, a son of Abraham and Lucinda Ward. Grandfather Ward was a plantation owner in Virginia, and an early settler. In 1874, the father, Abraham Ward, started across the plains by the southern route through Texas, and arriving in California settled at Collegeville, San Joaquin County, and there leased about 700 acres of land, which he farmed to grain. The father passed away in 1903, sixty-three years old, and the mother in 1921, at the age of eighty years.

For a number of years Mr. Ward rented various ranches, among them being the Northrup ranch, now conducted by John D. Sowles, whose sketch is found in this volume. He spent a few years a quarter of a mile east of the Elliott schoolhouse; and then rented the Henderson ranch, known as section seven, consisting of 420 acres of land, on which Mr. Ward raised grain and stock. He then purchased 480 acres one-half mile north of the Elliott school, and also farms forty acres belonging to his mother; besides he rents a half-section of land on Dry Creek, making a total of over 800 acres that he successfully farms. Mr. Ward is the father of three children, James B, Tyrell, and Bessie, residing at Sacramento. James B. and Tyrell are in partnership with their father in running the ranches, on which they maintain about 200 head of cattle and operate a dairy of sixty cows. Mr. Ward has made extensive improvements in the way of modern buildings and equipment for handling his business. He has twelve head of work horses, but does much of his plowing, harrowing, planting, etc., with a tractor.

James B. Ward, the eldest son, was born in San Joaquin County on July 29, 1894, attended the district school, and finished his education with a business

course in Heald's Business College at Sacramento. On November 2, 1917, he entered the service of his country and was sent to Camp Lewis, where he remained but two days, when he was placed in the 116th Signal Corps of the 41st Division and sent to Camp Mills, and later to Camp Merritt, N. J. While at Camp Merritt, he was taken ill and could not go to France with the original outfit, but was placed in the 161st Ambulance Corps, and on January 11, 1918, was sent to France via Liverpool, Southampton and La Havre. During April of 1918 his company went to the front with the French at St. Die and served in the drive on Frappell on the Strassburg front. Later he was sent to Nancy and Point Mousson on the Mouselle River and was in the second Argonne offensive, being near Sedan, France, when the armistice was signed. He then returned to Verennes, and went thence to Mallory where he remained for one month; and then came to Montigny, where he was stationed for four months. Returning to the United States via Marseilles, he landed in New York City on May 9, 1919, after having been on the water twenty-one days. Coming immediately to San Francisco, Cal., he was mustered out at the Presidio on May 29, 1919, honorably discharged, and returned to his home in San Joaquin County. The marriage of James B. Ward occurred in Stockton on April 14, 1920, and united him with Garnet Loker, a native of Nebraska, and a daughter of Victor and Sophie Loker. Her parents came to California while Garnet was a small girl, and her father was section boss for many years for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Ward have one son, James B., Jr., born on his father's birthday, July 29, 1922.

Tyrell Ward was also born in San Joaquin County, on November 25, 1896, and attended the district schools of the county, finishing with a commercial course at Heald's Business College in Sacramento. His marriage occurred in Sacramento on July 20, 1921, and united him with Miss Tina Daniels, a native of Elk Grove, Cal., a daughter of Robert and Mina (Noble) Daniels, her father a native of Ireland, who came to California many years ago, where he has since farmed to advantage. Mr. and Mrs. Tyrell Ward have one child, Robert La Fayette, born June 26, 1922. In politics, Mr. Ward and his two sons are Democrats. Fraternally, Mr. Ward belongs to the Elks; and he and his two sons belong to the Eagles of Lodi.

DAVID D. WERNER.—A progressive and successful vineyardist, who lives near Kenefick Station, on the traction line, about five miles northeast of Acampo, is David D. Werner, a native of Hutchinson County, S. D., where he was born on January 12, 1884. His father, Fred Werner, was a native of Russia who came out to South Dakota, preempted and homesteaded land and raised grain, and married Miss Elizabeth Reiswig, also a native of Russia, who had likewise come to South Dakota. They had twelve children, of whom nine are living today: Mary, John, Abraham, David, Adam, Sarah, Emmett, Fred, (deceased), Fred (the ninth-born, also deceased), Katherine, Miriam, and Leona.

David Werner was educated in the grammar schools of Hutchinson County and remained at home until he was of age, when, in 1905, he came out to California. On February 9, 1906, he married Miss Katherine Baumbach, the daughter of George and Charlotte (Delck) Baumbach, substantial farmer-folks, who took up homestead and preemption land. One of their daughters, Mrs. Werner's sister, married John Bechtold. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach are living in Canada today. In 1906 Mr. Werner bought twenty acres on the traction line near Kenefick Station, ten acres of which are in vineyard, and ten in open farmland, well irrigated by means of a six-horse-power motor and a three-inch pump. Mr. Werner farms according to the latest methods with excellent results. Mr. and Mrs. Werner have five children: Ernest, Fred, Clarence, Viola and Dorothy. Mr. Werner belongs to the Church of God at Lodi.

R. R. WILCOX.—Although twenty-three years have passed since the death of R. R. Wilcox, the memory of his long years of honorable, upright life and kindly nature is cherished by those who knew him, and his name is inscribed high on the roll of California's esteemed citizens. He was a native of Rhode Island and in that state was reared and educated to young manhood, when he left his native state for Kansas where he homesteaded a tract of land and engaged in general farming.

Mr. Wilcox was married while residing in Kansas to Mrs. Julia (Summers) Titman, the widow of John Titman, a prominent and successful farmer and stockman, who passed away in early life survived by his widow and five daughters. Mrs. Wilcox was born in Indiana in 1848 and accompanied her parents to Iowa, where she married Mr. Titman. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox were the parents of two children, Mrs. Mary Thoman Agien, whose sketch also appears in this history, and Mrs. Annie Morgan of Stockton. In 1880, the Wilcox family came to California and visited at the home of their relatives, Frederick by name, at Ripon; three years later Mr. Wilcox located on a ranch near Taylor's Ferry on the Stanislaus River, where he farmed successfully until his death in 1899. He was classed among the enterprising, progressive and influential citizens of his locality and could be relied upon to support any movement for the advancement and development of county or state. Mrs. Wilcox survived her husband until 1914, when she passed away at Lathrop.

PETER ZORNIG.—A rancher and dairyman of the Lodi section of the San Joaquin Valley who is making a success of his undertaking by the labor of his hands is Peter Zornig, who like many successful men began with small capital. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, May 14, 1882, a son of Michael and Katherine Zornig. The father, a brickmason, came to the United States when Peter was a child of four years and first settled in Clinton, Iowa, but remained there but a short time when he removed to California and settled at Franklin. He and his wife are the parents of two children, Peter, and Anna, Mrs. J. W. Wilson, living at Elk Grove, Cal.

Peter Zornig received a grammar school education in the schools of Franklin, Cal., and remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-one years old, when he established a livery stable business in Sacramento which he conducted for five years, then sold it and removed to Placerville, where he was engaged in the livery business, [illegible] time when he returned to Sacramento County and took up dairying on the home place with his father.

On June 18, 1913, Mr. [illegible]

to Miss Meta H. Lange, a daughter of John and Mary (Ahrents) Lange. She was born at Woodbridge, Cal., and received her education at the Henderson school. Her parents were both natives of Germany, who came to California in 1881 and settled at Woodbridge where they reared a family of seven children: Emma, William, Herman, Meta H., Albert, John, and Marie, Mrs. Jacob Kurtz. Her father passed away at the age of forty-two and the mother at the age of sixty-two years. Mrs. Zornig inherited twenty-five acres from her father's estate, located on Kettleman Lane one mile south of Lodi and on this ranch the young married couple took up their abode. Mr. Zornig planted fifteen acres to alfalfa and has a ten-acre vineyard of Mission grapes. On this ranch, Mr. Zornig runs a dairy of twenty cows and has one of the most up-to-date dairy barns in the county, being well equipped with modern machinery and sanitary in every particular. In politics, Mr. Zornig supports the best men and measures, that he considers best for all the people and the county. Mr. and Mrs. Zornig are members of the German Lutheran Church of Lodi. Mr. Zornig has a strong attachment for the land of his adoption, and is thoroughly American in thought and spirit.

ANDREW SOLA.—An honored citizen of his community for many years, Andrew Sola is entitled to a place in the annals of San Joaquin County history. The Sola home place consists of 312 acres ten miles east of Stockton on the Copperopolis Road, which is ably managed by Mrs. Sola since her husband's death assisted by her sons. He was born in Cuneo, Italy, November 30, 1849, a son of Andrew and Dominica (Aleman) Sola, natives of Italy, where they engaged in farming and where they reared twelve children. Andrew received a good education in the public schools of Italy and he was thirty years of age when he left that country in 1879. His brother Battista had come to California in 1875 and had located at Lodi, where he worked on a grain ranch. After several years Andrew was joined by his brothers, Peter and Louis, and the three located on Government land near Pixley, Tulare County.

In Stockton, on December 28, 1883, Mr. Sola was united in marriage with Miss Theresa Brondetta, born in Cuneo, Italy, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Cecardi) Brondetta. Mrs. Sola received a good education in the Sisters Convent in her native province. Before Andrew Sola had started for California he had obtained her promise to become his wife and it was planned that when he was settled and in better circumstances she should join him, so in 1883 she left home with a party of friends, among whom was her brother John, now deceased, and they arrived in Stockton, December 23, 1883. Mr. Sola was there to meet her and they were soon married. Nine children were born to them: Mary is the wife of John Panetto and they have seven children; Andrew, a rancher on the home place; Elizabeth, Mrs. James Panero, has two children; Josephine, Mrs. Samuel Casteline, residing in Stockton; Joseph is a partner in the home place; he married Miss Anna Sanguinetti, a daughter of Andrew Sanguinetti; Theresa is a graduate of the Western Normal School and follows her profession in the schools of San Joaquin County, where for the past six years she has been principal of the Everett school; Anna is Mrs. Marion Galli of Stockton; Lucy died in infancy; William is also a partner on the home ranch. Mr. Sola pioneered in grain farming in Tulare County, where he spent fourteen successful years. He then sold his grain ranch and moved to Kern County, near Bakersfield, where he rented land for one year. He took up his residence in San Joaquin County in 1899 and located on Roberts Island, where he engaged in grain farming for three years; then in 1902 he moved to a ranch near Peters and farmed for some years. After a long illness, he passed away, November 5, 1907, mourned by the entire community. Mrs. Sola took up the responsibility of the management of the estate left by her husband and has demonstrated her ability to do so, having had the cooperation of her children through all the years. Having sold their land in Tulare County in 1913, Mrs. Sola purchased the Swan ranch of 312 acres on the Copperopolis Road, ten miles east of Stockton, where fine crops of wheat are raised each season; Mrs. Sola also owns a twenty-acre vineyard ten miles from Stockton on the Sonora Road, which has been developed by her sons.

JAMES M. STEVENSON.—Among the well known and respected citizens of the Escalon district of San Joaquin County is James M. Stevenson, a man whose history furnishes a splendid example of what may be accomplished through well directed effort. He was born at Metamora, Mich., April 27, 1873, and was only nine years old when he was thrown on his own resources; however, he got a chance to go to school until he was twelve years old and by so doing received a fair education. He learned the riveter's trade and found work in the shipyards and also worked at his trade in the coal mines at Bay City, where he remained for eleven years.

On September 30, 1894, Mr. Stevenson was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Clark, a daughter of Samuel S. and Eliza (Lockwood) Clark, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Michigan. Samuel S. Clark came to Michigan from his native land in the early '60s, where he was married to Miss Lockwood. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson are the parents of nine children, only three of whom now survive: Floyd L; Samuel Grant; and John Mortimer. The two latter are ranchers in San Joaquin County, while Floyd L. is a member of the firm of Maynard & Stevenson, paper hangers and painters, Stockton, Cal. When Mr. Stevenson came to California he located at Stockton, where he conducted a furniture business for three years. Disposing of it, he farmed in the Kingman district near Lodi, then located in Escalon in 1914. Mr. Stevenson encountered many discouraging things in his agricultural activities, but with true western spirit he let nothing turn him aside from his purpose and in the end has won a place for himself among the successful ranchers of his locality. He farmed seventy acres in the Irwin addition to Escalon besides conducting an alfalfa and dairy ranch. He has devoted much time to the San Joaquin County Fair Association and much credit is due him for the fine Escalon exhibits at the county fairs. Fraternally he is active in lodge circles, retaining his membership in Ivy Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Bay City, Mich. Since his location at Escalon Mr. Stevenson has made many warm personal friends, has established a reputation as an excellent agriculturist, and is a valued citizen.

MRS. MARY SULLIVAN.—A native daughter of San Joaquin County who was born and reared on a farm and who is now engaged in raising grapes, is Mrs. Mary Sullivan. She was born August 11, 1863, a daughter of that old pioneer Patrick Brennan, a native of Ireland, who came to California and settled near Atlanta in the early '60s, where he engaged in grain farming on a large scale. Miss Brenann attended the public school in the Van Allen district of San Joaquin County and while still a young girl went to Hanford and lived with her brother, William J. Brennan who was, at that time, the proprietor of the Hanford Water Works.

On October 18, 1889, Miss Brennan was married in San Francisco to Daniel J. Sullivan, born at Milwaukee, Wis., October 26, 1861, who when seven years of age was brought by his parents to California where they settled in San Francisco. Daniel J. Sullivan grew up and received his education in the schools of Milwaukee and San Francisco. Twenty-nine years ago he became identified with the San Francisco Ice & Cold Storage Company and for some twenty-five years filled the position of foreman. Four years ago he resigned his position to engage in ranching. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are the parents of two children: Margaret, born in San Francisco, is the widow of Edward Carter, a distinguished member of the San Francisco fire department who died of influenza November 5, 1918; William was born in San Francisco in 1891 and resides at home with his parents, taking an active part in the ranching work. The forty-five-acre ranch has been planted to alfalfa and the vineyard planted in 1921 shows ninety-five per cent of live, healthy vines. The ranch is located four miles west of Escalon on the French Camp Road and has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Sullivan has been a member of the W. O. W. for the past twenty-two years. The success that has attended the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan is well merited, because they have labored conscientiously and at all times have been generous in their dealings with their fellowmen.

ALEX T. DARAK.—A native of far-off Turkey, Alex T. Darak has had a life filled with interest and adventure, especially in the days of his youth. He was born at Diarbekr, Turkey, on the River Tigris, on August 31, 1866, and was fortunate in attending Euphrates College at Kharput, an American College established there by the Congregational Church. Here he received the A. B. degree in 1885, and subsequent to his graduation he taught school in Kurdistan and in Trebizond, on the Black Sea, this covering a period of five years. He and his brother Joseph wrote a book dealing with Mohammedanism, and as this got them into trouble with the authorities, Mr. Darak was obliged to flee from the country to save his life. He took refuge on a French steamer and was hidden in the captain's cabin and taken to Marseilles. He reached New York February 29, 1892, and here started to work with an oriental rug concern, and in 1895 he became manager of the oriental rug department of the Bloomingdale Bros. Department Store, at Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, dealing in oriental rugs, and two years later he opened a business of his own at Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street, where he had a large clientele among the wealthy New Yorkers, as he carried an exclusive line of fine oriental rugs which he imported.

In 1906 Mr. Darak sold out his business and in the spring of 1907 he came to Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal., and bought a forty-acre vineyard and fruit ranch, which has since been the family home. In 1920 Mr. Darak opened up his place of business in Stockton at 314 Channel Street, handling oriental rugs and making fluff rugs and rag carpets, and in September, 1922, moved to his present quarters, 420 East Channel Street, where he manufactures fluff or rag rugs and repairs all makes of rugs and particularly oriental rugs. It was while in New York he found it necessary to master the repairing of oriental rugs, so as to please his artistic patrons; so he is today prepared to cater to the most artistic tastes of his Stockton clientele.

His marriage at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 12, 1895, united him with Miss Arousiag Shaljian, born in Constantinople and a graduate of the American College there. They have three daughters, all graduates of the Kingsburg high school. Elizabeth K. is the wife of Z. P. Malcon, a graduate of Stanford, and now manager of a 450 acre ranch and vineyard in Tulare County; Beatrice, who graduated at Pomona College in piano and pipe organ, is teaching music at Fresno and Kingsburg; Dora Susan is now attending Heald's Business College. Mr. Darak, who became a citizen of his adopted land soon after arriving here, is a thorough American and a wide reader and student. He was made a Mason in Roonie Lodge, No. 746, A. F. & A. M., afterwards demitting to Lodge 294 at Kingsburg.

ROLAND E. DOAN.—The pioneer families of the Golden State find a worthy representative in San Joaquin County in Roland E. Doan, a successful business man of the city of Stockton, who has done much to promote business activity and prosperity in this city, and in community affairs has been very influential. He was born in Stockton, Cal., January 9, 1892, a son of Charles E. and Catherine (Maurer) Doan, both natives of California. Grandfather Lattimar E. Doan, born in Michigan, came across the plains to California in an early day and engaged in the lumber business in El Dorado and Nevada counties. Charles E. Doan located in Stockton in 1881 and was associated with his brother, L. E. Doan, in several enterprises. Ten years later Charles E. Doan removed to Seattle, where he became a reporter in the U. S. land office and the Washington courts; later he returned to Stockton and with a partner established the Gas City Business College, which he operated until 1901, when the business was sold and Mr. Doan became reporter of the Superior Court. There are two children, Roland E., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Irma Parks. Mr. Doan is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Stockton.

Roland E. Doan attended the Washington and Fremont schools in Stockton and was graduated in 1910 from the Stockton high school. While attending high school he was secretary and treasurer of the student body and a member of the football team; then he entered the University of California in the College of Commerce department and during the year that he attended was a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity. Upon [illegible] bile tire business with W. A. Walsh as partner, the [illegible] his partner's interest and organized the Doan Auto [illegible]

War he sold his business and entered the service of his country, enlisting in the California National Guard in 1917 as a private, later being advanced to corporal; soon thereafter he was called into the regular army and joined the Coast Artillery at Fort Winfield Scott. He was sent to the officers' training camp at Fort Monroe, Va., where he received a commission as second lieutenant of artillery. He was then placed in charge of the work for the coast defenses in the personnel department, there being 10,000 men under his supervision. While he was engaged in this work he was transferred to the adjutant general's department and advanced to the rank of first lieutenant and still later to the rank of captain. He was discharged at the close of the war and is now a member of the officers' reserve corps, U.S.A., assigned as brigade adjutant 188th Artillery 19th Corps, with headquarters at San Francisco. After his discharge, Mr. Doan became assistant to the general manager of the Lucey Manufacturing Corporation at Pittsburg, Pa., where he remained eight months, then returned to Stockton and on March 12, 1921, established the R. E. Doan Company, dealers in sporting goods, located in large and commodious quarters in the Elks Building at the corner of Weber Avenue and Sutter Street. This company carries one of the largest and most complete stocks of sporting equipment in the state and has built up a paying business which is steadily increasing. Mr. Doan is president and manager of the company, L. E. Doan is vice-president and C. F. Kuhl is secretary and treasurer.

The marriage of Mr. Doan occurred January 18, 1919, which united him with Miss Norma M. Harrison, a native of San Francisco, and they have one daughter, Barbara Jean. Before entering the war Mr. Doan was a director in the Stockton Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Yosemite Club, the Stockton Golf and Country Club, and Elks, and a member of the executive committee of the Karl Ross Post of the American Legion and chairman of the finance commitee of same.

RUFINO ECHANDI.—A successful stock raiser of San Joaquin County is Rufino Echandi, who is a native of far away Spain, where he was born in Navarro, November 16, 1890, a son of Francisco and Micaela Echandi, both natives of Navarro, where they are successful farmers and stockraisers. They were blessed with a family of eight children, of whom Rufino is the eldest. A sister and two brothers have also come to California and made their home here.

Rufino Echandi was reared to habits of industry and frugality and from a small lad helped his parents on the farm and with the stock. However, his education was not neglected and he regularly attended the local schools of his native district. When he arrived at the age of eighteen years he concluded to come to California and, following his decision, came immediately to Stockton in the spring of 1909, being the first of his family to come to California. Arriving here, he went to work for Firmin Etcheverria, a sheep grower, and continued with him for three years, during which time he learned sheep raising as done in California. After this he went to Elko, Nev., where he spent a year working for a sheep grower, and then determined to start for himself. He had saved some money and in partnership with Pete Etundain purchased a flock of 1900 sheep and ranged them in Nevada for three years, increasing their band. They then returned to San Joaquin and sold their flocks and dissolved partnership.

Taking his brother Thomas into partnership, he purchased 1500 head of sheep, ranging them in the valley and mountains; the band grew till he ran 3000 head. In 1921, however, he sold the flock and dissolved partnership.

Mr. Echandi was married in Stockton, being united with Miss Modesta Olava, also a native of Spain, and they have been blessed with one child, Lucile. Mr. Echandi is very much interested in the great San Joaquin Valley and likes this country and does not regret that he decided to cast in his lot with the great and growing West. A Republican in politics, fraternally he is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose.

JULIUS EICHENBERGER.—A resident of Stockton for more than a quarter of a century, Julius Eichenberger has done his part toward the building up of this thriving city, and as a partner in the decorating firm of Gibson & Eichenberger, he is well known in its business circles. A native of Switzerland, he was born there March 28, 1873, the son of Emile and Anna (Berner) Eichenberger, both of whom have passed away, survived by five children. In 1886 the family came to the United States and settled at Selma, Fresno County, Cal., where the father engaged in farming, later removing to the Fowler neighborhood.

Julius Eichenberger attended the public schools of Fresno County, meanwhile helping with the farm work, and at the age of thirteen was following a plow on the home farm. In 1888 he started to learn the painter's trade with C. P. Finger of Selma and later was with George Slight of Hanford. For a year he worked in San Mateo and came to Stockton in 1895, where he was with Joe Badger and John Quinn, then formed a partnership with George Vincent, which was later dissolved. The next twelve years he spent as foreman for L. A. Danner and in 1914 he entered into partnership as Gibson & Eichenberger, and as painters and decorators they have taken a leading place in their line of work in Stockton.

In 1899, Mr. Eichenberger was married to Miss Caroline L. Peri, who came to California with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Peri, when she was three years old, her father being well known among Stockton's early residents. Mr. and Mrs. Eichenberger are the parents of four children: Juliet is the wife of Paul Rossi and they have two children; Theodore L. is with the American Carton Company at Stockton; Richard is a bookkeeper with the Sacramento and San Joaquin Bank; the youngest of the family is Carroll Norman. Since 1900 Mr. Eichenberger has been a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and he also belongs to the Fidelity Society.

C. C. EKENBERG.—Prominent among the progressive and successful men of affairs in San Joaquin County is C. C. Ekenberg, the well-known contractor of Tracy, who was born at San Francisco on July 6, 1869, and in October of that same year was brought to this valley by his parents, William and Mary (Ferris) Ekenberg. William Ekenberg was a native of Sweden, who came to California in 1851 and became a longshoreman in the Bay district; and he also worked at carpentering until he came here, when he took up Government land near Mohr's Landing, and proved up on the same, while the home was main-

tained near Bethany. Mrs. Ekenberg was born of Scotch parentage, in Belfast, Ireland, and came out to California, via Cape Horn, with her parents in 1849, when she was only twelve years old. She is now Mrs. Collins, and resides at 525 Clay Street, Stockton.

Our subject received a good common school education, and on reaching his majority, took up carpentering and building as a business at Tracy, and since 1892, with the exception of a period of eighteen months, he has made Tracy his headquarters, and so successful has he been that no small portion of the modern buildings in town have been erected under his supervision. He has always taken a live interest in the issues of the day; but while an active and an influential Democrat, has never aspired to public office, and has refused proffers of nomination, when made from time to time.

In 1900, Mr. Ekenberg married Mrs. Daisy E. Shields, nee Lingenfeltzer, who already had one son, Edwin Shields; and they have had two children to gladden their wedded life. Walter Ekenberg is the elder, and Floyd the younger. Mr. Ekenberg is a charter member of Byron Parlor, N. S. G. W., and has been active in the work of that lodge for the past thirty-two years.

MARK M. LEICHTER.—With a long and successful experience in connection with the theatrical industry, Mark M. Leichter has demonstrated his executive ability as manager of the State Theater at Stockton, owned by Sam Harris and Irving C. Ackerman, long connected with the theatrical world in the West. In 1908 they started the Wigwam theater in San Francisco. Later they took over the Republic and following that the Hippodrome in Los Angeles. In a short time they annexed houses in Seattle, Portland, Sacramento, Stockton, Oakland, Fresno, Long Beach, and Salt Lake. Their success has been noteworthy and it is a well-known fact that every theater they handled proved a big money maker. At present Ackerman & Harris are operating the Palace-Hip, Seattle; the Hippodrome, Portland; the State and Hippodrome, Sacramento; the State, Stockton; the Casino, Hippodrome and Century, San Francisco; the State, Oakland; the Hippodrome, Fresno; and the State, Salt Lake. They are booking their vaudeville in several smaller houses in the West.

Mark M. Leichter was born on January 29, 1884, at San Francisco, and there he attended the public schools and the Humboldt high school. In company with his father he became connected with a moving picture theater at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York, and next they ran the Clinton Street Theater there. In 1907 they opened the Hippodrome Theater in Jersey City with vaudeville and pictures, and from that they established a circuit throughout the state in the large cities. Returning to San Francisco, Mr. Leichter opened the Rex Theater on Polk Street in that city.

In 1916 Mark M. Leichter opened the Strand Theater on Market Street, San Francisco, for Sid Grauman, as a picture house, and in 1917 he came to Stockton and opened the Hippodrome Theater for Ackerman & Harris. Under his efficient management the theater was a financial success and then Mr. Leichter retired from the theatrical business for two years. On November 17 he again entered the field in Stockton, opening Loew's State Theater, now the State Theater, owned by Ackerman & Harris. This was formerly the Yosemite Theater and was remodeled at a large expenditure into a modern, up-to-date playhouse, for pictures and vaudeville, and again Mr. Leichter's ability has made it a paying enterprise.

At San Francisco, on October 31, 1909, Mr. Leichter was married to Miss Sibyl Cohen, a native daughter of that city, and they have two sons, Newton Sterling and Mortimer Elliott, both born in San Francisco. Mr. Leichter is a member of Doric Lodge No. 216, F. & A. M. of San Francisco; the Scottish Rite bodies there, and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; he also belongs to the Yosemite Club, the Lions Club and the Sciots of Stockton. He is one of Stockton's ardent boosters, a live wire in every way, and when he returned to take over the management of the State Theater he received a hearty welcome from his many friends here.

GEORGE LE FEBER.—A successful viticulturist of the Lodi district is George Le Feber, who was born on January 6, 1866, in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was reared and educated. For many years he followed the dairy business near where he was born. During the year 1904 he came to California and settled first in Fresno, where he remained for two years; then, in the fall of 1906, he came to Lodi. His first real estate purchase was thirty acres, bought from Dr. S. R. Arthur; and one year later he added twenty-four acres, making a total of fifty-four acres. His ranch is about evenly divided between orchard and vineyard, his orchard being of assorted fruits, peaches, plums and almonds, and his vineyard being entirely devoted to the Tokay variety of grapes. He has improved his ranch with a modern system of irrigation, with a fine pumping plant which produces an ample supply of water for all irrigation purposes, thus enabling him to bring his property to a high state of productiveness.

The marriage of Mr. Le Feber united him with Miss Daisy M. Dana, a native of Wisconsin, and they are the parents of four children: Georgia S. and H. Lucile, both graduates of the State Normal School located at San Jose, and both teaching in the public schools of Lodi; and Lloyd D. and Francis Elizabeth, students in the public schools of Lodi. Mr. Le Feber has been actively identified with the educational affairs of his community for many years, serving as a member of the Lodi grammar school board of trustees for six years and now serving his eighth year as a member of the Lodi public library board. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen.

ALFONSE FARETTI.—Among the Swiss American residents of San Joaquin County, [illegible] successful as farmers and stockraisers, is Alfonse Faretti, the owner of a fine 140-acre dairy ranch and young vineyard, four and a half miles southwest of Lodi on Kettleman Lane. He was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, October 3, 1871, a son of Jerome and Concordia Faretti, both native of the same country. Jerome Faretti was a painter by trade, who plied his trade throughout the country and who made frequent visits to Paris, where he was engaged at his trade. There were three children in the family: John, who died at the age of forty-two; Mrs. Cornelia Roselli, who lives in Switzerland, and Alfonse. The [illegible] still living in her native land.

At the age of nineteen Alfonse Faretti had finished his schooling and set out for the United States, coming direct to California, where he found employment on a dairy ranch at Guadalupe, where he remained for three years; then he went to Stockton and purchased cows and continued in the dairy business, supplying the residents of Stockton daily with milk for three years; he then removed his dairy to Ione, Cal., where he operated a dairy for twelve years, adding to his herd from time to time until he had forty cows. He then removed to the old Castle place on the French Camp Road, which he rented two years. He then came to the Lafayette district of San Joaquin County, where he bought 160 acres in 1917, twenty acres of which was in producing vineyard, sixty acres in unimproved land and the balance in alfalfa. In 1921 he sold the twenty-acre vineyard, leaving 140 acres, twenty-five acres of which he has set to young vineyard and he also has seventy-five acres in alfalfa; his ranch is irrigated by two pumping plants. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

MALCOLM LEA.—Among the younger generation of vineyardists in San Joaquin County who are demonstrating their aptitude for viticulture is Malcolm Lea, the owner of fifteen acres south of Victor. He is a native of Cleveland, Tenn., born July 27, 1898, a son of John G. and Mamie (Hunton) Lea. His father, John G. Lea, was a merchant of Cleveland and came out to California when Malcolm was a boy of nine years. The family settled in Lodi and remained there until a few years ago, when his parents removed to Sacramento, where the father conducts a mercantile business. Malcolm is the fifth of a family of six children, as follows: Ruth, Mary, Grace, Robert (deceased), Malcolm, and James.

Malcolm Lea attended the Lodi schools, which afforded him a good working education; and at the age of nineteen he took his first job with the Superior Manufacturing Company of Lodi, where he worked for two years. Saving his money, he invested it in a five-acre tract of land south of Victor, and in the fall of 1921 purchased an additional ten acres. He is now improving this with buildings, and has set seven acres to grapes and seven acres to almonds, which within a few years will insure him a good income.

The marriage of Mr. Lea occurred in Lodi on October 1, 1921, and united him with Miss Martha Nies, a native of South Dakota, and a daughter of Henry and Christina Nies. Mrs. Lea accompanied her parents to Lodi when she was a small girl, and there received her education. Mr. Lea manifests a public-spirited interest in the well-being of his community.

BERT LEWIS, SR.—"A man who contributed to the success of a wide variety of public activities and as one of the organizers and for several years the president of the Stockton Merchants Association, Bert Lewis not only aided in protecting and promoting the business interests of every merchant and manufacturer in Stockton, but he helped to build a greater Stockton." This was made public by one of the prominent men of Stockton at the time of the death of our subject and typifies the man in every detail. Bert Lewis was for many years among the leading merchants of Stockton and the name of his establishment is a familiar one to nearly the whole population of San Joaquin County, thousands being familiar with the signs "Outfitter from Lad to Dad" posted all over the principal thoroughfares leading into Stockton. A native son of the Golden State, Bert Lewis was born at Cold Springs, near the historic town of Columbia, in Tuolumne County, on February 21, 1865, a son of Daniel J. and Mattie A. (Sawyer) Lewis, natives of Providence, R. I. and Maine, respectively. The elder Lewis came out to California in the late fifties, via the Isthmus of Panama, and located in Tuolumne County, where he followed mining and teaming; later he conducted a general store, in partnership with a brother. In 1870 he removed to Stockton and entered the employ of Gerlach & Hodgkins, butchers; and in time he conducted a shop of his own, known as the California Market, at the corner of California and Church streets. He was welcomed everywhere as "Honest Dan" and his word was as good as his bond. He died in Stockton in 1902. The mother is still living, in Oakland.

The oldest child in the family, Bert Lewis attended the public schools of Stockton, then began his mercantile career as a clerk in the dry goods store of Block & Company; next he was with the Hickman Dry Goods Company, and then with the George Chalmers Company, also dealers in dry goods. Mr. Lewis then went to Los Angeles to broaden his experience and there learned the custom tailoring business with Poheim, the tailor. After five years in the southland he returned to Stockton to manage a branch tailor shop for Poheim, who conducted a chain of fourteen stores throughout the state. After a time Mr. Lewis bought the business and conducted it with a partner, under the name of Lewis & Heffernan. Selling out his interest later on, Mr. Lewis, with W. E. Johnson as a partner, purchased the clothing company of Walker & Keagle on East Main Street, in the store formerly occupied by Block & Company, where he had previously clerked, and where he found the same store fixtures he had used as a boy. He and his partner conducted the business as a men's clothing and furnishing store for sixteen years, and later he bought out his partner and carried on the business alone under the firm name of the Bert Lewis Clothing Company. In 1919 he moved to the present location of the store, where the floor space is more than doubled and where he built up one of the most reliable and successful clothing businesses in this part of the San Joaquin Valley. His trade here increased steadily in pace with the growth of the city and his prosperity was so marked that he was enabled to purchase the two-story brick block in which the business is located.

Mr. Lewis was twice married, his first wife being Miss Alice Bauer, by whom he had two sons: Bert Lewis, Jr., who was associated with his father in business and succeeded to it upon his death. He is the father of a son, Bert Lewis III. The second son, Sydney, died aged four years. His second wife was Miss Waneta Riley, and she survives him. Mr. Lewis was a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, and for several years was lecturing knight; he was also a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W.; and a member and past president of the Yosemite Club. In earlier years Mr. Lewis conducted the New Year's celebration, which was held in Stockton on New Year's Eve. Genial and of a social nature, Bert Lewis had a host of friends; by nature a fun-maker, he was always in demand as

an interlocutor in amateur minstrel shows and at the time of Stockton's first big street fair, he officiated as King Pin of the carnival. He passed away Thursday, February 15, 1923, surrounded by his family and a number of intimate friends.

MRS. ONEY (KERRICK) MERCER.—The subject of this sketch was born June 23, 1853, on the Platte River while her parents, Harrison and Oney (Stubblefield) Kerrick, were en route to California via the Sonora route. Harrison Kerrick was born in Kentucky and from there removed to Missouri. In 1851 he came to California and mined in Tuolumne County near Chinese Camp, returning to Missouri in 1852, and in 1853 brought his family to California; the paternal grandfather and grandmother of our subject were also members of the party. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kerrick: James, Mary Ann, now Mrs. Walrod, who resides in Stockton; and our subject. Mrs. Kerrick passed away at the birth of her youngest child, the subject of this sketch. Harrison Kerrick resided near Jamestown, Cal., and engaged in ranching and teaming from Sonora to Stockton; later he removed to San Joaquin County and farmed a quarter section of land near Stockton. He passed away at the age of seventy years. After the death of her mother, our subject was reared in the home of her grandparents. She received her education in the Collegeville district school, with a two years' course at the Catholic school in Stockton.

On March 20, 1876, Miss Kerrick was married to Charles Alexander Mercer, born at Greenville, Tenn. Charles Alexander Mercer came to California in 1874 and owned a ranch of a quarter section near Collegeville, where he took his bride and there they resided for twelve years; they then removed to Tulare County, settling near Hanford, where they remained but a short time, then came back to San Joaquin County, where Mr. Mercer died in 1911. Five children were born to them: Frank H. is married and has three children—Frank, Jr., Dorothy, and John; Etta, Mrs. Bourland resides in Woodland and they are the parents of three children—Clarence, Alice and Percy; Mrs. Effie Walker resides in Sonora and has three children—Luella, Ruth, and Leslie; Mrs. Lulu Cowell resides in Oakland and has one son—Stanley Kerrick Cowell; Merle Leslie is a seafaring man. Mr. Mercer was a Democrat in politics; he was nineteen years old when he enlisted on January 27, 1863, in Company A, 4th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, being honorably discharged August 2, 1865. He was a member of the G. A. R., and his wife is a member of the Relief Corps and the auxiliary to the Pioneers of California.

W. H. MILLER.—A well-known citizen and successful merchant of Lathrop, W. H. Miller has advanced step by step until he has built up a successful and lucrative business, and he may be called a self-made man in the best sense of that term. He was born at Eureka, Kans., January 17, 1871, a son of Eli and Mary M. (Gray) Miller. The father was born December 19, 1823, in Indiana, and at the outbreak of the Civil War migrated to Kansas and there became an extensive landowner and farmed to grain and stock. He married Mary M. Gray, born May 2, 1845, in New York, who removed to Illinois in 1860. On July 3, 1873, Eli Miller was killed by lightning while going from his home to the village of Eureka. On October 12, 1876, the mother was married again, to Jacob Curtis at Eureka, Kans., and she is now a resident of Truro, Iowa.

W. H. Miller had but little chance for an education for he was thrown on his own resources at the age of fourteen years. Being particularly fond of athletics he specialized in foot racing and for two years, 1891 and 1892, as a professional sprinter was second only to his chum, Jesse Russell, who held the Central States championship and in consequence toured the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Texas, attending fairs and celebrations and meeting all contestants and they succeeded in winning nearly every race. Another boyhood chum, Louis Ball, was the owner of two fast running horses, "Burnt Foot" and "Grasshopper." The three boys traveled from place to place, and they made much money and also spent it just as freely. Mr. Miller recalls two races, one at Winfield, Kans., and the other at Gray Horse, Indian Territory, both state fair celebrations, where they won in the foot races and the horse races. In 1893, Mr. Miller gave up his profession for a trip to San Francisco to attend the Midwinter Fair and on his way stopped off to visit his sister, Mrs. H. F. Wilcox. His finances being at a low ebb, he concluded to find employment on a ranch, and soon went to work for J. C. Gerlach, where he continued for one season, then he worked on the Hughes ranch, near Ripon, and the season of 1894 sowed grain on the lands where now stands the town of Ripon.

The marriage of Mr. Miller occurred May 7, 1895, and united him with Miss Wilma Clara Wilcox, a native of Council Bluffs, Iowa, born March 28, 1879, a daughter of Robert Riley and Julia Ann (Summers) Wilcox, who came to California in 1886 and located near Ripon. Her father passed away November 25, 1904, and her mother at Lathrop in 1915. In 1895 Mr. and Mrs. Miller moved to Ridgway, Colo., where he followed brick and stone mason work for a few months and in January, 1896, they returned to Kansas, locating at Eureka, where for two years he engaged in farming; then in 1898 they returned to Lathrop, Cal., which has been their home ever since. Mr. Miller purchased twenty acres of the H. W. Cowell subdivision and was the first rancher to develop a portion of this subdivision. Four years were spent on this place, when he had a good opportunity to sell, receiving a good profit for his hard work; he then went to work on the Goodwin ranch. The following year he purchased 140 acres, which he developed and then sold, making a good profit. Fourteen years ago Mr. Miller purchased the general merchandise business of J. A. Bell at Lathrop. Through the years the business has steadily grown until he now does $30,000 worth of business each year. In 1919 he erected his present building, two stories with store below and apartments above; he also has other desirable income property in Lathrop. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of five children: Hiram E., deceased; Velma; Byrl W.; Ivan Donald; Floyd Loyal. For two years Mr. Miller was the president of the Chamber of Commerce at Lathrop and Mrs. Miller is active in the affairs of the W. C. T. U. In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat and fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. In his work in California he has prospered and has accumulated a fine property, owing to his own well directed efforts and the assistance of his devoted wife, who has indeed been a faithful helpmate and counselor to him.

FRANK LEE MILLER.—How much a young man may accomplish of what is worth while, if only he directs his energies and expends his time in the proper way, is admirably illustrated in the case of Frank Lee Miller, a viticulturist of Youngstown, San Joaquin County, Cal. He was born in Tulare County, Cal., near Porterville, on October 7, 1893, the son of R. B. and Della Mae (Groves) Miller. The father, who was born in Tennessee, passed away when Frank Miller was a small lad.

Frank Lee Miller began his education in the public schools of Porterville, and when his mother located in Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, he attended the Lodi schools and then finished his education with a commercial course at Heald's Business College, at Stockton. His mother, who was born at Farmington, San Joaquin County, Cal., still lives at Woodbridge and owns forty-eight acres of old vines.

The marriage of Mr. Miller occurred in Stockton on January 26, 1917, and united him with Miss Edith Hester Buck, a daughter of Charles Buck, whose biography appears in this work. She received her education in the Houston school. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of one daughter, Edith. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Miller purchased a thirty-five acre vineyard in the vicinity of Youngstown, thirty acres of which is in Tokay, and the balance in Zinfandel and Burgess grapes. Mr. Miller has improved his property with a fine irrigating system, having piped the water to every part of the vineyard. Besides looking after his vineyard and matters pertaining to it, he is an independent fruit buyer, selling through the Pacific Fruit Exchange and the Woodbridge Fruit Company; and his efforts in obtaining good prices for the producer are appreciated by the farmers of the locality.

DENNIS MORAN.—A native of Ireland, Dennis Moran has nevertheless been an American to all intents and purposes during his entire life, for he was only about one year old when brought by his parents to the United States. He was born on January 7, 1860, a son of John and Mary (Sullivan) Moran, also natives of Ireland, who on arriving in the United States settled at Fitchburg, Mass.

Dennis Moran attended school in Fitchburg until he was eighteen years old, when he left home to make his own way in the world. First going to the Pan Handle country in Texas, near Amarillo, he rode the range for two years. Next he went on horseback to Nebraska to a point south of Fort Robinson on Running Water Creek, and remained there for one season; then continuing on horseback to Julesburg, Colo., he engaged in the cattle business there for three years. Returning to Nebraska, he was not satisfied to remain there, and soon hit the trail for the country around Cheyenne, Wyo., where he engaged in the cattle business for the next four years. Again he returned to Nebraska, and for ten years followed the stock business on the White River.

The marriage of Mr. Moran occurred at Crawford, Neb., on November 19, 1889, and united him with Miss Sadie Losee, a native of Indiana. She was of old American stock dating back to the Revolutionary War, and also had two uncles that were in the Civil War. When she was a young girl her parents removed to Iowa and settled near Des Moines, and there she was reared and educated. Her father was a farmer in Iowa and died in Des Moines at the age of thirty-one; and when the family removed to Nebraska they continued in agricultural pursuits. After his marriage, Mr. Moran went to South Dakota and located near Bellefourche, where he became a well-known stockman, his herd averaging about 500 head; and he continued in this business for ten years. Then the family removed to British Columbia, but remained there only a few weeks, and then to Lodi, during the year of 1911. He first purchased ten acres in vineyard east of Lodi on the East Pine Street extension, and this has been his home place ever since; he has installed a pumping plant with a four-inch pump driven by a ten-horsepower motor. From time to time he has added to his real estate holdings, until he now has fifty-seven acres, mostly in vineyards. Mr. and Mrs. Moran are the parents of one son, Walter, whose sketch will be found also in this volume.

HENRY B. MUNSON.—A prosperous farmer and stockman who resides in the vicinity of French Camp is Henry B. Munson and he has been eminently successful as regards material affairs, likewise is he prominent and of broad spirit concerning the larger community affairs and the questions and interests of the world about him. He is classed as one of the representative men of San Joaquin County, and has been tested and proved a man of capability and worth in various relations of a busy life. He was born on the old Laudenbach ranch near Ripon, October 6, 1876, a son of A. B. Munson, a native of Maine, who came to California via Cape Horn on a small sailing vessel in 1850. He is now living retired at his home, 628 North Sierra Nevada Street, Stockton.

Henry B. Munson was reared on his father's farm and began his education in the Castle and Barefield schools. In 1884 his parents removed to Turlock, where they conducted the Fountain Hotel for one year. After two years at Turlock, Mr. Munson returned to the ranch on the French Camp Road near French Camp, where he remained until 1894, when he moved to Stockton and became associated with his father in contract construction of roads and pavements in Stockton. While the father was the head of the business, yet our subject took actual charge as construction foreman when but nineteen years of age. In 1905, A. B. Munson obtained the Government contract to build the retaining wall on the north side of the Yuba River, from Deguerra Point to Marysville, which work was successfully completed in 1907. He also had charge of the construction of the Orland Irrigation project from 1907 to 1909. The contract for the construction of the retaining wall on the Yuba River required three years to complete and is a permanent example of the kind of work done by this firm for the U. S. Government; also many of the subdivisions of Stockton have been improved with pavements and street work done by this company. The firm discontinued business in 1915.

The marriage of Mr. Munson, which occurred in December, 1910, united him with Miss Mabel B. Du Bois, who was born near Hurley, N. Y., and came to California in the early part of 1910. She is the daughter of Peter and Lillian (North) Du Bois, both natives of New York, and they are now residing at Kingston, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Munson have two children, Marian D. and Harold David. For the past twenty years Mr. Munson has been a member of the Odd Fellows and also of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. In politics he is a Republican

and is known as a citizen of high principles. Mr. Munson is now located at French Camp, where he is engaged in buying and selling livestock throughout San Joaquin County.

NEWTON WALTER MAHAFFEY.—A very enterprising citizen of Stockton who is connected with manufacturing interests that assist in the upbuilding of Stockton is Newton Walter Mahaffey, who was born at Stanford, McLean County, Ill., June 15, 1864. His father, Jonas L. Mahaffey, traced his ancestry back to the Revolutionary War. Great-great-grandfather Mahaffey was a soldier in that struggle and served as one of Washington's body guard. A family tradition handed down tells of how by his keen perception and quick action Mr. Mahaffey at one time saved the General from capture by a traitorous plan. Jonas L. Mahaffey was engaged in farming and also had a grist and sawmill when the Civil War came on. Nevertheless he enlisted, serving as fifer with the colors. The mother of our subject was Christania Price, who afterwards married Joseph T. Rees and now lives in Stockton.

Newton was her first born, being brought up on the farm in Butler County, Iowa. When he was eleven years of age he removed to Kansas with his mother and stepfather, where they located on a homestead in McPherson County, and there he pioneered it, assisting in breaking the raw prairie where they improved three different quarter sections of land. After completing the district school he entered Lindsborg College, continuing his studies until within three months of graduation, when he had a serious spell of typhoid fever which prevented his graduation that year. After this he continued on the home farm until his marriage in McPherson, March 18, 1891, when he was united with Miss Mary Gibson, who was born at Sandy Hill, Washington County, N. Y., a daughter of Daniel Joslyn and Mary Ellen (Horsley) Gibson, natives respectively of Vermont and Montreal, Canada. The Gibson family are an old New England family who were pioneers of Vermont, while the Horsley family is an old and prominent English family, traced back to the tenth century. Grandfather Horsley emigrated from England to Montreal, where he died in middle life leaving a widow and thirteen children, and she came to Sandy Hill, N. Y.

Daniel Joslyn Gibson was a mason and builder. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was a widower with three children, nevertheless he volunteered his services and enlisted in Company I, 16th Regiment Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers, serving until the close of the war. After the war he married Miss Horsley and he continued the building business, moving to Clyde, N. Y., where he resided until he died at the age of ninety-two years. The mother passed away at the age of eighty-two years.

Mary Gibson graduated from the Clyde, N. Y., high school, after which she engaged in teaching in Wayne County, N. Y. She had a sister, Mrs. Smith Babcock, living at McPherson, Kans., and came out on a visit and it was there she met Newton Mahaffey and their acquaintance resulted in the marriage. Wishing to cast in their lot with the Golden State the young couple came to California in October, 1891. Mrs. Mahaffey had an uncle, John Horsley, who had come to California as a '49er and was a pioneer in Amador County, where he built the Silver Lake Road, as well as several other early toll roads. After spending several months in Amador County Mr. Mahaffey came to Stockton, where he assisted in building the electric road. In the fall of 1892 they located at Burson, Calaveras County, and there engaged in farming for a while until he entered the life insurance field, representing the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which he met with excellent success. However, in 1899, he located in Stockton, where he engaged in contracting and for many years has specialized in contract roof painting. Having made a study of the best ingredients necessary to make the most desirable roof paint he has originated a formula and is engaged in manufacturing Mahaffey's cement roof paint, which has become popular and in general use throughout this section of California, and he has the largest business as roofing contractor in this county. He resides at 1346 East Market Street with his family and this place is also the headquarters for his business.

Mr. Mahaffey has been interested in mining for many years, owning the Hose mine in Plumas County, a quartz mine with a five-stamp mill. He also has the Maypole mine at Mokelumne Hill. He is also interested in the McCree Petroleum Corporation, operating at Tulsa, Okla., a successful oil company.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahaffey's union has been blessed with five children: Frank and Harry are twins; the former was with the postoffice department in San Francisco during the war and is now assisting Mr. Mahaffey in his business; Harry is with the Standard Oil Company. He enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps and served overseas during the World War. During this time he qualified as an expert rifleman. Ruth is a graduate of Stockton high school and the Western Normal and was engaged in teaching in her home city for seven years. She was very prominent in campfire work, serving as campfire guardian and playground director. She is now the wife of Prof. A. W. Dowden, who served in the Medical Corps during the World War. They reside in Los Angeles, where Mr. Dowden is physical director at the Southern Branch, University of California. Walter and William are attending Stockton high school. Mr. Mahaffey is a member of the Sons of Veterans, while with the same patriotic zeal his wife is a member of Colonel Roosevelt Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.

CHRISTIAN C. ABERSOLD.—A prominent and favorably known stock and grain farmer of the Mossdale district of San Joaquin County is Christian C. Abersold, who owns and operates successfully a fine ranch of ninety acres, which is devoted to raising grain, alfalfa and also a small dairy is conducted. A native of Switzerland, he was born in Canton Berne, February 14, 1864, and at the age of two years accompanied his parents, Gottlieb and Elizabeth (Leman) Abersold, to America where they settled near Winesburg, Ohio, in 1856. The father was a thrifty man and was soon the owner of a farm near Beach City, Ohio, where a family of twelve children were reared, nine of whom are living at present. Both parents have passed away.

Christian C. Abersold received a good education in the schools of Ohio and the practical experience and knowledge received on his father's farm was a valuable asset when he started out for himself. He and his older brother John came to this county in 1885 and went to work on the ranch of P. G. Sharp. John Abersold passed away on July 1, 1887. Mr. Abersold

our subject, remained on the ranch and soon became foreman, and two years later rented the stock and ranch, farming the land to wheat. He then rented the J. W. Graves ranch near Lathrop, where he farmed for a year, then moved to the Billy Johnson Live Oak Stock Farm, conducting same until 1898, when he rented the Clapp ranch and after one season there removed to the Boice place, from which he moved to Lathrop taking over the Lathrop Hotel in the fall of 1903, which he conducted for five years with fine success. He then sold his interests and purchased his present farm of ninety acres near the San Joaquin River bridge at Mossdale, and this has been his home ever since, on which he has erected a comfortable residence and fine outbuildings. This ranch is farmed to grain and alfalfa and Mr. Abersold conducts a small dairy. He has been caretaker of the highway bridge for a number of years.

The marriage of Mr. Abersold at Vernalis, San Joaquin County, on November 10, 1897, united him with Miss Myrtle P. Graves, a daughter of Mrs. Eliza A. Graves, widow of Newton H. Graves. She was born near Lathrop, June 1, 1879, and attended the East Union school and when about fourteen years old removed with her parents to the West Side. They are the parents of ten children, eight of whom are living: Alfred Newton married Miss Loretta Long and they reside at Stockton; Orpha Irene, deceased; Selma C. is Mrs. Henry Hartman, and they have one child, Henry, Jr.; Ida Myrtle, deceased; Charles Franklin; William Vance; Pearl Elizabeth; Frank Ernest; Mary B.; and Ruby G. Mr. Abersold is a Republican in politics and for fourteen consecutive years he has served as trustee of the Mossdale school. Mrs. Abersold has taken a prominent part in the civic and educational affairs of her locality, serving as treasurer of the Parent Teachers' Association of the Eighth district and in April, 1922, was elected president of the association. Mr. Abersold became an American citizen while residing in Ohio and he has never regretted that he cast in his lot with the citizens of the Golden State.

JOHN L. ABSHIRE.—An enterprising member of the agricultural class may be found in John L. Abshire, who is the owner of a fine ten-acre apricot and almond orchard situated on the Thornton Road, San Joaquin County. He was born at Forestville, Cal., August 20, 1870, his parents being John and Anna (Toney) Abshire. John Abshire was a native of Virginia who crossed the plains to California in 1863, settling first at Woodland, and later moving to Sonoma County. He married Miss Anna Toney, a native of Illinois, in the East, and the young couple came across the plains by prairie schooner and ox-teams. Ten children were born to them: Maggie, Alice, Sarah, John L., Andrew, May, living; and Margaret, James, Jane and Bell, deceased. The father lived to be sixty-four years old, and the mother, sixty-two.

At the age of twelve years, John L. Abshire began to contribute to the needs of the family support, and what education he received was obtained in the grammar school of Woodland. He remained at home with his parents until their decease. Removing to Fresno County, he worked for wages for five subsequent years; then returned to Woodland, where he met and married his wife, who was Miss Emma Smith. She is the sixth child born to Dr. Andrew M. C. and Cordelia Laurana (Kellogg) Smith, natives of Ohio and New York, respectively. Her father was a graduate of Pendleton Medical College, located at Pendleton, Ohio, and came to California with ox-team in 1849; later he returned to his native state, and when he returned to California he came around Cape Horn. He married Miss Kellogg, a member of an old New York family. This branch of the Kellogg family was represented in America by four brothers, who came over from Scotland in Colonial days. Great-grandfather Kellogg was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and Grandfather Kellogg fought in the War of 1812, while her father fought in the Mexican War of 1846-48, in the 2nd Ohio Infantry, Company E. Her mother was thirteen years old when her parents came to California, and she was the eleventh woman in Yreka, Cal. The marriage of her father and mother is the second one recorded in Siskiyou County. The father prospected for gold in the early days and practiced his profession. In those days the name Yreka was spelled with a "W" instead of a "Y." The town received the name from the yells of the Indians as they surrounded the mining camp, yelling "Wi-reeka." Dr. Smith was one of the organizers of St. John Lodge No. 37, F. & A. M., in Yreka, and rose to a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He retired from practice and spent his last years with Mr. and Mrs. Abshire at Lodi. He passed away at the age of seventy-eight, while the mother passed away at Lodi at the age of sixty-four from the effects of an accident. They had ten children: Rozella, deceased; Maretta, deceased; Nettie; Clarence; Ensign, deceased; Emma; Warren; William, deceased; Clayton, deceased; and Albert.

Emma Smith was born in Orofino, Siskiyou County, where she was reared and attended the public schools. She then moved to Woodland with her parents, and soon afterwards married Mr. Abshire. Shortly after their marriage, Mr. Abshire moved to San Joaquin County, six miles southeast of Clements, where he engaged in raising bronze turkeys, which occupied his attention for five years; then he removed to Lodi and rented a forty-acre fruit ranch two miles south of Lodi on the Cherokee Road, where he farmed for the following fifteen years; then he moved to his present place on Thornton Road, a short distance from Woodbridge, a part of the Wilhoit ranch. This place is improved with a good house and orchard, which is irrigated by a five-inch pump. Mr. and Mrs. Abshire are the parents of two capable and interesting daughters: Leone Laurana, a graduate of Stockton College of Commerce, is a bookkeeper in Stockton; and Rozella Lucile is also a graduate of Stockton College of Commerce, and is a notary public and stenographer in Lodi. In politics, both Mr. and Mrs. Abshire are Democrats, and they are also members of the Congregational Church at Lodi.

FRED C. ALLEN.—A straightforward citizen who feels a keen interest in all that pertains to the rapid and permanent development of San Joaquin County is Fred C. Allen, the well-known rancher residing east of Lockeford. He was born at Gorham, Maine on January 25, 1868, a son of Hosea Roscoe and Eleanor C. (Thoms) Allen. The father, Hosea R. Allen, served in the 17th Regiment Volunteer Artillery of Maine, serving throughout the Civil War in the Army of the Potomac. After eighteen months of service he was disabled and was transferred and drove an ambulance; then he tried his hand at cooking, and finally was de-

tailed for hospital service, where he worked until he became so weak he was a subject for the hospital himself. In 1883 he came to California, and the same year returned to Maine. In 1884 he brought his whole family to the Coast and settled four miles north of Lockeford in Elliott township, where he purchased 160 acres of grain land. There he passed away at the age of seventy years, while the mother lived to be eighty years of age.

Fred C. Allen attended school at North Bridgetown and later at the Fryberg Academy until he came to California. He was then sixteen years of age and started out for himself. He and his brother, W. S. Allen, who had come to California in 1880, leased about 800 acres and farmed to grain; then Mr. Allen moved to a portion of the old Megerle ranch, now the property of Charles F. Smith, and leased it for six years. Again the brothers entered into partnership and bought 200 acres of land adjoining Lockeford on the east; this was grain land and the brothers developed a fifty-acre vineyard, which they afterwards sold. A property settlement was then made and his brother received fifty acres, thus leaving our subject 100 acres, which is his home place at the present time. He also owns 160 acres south of Clements. Mr. Allen has a ten-acre vineyard and a number of acres in alfalfa. Some five years ago the old house was burned to the ground and he has substituted a fine story-and-a-half modern structure to take its place.

Mr. Allen's marriage in Lockeford, on December 22, 1894, united him with Miss Ora Viola Hatch, a daughter of Forest R. and Charlofine Hatch. Mrs. Allen was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., and came to California with her parents when a young girl, receiving her education in the schools of Lockeford. Her father, Forest R. Hatch, was a volunteer in the New York Infantry and served three years of the Civil War; later he engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of five children: Roscoe Forest; Clifton Le Roy; Fred D.; Flora Viola; and Alice Viola, deceased. In national politics, Mr. Allen is a Republican and fraternally he is a past grand of the I. O. O. F. Lodge of Lockeford.

K. G. BAUMBACH.—Numbered among the successful viticulturists of the Lodi district of San Joaquin County, K. G. Baumbach shows careful supervision and progressive methods in the care of his fine seventy-two-acre vineyard and orchard located on the Woodbridge Road north of Lodi. He was born in the rural district near Krem, South Russia, on March 6, 1872, the son of George and Charlotte (Delk) Baumbach, both parents natives of South Russia who came to America and located in South Dakota, where they homesteaded land and there both parents passed away.

K. G. Baumbach spent his boyhood on his father's farm working during vacation periods and attending the public school in Hutchinson County during the winter months until he was twenty-two years old, when he started out for himself by buying a half-section of grain land adjacent to his father's farm. His marriage occurred at Menno, in 1893, uniting him with Miss Margaret Maas, born at Krem, South Russia, the daughter of Gottlieb and Magdalena Maas, both natives of South Russia who came to the United States and settled in South Dakota when their daughter was a young girl. In 1905 Mr. Baumbach sold his property in South Dakota and came to California, and began ranching. He has owned different places, some of which he improved to vineyard and then sold. He now owns an eight and three-fourths-acre vineyard in South Hutchins, where he resides with his family. Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach are the parents of eleven children: John, Ludvig, Magdalena, Mathilda, Margaret, Martha, Fred, Ruby, Otto, Benjamin, and Phillip. In politics he is a Democrat, and the family are members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church of Lodi.

AUSTIN HOWARD BEECHER.—A young man connected with the park department of Stockton, Austin Howard Beecher was born near Stockton, November 21, 1888. His father, John L. Beecher, is also a native son, being born in San Joaquin County about sixty-seven years ago. Grandfather John L. Beecher, a native of Connecticut, crossed the plains in the early gold rush. Following mining for a short time he later engaged in teaming and freighting, having his headquarters in Stockton. He hauled provisions to the mines on the Mother Lode and on the return trips came through Knights Ferry. When he quit teaming he settled on his large ranch where he resided until he died.

His son, John L., was a successful rancher until he retired and now makes his home in Stockton. He served as a member of the California Legislature. In his younger days he had made several trips back to Massachusetts and on one of these he was married to Miss Cora Gibson, a native of that state who had spent his boyhood on the home ranch, attending the the full enjoyment of the delightful California climate.

Austin Howard, the youngest of their five children, spent his boyhood on the home ranch, attending the local public schools. When seventeen years old he struck out for himself and for a time followed ranching, and then came to Stockton where he was employed until 1920, when he was appointed to a position in the Park Department of Stockton, and now has charge of Fremont Park.

Mr. Beecher was married in Stockton to Miss Margaret Ida Sheehan, who was born near Stockton, a daughter of Timothy and Margaret Sheehan, early settlers of this county, her father being engaged in the hotel business. Mrs. Beecher is a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, where she majored in vocal music. Possessing a fine soprano voice she sings at churches and in concerts and has delighted audiences with her singing. Mr. Beecher is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose.

JOHN A. BENDER.—Since 1903 John A. Bender has been residing in the Lodi section of San Joaquin County and is the owner of a forty-acre vineyard five miles south of Lodi. He was born in Menno, S. D., August 11, 1885, a son of John K. and Christina (Bender) Bender. John K. Bender was a farmer in his native land of Russia, having been born near the city of Odessa. In 1903 the family came to California and located in the vicinity of Lodi where the father purchased a twenty-acre vineyard on Cherokee Lane; later he sold this ranch and removed to Lodi, where he passed away in 1916, and the mother passed away in 1906. They were the parents of four children: Charles C.; John A., our subject; Margaret, Mrs. Henry Bender; and Bertha, Mrs. Rudolph Rode, both living in the Henderson district.

John A. Bender received a grammar school educa-

tion in Menno, S. D., and assisted his father with the ranch work until he was twenty-one years old, when he bought 160 acres on the Elliott road north of Lockeford, where he engaged in farming for six or seven years; on this quarter section of land he set out a vineyard of twenty-five acres; later he sold his ranch and bought the place where he now resides, which is situated about four miles south of Lodi; this ranch contains forty acres, one-half of which is in alfalfa and the remaining half is set to vineyard; there are two irrigating plants on his ranch, one with a five-inch pump with a twelve-horsepower motor and the other with a six-inch pump with a fifteen-horsepower motor; Mr. Bender has also remodeled the house into a comfortable and modern residence.

On October 28, 1906, in Lodi, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bender, which united him with Miss Pauline Schenkenberger, a native of South Dakota, born near Scotland, a daughter of John and Louise (Barrett) Schenkenberger. Mrs. Bender received her education in her native state and accompanied her parents to California about twenty-five years ago and here her father engaged in farming in the vicinity of Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Bender are the parents of nine children: Herbert, Thelma, John, Jr., Roberta, Roy, Robert, Alfred, Raymond, and Willard. Mr. Bender is a Republican in politics and the family are identified with the German Reformed Church.

THEODORE C. BENDER.—A thoroughly progressive and up-to-date practitioner of dental surgery, Theodore C. Bender is also interested in viticulture, owning a fine twenty-acre vineyard. He was born near Menno, S. D., October 22, 1892, a son of Charles J. and Elizabeth (Ulmer) Bender, represented elsewhere in this history. Theodore C. attended grammar school two years in South Dakota, then the family removed to Lodi where they remained for about five months, then the father bought a 400-acre ranch north of Woodbridge, where he still resides.

Theodore C. Bender completed his grammar schooling in the Woodbridge school; then attended the Lodi high school, from which he graduated with the class of 1913; then entered the University of California and was graduated from the Affiliated College in San Francisco with the class of 1916, with the degree of D. D. S. Returning to Lodi he opened an office in the Friedberger-Blodgett Building, where his offices are equipped for the most modern and most scientific methods known to dental surgery, and he has steadily built up a fine practice. During the late war Mr. Bender entered the service of his country and was sent to Vancouver Barracks, where he remained for three months and was honorably discharged.

On February 9, 1919, at Lodi, Dr. Bender was united in marriage with Miss Edna Jungeblut, a native of Nebraska and a daughter of F. J. and Marie (Stark) Jungeblut. About seventeen years ago Mrs. Bender accompanied her parents to Lodi and she attended the Salem school. Her father was a graduate of the Princeton Theological College at Princeton, N. J., and was a minister of the German Reformed Church. Dr. Bender's father deeded him a forty-acre tract of land, twenty acres of which has been set to grapes which are now a year old; the balance of twenty acres is grain land; he has installed a pumping plant with a five-inch pump driven by a fifteen-horsepower motor. Dr. and Mrs. Bender are the parents of one daughter, Elinor Bernice. They make their home at 315 West Oak Street, Lodi, and they are members of the German Reformed Church. Dr. Bender is a member of the Masonic Lodge and also the Knights of Pythias of Lodi, and in politics is a Republican.

ALBERT BOYD.—Among the worthy men who have done what they could to make California more prosperous and a better place to abide in during his half century of residence within the confines of the state is Albert Boyd, who was born in St. Boyer, thirty miles from Montreal, Canada, November 4, 1854, being descended from one of the splendid old Canadian families who trace their lineage back to France and Scotland. He lived in a farming community and learned the rudiments of agriculture while he attended the public schools. When fifteen years of age he migrated to Burlington, N. Y., where for two years he was employed on railroad construction work. When he reached the age of seventeen he resolved to come to California, so in 1872 we find him in Marin County, where he was employed in the woods near Fort Ross, continuing for a period of twenty-two months, when he removed to San Francisco and began learning the blacksmith trade. He did not like the city so in a few years he removed to Hayward, where he worked at blacksmithing for one year, and thence to Doublin, where he completed his trade. It was in that town in 1879 that Mr. Boyd was married to Miss Mary Campbell, who was born in San Lorenzo, Cal., a daughter of William Campbell, a '49er and prominent pioneer in Alameda County.

After seven years at Doublin he purchased a blacksmith shop at Greenfield, near Livermore, which he ran for three years; selling out in 1883 he came to Stockton where he worked as a blacksmith for Benjamin Holt for a period of ten years, and then moved to Jenny Lind, where he ran a blacksmith business of his own for three years. He then returned to Stockton and again worked for Benjamin Holt. This time he continued for eight years as a blacksmith, when he again went to Turlock and for two years ran a shop of his own, and then moved to Atlanta, San Joaquin County, and purchased a blacksmith shop, where he did a successful business for three years. Selling out, he came back to Stockton and again worked for the Holt Manufacturing Company, but only remained two months, and then went to Valley Springs, Calaveras County, purchased a shop and engaged in general blacksmithing for eight months, when he disposed of it and again took his old place with Mr. Holt and continued steadily with them as a blacksmith for ten years, until he was retired on a pension, favorably known as one of their oldest and most trusted employees. He knew the Holts personally and found them fine men, and on the other hand the Holts spoke of him as a valuable and reliable man.

Mr. Boyd was bereaved of his faithful wife in 1915, a woman deeply mourned by her family and friends, and her taking away left a void in the family. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd were the parents of eight children: William, deceased; Oliver is a blacksmith with the Holt Manufacturing Company; Arthur, Walter, Annie and Elmer, all deceased; Harold is a popular baseball player with the National League; and Lottie, who is a bookkeeper, also presides over her father's home.

Mrs. Boyd was a member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, while Mr. Boyd is popular in the K. O. T. M., and politically is a strong Republican.

FRANK BREITENBUCHER.—An industrious rancher is Frank Breitenbucher, now the owner of 740 acres of fine farm-land four miles to the south and two miles to the east of Clements. He is a native son, who first saw the light near Stockton, in San Joaquin County, on May 23, 1867. His father, Christopher Breitenbucher, came to California when he was twenty-two years old, and engaged in teaming out of Stockton. He later went to farming, and took up government land, but never proved up on it. He died at the age of fifty-nine years, while his devoted wife lived to be sixty-two. Their family, in the order of their birth, are as follows: C. A., J. C., and H. W. Breitenbucher, the elder brothers; Frank, our subject; Alex; Clara, Mrs. F. M. Rowe; and E. E. Breitenbucher.

Frank grew up on the home farm about thirteen miles due east of Stockton, and attended the old Enterprise school. With his four brothers he farmed for years a ranch of 3,000 acres in the Grant school district, in San Joaquin County. About twenty years ago he started to farm by himself; and since then he has been cultivating from 1,600 to 1,800 acres of grain land. He bought 740 acres, and the balance he leased; and today he owns about 1,000 acres. On the farm of 740 acres, about seven miles southeast of Clements, he built a home and added other improvements in the shape of excellent farm buildings. This home was erected about six years after he had married, at Stockton, on April 22, 1902, Miss Harriet Cottrell, a native of San Joaquin County and the daughter of Isaac and Anna Cottrell. One son has blessed this union, Warren Breitenbucher.

Frank Breitenbucher has engaged in the stock business in a small way, and he also has about 150 head of sheep. He is a patriot, through and through, and during the late World War served as one of the captains in the Liberty Loan bond drive in the eastern section of the county. He is a Republican, but always and foremost a free American. He belongs to the Clements Lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he is a past grand, and he is also a member of the Lodi Encampment of Odd Fellows, and with his wife a member of the Rebekahs.

FERNANDO CHRISTESEN.—A citizen of more than usual importance is Fernando Christesen, marshal and superintendent of streets of Lodi. His official service is always faithfully and promptly performed, and he is as loyal to the welfare of his community as he is to his private business interests. He is a native of Franklin, Cal., where he was born March 30, 1874, a son of Robert and Lena Christesen. His father, Robert Christesen, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and in 1868 arrived in California on a sailing vessel. He settled in Sacramento County and farmed a large acreage to grain. Mr. and Mrs. Christesen had eight children: Louis A., of Galt; Mrs. Lena Walthers; Fernando; Mrs. Mary Meihl; Mrs. Tessie Krumb; Mrs. Emma Ehardt; Robert, of Bruceville; and Henry. The father died at the age of sixty-seven and the mother at seventy years of age, she passing away at Lodi.

Fernando Christesen attended the common school and the Sacramento Institute and worked with his father on the ranch until he was eighteen, then struck out for himself and was variously employed in different places until 1897, when he was employed on the ranch of Mrs. Anna Powers. The following year he was in Eastern Oregon and in 1899 came back to California and started to learn the trade of machinist with the Holt Manufacturing Company, but he did not stay long as he entered the employ of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad (now the Santa Fe). In 1901 he formed a partnership with Ed Powers to engage in the vineyard business near Lodi, where they also raised melons; later they extended their operations to Manteca where they continued the melon industry. This partnership continued until 1912. In the meantime Mr. Christesen had bought thirty acres of land, part of a stubble field, located on Terminus Road about three and one-half miles from Lodi, which he set to vines and where he erected a suitable home and installed a pumping plant. He made this his home until 1920, when he sold out and moved into Lodi. In 1904 he had purchased 240 acres of his father's ranch at Bruceville, leasing it for grain raising; later he sold off eighty acres and in 1920 disposed of the balance. On April 15, 1922, Mr. Christesen was appointed city marshal and superintendent of streets of Lodi, and how well he has administered his official duties is well known to the citizens of that thriving city.

On August 28, 1902, at Lodi, occurred the marriage that united Mr. Christesen with Miss Estelle Powers, born in Lodi, daughter of John and Anna Powers, of Missouri and California, respectively. Of this union of Mr. and Mrs. Christesen three children have been born: Madeline Fern, Edna Mae and Leland Fernando. In politics Mr. Christesen supports the best men and measures that he believes will be best suited to the public good. He served as a trustee of the Henderson school while living on his ranch and was a deputy assessor under Cy Moreing four years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Lodi Aerie of Eagles, No. 848.

GEORGE J. CHRISTY.—A representative rancher of San Joaquin County is George J. Christy, who resides on the hill to the south of Clements. He was born in San Joaquin County, on the old Christy ranch, one mile east of Clements, on January 22, 1870, the son of James Christy, who was born near Dublin, Ireland, and married Miss Mary Carroll, a native of Louth, also in Ireland.

James Christy left home at the age of fourteen, came out to America, and settled for a while in New Jersey. When the news of the discovery of gold in California electrified the world he was among the first to sail around the Horn to San Francisco, in 1849, and almost immediately went into Amador County, near Volcano, and later removed to Property Bar and Lancha Plana. He had odd and interesting associations, and for a while was thrown in with James Fair, afterwards Senator, as a fellow-miner. In 1855 he came to the Clements district and bought 160 acres of land, and later he added to his holdings. He bought out Thomas Wylie, and in all had 560 acres, where he raised grain and stock. James Christy sent East for his fiancee, and they were married on her arrival at Lancha Plana. She and the wife of Captain Messenger were the only white women in the mines. With James Christy, Joseph and Thomas Burns came to California from Ireland; and they also left New York for California together. Mr. Christy died at the age of seventy-four, and Mrs. Christy in her fifty-fourth year. William, the eldest of their children, was born in Lancha Plana, and died [illegible] James

passed away when he was young; Eliza is a Sister at Notre Dame, in Iowa; Philip was named after Gen. Phil Sheridan, under whom two uncles, his father's and mother's brothers, fought in the Civil War; Mary died at the age of twelve; George J. is the subject of this review; Celia has become Mrs. Freidburger, of Madera; Martha died in 1920; she enlisted as a Red Cross nurse for service in the World War, was vaccinated, and after four years of suffering died from the effect of the serum used.

George J. Christy farmed with his father on the 560-acre grain farm; they also leased 400 acres of grain and grazing land, for they used to have 100 head of cattle. At Lodi, on December 27, 1900, Mr. Christy was married to Miss Jennie Brandt, born at French Camp, the daughter of Louis R. Brandt, whose life-story is elsewhere given in this work. She had attended the Brandt school, so called in honor of her family. After their marriage they lived at Clements and helped to run the old Christy home farm. In 1902 they came into possession of 110 acres of the old Dougherty-Gillies ranch. There they built a fine home and otherwise improved the place, erecting the best of farm buildings. This property adjoins Clements on the south and is a sightly place, located on a height of land known as Christy Hill. He also bought a quarter-section of road land, three miles south of Clements, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Christy: Carroll E. and George Darroll.

EDWIN CHANDLER GOODRICH.—Possessed of the qualities that make for success in life, Edwin Chandler Goodrich had taken a place among the prosperous horticulturists of San Joaquin County. Mr. Goodrich was born near Volcano, Amador County, on May 30, 1871, the son of Chandler Baker and Jemima (Hill) Goodrich. The father was a blacksmith by trade, but after arriving in California he mined at Volcano for awhile, but soon took up his trade at the mines. There were two children in the family: Doney H. and Edwin Chandler, the subject of this sketch. After his mother's death his father married Martha Whitehead, and they had two children: Melford P.; and Addie May, who married Jesse McCargar and is now deceased.

Edwin Chandler Goodrich began his schooling at Volcano, and when he was ten years old his parents removed to Geyserville, Sonoma County, where he completed his education. When he was eighteen years of age, he went to San Francisco and took up plumbing and sheet metal work under George H. Fay, remaining with him for three years; he then went into business for himself, but continued only one year, when he removed to Nevada and worked in the mines at Dayton, continuing for only a short time. Upon returning to California he entered into partnership with his brothers and together they conducted a planing mill at Healdsburg for seven years. Then the business was sold and for the next three years Mr. Goodrich turned his attention to ranching at Kenwood, Sonoma County; then he went to Vacaville and became foreman of the Frank H. Buck ranch of 2,000 acres. Mr. Goodrich was then sent to the Elliott district of San Joaquin County in the interests of the Buck Company, and later purchased a twenty-acre ranch from W. Herrick; later buying ten acres adjoining, making a total of thirty acres, twenty acres of which is in orchard and alfalfa and the balance devoted to the raising of grain. At the present time, Mr. Goodrich is the foreman of the Roberts ranch, a fifty-acre vineyard, on which he makes his home.

The marriage of Mr. Goodrich occurred in Santa Rosa, on July 3, 1898, and united him with Miss Elizabeth Cummings, born on a ranch about five miles from Geyserville, a daughter of Eli and Mary (Johns) Cummings, early pioneers of California who were engaged in sheep-raising, having from 1,500 to 2,000 head at one time. Her mother passed away in 1918 and her father in 1921, both in Sonoma County. She received her education in the Geyserville public schools. They are the parents of one son, Edwin Russell Goodrich. Mr. Goodrich is a Republican in politics and fraternally is a member of the W. O. W. of Santa Rosa.

JOSEPH LESLIE RODGERS.—Five and one-half miles east of the town of Acampo is the ranch owned by Joseph Leslie Rodgers, consisting of eighteen acres planted to vineyard interset with almond trees, which has been brought to a high state of cultivation. He was born at Jenny Lind, Calaveras County, Cal., on March 25, 1895, a son of Albert F. and Sarah (Jourdan) Rodgers. Albert F. Rodgers is also a native of Jenny Lind, and was born on August 23, 1859, the son of Joseph A. and Margaret Ann (Milliken) Rodgers, both natives of Holland. Grandfather Rodgers came around the Horn to California in 1852, followed by Grandmother Rodgers two years later. Albert F. Rodgers preempted a quarter-section of land near Jenny Lind, which was sold in 1909; then he purchased a twenty-seven-acre vineyard near Dougherty Station, which he still owns and on which he resides a portion of the time. Albert F. Rodgers' first marriage occurred in the fall of 1884 and united him with Miss Lilly Dustin, who passed away two years later. His second marriage occurred in 1889, and united him with Miss Sarah Jourdan, a native of Williamson County, Ill., who came to California in 1887 with an aunt and uncle. They were the parents of four children: Bethel, deceased; Emile; Joseph Leslie, our subject; and Ross, deceased

Joseph Leslie Rodgers began his education in the schools of Jenny Lind and finished at the Lodi high school. After leaving school he accompanied his aunt to Illinois where he remained over two years working in the coal mines at Johnson City, Williamson County, doing all kinds of work, from driving mules to digging coal; he then returned to California and went to work for the Earl Fruit Company and since that time has been employed by a number of fruit companies on the coast.

The marriage of Mr. Rodgers occurred on February 14, 1917, and united him with Miss Erma Mae Smith, born in San Francisco, a daughter of Henry H. and Anna R. Smith. Miss Smith was taken by her parents to Nevada when a small child and the family remained there for six years; then they returned to California and were in Sacramento for a time, then in Napa, Cal., the daughter attending school in all the above cities. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers had one child, who died in infancy. In 1919 Mr. Rodgers became the owner of the beautiful vineyard interset with almond trees, which he expects to graft to plums. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally he is identified with the Eagles of Lodi. The present residence of the family is near Youngstown on the Acampo-Lockeford highway.

JOHN J. STRIEFF.—A thoroughly wide-awake, progressive young dairyman, who is to be found in the front ranks of the successful California agriculturists, is John J. Strieff, who was born on Dry Creek, about four miles east of Galt, in San Joaquin County, on February 1, 1900, the son of Henry and Mary Ann Strieff, the former a native of the Canton Glaras, in Switzerland, while the latter came from Canton Urie. Mr. Strieff reached California some forty years ago, when he was about thirty years of age, but Mrs. Strieff first saw the Promised Land of the West in her eighteenth year. He bought forty acres near the Elliott schoolhouse, and their children attended the grammar school at Galt. The worthy Swiss couple had nine children in their family. Henry, the eldest, is now deceased; Jacob is at Oroville; Fred is in San Francisco; Peter is with his father on the ranch; John is the subject of this sketch; Harry C. is associated with John; Anna married David Gustafson of Hood City; and Edward and Elizabeth, the youngest in the order of birth, are both deceased. Mrs. Strieff died in September, 1921, but Mr. Strieff is still living, at the fine old age of seventy, honored of all men, as Mrs. Strieff was beloved by those who knew her.

John Strieff and his brother Harry, during the last two years, engaged extensively in dairying; they have a dairy ranch of 600 acres on Dry Creek, about one mile north of the Elliott schoolhouse, where there are seventy-five acres in alfalfa and the rest in grain and ordinary pasture. They have fifty head of cattle, and are doing well. They follow scientific methods, have the most up-to-date apparatus, and have created and conscientiously maintain one of the most sanitary dairies in the county. Meanwhile, along with their busy industrial lives, they take a live interest in the political issues of the day, Mr. Streiff being a good, stand-pat Republican, but a fine, non-partisan "booster" for the locality in which he lives and thrives.

JOHN P. TRIOLO.—Business enterprise finds a stalwart exponent in the person of John P. Triolo, whose progressive spirit and determination have won for him a prominent position in the business circles of Stockton. Mr. Triolo was born in Chicago, Ill., on February 21, 1880, and grew to manhood and was educated in that city. He then entered the employ of Porter Brothers, fruit packers and shippers, and became their European manager; and during the ten years he was employed by them he made seven round trips to Mediterranean ports. In 1905 he came to California in the interest of the same company, locating at Los Angeles, where he remained for six years.

In 1911 Mr. Triolo came to Stockton and went into partnership with Louis Calestini in a general real estate and insurance business under the firm name of Triolo & Calestini. Their operations covered a large territory, and besides conducting a most successful real estate business, they erected business blocks and residences, selling them at a profit, and in this way built up a lucrative business. Their popularity and success as realtors is demonstrated by the fact that in many instances they sold the same property twice. They consummated the sale of the Bronx Hotel, the Masonic Temple building, and the Hodgkin block on Weber Avenue. Vacant property has also received their attention, as they sold 200 lots in the business district, on which business blocks have been erected.

Many dairy and fruit ranches were also developed and sold by them. At one time they were the owners of a seventy-acre dairy on the Calaveras River near Linden, which supported one of the best herds of Holstein cows in the county. Recently, Mr. Calestini withdrew from the firm and is now doing business under the firm name of the Louis Calestini Real Estate Company.

The marriage of Mr. Triolo united him with a native daughter of California, Miss Harriet Long, and they are the parents of four children: Ellen, Charles, John and Daniel. A man of force and ability, he has ever believed in constructive measures, and he stands high in the community.

JOSIAH TOMLINSON.—A dependable citizen of the Elliott district is Josiah Tomlinson, who has attained to his present position after many years spent in varied lines of endeavor. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born at Wrightstown, Bucks County, on June 6, 1852, a son of Josiah and Mary (Croasdale) Tomlinson, both natives of Pennsylvania, of English and Scotch descent, respectively. The father was a farmer by occupation and young Josiah had the advantage of a fair education in the Quaker schools of his native state, which were the only schools in the vicinity in which he lived. Remaining at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, Josiah Tomlinson then came to California where he remained for five years; then removed to Goldendale, Wash., and engaged in the building and planing mill business, which he continued until his marriage.

The marriage of Mr. Tomlinson occurred at Summerville, Oregon, on June 15, 1881, and united him with Miss Amelia B. Koontz, a native of Malaga, Monroe County, Ohio, a daughter of William and Mary A. (Berry) Koontz. Her father, William Koontz, came to the Northwest in 1871 and was a pioneer missionary minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was instrumental in establishing many congregations throughout Oregon and Washington. After his marriage, Mr. Tomlinson removed to Tacoma, Wash., and engaged in building contracting for five years; he then went to Pendleton, Ore., and there built and conducted a planing mill for the next thirteen years; then removed to Oakland, Cal., and engaged in the building business for the following ten years, making his home on Lynde Street. In 1912, the family removed to San Joaquin County and purchased forty acres of land, one and one-half miles south of the Elliott school house, and he has since been engaged in the fruit and poultry business. When Mr. Tomlinson purchased his property it was a grain field; he has built his residence and developed a twelve-acre peach, prune, almond, and plum orchard, and fifteen acres has been set to Zinfandel and Mission grapes; besides he has a modernly equipped poultry house, having at the present time 625 laying hens, which are yielding him a good income for his labor. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson are the parents of four children: Raymond lives at Benicia; Oreine is Mrs. W. M. Hession of Oakland and has two daughters, Wilma and Eva; Harry resides at Alameda; Eva is Mrs. C. W. Russell of Sacramento and she has three children, Ruth Harriet, Phillip R. and Clyde R. For several years Mrs. Tomlinson has served the locality as a school trustee, being clerk of the board; in politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Neighbors of Woodcraft of Fruitvale, Cal.

WILLIAM LESLIE McDONALD.—Among the prosperous and enterprising ranchers of the Woodbridge section of San Joaquin County is William Leslie McDonald, who has made his home in California since 1872, coming from his native country of Canada. He was born at West Lake, Ontario, Canada, June 22, 1854, a son of Amos and Almira (White) McDonald. The father was of Scotch descent, and the mother was from an old New England family. The McDonald side of the house can be traced back 400 years to the Macdonald clan of Scotland. There were nine children in the family; Daniel, deceased; Gilbert resides at San Martin, Cal.; Minard, deceased; Mary, Mrs. Blankenship of Richmond, Cal.; Celestia, deceased; William L.; Euphimia Miller, and Perry and Ella, deceased. The father lived to be seventy-three years old, while the mother passed away at the age of fifty-nine years. When William Leslie took out his citizenship papers, his name was written McDonald by the officer making his application and he retained that spelling instead of MacDonald.

William Leslie acquired a public school education in Canada and when almost eighteen years old came to the United States and direct to California, arriving May 8, 1872, settling at Novato, Marin County, Cal., where he remained eight months; then he removed to Sierra County where he spent almost four years in the mines; a great part of the time was spent at the Great North American mine, then Oak Ranch and Ball Mountain mines. Mr. McDonald took out his first citizenship papers at Downieville, Cal., and completed his American citizenship at San Rafael, Cal. In 1877 he gave up mining and returned to Novato, Cal., where he rented a portion of Senator Long's ranch, known as the Black Point Farm where he ran a dairy of 125 cows for seven years; then when the Long ranch was sold he removed to Oakland and engaged in the retail milk business for a year and a half, then sold out and settled in San Joaquin County. Mr. McDonald first purchased ten acres of the Thomas Pope ranch on the Thornton Road, then later bought eighteen acres of the same tract. This land was pasture and stubble and Mr. McDonald set twenty-one acres to Zinfandel grapes and he also has a small orchard and some alfalfa; he has also improved the place with good farm buildings.

On December 25, 1880, at Petaluma, Cal., Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Alice Hayden, a native of Plover, Wis., and daughter of Amaziah and Amanda (Young) Hayden, both natives of Corinna, Maine. Her father was a sawmill man by trade and moved from Maine to Wisconsin in the frontier days of that state. In 1864 he brought his family over the plains with an ox-team during the time of the Sioux uprising, and in six months to a day he settled in Marin County. Here Alice Hayden received her education in the public schools. Later she moved to San Joaquin County where both parents passed away, the father being ninety-eight and the mother eighty-six years old. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have one son, Scott McDonald, born in Novato but educated in the schools of Stockton, who married Miss Clara Woods, a twin sister of Clarence L. Woods, who is also represented in this history; they have two children, Clarence Leslie and Alice Arline. Scott McDonald has charge of and operates the home place. In politics, Mr. McDonald is a Republican and fraternally is a member of Charter Oak Lodge of Stockton and the Knights of Pythias and Mrs. McDonald is a member of the Pythian Sisters, and in their lives they exemplify the beneficent spirit of these fraternities, which are based upon kindliness and brotherly helpfulness.

HUGH EDWARD TAYLOR.—California a half century ago was known only as a mining state, but in more recent years its splendid agricultural and horticultural resources have awakened the attention of the entire world and the products of its orchards and vineyards are sent to all parts of this country and to many foreign lands. Hugh Edward Taylor is among those engaged in the raising of grapes in San Joaquin County, located about a mile east of Lodi, where he has ten acres devoted entirely to the cultivation of the Tokay grape. He was born at New Market, Ontario, Canada, on August 9, 1855, the son of Abraham Lange and Sarah June (Coreyll) Taylor. Abraham Taylor, his father, was a farmer and lumber merchant in the vicinity of New Market, where Hugh Edward received his education in the district schools. After finishing his schooling, he remained at home with his parents, assisting his father in his business and with his farm work until 1877, when he was married, on Christmas eve, at New Market, to Miss Elizabeth Thomson, a native of Hamilton. She is the daughter of George and Sophie Thomson, natives of Scotland and England, respectively, the latter being reared in Scotland, where the father was a shoe merchant. Their daughter was educated in the district school and finished in the high school of Hamilton. After his marriage, Mr. Taylor removed to the territory of Dakota, where he engaged in farming. He filed on a preemption and a tree claim and later took a homestead, becoming owner of 480 acres devoted to grain. The farm was located thirty-five miles northwest of Grand Forks, in the Red River Valley, N. D. He also acquired land by purchase in Saskatchewan, Canada. Removing from North Dakota, in 1906 Mr. Taylor came to California and settled at Lodi, and soon after sold his Dakota farm. His property is located on the extension of East Pine street, about a mile from Lodi, and consists of ten acres in vineyard; Mr. Taylor installed a pumping plant with a four-inch pump and a seven horse-power motor. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of two children: Austin Lange resides near Spokane, Wash.; and Glen Osborne lives near Medford, Ore. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and with his family is a member of the Congregational Church.

LUTHER C. WALLING.—Well known as a vineyardist and agriculturalist, Luther C. Walling has been a resident of San Joaquin County for the past twenty-six years, since he purchased his present home, consisting of fifteen acres, on Cherokee Lane, some three and a half miles south of Lodi. He has been a successful manager and has gained an excellent reputation for both quantity and quality of products. He was born on a ranch south of Turlock, Cal., on January 14, 1871, a son of Andrew and Jennie Martha (Penter) Walling. The father, Andrew Walling, came to California in an early day and engaged in grain farming. He passed away when Luther C. was a child of two years. The mother is still living, residing in Oakland.

Luther C. Walling was reared by relatives and attended school at Placerville, Cal., until he was fifteen years old, when he started to make his own way in

the world, working on farms and doing teaming work. He settled at Franklin, Cal., and worked there for a number of years at farm work; then he rambled over various parts of California until 1895, when he settled in the Live Oak district of San Joaquin County and there purchased fifteen acres of unimproved land on Cherokee Lane, just south of the Live Oak schoolhouse. On this land he set out a vineyard and developed an irrigation system. He also bought fifteen acres on the Dayton Road, set out in vineyard, then sold it. Mrs. Walling owns twenty-four acres of the old McCoy place, on the Eight-mile Road; one-half of it was set to vineyard by her father, the balance being unimproved.

The marriage of Mr. Walling occurred on November 16, 1904, on the old McCoy ranch in the Live Oak district, which united him with Miss Alice McCoy, a native Californian, a daughter of Daniel and Adelia (Dayton) McCoy, natives of Lincoln County, Ill., and Michigan, respectively. In 1858 Daniel McCoy left his native state for the West. Arriving on the coast he stopped for a short time in Oregon, then came to California and engaged in mining at Sonora and later teamed from Stockton and Sonora to the mines; then he removed to San Joaquin County, where he bought a quarter-section of land on Cherokee Lane, eight miles north of Stockton, and engaged in grain farming. Mrs. Walling received her education in the Davis school district north of Stockton. There were six children born to this pioneer couple: Ella, Mrs. Sprague, resides at Raymond, Cal.; Ann, Mrs. David Bunch, resides in Los Angeles; Alice, Mrs. Walling; Rowland Henry resides in Woodbridge; Louis is deceased; and Bel'e, Mrs. Hearn. The last days of Mr. and Mrs. McCoy were spent in Stockton, where Mr. McCoy passed away at the age of seventy-three, and his wife was sixty-odd years old when she died. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Walling has been a member of the Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W. During his long residence in San Joaquin County he has formed a wide acquaintance and he has also gained creditable success, and by perseverence and determination has gained a place among the substantial agriculturalists of the community.

FRED WENZELBURGER.—A very wide-awake, progressive and prosperous young rancher, who always has something to show for his scientific theories and his practical devices and methods, representing the "last word" in agricultural science, is Fred Wenzelburger, who was born on the old home ranch of his father, about six miles to the southeast of Clements, on July 30, 1892, the son of Chris and Mary (Cordoza) Wenzelburger, whose interesting life-story is given in greater detail elsewhere in this work. His father first saw the light in the famous old city of Wittenberg, in Germany, in 1870, and twenty years later married into one of the old established Portuguese-American families, enviably associated with the history of Northern California.

Fred attended the Brandt school, and later pursued the excellent courses in business training at the Heald's commercial college at Stockton. Thus well-equipped, he started out for himself when eighteen years of age, and then took up the trade of a machinist, and in harvesting time he worked with threshing outfits. He was in the service of Shedd & Hannah, at Tracy, and after that worked for the Harris Manufacturing Company at Stockton, joining their staff in the construction department.

At the Linn Rancho, about two miles east of his own home, on February 17, 1915, he was married to Miss Oleta Linn, who was born near Clements, and is the daughter of Daniel and Carrie (Weber) Linn. Her father came to California in early days, and lived for years on the Walter McGary Rancho, two miles east of Lockeford, until he moved to a place about four miles southeast of Clements. Here he purchased 320 acres, and her father still owns the ranch today. Mr. and Mrs. Wenzelburger live on their place of 320 acres, upon which he erected a bungalow and farm buildings. Mrs. Wenzelburger received her education at the Grant and Brandt country school and the Stockton Commercial College.

Mr. Wenzelburger first bought 160 acres of land adjoining the Linn ranch. They have eight head of mules and two head of horses, and prefer the power thus derived to that of the tractor. Mr. Wenzelburger takes great pride in both his farm land and in his working of it, and constantly endeavors to raise his standards. At the same time, he takes a live interest in what is going on in the world about him; and, as a good Republican, but what is better still, a broad-minded American, he contributes to making the world a better place in which to live.

CHRIS WENZELBURGER.—An enterprising, experienced and very successful rancher, and one who obtains the best results in the raising of both grain and stock, is Chris Wenzelburger, who lives about six miles to the southeast of Clements. He was born in Wittenberg, Germany, on January 25, 1870, the son of Chris and Carry (Fisher) Wenzelburger,—the former a baker by trade who came to California at the age of twenty-one, voyaging around the Horn in a sailing vessel which made the trip in eighty-eight days. Our subject was one of six children. Mary is married and as Mrs. Gunder she is living in the state of Washington. Chris was the second in the order of birth. Paul is on the Chahales River in Washington. Kate is Mrs. Gohrman of San Francisco, her husband being a druggist at the corner of Market and Valencia streets. William is at Othello, Wash.; and Vera is Mrs. Mohrmann and lives at Driad, Wash. Mr. Wenzelburger, the father, lived to be eighty-eight years old, and passed away at his home in Washington, and Mrs. Wenzelburger died at their ranch home on the Chahales River in Washington, at the age of eighty-two. In 1880, Chris Wenzelburger, Sr., had settled on a half-section south of the present home of our subject, on land called the Mokelumne Grant, southeast of the well-known Round Timbers Rancho taken up by J. Wright Johnson. At that time, the land was thickly settled, and there was a rancher on every quarter-section. When the railroad company was given each odd-numbered section of land, the farmers became discouraged, and rather than pay the company a second time for the land, they moved out of the county, thus depopulating that section of the country. The Brandt school, for example, came to have only fifty pupils, while now it is discontinued. In 1890 Mr. Wenzelburger lost out on his land, and went north to Washington, where he bought a ranch on the Chahales River, living there until he died.

Chris Wenzelburger, Jr., attended the Brandt school, and on September 18, 1894, married Miss

Mary Cordoza, a native of Sonoma County, and the daughter of Antone and Hulda (Drew) Cordoza. Her father was a native of Portugal, who came to the United States when he was sixteen years old. He settled in Sonoma County, and there farmed for ten years; and then moved to Stone Corral, in Calaveras County, where he lived for forty years. Five daughters were born to this worthy couple. Belle, who became Mrs. Thomas, lived at La Fevre, and died there of pneumonia. Mary is the accomplished wife of our subject. Elsie has become a San Franciscan, and Lillian, Mrs. Brandt, and Genevia, Mrs. Peterson, both live in the Bay City.

After his marriage, Mr. Wenzelburger rented and farmed land for about ten years, but he saw that he was not getting ahead in that way, so he purchased 400 acres of land about six miles to the southeast of Clements, and built a fine farm home there, and put in many improvements; and since that time he has purchased additional land adjoining his original ranch, until now he owns some 2,400 acres of fine land. Although this is suited mostly for general farming, he also uses it to some extent for the raising of stock, of which he has 250 head, young and old, on the ranch, while he has sixteen head of workhorses. His main crops are barley and oats. The one son born to Mr. and Mrs. Wenzelburger, named Fred, is also successfully farming near his father's home place.

Mr. Wenzelburger is a member of the Modern Woodmen, at Clements, and he is a stand-pat Republican. But he is first, last, and all the time, an American, and, as such, is vitally and enthusiastically interested in the welfare of the country at large, and the prosperity of the district in which he lives, operates and thrives.

CLARENCE L. WOODS.—An enterprising rancher who devotes his energies to the cultivation and raising of grapes is Clarence L. Woods, his vineyard being located four and a half miles northwest of Woodbridge, and containing twenty-four acres. He was born on the old Samuel Woods ranch near Woodbridge, in the northern part of San Joaquin County, August 31, 1883, a son of Samuel and Francis Arline (Plummer) Woods, natives of Missouri and Iowa, respectively. Samuel Woods was born at Hannibal, Mo., July 14, 1841, and was a son of Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Leffler) Woods, the former a native of Virginia and of Scotch extraction, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania of German stock. When the father, Samuel Woods, was ten years old, in 1852, the family left Missouri and after a trip across the plains lasting some six months arrived in California; thus the grandfather of our subject became a typical California pioneer. During the winter of 1853 he conducted the old-time Western Hotel at Stockton, and in 1856 was proprietor of the hotel at Pleasant Grove, and from 1857 until his death, in 1880, he was engaged in ranching on the old Samuel M. Woods ranch near Woodbridge. The father became the owner of the old homestead ranch, consisting of 320 acres, devoted to grain and stock-raising, of which forty acres was in vineyard. Samuel Woods married Miss Francis Arline Plummer, and they were the parents of four children: Clarence L., of this review; his twin sister, Clara, the wife of Scott McDonald; Mrs. Rita Borden of San Jose; Evelyn, Mrs. W. H. Sparling of Capitola, Cal. The father passed away March 16, 1915, and the mother on April 10, 1922.

Clarence L. Woods received his education at the Ray district school of San Joaquin County, which was supplemented with a course at the Stockton Business College. In 1909 he started out for himself and began work as a machinist with the Western Pacific Railroad Company in Stockton, and also worked for them in the shops at Oakland and Sacramento for four years; then for six years he was employed on the construction of the County and State highways as roller-man; then in 1919 he settled on his present ranch four miles northwest of Woodbridge, consisting of twenty-four acres, which was planted to grapes of the Tokay, Black Prince and Zinfandel varieties, now in full bearing.

On October 23, 1915, at Oakland, Mr. Woods was married to Miss Edna Anglin, also a native of California, born at Pittville, Shasta County, and a daughter of Elmer E. and Margaret Susan (Baker) Anglin, the former a native of Oregon, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Grandfather Joshua Thomas Anglin was a native of Tennessee and a veteran of the Mexican and Indian wars. He left home at the age of fourteen and joined the army, and never returned to his home in Tennessee, but migrated westward. About seventy years ago he settled in the Hood River country of Oregon; in 1866 he moved to California and farmed at Dixon; later he moved to Shasta County, where he died. Mrs. Woods is one of four children: Willard resides at Ione, Cal.; May, Mrs. Richardson, a resident of Westwood; Mrs. Edna Woods; Tracy resides at Ione. Mrs. Woods received her education in the grammar schools of Shasta County, and when eighteen years old came to Stockton, where she entered the Western Normal, and then became a teacher. She taught one year at Red Bluff, Cal., then two years at Coalinga, Cal., and two years at the Ray school in San Joaquin County, where she met and married Mr. Woods. They are the parents of three children: Samuel, Margaret and Edith Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are Democrats and Mrs. Woods is a member of the school board of the Ray district.

GEORGE MASON BANCROFT.—An energetic citizen of Woodbridge, to whom the community is much indebted, particularly for its fine new schoolhouse, which was built under his supervision as clerk of the school board, is George Mason Bancroft, who was born in Caledonia County, Vt., on September 23, 1876. The family of his father, Parker Bancroft, dates back to colonial days; the great historian, George Bancroft, being a cousin. Parker Bancroft married Miss Mary Ann Morrison, whose family are associated with some of the most interesting annals of Maine. He was a merchant, who died while they were living in New Hampshire, when George was only three years old; and as Mrs. Bancroft also passed away there, the lad had to get his education as best he could. At first he worked on farms in Vermont and New Hampshire, and later took work at the Groton, Vt. Mills. In 1899 he came to California, and to Acampo. Near there he labored for awhile as a ranch hand; and then, going to San Francisco, took a job with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in the maintenance of way department, covering the line from Ashland, Ore., to El Paso, Tex., on all parts of the Western Division.

He spent twenty-three years with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

Notwithstanding these necessary migrations and temporary residences elsewhere, Mr. Bancroft has always made his home at Woodbridge since he came here. In 1903 he bought a vineyard of fifteen acres, and later acquired a vineyard of twenty acres south of Woodbridge, both of which are finely irrigated.

At Woodbridge, on June 15, 1902, Mr. Bancroft was married to Miss Flora May Shinn, a native of that town, and the daughter of H. D. and Emma Shinn. Her father was an honored pioneer of the state. Mrs. Bancroft completed her education at the San Joaquin Valley College, where she was a proficient student. Three children have blessed their union: Raymond Ellwood, now aged eighteen; Elizabeth, aged thirteen; and Clarence, aged ten. Mr. Bancroft is a Republican in matters of national political import. He is at present clerk of the school board of the Woodbridge district, and has had direct supervision of the building of the new school, at a cost of about $60,000, designed to accommodate 200 or more pupils. It is modern in every respect, and will be thoroughly up-to-date in its equipment. Mr. Bancroft is a Mason, belonging to the Woodbridge Lodge, and is also a member of the Odd Fellow Lodge and Encampment at Lodi, and has gone through all the chairs of the lodge. Mrs. Bancroft shares her husband's popularity; and they are untiring in their efforts to better the social life of their community.

EDWARD H. BARBER.—Edward H. Barber, who for the past seventeen years has been a justice of the peace of Union Township, has been a stanch advocate of better schools and a director of the Galt Union high school since 1912. He was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga, N. Y., December 26, 1867, a son of George H. and Caroline (Potter) Barber. The father was a farmer by occupation, who brought his family to California in the fall of 1874 and first farmed on the old Stevenson ranch near Stockton, where he remained for one year; then removed to Sebastopol, Sonoma County, where he bought ninety acres at fifty-five dollars per acre near the town limits. After paying a few hundred dollars on this ranch, he became discouraged and gave it up and removed with his family to Taison, San Joaquin County. The Sebastopol ranch is now within the city limits of that town, and is very valuable property. The father rented the R. B. Thompson dairy, which he conducted for two years, then purchased 100 acres 2½ miles northwest of Thornton, which is a portion of the property now owned and operated by our subject and his brother, George L. Barber. There were three children in the family: Edward H., our subject, being the eldest; George L., and Grace, Mrs. Beavis, residing in Detroit, Mich. The father passed away in 1907, aged seventy-seven, and the mother was fifty-one when she died.

Edward H. Barber began his schooling in the old five-mile school out of Stockton, where he went for one year; then he had a year's schooling at Sebastopol, two years at the Ray district school in San Joaquin County, and the balance of his grammar school education in the New Hope district school. Edward H. and his brother, George L., are equal partners in their ranching operations. They have added to their holdings until they now own 425 acres of fine land on the Mokelumne River, 2½ miles northwest of Thornton, which is devoted to raising beans, grain and general farming, and the brothers each conduct a dairy.

The marriage of Mr. Barber occurred on June 11, 1896, in Stockton, which united him with Miss Ada Marion Villette, a native of Hancock County, Mississippi, and a daughter of Henry and Ada (Breedlove) Villette. Her maternal grandfather was a Confederate soldier who died from the effects of exposure during the Civil War. Her mother was twice married, the first time to Harry Villette, who died in Louisiana. In 1886 Mrs. Villette and their only child, Ada Marion, came to California and settled in Stockton. Here her mother was married in 1887 to Henry Harrington, a harnessmaker. Her mother died in Thornton.

Mr. and Mrs. Barber are the parents of four children: Helen, Paul, Florence and Ada. Paul Barber recently married Miss May Culver of Stockton and at the present they make their home on the ranch and assist in its development. In 1904 Mr. Barber became a trustee of Reclamation District No. 348, embracing an acreage of 10,000 acres, and since 1906 has been justice of the peace for Union Township; he is also a member of the Thornton Farm Bureau, and since the founding of the Galt Union high school he has served as a director of same. In politics Mr. Barber is a stanch Republican, and Mrs. Barber is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Barber brothers also own 100 acres in the Yaqui River Valley, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, which is leased and which caused them considerable trouble during the recent revolution.

ARTHUR EMMETT GORDON.—A successful vineyardist is Arthur Emmett Gordon, a native of Wyandotte County, Kansas, now residing about two miles north of Acampo. In the historic Centennial Year of 1876, on December 28, he entered the family of M. A. and Belle (Llyons) Gordon, the son of a stock and cattle-man, who was also a merchant and a farmer. The family removed to Kokomo, Colo., where his father built the first sawmill in that region. Later they removed to Belleview, Idaho, in which locality his father engaged in stock-raising. He then moved northwest to Portland, Ore., and there the family lived between seven and eight years, finally migrating south and landing at Woodbridge. Here the lad attended the Lodi high school. Mr. Gordon lived to be seventy-three years old, survived by his wife, who is still alive at the age of sixty-five. Eight children made up the family of this worthy couple. Bert, the eldest, is deceased; Arthur Emmett was the second-born; and then came Harry, Frank, Grace, Vera, Phillip and Ruth.

In 1895 Arthur Emmett Gordon began to clerk for M. B. Henderson & Son, of Stockton; and later he was bookkeeper for Messrs. Hammond and Yardley, also of that city, with whom he remained seven years. He then bought an interest in C. B. Thompson's grocery, in Stockton, and after two years of experience with it, purchased the entire business, and conducted it until 1917, when he sold out.

Previous to selling his business, he had purchased some thirty acres of open land two miles north of Acampo, where he set out a vineyard, and in 1917 he traded his residence in Stockton for fifteen acres of vineyard, adjoining his [illegible]

this area he has devoted to orcharding, and the entire tract is well irrigated. He built a small home on his ranch, into which he moved in 1917.

At Lodi, on June 3, 1903, Mr. Gordon married Miss Amy Geffroy, a native of Lodi and the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Hammond) Geffroy. She attended the Lodi schools. Her father has passed away, but her mother is still alive. Her father and mother, of good Boston stock, came to California in early days, and her father raised sheep near Lockeford, in San Joaquin County. Later he moved to Lodi, and there Miss Amy was graduated with honors from the Lodi high school. Five children have blessed the union. Dorothy and Kenneth are students in the Lodi high school; Neil and Joyce are pupils in the grammar school; and Barbara is the youngest. Mr. Gordon is a Republican, and a member of Charity Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he is a past-grand.

PHILLIP J. GOEHRING.—A successful vineyardist who is residing on his fifty-acre vineyard home, located a mile and a half southeast of Victor, is Phillip J. Goehring, a self-made man, whose success has come to him entirely through his own labor and carefully directed efforts. He was born in McIntosh County, N. D., on July 9, 1892, a son of John and Elizabeth (Bertsch) Goehring, the former coming to America from Neudorf, South Russia, his birthplace, and the latter a native of Bergdorf, South Russia. His father passed away in North Dakota about twenty years ago, while the mother still resides there. They were the parents of eight children: John, Jacob, Christina and Fred, Gottlieb, Phillip J., our subject, Maggie and Martin.

The education of Phillip J. Goehring was limited to about five months, and he was obliged to assume his share of the farm work. Shortly after becoming of age, he began to earn his own way, and went to Idaho, where he homesteaded 320 acres of land, on which he raised grain and stock, for four years.

Mr. Goehring's first marriage occurred while living in Idaho, on February 4, 1914, and united him with Miss Martha Bertsch, a native of South Russia, a daughter of Henry Bertsch. She passed away in 1916 in Idaho. In January, 1917, Mr. Goehring made a trip to Lodi, Cal., where he was married to Miss Christine Knoll, born in Russia, a daughter of Jacob Knoll. Her father came to California about fifteen years ago from South Dakota and settled at Victor, where he purchased a vineyard and had added to it from time to time until he is now one of the wealthiest citizens of San Joaquin County. After their marriage the young couple returned to Mr. Knoll's ranch in Idaho and continued farming until the early fall of 1917, when they returned to Lodi to locate. He traded his ranch for ten acres, his present vineyard home, and since then he has added by purchase 30 acres more, and Mrs. Goehring received a gift of ten acres from her father,—all devoted to vineyard and alfalfa. In April, of 1921, Mr. Goehring purchased forty-nine acres at the intersection of the Cherokee and Lockeford roads, which was an old almond orchard, with the exception of ten acres in prunes. Mr. Goehring decided to take out all the almond trees and planted vines, but left the prune orchard. Soon after buying this tract, he sold five acres for $2,000 per acre, which left forty-four acres, thirty of which are planted to Tokay grapes. So now he owns and operates ninety-four acres. Mr. and Mrs. Goehring are the parents of five children: Emma, Reuben, Levi; Elsie and Elmer are twins. He is a Republican in politics; he and his family are members of the First German Baptist Church in Lodi.

JOHN B. GOTELLI.—A farmer and vineyardist residing five miles north of Stockton on Cherokee Lane is John B. Gotelli, who is a native son of the Golden State and has made his permanent home in San Joaquin County for the past eighteen years. He was born in San Francisco, March 10, 1889, a son of Antonio and Maria (Camicha) Gotelli, both natives of Italy, born near Parma. Antonio Gotelli came to California in 1883, and in San Francisco in 1888, he married Miss Maria Camicha; later he became an extensive truck gardener in the Mission district of San Francisco, where he bought and rented tracts of land for that purpose. He had several partners in the business and they regularly employed thirty men in the cultivation, gathering and marketing of vegetables. In the wholesaling and retailing of produce they used many teams and wagons. Selling out his holdings in San Francisco, in 1904 the family came to Stockton, and Antonio Gotelli took the contract of planting 150 acres of the old Charles M. Weber Grant to vineyard, the compensation for his labor to be seventy-five acres of this 150-acre tract of land; this ranch is under the Stockton-Mokelumne irrigation ditch. After cultivating the vineyard for five years, he obtained title as per agreement to seventy-five acres from Miss Julia H. Weber. He continued to run the place until 1914, when he rented it to his son, John B., and retired to his home at 929 North Ophir street, Stockton, where he passed away October 22, 1920, aged 62 years. He was a man who had done much to build up the horticultural interests in California. When he came to America, he was in debt $125.00. He worked in a vegetable garden for 33 months at $25.00 a month, and during all this time did not leave the ranch to go to town. He saved his money and paid his honest debts, and continuing by industry and frugality he was able at the end of five years to purchase an interest in vegetable gardens. Afterwards increasing his interest, he demonstrated his ability as a business man and in time became the manager, after which the business grew rapidly so that the partners received as dividends 300 per cent more than formerly. He was a man of much native ability and diplomacy and kept the partners together for nine years. While he was manager, the business ran along smoothly, but after he sold out dissensions arose and in less than a year all of the rest of the partners disposed of their business.

In Italy while a young man Mr. Gotelli served 33 months in an Alpine regiment in the Italian army, being stationed on the border, and during all this time he was never disciplined. His widow survives him at the age of fifty-five. There are eight children in the family, of whom John B., our subject, is the eldest; Mary is Mrs. Nave, and she resides in San Francisco; A. Nathaniel; Joseph, Frederick and Louis reside in Stockton; Jennie is Mrs. Virgil Azzaro, traveling in Europe, and Hazel lives at home. John B. Gotelli received his education in the San Francisco grammar schools and accompanied his parents to Stockton, San Joaquin County, January 7, 1905. On his arrival here he assisted his father in his vine-

yard enterprise, continuing with him until 1914. He leased the vineyard, and since then he has engaged in viticulture. On the death of his father, John B. became the administrator and now manages the estate. He is also interested in other properties, including both ranch and city real estate.

On January 3, 1915, in Stockton, Mr. Gotelli was married to Miss Louise S. Figone, a native of Stockton, and a daughter of John and Louise (Marengo) Figone, both parents natives of Genoa, Italy. Her father was an early settler in San Joaquin County and farmed for a number of years on the islands; he now lives in Stockton and is a glassblower for the Stockton Glass Factory. There are four children in the Figone family: Jennie, Mrs. Rossi, resides in Stockton; Theresa, Mrs. A. Nathaniel Gotelli; Louise S., Mrs. John B. Gotelli; Frank resides at Stockton. In 1915 Mr. Gotelli replaced the old house his father had placed on the ranch many years ago with a modern residence on their beautiful seventy-five acre vineyard of Tokay, Black Prince and Mission grapes. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and also a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., while Mrs. Gotelli is a member of Joaquin Parlor No. 5, N. D. G. W. His brother, Nathaniel, married Miss Theresa Figone, a sister of Mrs. Gotelli. Mr. and Mrs. Gotelli have always been upright and honorable and enjoy the respect and confidence of their many friends in San Joaquin County.

AUGUST HANSEN.—A very industrious, progressive and successful orchardist is August Hansen, who was born at Stepping, in Holstein, Denmark, on June 6, 1869, the son of John and Magdalena (Sorensen) Hansen, highly-esteemed citizens of that prosperous country. His father was a farmer, but he was also for many years postmaster at Stepping. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen had seven children, among whom August was the eldest; the others being John, Anna, Magdalena, and Doris, and two deceased.

August attended the excellent public schools of Denmark, and when sixteen started to learn the creamery trade. A year later, he came out to America. He first went to Nevada, and for five years worked for one man at Carson City; and then, moving farther west to California, he settled at Santa Rosa and took out his final citizenship papers in Sonoma County. He purchased forty acres near Santa Rosa, devoted to grapes and prunes, and some apples and peaches, and after five years in Sonoma County, he sold out and came to San Joaquin County, where he bought fifteen acres of open land in the Elliott section, about one mile to the south and one mile to the east of the old Elliott schoolhouse. There he set six acres out to almonds, and built a comfortable, attractive home, and also all the necessary farm outbuildings. Two years ago he added ten acres to his holdings, making twenty-five acres in his fine ranch tract, not a bad showing, surely, for one who came to San Joaquin County only seven years ago.

At Santa Rosa, on May 1, 1892, Mr. Hansen was married to Miss Christina Jepsen, who came from the vicinity of his Danish birthplace, and is the daughter of Mathias and Gertrude Jepsen. She attended the adjoining school to which Mr. Hansen in his boyhood had been sent, and she came to California three years prior to the date of her marriage. Three children were born from their fortunate union. Dorothy is married to Harry Graham at Port Costa; Pauline also lives at Port Costa; and Mabel is attending the University of Iowa. Mrs. Hansen passed away at Reno, Nev., in 1902, beloved and mourned by all who knew her.

At the present time, Mr. Hansen is foreman of the famous Henderson Ranch on Dry Creek, north of Elliott, a fine estate belonging to J. E. Finnell of Sacramento; a tract of 436 acres, being set out to vineyard and orchard, and at present operated very successfully under Mr. Hansen's experienced guidance as a dairy ranch. Mr. Hansen spent two years farming in Nevada, near Reno, just after he moved from Santa Rosa, so that he came from Nevada to San Joaquin County. While living at Reno, he served as a school trustee, and belonged to the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican.

MRS. EMILY M. HARRIS.—An esteemed lady long resident in Stockton, whose accomplishments in the management of her estate have entitled her to the confidence and esteem of her fellow-citizens, is Mrs. Emily M. Harris, now living at 111 North Tuxedo street. As Emily M. Dees, she was the popular daughter of Daniel R. Dees, an overseer of Arkansas plantations, having been born in Sebastian County, on Saint Valentine's Day, 1852; her mother was Lucy Allison before her marriage.

In 1857, Daniel Dees crossed the great plains bound for California, and after arriving, he settled for awhile at Petaluma, where he bought a ranch, a part of an old Spanish grant, and looked forward to making his home there; but when the grant-holders contested the title, he lost all he had invested. He then migrated from place to place for awhile, and finally settled at Carson City, Nev., where he became a mine superintendent. He passed away there.

Partly as a result of these migrations, Emily Dees went to school in various places; and if she fared none too well because of such changes in her schools and programs, she at least came to know a good number and an interesting variety of teachers. There were nine children besides herself in her parents' family, but only four are living today. Allison D. and Joel D. are in Nevada; Lewis is in Los Angeles; and Emily, or Mrs. Harris, is the subject of our interesting story.

On May 6, 1867, Emily was married at Marysville to Edward Harris, who had been born in Indiana on September 15, 1841. His parents were John and Lucinda Harris, and their forebears may be traced back through the pioneer days of the Hoosier State to good old Revolutionary stock. As a young man, in 1859 Edward Harris made the journey overland across the plains, remaining only until the breaking out of the Civil War, when, being patriotic to the core, he returned East by the Pony Express, and on his arrival at his old home he enlisted in Company D., 5th Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, serving throughout the war in General Sherman's cavalry in the Georgia campaign and on the march to the sea. He was captured and as a prisoner was sent to Andersonville. After the great struggle was over, he returned to California and set up his household gods for two years on the old Messick Rancho near Marysville. He and his good wife then removed to Stockton, and he farmed for many years in the Delta lands, Roberts Island, carrying on his operations of grain raising extensively. On March 3, 1917, he

passed away, an honored member of the Rawlins Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

For the last thirty-seven years, Mrs. Harris has made her home in Stockton, and five children have added to her earthly pleasures. Jean has become Mrs. James Gianelli; Lucy is a teacher; William is at Clements; Edward F. is of Stockton; and Gay is Mrs. Youdall, of the same city. There are now nine grandchildren. Mrs. Gianelli is the mother of Norma and Jack; William's daughter is named Emily Martha; Lowell and Jean are the two children of Edward F. Harris; and Gay Youdall's four children are named Leonard Harris, Harris Hugh, Edward Dees, and Peter Gaylen.

GEORGE COURTRIGHT.—One of the well-known and respected citizens of Lodi is George Courtright, a man who throughout his active business life has been prominently identified with agricultural interests. He was born near Bodega Corners, Sonoma County, Cal., on February 26, 1858, a son of John P. and Pernina (Frowe) Courtright, both parents natives of Illinois. The father crossed the plains in 1851 and spent two years in the mines, when he returned to Illinois and married Miss Pernina Frowe and returned immediately to California settling at Ione, where he engaged in mining for about four years; then removed to Sonoma County. In 1864 the family returned to Ione. The father spent many years going from place to place, mining and prospecting until his death at the age of seventy-five years. Besides the subject of this sketch there were Clark and Anna Courtright. The mother passed away at the age of sixty-nine years.

George Courtright was thrown upon his own resources at the tender age of ten years, when he worked for wages and helped to support his mother. As he grew older he saved his money and in time bought land until finally he had accumulated 520 acres near Jackson, Amador County, which was mostly devoted to raising hay; he also raised from seventy-five to 120 head of stock with from fifteen to twenty head of horses. The place had mineral deposits of gold, copper and chrome, but Mr. Courtright, outside of mining chrome ore during the war, engaged in farming and stockraising.

The marriage of Mr. Courtright occurred on November 13, 1900, at Reno, Nev., and united him with Miss Lida Brick, a native of Alameda, Cal. She was a babe in arms when her parents died and was reared by adopted parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brick. Her adopted father was a jeweler by trade and moved about considerably, so that Mrs. Courtright as she grew up attended school at Alameda, Oakland, Napa and various places in Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Courtright are the parents of two children: Norma, Mrs. Coleman, of Los Angeles; and Martha L. They made their home on the ranch at Ione until 1919 when they sold it and removed to Lodi where Mr. Courtright bought three acres in the Barnhart tract on Stockton Street; here he erected four houses, the family occupying one, while the other three are rented. In national politics Mr. Courtright is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the Odd Fellows, belonging to Truth Lodge of Stockton since 1892, and with his wife and daughter is a member of the Rebekahs; he is also a member of the N. S. G. W. at Jackson, Cal.

WILLIAM HARVEY CROSWHITE. — Well known in the business circles of Lodi is William Harvey Croswhite, an efficient and capable optometrist who also engages in the manufacture of optical goods. A native of Washington, he was born at Goldendale July 28, 1893, a son of George P. and Jennie (Barrick) Croswhite. The father was born in New York, where he was reared and educated, and after reaching young manhood engaged in farming; he married Miss Jennie Barrick, a native of Missouri, and they were the parents of three children, of whom William Harvey is the eldest, the others being Ernest and George, Jr. When William Harvey was a small boy of six years his parents removed to San Francisco, where the father engaged in the produce business, and there the parents still reside. William Harvey attended the old Richmond district grammar school and the San Francisco Y. M. C. A. high school, then entered the College of Optometry, from which he was graduated in 1914. Before his graduation he was associated with F. A. Hardy and the California Optical Company, retailers and wholesalers of optical supplies. Mr. Croswhite then opened his own business in San Francisco and continued for three years.

The marriage of Mr. Croswhite in San Francisco, on February 3, 1915, united him with Miss Bessie Kenny, a native of the Bay city, and daughter of W. R. and Eliza T. Kenny. W. R. Kenny came to California in an early day and engaged in the contracting and building business. Her mother and father are now living at Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Croswhite are the parents of one daughter, Olive Marie. In 1920 Mr. Croswhite came to Lodi where he established offices for the practice of optometry and the manufacture of optical goods. Mr. Croswhite gives his support to the Republican party and is active in fraternal circles, being a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and a past patron of the O. E. S., of which his wife is also a member.

AUGUST FRED DEGENER.—A practical farmer of the Lafayette Hall district of San Joaquin County is August Fred Degener who is the owner of a fine twenty-five acre ranch five miles west of Lodi. He was born in Bremen, Germany, December 21, 1880, a son of Fredrick and Caroline Degener, both born and reared in Germany. When our subject was a year old his parents came to America and settled at Baltimore, Md., where the father plied his trade of shoemaker and ran a store. He passed away when August was six years old; then the mother moved to San Francisco, where she made her home and worked until she married John C. Blohm, and they moved to Stockton in 1892.

August Fred Degener received his education in the grammar schools of San Francisco, Redwood City and Stockton, and resided with his mother until he was fourteen years old when he concluded to quit school and go to work for himself. For five years he worked for wages on the ranches in the vicinity of Stockton. With his earnings he then bought fifteen acres on the lower Sacramento Road which he developed, setting ten acres to vines, and he still owns that property; in 1905 he purchased twenty-five acres of stubble land one-half mile north of Lafayette Hall and immediately set about to improve it. Ten acres is set to vineyard, one acre to orchard, and the balance is grain land; it is further improved with a good

set of buildings. On one of his places he has a four-inch pump and a seven and a half-horsepower motor for irrigation and the other place is under the Woodbridge-Mokelumne irrigation ditch.

On May 20, 1915, at Lodi, Mr. Degener was married to Miss Getha Mae Fowler, a daughter of Charles and Catherine Fowler; the father is a prominent magistrate of Kingman, Kans., and is serving as city commissioner of that city; he also conducts a poultry farm in that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Degener are the parents of one daughter, Caroline Catherine. In politics Mr. Degener is a Republican and fraternally is a charter member of Hermann Sons of Lodi. During his long residence in San Joaquin County he has acquired a wide circle of acquaintances and by perseverance and determination has gained a place among the substantial agriculturists of his community.

DAVID FINKBOHNER.—A farmer and stock-raiser, who is also a native son of San Joaquin County, is David Finkbohner, who for the past fifteen years has been in partnership with his brother in conducting a 260-acre grain and stock ranch situated seven miles northwest of Stockton on Telegraph Road. He was born in Stockton, July 10, 1873, a son of Jacob and Barbara (Kuhn) Finkbohner. His parents were born in Germany, married in the East, and crossed the plains to California. They were early settlers of San Joaquin County, and their nine children, six of whom are living, were as follows: George, residing in Stockton; Barbara, of Oakland; Charles, of Stockton; Sophia Estelle, of Santa Cruz; Frank and Benjamin, both deceased; Fred, in Oakland; William, deceased; and David, of this sketch.

David Finkbohner was a young lad when his parents died, and he was reared by an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kuhn, in Salt Springs Valley, Calaveras County, where he attended school. At seventeen years of age he began to make his own way, working for wages on various ranches throughout California until 1907, when he returned to San Joaquin County and went into partnership with his brother in ranching. They are engaged in raising grain and stock, and also have a Tokay vineyard on the ranch.

On July 13, 1905, at Jamestown, Cal., Mr. Finkbohner was married to Mrs. Ella (Gann) Hendsch, a native of Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras County, and a daughter of Andrew Jackson and Frances Ellen (Rountree) Gann, the former a native of Tennessee, who came across the plains with ox teams in 1860, and joined his two brothers, who had previously settled in California. Jack Gann, as he was known, first settled at Farmington, where he engaged in the stock business. He moved to Calaveras about 1874. Mrs. Finkbohner has one sister, Emma, now Mrs. August May, residing at Angels Camp. The mother was born in Wisconsin and passed away at the age of thirty-six. Subsequently, Mr. Gann was married to Miss Ida Bence, by whom he had four children: William, Edith, Bell (Mrs. Charles Pope, residing in Turlock), and May, deceased at the age of fifteen years. Jack Gann passed away at the age of sixty-two, while his widow is still living at 303 East Arcade Street, Stockton. By her former marriage, Mrs. Finkbohner had one son, Henry Hendsch, who resides in Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Finkbohner are the parents of two children, Frank Edmund and Doris. Mr. Finkbohner, while residing in Calaveras County, was school trustee of the Hodson school for many years, and he is now serving as one of the directors of the Elkhorn school district.

HENRY A. FISCHER.—Born in New York City, August 14, 1855, Henry A. Fischer has been a resident of California since he was two years of age. He is a son of Gotlob and Margaret Fischer, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who emigrated to New York City. In 1857 Mr. Fischer brought his wife and little son Henry to California, coming via the Isthmus of Panama route to San Francisco. He was a basketmaker by trade. In 1860, however, he located in Peach Tree Valley, sixty miles south of Gilroy, where he followed sheepraising until 1863; then he changed his range to Hunting Hollow and Gilroy Hot Springs. However, the dry season of 1864 caused him a very heavy loss and he moved back to San Francisco. He and his wife resided there until their death.

Henry, the eldest of their six children, received a good education in the public schools in San Francisco. When eighteen years old he quit school to go to work in a shoe factory and learning the manufacture of shoes he worked for different concerns. In 1879 he removed to Calaveras County and there followed mining and prospecting until 1889, when he located in Stockton, where he worked at the carpenter trade. He then spent eight years with the Street Railway Company in Stockton, after which he worked for his son, who was a member of the firm of The Fischer Marble and Tile Company, continuing with him for some years, until in 1920 he entered the employ of the park department of the street department of the city, and is now in charge of Liberty Park, a position he is filling acceptably and well.

Mr. Fischer owns a comfortable residence at 1314 East Sonora Street, where he resides with his family. He was married in Calaveras County, Cal., to Miss Mary R. Prince, a native of that county, a daughter of B. R. Prince, one of the early settlers of Calaveras County. Mr. Fischer was bereaved of his faithful wife in December, 1920, a woman who was much loved and deeply mourned by her family and friends. Their union had been blessed with two children, H. P. Fischer and Mrs. Ethel V. Wykoff, both residing in Stockton. Mr. Fischer is to all intents and purposes a native son, for California is the scene of his first recollections, as he came here a little child of two years, so practically all of his life has been passed within the borders of the Golden State. He is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood. His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal Church and politically he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH L. FOCACCI.—A well-known native son of San Joaquin County who is residing on the ranch where he was born is Joseph L. Focacci, a successful carpenter and farmer. He was born on his father's ranch at Lodi, Cal., March 17, 1885, a son of John and Mary Focacci, both natives of Northern Italy. In 1879 John Focacci left his native country and came to the United States and direct to California and worked for a year in San Francisco, then came to Lodi, where he purchased four and a half acres in the Ayers tract; later he purchased eleven acres across the road from his home place, and [illegible] acres, which was later sold to [illegible] the Finnerson school district [illegible]

it. Six children were born to this pioneer couple: Columbia, Mrs. Chris Denevi, resides in Lodi; John lives in Galt, Cal.; Mathew is a merchant in Lodi; Joseph L. is the subject of this sketch; Louis and Charles. The father was an employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Lodi and was fifty-five years old when he passed away in 1899. The mother is now sixty-nine years old and resides on the ranch purchased by her husband in 1880.

Joseph L. Focacci received his education at the district school near his home and when young in years received valuable lessons in agriculture, assisting his father on the home place. He learned the trade of carpenter and has followed his trade for many years in Lodi, where he is well known for his reliability and industry. He is a Republican in politics and he makes his home with his mother at 429 West Lockeford Avenue, Lodi. The family is well known in the community where the family home has so long been maintained and Mr. Focacci has contributed to the material development and substantial upbuilding of his portion of the state.

GEORGE R. GARRETSON.—An early settler who has seen much of California grow from a wilderness and who is, therefore, a natural lover of the Golden State, is George R. Garretson, a resident of San Joaquin County for the past thirty-seven years. He was born at Bedford, Pa., on April 28, 1845, a son of Aaron and Hannah (Miller) Garretson, both natives of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors were pioneers of that state, all engaged in farming pursuits. His father passed away in 1848 and George grew up on the home farm, the youngest in a family of ten children. The mother lived to be ninety-two years old.

George R. attended the district schools of the county and grew to young manhood on the farm. At the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered for services in Company H, 55th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; later he served in Company G, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was a member of the Army of the Potomac. He served under Generals Grant and Butler, and during April, 1862, was at Yorktown under General McClellan. On September 29, 1864, he was wounded at Chapin's Farm, near Richmond, and was sent to Fortress Monroe and then to New York; then was granted a furlough to go home to Iowa, whither his mother and family had removed and settled near Cedar Rapids. He left New York with twenty-five cents in his pocket for Iowa on furlough, during which time he had the great privilege of casting his first vote for Lincoln in 1864; he then returned to his regiment and was at Appomatox Court House when Lee surrendered; he was also in the Battle of Williamsburg and the Seven Days' Battle. During September of 1865 he was discharged at Richmond and was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, Pa., where he had enlisted. Returning to his home in Iowa he remained there until December 28, 1869, when he was married to Miss Lavinia C. Lanning, a native of Ohio, a daughter of Martin Lanning, who had removed to Iowa when she was two years old. Martin Lanning became an extensive farmer of Iowa.

After their marriage the young people removed to Phillips County, Kans., and preempted a quarter-section of land; later he bought a section of school land, his entire farm holdings amounting to about 800 acres. Here he engaged in general farming and stockraising for five years, during which time he conducted a butcher shop in Phillipsburg. In 1874 he made a trip to California, but it was not until 1885 that he brought his family to reside permanently in the Golden State. He first settled at Woodbridge, remaining there for one and a half years, when he settled in Lockeford, where he has continuously resided. He purchased a twenty-acre ranch about one mile from Lockeford on the Stockton road, on which he raises alfalfa and stock. Twenty-six years ago he was elected justice of the peace of Lockeford and has served in that capacity ever since to the entire satisfaction of the people of the community. During his tenure of office he has received eight notarial commissions from eight different California governors. His years of active service as an official have been the most enjoyable of his life and his duties have been performed with a faithfulness and thoroughness characteristic of all his actions. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Garretson: Elveda, Mrs. Hevey of Brentwood, has one son, Edward, a teacher at Stanford University; Lulu is Mrs. Reynolds, of Los Angeles; Rolla Lee is principal of the Lafayette grammar school in Stockton. Mr. Garretson as a Republican has taken an active interest in national politics, and has always worked hard for civic improvements. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order of Lodi.

CLAUDE ELMO FORE.—A young and enterprising farmer of the Lafayette district of San Joaquin County may be found in Claude Elmo Fore, who is successfully farming a forty-acre tract of land on the Sargent Road, four miles west of Lodi. He was born at Clements, September 18, 1890, a son of Millard Henry and Eliza Demoretta (Miner) Fore, both natives of Missouri, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this history.

Claude Elmo Fore attended the Woodbridge school for one year; then his parents moved to Clements and he attended the Athearn school for two years; then the family removed to Butte County, where they farmed 2,250 acres of land near Biggs, and here he finished his education. In 1904 the family moved back to Woodbridge, where they have since resided. The father passed away in 1909, while the mother is still living on her ten-acre ranch two miles west of Lodi on the Kelly Road. At twenty-one years of age Claude Elmo Fore left home to make his own way, and for five years was employed in the shipping department of the Holt Manufacturing Company at Stockton. He then returned to Lodi, and on June 6, 1916, was married to Miss Nellie Agnes Posey, a native of San Joaquin County, daughter of John M. Posey, also represented in this history. Mrs. Fore attended the Turner district school and was later graduated from the Lodi high school. Mr. and Mrs. Fore are the parents of three children: Claude Elmo, Jr., Burdette Marion, and Dorothy Lorraine.

Since his marriage Mr. Fore has had charge of the forty-acre vineyard belonging to his father-in-law, and since 1918 has resided on the ranch. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and fraternally is a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and of Jefferson Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., Woodbridge. While in the employ of the Holt Company and residing in Stockton, he became a charter member of Battery C., National Guard of California, serving a term of three years, till mustered out. Public progress, as

manifested in material, educational and social advancement, is a matter of deep interest to him and he gives earnest support to every measure which he believes will contribute to the general good.

JOHN W. FARSCHON.—For a third of a century John W. Farschon has been a resident of Ripon and for the past twenty-eight years has conducted a blacksmith shop in this thriving town. In all his relations with his fellowmen he has been so straightforward and reliable that he commands in high degree their respect and confidence. He was born in Chicago, Ill., July 29, 1870, the youngest son of Sebastian and Catherine (Chambers) Farschon, natives of France and Ireland, respectively. Sebastian Farschon was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and in young manhood served in the French army until 1860, when he came to America and settled in Illinois. He married Miss Catherine Chambers, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, who had preceded her future husband to America, but who had at first settled in Canada, later removing to Illinois. They were the parents of five children and in 1877 the family removed to Kendall County, Texas. After a residence of ten years in Texas the father passed away and the mother brought her family to California, locating at Selma, and there John W., our subject, worked at the blacksmith's trade, which he had learned while living in Texas. In 1889 the family located in Ripon where the mother now resides, and where has been the family home for thirty-three years.

John W. Farschon first located in Westley and bought a half interest in a business there, but remained only a short time when he returned to Ripon and opened a blacksmith shop which he conducted for twenty-eight years. Through the years Mr. Farschon has been an eyewitness to the wonderful development of the Ripon section of San Joaquin County and has taken no small part in its advancement. He has supported men and measures that, in his best judgment, would be most beneficial to the community's welfare. He has served as a school trustee and is a stanch friend of the best educational facilities and in politics is a Republican.

The marriage of Mr. Farschon occurred at Ripon and united him with Miss Blanche Irene Nutt, and they are the parents of two children: Alice F., who is now Mrs. Percy Buchanan, resides in Folsom, Sacramento County, and they have three sons: Stanley, Robert, and William. Orville Farschon, a machinist, also lives at Folsom.

ANDREW GOMES.—A well-known citizen of San Joaquin County, where he has lived for almost fifty years, is Andrew Gomes, who resides on his thirty-four-acre ranch eight miles southwest of Lodi, where he is engaged in raising alfalfa and stock. He was born in San Jose, Cal., November 27, 1862, a son of Joseph and Lillian Gomes. Joseph Gomes was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, and came to California when a young man, settling at San Jose, where he engaged in farming pursuits; later the family removed to Vallejo, Cal.

Andrew Gomes attended the grammar school in San Jose and left home when he was thirteen years old and came to Lodi, where he worked on various ranches in that vicinity for a number of years. His marriage on December 23, 1897, at Lodi, united him with Miss Charlotte Leetzow, born on her father's ranch six miles west of Lodi, a daughter of the pioneers Gottfried and Mary Leetzow. Gottfried Leetzow came to the Turner district of San Joaquin County in an early day where he acquired valuable land and engaged in general farming. Mrs. Gomes is the eldest of a family of three children, the others being Bertha, Mrs. Spenker, residing in Lodi, and Max Leetzow, also residing in Lodi.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gomes removed to the Waterloo district of San Joaquin County, where Mr. Gomes bought two acres for a home place. He was in the employ of the Wagner Meat Company of Stockton, where he remained for twenty-one years. At the end of this time he purchased his present ranch of thirty-four acres eight miles southwest of Lodi, which is devoted to the raising of alfalfa and on which he runs about forty head of stock; he has also built a small house on his ranch where the family reside. Some years before he bought his home place he had acquired forty acres on the highway four miles south of Kingdon. Mr. and Mrs. Gomes are the parents of three children: Fred, Nora and Verna. In politics Mr. Gomes is a Republican and through his honorable business dealings he has won the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens.

JOSEPH HARA.—A native son of California, Joseph Hara was born at Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, March 19, 1871. His father, S. Hara, a native of Chile, was a pioneer of California, coming hither at the time of the great gold rush in 1850. For a time he followed mining and then located at Half Moon Bay. He married Josephine Garcia, who was born in Santa Clara County. The parents spent their last days in Stockton. They had a family of six children, of whom Joseph is the fourth. He was reared on the farm in San Mateo County, receiving his education in the local public schools.

In 1891 he accompanied his parents to San Joaquin County, leasing land on Union Island. They were reasonably successful at farming but they had three different floods on the island, so lost heavily each time. In 1907 Joseph Hara located in Stockton where he drove a team for Mr. Moran until 1910, when he entered the Department of Public Works of the city of Stockton under the superintendent of streets until 1914, when he was transferred to the park department. He has been in charge of Constitution Park since June, 1914, and takes great pride in its beautification and keeping it in clean and sanitary condition.

Mr. Hara was married in Stockton, being united with Miss Edith Wilson, who was born in San Francisco, and they make their home on North Pilgrim Street, with their only child, Ramona. Mr. Hara is a member of the U. P. E. C. and the Red Men, while politically he is a Democrat.

ALPHEUS M. HILL.—For the past quarter of a century Alpheus M. Hill has been a resident of California and for the past thirteen years has lived on his home place on South School Street just outside of the city limits of Lodi, which consists of two acres. He was born in Kent County, Mich., on June 22, 1862, a son of Albert C. Hill, a general farmer in Michigan. Our subject had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was two weeks old and he was one of [illegible] children, the others being, Herbert Henry, Ada, deceased, Ida May and Mattie D. The family finally settled in Shiawassee County, Mich., and what [illegible]

education our subject received was obtained in the winter months in the district schools of that county. He assisted his father in the cultivation and development of his farm until he was twenty-five years old, when in 1888 he came to California. He settled in San Luis Obispo County about twenty miles east of Paso Robles, where he took up a homestead and a preemption, proving up on a half-section of Government land. Here he engaged in stockraising and farming for eight years, when he sold out and removed to San Joaquin County. About thirteen years ago he purchased his present home place of two acres on South School Street, on which he built a good residence. About the same time he and a partner bought thirty acres of bare land on Walnut Avenue one and a half miles southwest of Lodi, and this they set to vineyard; one year later his partner sold his interest and Mr. Hill became owner of the entire tract but he now has eight acres, which is in twenty-two-year-old Tokay grapes, there also being a good irrigating plant on the place, which insures a good crop of fine fruit each season.

On December 19, 1900, at Lodi, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Jessie Ray Chappell, a native daughter, born in Lodi, and a daughter of Henry and Salinda A. Chappell. Henry Chappell came to California in 1852 and for a short time engaged in mining, then farmed in the Lodi section, and Mrs. Hill received her education in the Salem school at Lodi and spent one year in the Lodi high school. Fraternally Mr. Hill is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World of Lodi, and in politics is a Republican. When he located here there were but two places on the street, grain fields surrounded the town and South School Street had just been opened.

RAY L. JACOBS.—When Ray L. Jacobs was a lad of twelve years he came with his parents to Lodi, Cal., where he has since continuously resided and since 1911 has been successfully engaged in viticulture on his well-improved ten-acre ranch west of Woodbridge. He was born in Sauk County, Wis., July 21, 1888, a son of G. C. and E. E. (Post) Jacobs. The father was a veterinary surgeon, and after his removal to Lodi he successfully practiced his profession for many years and was a familiar figure in Lodi and vicinity. There were three children in the family, Ray L. being the eldest; the others are Etta, and a third child who died in infancy.

Ray L. Jacobs continued his education in the Lodi grammar school and remained at home with his parents until 1911, when he was married to Miss Ida Boucha, on January 29. She is the daughter of Lewis and Melvina Boucha, and she first saw the light of day on her father's ranch, about two miles west of Woodbridge, in the same house where she and her husband now reside. She is one of seven children and received her education in the Woodbridge grammar school. Mr. Jacobs' home place consists of ten acres, most of which is in bearing Tokay vineyard, with about one acre in wine grapes. There are also a number of Royal Ann cherry trees on the place, for family use. Mr. Jacobs is fortunate in owning a property that does not have to be irrigated, for the water level is but six feet below the surface; thus the moisture reaches the roots of the vines and makes them large, healthy and very productive. Politically he is an advocate of Republican principles, believing the platform of the party contains the best elements of good government; and fraternally he is connected with the Eagle Aerie No. 848, of Lodi. There has been nothing sensational in his life record, but his entire career has been marked by steady progress that has resulted from diligence and perseverance.

JAMES GARFIELD KERR.—The enterprising proprietor of the harness shop in Lockeford, James Garfield Kerr, is a man whose force of character and determination have overcome many obstacles in reaping the success in life that is deservedly his. He was born in Lockeford, Cal., on July 30, 1880, a son of John Crawford and Eliza Ann (Stacy) Kerr. The father, John Crawford Kerr, came to California via Panama in 1851, and his first stay in Lockeford covered the short period of about six months; he then made a trip into Idaho, but returned to Lockeford in 1852, where he went to work for Mr. Athearn on the River place and later worked for Captain Holman. He then purchased a large piece of land in partnership with B. F. Langford on the south side of the Mokelumne River just west of Lockeford; later this property was divided and John C. Kerr took the upper 328 acres. This piece is now the property of N. H. Locke, whose sketch is also in this volume. John C. Kerr ran a threshing machine from 1867 until 1886; he also owned 160 acres in Calaveras County above West Point, and at Blue Mountain he controlled 1,700 acres of range land and had from 300 to 400 head of cattle on the ranch. There were four children in the family: James Garfield; John Alexander resides at Corcoran; Harriett Elizabeth died in 1920; and Joseph Thompson died in 1915. John C. Kerr was extensively engaged in stockraising and operated a dairy ranch for many years; he also raised large quantities of potatoes on the rich bottom land. He passed away in 1909 at the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Kerr died in 1919.

James Garfield Kerr was educated in the grammar school of Lockeford and when he was sixteen years old started out for himself and decided to learn the harnessmaker's trade. He served his apprenticeship in Lockeford for one year and the balance of it at Valley Springs; for eighteen months he worked for Van Voorhies & Company in Sacramento, then opened a shop of his own at Valley Springs, which he ran until 1904, when he located in Lockeford and engaged in dairying with his father until his father passed away. In 1911 he opened a harness shop in Lockeford, which he has continued to the present and has worked up a fine trade, all work being of the best grade and fully guaranteed.

The marriage of Mr. Kerr occurred at Valley Springs, Cal., on March 12, 1902, and united him with Miss Ella McCann, a native of Sacramento, Cal., a daughter of James and Julia (O'Hare) McCann. The father of Mrs. Kerr came to California from Canada in 1887, and after living in Sacramento for some time removed to Campo Seco, where Mrs. Kerr received her education. They are the parents of two sons, William and Raymond. Politically, Mr. Kerr is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of Progressive Lodge No. 134, I. O. O. F., of Lockeford and is past grand; a member of the Vesper Lodge No. 94, Knights of Pythias of Lockeford and is past chancellor of that order. Mrs. Kerr is

past noble grand of the Rebekah Lodge of Lockeford and is also a member of the Pythian Sisters and of the Native Daughters. Mr. Kerr is also identified with the Woodmen of the World of Stockton.

ABRAHAM KLINK.—Since 1893, Abraham Klink has resided continuously in San Joaquin County, where he worked on different ranches until 1904, when he purchased his present ranch of twenty-five acres four and a half miles west of Lodi. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, born December 2, 1864, a son of Adam and Philipina (May) Klink. They were the parents of six children: Katie, at home in Germany; Philipina, Mrs. H. F. Beckman of Lodi; Abraham; Lena, deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Coyer, deceased; and George, a blacksmith residing in Germany. The father passed away in Germany in 1872; the mother still lives in that country.

Abraham received a good education, and when in his seventeenth year left home and came to America, where he became a cowboy, riding the range through Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming. In 1881 he made his first trip to California, working for wages as a cowboy until 1896, during which time he drove cattle on the trail across the plains five different times. In 1893 he settled in San Joaquin County, where he worked for wages on various ranches throughout the county; then in 1904 he invested his savings in twenty-five acres of unimproved land about one-half mile north of Lafayette Hall; fifteen acres of this ranch he has set to vineyard and also has a small orchard. He has built a new house and there are other farm buildings on the place. Mr. Klink is a good judge of horses and for a number of years was engaged in buying and selling horses; he also teamed to the mines from Grizzly Flat to Stockton and Sacramento. He has never regretted his change of residence from the old world to the new, for he has found opportunities here whereby he has prospered and has gained a good home and the favorable regard of many friends.

CHARLES KNUDSEN.—A resident of California since 1895, Charles Knudsen was born on the Isle of Fyen, Denmark, on May 30, 1869, a son of Knud Lars and Eda Knudsen. The father was born in Upsi, Schleswig, Germany; later removing to Denmark, he became a prominent educator, and the greater portion of his life was spent in instructing the young of his native country. He reached the ripe old age of eighty-two, the mother living to be the same age. They were the parents of six children: August; Marie resides in San Francisco; Ida; Charles; Sophie and Helga.

Charles received a good education in the grammar schools of his native land, and at the age of twenty-two he came to the United States, going at once to Nebraska; in 1895 he came to Lockeford, San Joaquin County, Cal., and has since resided there. He secured work on the ranch of Dr. Barbour, where he remained for two years caring for an eighty-acre orchard; he then continued working for wages on various ranches until he had acquired a fund of useful knowledge regarding agriculture, then he rented eighty acres of land near Lockeford, which he farmed for several years. He then purchased twenty acres of open land about two miles from Lockeford on the Stockton Highway, thirteen acres of which he set to vineyard, being among the first to plant vines in this district.

The marriage of Mr. Knudsen occurred in the city of Stockton and united him with Miss Helen Bosson. Mrs. Knudsen is a native of Schleswig, Germany, and her father was one of the first soldiers drafted into the army in 1871 and lost his life in that war. She attended school in her native land, and when she was seventeen years old came to Iowa alone, remaining there about eight months; then removed to Nebraska, where she remained four months; then to California in 1886. She remained three years, then returned to Nebraska, and later came again to California. They are the parents of two sons: Lawrence is a bookkeeper with the Standard Oil Company at Lodi. During the late war he enlisted in the Marines and was sent to the Island of Guam, where he served for three years; then was released for reserve duty. He married Miss Bernice Brierly of Lodi. Arthur Knudsen is a student of dentistry in the University of California Dental College in San Francisco. Politically Mr. Knudsen is a Democrat.

ISAAC G. KRIEGER.—The owner and proprietor of a fine, modern garage at Lodi, Isaac G. Krieger has the agency for the Ford and Lincoln automobiles for Northern San Joaquin County. He is a progressive, enterprising and thoroughly up-to-date man of affairs, especially in his chosen line. He was born in Hastings, Neb., March 11, 1883, a son of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Krieger. The father was a stockraiser on a large scale. When Isaac was a small boy, the family removed to Kansas, where he attended grammar and high schools and later the Southern Normal College in Oklahoma. Isaac G. and a sister, Rachael, were the only children of this worthy couple. Both parents reside near Lodi at the present time. The family removed to Hitchcock, Okla., when Isaac G. was a young man, and during the eighteen years of his residence there he became a prominent and highly esteemed citizen, serving as mayor of the city, director of the school board, and during the World War was chairman of the Liberty Loan drive committee, as well as the chairman of the county Council of Defense. For eleven years, Mr. Krieger conducted a grain, insurance and mercantile business; then he went into the automobile business, owning and operating stores in four different places in Oklahoma, one at Fairview, one at Watonga, one at Hitchcock and one at Okeene.

The marriage of Mr. Krieger occurred at Hitchcock, Okla., on February 8, 1907, and united him with Miss Matilda Weitz, a native of that city, a daughter of G. B. Weitz, a machinist by trade, who is now deceased. Her mother is still living. There are six children in the family: Reuben, Manuel, Otto, Charles T., Andrew, and Matilda, Mrs. Krieger. Mr. and Mrs. Krieger are the parents of three children, Woodrow, Isaac Glen, Jr., and Thelma, and the family reside on South Cherokee street, Lodi. In 1919, Mr. Krieger removed with his family to Glendale, Cal., where he purchased a sixty-acre vineyard, but later sold it and removed to Lodi, where he soon established an agency for the Maxwell, Chalmers and Overland automobiles; then he purchased the automobile business of Mr. Seebe, which he has conducted [illegible]

house, having a floor space of 90x150 feet for the display of Ford and Lincoln automobiles, and his business is steadily assuming very satisfactory proportions. He is a Republican and a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Lodi.

JACOB KURTZ.—Classed with the representative horticulturists of San Joaquin County, Jacob Kurtz was born in Bon Homme County, S. D., October 10, 1888, a son of Henry and Helen (Unruh) Kurtz. Henry Kurtz was born and reared in Germany, where he learned the harness-maker's trade. In young manhood he came to the United States and settled in South Dakota, where he homesteaded land. There he married and reared a family of eleven children, our subject being the fifth in order of birth. In 1903 he brought his family to California, and, settling in San Joaquin County, he bought a ten-acre ranch near Woodbridge, where he resided until his death at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother is alive and resides in Lodi at the present time. Following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz: Henry, living in Montana; Carrie, Mrs. Geo. Moran, a widow, residing in Stockton; Edward, of Lodi; Anna, Mrs. Wm. Ditton of Fowler, Ind.; Jacob, the subject of this review; Mary, Mrs. G. A. Brown of Rio Vista, Cal.; Ruth, Mrs. Wm. Stitt of Stockton; Bertha, Mrs. Thomas Churchill of Yreka, Cal.; Albert, of Palo Alto; Herman, of Lodi; and Minnie, of Lodi.

Jacob Kurtz began his education in South Dakota, and after coming to California attended the Woodbridge public school. From youth up he has known no other business activity than general farming and fruit raising, and has gained a very large degree of success in this line.

The marriage of Mr. Kurtz occurred May 19, 1919, at Modesto, Cal., and united him with Miss Marie G. Lange, born in Lodi, Cal., and a daughter of John Lange. Her father was a farmer who owned a tract of land southeast of Lodi in the Beckman tract, and Mrs. Kurtz received her education in the Lodi grammar school and the Stockton Business College. Mrs. Kurtz is one of a family of seven children: William, Herman, Meta, now Mrs. Zomig of Lodi; Albert, John, Emma (deceased), and Marie G. Seven years ago, Mr. Kurtz bought his present place of sixty acres near Woodbridge, on which there is an apricot orchard of ten acres, six-year-old trees, well cared for and heavy producers; the balance of the land is in bearing vineyard. The ranch is under the Stockton-Mokelumne irrigation system. Mr. Kurtz has further improved his property with a fine modern bungalow. In politics he is a Republican, and with his wife he belongs to the Lutheran Church of Lodi.

THOMAS LANE.—A representative ranchman of San Joaquin County, prominent among the most successful stockmen in California, is Thomas Lane, a native son proud of his association with the Golden State, who was born near Kelseyville, Lake County, on October 8, 1875, the son of William and Anna (Rich) Lane, the former a native of England, who had the hardihood to come to California as a forty-niner, first going into the mines in Nevada County. He later came into Lake County and took up government land, acquiring 160 acres, which he used for the raising of stock. It thus happened that, under the careful guidance of his father, our subject thoroughly learned the stock business, while and after attending the Lake County schools.

When Thomas was fourteen years of age, his father removed to Amador County, where he bought a quarter-section of land; and Thomas finished his schooling at Ione. The lad remained at home with his parents until they passed away—both at Ione, and both at the age of sixty-two—and then he went to work for Charles Swift, who was the largest rancher on Dry Creek, having some land in San Joaquin County, and some in Sacramento County. There he remained for seventeen years; and when he left the Swift service, he was the head man on the rancho. Mr. Swift raised grain, stock, mules, etc., all extensively; and during this time, Thomas Lane learned the butcher's trade, and for a couple of years he was government instructor at the Preston school.

He then settled at Clements, leasing the ranch of sixty-three acres owned by George Chrisman, and he also farmed the Gillies Ranch, due east of Clements. In addition, for a number of years, he cultivated over 100 acres of vineyard, although at the present time he has only twenty-five acres of vineyard, leased from Gillies, the vineyard lying at the edge of Clements on the east. Just now, Mr. Lane has leased 150 acres of land near Clements of Mr. Magee, and he has a pasture and range-land of 800 acres leased near Comanche. He engages in the stock business, and runs about 100 head of cattle in Calaveras County. Three years ago, he bought twenty-four acres, due east of Clements, and put down a well 514 feet deep, and lately his pump tested out to throw 1,200 gallons a minute for irrigation purposes. This is the first deep well ever sunk with success in the Athearn district. He has built a barn on this ranch, and as soon as possible he intends to erect there a commodious, comfortable and attractive home. His pump, by the way, is driven with electricity, and this is only one of many modern appliances of this up-to-date ranch.

At Sacramento, on January 16, 1904, Mr. Lane was married to Miss Anna Hodges, a native of Santa Cruz, Cal., and the daughter of J. S. and Helen E. (Hackett) Hodges. Mr. Hodges was born in Franklin County, Mo., on September 15, 1850, the son of Daniel and Frances Marian (Vance) Hodges, who set out for California with the old-time ox-team. Mrs. Hodges died of cholera on the way, in 1852, breathing her last along the River Platte. Not less than sixty-five of the train perished en route. This train consisted of about seventy-five wagons, and six months were required for the emigrants to cross the great plains. At first Daniel Hodges settled for awhile on the Calaveras River, and then went to Ventura County, later removing to Mariposa County, and there he engaged in quartz mining for four or five years. He then went to Volcano, in Amador County, and mined for one year. Quitting the mines, he went to Santa Cruz, where he farmed for awhile. Later, he went north to Jackson County, Ore., and for twenty years farmed there, dying at the ripe old age of seventy-six. Mrs. Lane's father had left home when he was ten years old, and did not go on to Oregon, remaining in California instead, and going to work on ranches. Later he moved to Paso de Robles, and there took up cattle-raising; he had about 150

head of cattle, and continued in that locality and field of industry about twelve years. When he sold out, he went into Santa Cruz County and conducted a dairy of thirty head of cows for five years, just three miles out of Santa Cruz City. He next came to Clements, and he has since lived here. Mrs. Lane's mother, Helen E. Hackett, was a daughter of George and Martha Hackett. She was born in Ohio, and came out to California via the Isthmus route in the sixties, and in California, in 1875, she was married. Four children were granted this worthy couple. Anna L. is Mrs. Lane; Samuel Percy is in Oregon; George Francis is in Clements; and Edwin Putnam is in Sacramento. Mrs. Lane attended the Athearn school in Clements.

Mr. Lane is also a breeder of Percheron draft horses; and he was also once in the grain, stock and timber business. When he started to work for Mr. Swift, he drove a sixteen-horse team from Stockton to the mountains, hauling general provisions, and he worked for seventy-five cents a day, and for long hours, in the beginning. He also teamed through Placerville, Sonora, and elsewhere, and saw much of the interesting life there in those days. Two children, Eldred and Kenneth, now listen to his tales. He has no party affiliations, but keeps himself free and independent in political activity. He belongs to no lodge, and is content to apply the Golden Rule whenever he can in his dealings with his fellow-men. San Joaquin County may well be proud of such substantial citizens as Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lane.

ROBERT A. LIVINGSTON.—A successful contracting plumber is Robert A. Livingston, the only plumber of Lockeford, pleasantly identified with the town for a'most a decade. A native Californian, he was born in Hollister, February 29, 1884, and reared on his father's ranch near there. His parents, John and Rebecca (Higgins) Livingston, came to California in the early seventies from Nova Scotia, the birthplace of the father. Settling at Hollister, John Livingston acquired 160 acres, which he farmed to grain; later he removed to Tracy, and there leased a large grain farm. Six children were born to them: Collie; Benjamin; Robert A.; John; Lulu; and Cora.

Robert A. Livingston attended the Tracy school until he was fourteen years old, when he was thrown on his own resources. Deciding to learn the plumbing and sheet metal trade, he went to Newman, Cal., and there worked under Mr. Schanks; he also had the opportunity of attending school there. After working in Newman for one year, he returned to Tracy and was employed by Mr. Breman until 1902, when he located in Lockeford, where he worked for C. A. Bacon for a number of years until he opened his own shop. He draws his trade from the northeastern part of San Joaquin County and has built up a fine business.

In June, 1911, at Lockeford, Mr. Livingston was married to Miss Maude Flanders, born on the old home place near Lockeford, her parents being Clarence L. and Margaret (Bryant) Flanders. Her father was born in Wisconsin in the vicinity of Milwaukee, on December 6, 1847, the son of Luther and Vilura Flanders. In 1851, when he was four years old, he was brought by his parents to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and from there via the S. S. Tennessee to San Francisco. Upon arriving in San Francisco, the family proceeded to Sacramento County, where the father leased land in the vicinity of Walnut Grove; later, in 1860, the family moved to a tract of land four miles east of Lockeford and bought 280 acres of land; this land was thickly covered with trees and underbrush so dense that a rabbit could not been seen ten feet away, and as many as 1,000 cords of wood were cut from each acre of land in clearing. Those were pioneer days when all the grain was harvested with the old-time cradle. Luther Flanders lived to be eighty-two years old, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy-six. Clarence L. Flanders still owns the old home place purchased by his father. In July, 1869, he married Miss Margaret Bryant, a daughter of James G. and Ann Bryant, and they are the parents of two daughters, Maude, Mrs. Robert A. Livingston; and Dollie, Mrs. H. W. Francis of Sacramento. Mrs. Livingston received her education in the Athearn school district at Clements. Politically Mr. Livingston is a staunch Republican. He owns the building where he lives and where he maintains his plumbing shop, and he and his wife enjoy the esteem and respect of the entire community.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LLOYD.—As a worthy representative of one of the early California pioneer families, George Washington Lloyd is one of the highly respected farmers and citizens of San Joaquin County. The family is of Scotch-Irish origin, first represented in America by Thomas Lloyd, the grandfather of our subject, who settled in Rhode Island in an early day. He married Miss Rosa McLaughlin, also a native of Ireland, and she and her husband removed from Rhode Island to Massachusetts, where they both died. George Washington Lloyd was born in San Joaquin County on the Lloyd ranch west of Lodi, August 12, 1877, a son of Robert Lloyd. Robert Lloyd was reared on his father's farm in Massachusetts, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old. In 1854 he came to California, via Panama, sailing from New York and landing at San Francisco on April 13, 1854. The following two years he spent in mining, and during the year 1856 he settled in San Joaquin County and took up a quarter-section of land near Lafayette, which is now the home place of his widow and son, George W. This land was covered with a dense growth of trees, but by hard work the father cleared enough land to plant the first crop in the fall of 1857, and the following year he commenced a general farming business. He came to own 333 acres, and was busy in improving and developing it, later selling off all but sixty acres, which he owned at the time of his death, November 19, 1906. On October 14, 1873, he was married in Stockton to Miss Susan B. Murray, a native of Tipton, Iowa, daughter of Edward and Jane (Boyd) Murray, both natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd were the parents of four children. Three grew up and are living: Gertrude, George Washington, our subject; and Lucretia G. The mother resides with our subject on the old home place where she first went as a bride in 1873. Mrs. Lloyd lost her mother when still very young. She lived on the home ranch till ten years of age. The home farm was sold and she began [illegible]. She received her education in the [illegible] school in

1873 she made a trip to California, coming to Mokelumne Station, where her sister, Mrs. Jane Herren, and also two brothers, William and Hugh Murray, were living.

George Washington Lloyd began his education at the Turner district school in the vicinity of his home, and later attended the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge. His earliest recollections are of the old home farm, where he was reared and where he has always lived. His practical training in agriculture has been the means of making him one of the most successful viticulturalists in his section of the county. The ranch has been developed to vineyard of table and wine grapes, irrigated by two pumping plants with four-inch pumps and seven-and-a-half-horse-power motors; and in his cultivation and developing of the property he uses both tractors and horses. The first house was built by the father in 1857 and has since been remodeled into a comfortable and commodious residence. In politics Mr. Lloyd is a Republican. He is public-spirited and favors everything to improve his district and elevate society, and he has made a wide acquaintance in the county of his nativity and is well-known as a representative agriculturalist.

GEORGE T. MacGARVA.—A successful dairy farmer of San Joaquin County, George T. MacGarva has resided here since 1908. A man of industry and enterprise, he has worked his way to a front rank among the thrifty and able farmers of his adopted country. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on September 1, 1870, a son of Samuel and Jane (MacMorland) MacGarva. His father owned and operated a grocery store in Glasgow, and he was the father of nine children: Quinten; John; Ellen; William; George, our subject; David; Samuel; Jane; and Margaret.

George T. MacGarva received a grammar school education in his native land, and when he was fifteen years old he started to work in a grocery store. He was thrifty and economical, and as soon as he had accumulated enough money, he went into the grocery business for himself in a small way in Glasgow. His business grew and prospered, and when he sold out after being in business for ten years, he had a flourishing trade. He then engaged in the dairy business for five years.

On March 31, 1892, in Glasgow, Mr. MacGarva was married to Miss Margaret Cameron, a native of Glasgow, a daughter of Alexander and Anna (Drysdale) Cameron, farmers of Scotland. Mrs. MacGarva is the only daughter and was educated in the Glasgow schools. They are the parents of two children: Anna is Mrs. John Ross and she has three children—George, John and Margaret; they reside in Glasgow, Scotland; George MacGarva resides in Canada. He entered the Canadian army and was in the thick of the fighting during the late war. He had been in France six months when he was wounded, but fully recovered, when he was more severely wounded and was in a hospital for over a year. He served as a sergeant and after his discharge was put on the Canadian Secret Service, where he is employed at the present time.

Mr. MacGarva went to Canada from Scotland and took up a homestead in Alberta, which he proved up on and lived on until 1903, when he came to San Francisco and was employed for the following four years by the Standard Oil Company. During the year of 1908 he came to his present ranch, about five miles south of Lockeford, where he purchased twenty acres and engaged in the dairy and egg-producing business. He has ten cows and has worked up a private dairy products route in Stockton, where he disposes of his farm products at retail. He has built a comfortable house and he is well equipped to handle his dairy and poultry business in a first-class manner. Mr. MacGarva is a life member of the Masonic order of Glasgow, Scotland, being a member of the Royal Arch there, and in politics is a Republican.

SERAPHIN MARCEAU.—A continuous resident of San Joaquin County for the past forty-seven years, Seraphin Marceau has been a participant in the growth and development of the county during that period. He was born on his father's farm in the rural district of Sainte Anne, near Quebec, Canada, on March 25, 1855, a son of Christopher and Mary (Desonia) Marceau of French descent, who settled in Canada in an early day. There were eight children in the family: Phillip; Louis; Onisim; Napoleon; Seraphim, our subject; Adolphus; Mary; and Etucan.

As a boy, Seraphin Marceau attended the public school, and when he reached the age of fifteen years he served an apprenticeship for three years learning the carpenter's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he worked there for three years as a journeyman carpenter, and in 1876 came to Stockton, Cal.; he followed his trade and did contracting and building in a small way in the vicinity of Waterloo, which occupied him until 1878, when he engaged in the liquor business there; later when he removed to Clements he went into the hotel business and continued there for eight years, when he sold his business and located in Lockeford in 1890, where he has been in business from that time to the present.

The marriage of Mr. Marceau occurred at Clements, Cal., on February 23, 1886, and united him with Miss Allie C. Fox, a native of Comanche, Cal., a daughter of James Fox, a grain farmer who came to California in an early day and settled at Comanche, and there Mrs. Marceau received her education. They are the parents of one son, Dan V. Marceau. Politically Mr. Marceau is a Democrat and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Columbus of Stockton.

FRED LEO MARCHAND.—A native Californian, Fred Leo Marchand was born near the present site of the thriving town of Newman, October 25, 1879, a son of Leo and Johanna (Jeschke) Marchand, both natives of Prussia. The father left the home for America before the outbreak of the Civil War and in 1861 enlisted for service in the U. S. Navy, serving for over three years, and was discharged in Pensacola, Fla. In 1869 he arrived in San Francisco and soon after removed to San Joaquin Valley, locating in the grain country near Newman, where he engaged in farming. There were five children in the family: Fred Leo, the subject of this sketch; Anna, deceased; William J. resides at Stockton; Lilly, Mrs. H. A. Davidson, residing in Stockton; and Charles J. resides in Los Angeles. The father passed away in 1920 at the

age of eighty-three and the mother was seventy-one when she died.

Fred Leo was a child of one year when his parents removed to Stockton, where his father worked in the lumber business, and later conducted a dairy for fourteen years, and in that city Fred Leo received his education. When he was fourteen years old he learned the harness-makers' trade and for thirteen years was associated with C. Rodder. Fifteen years ago he removed to Lodi, where he opened a shop of his own. As the automobile increased in importance and popularity, Mr. Marchand added the line of auto trimming, which has well-nigh done away with his harness business; he now owns his own building, 40x100 feet, and conducts a thriving business.

On November 26, 1908, in Lodi, the marriage of Mr. Marchand united him with Miss Grace Roulette, born in Sainte Genevieve, Mo., a daughter of J. T. and Emma Roulette, who had three children: Addie, Mrs. Banta, resides in Richmond; Lawrence T. resides in Plumas County; and Mrs. Marchand. The mother passed away in May, 1922, and the father is a farmer in the Lodi vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Marchand are the parents of two children, Uvon Catherine and Fred Leo, Jr. Besides his harness and auto trimming business Mr. Marchand owns fifteen acres in vineyard three miles from Lodi. He is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the N. S. G. W. and is past president of the Lodi Parlor; he is also a member of the Eagles and the Foresters of Stockton, and has passed through the chairs of the latter. Mr. Marchand believes in the uninterrupted prosperity and development of Lodi and environs and he is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his locality, and is a typical western citizen.

MASON HOSPITAL OF LODI.—Among the institutions of San Joaquin County caring for the sick and unfortunate residents of Lodi and vicinity is the Mason Hospital of Lodi, which is conducted by Mrs. Thirza M. Cole and her sister, Mrs. Nellie B. Yates, joint owners of this institution. Mrs. Cole was born at Greeley, Colo., and received her education in the grammar and normal schools of Colorado; she then took up nursing at the Salida, Colo., Red Cross Hospital, and in 1911 finished the course and became a registered nurse. She was then superintendent of the hospital at Salida, Colo., four years, when she came to California and engaged in general nursing practice in Lodi, with the exception of one year spent at Fresno. During the influenza epidemic, Mrs. Cole was put in charge of the work to control the epidemic at the Mason Hospital.

In 1921, Mrs. Cole purchased the hospital from Mr. Slauson, and since acquiring it she has remodeled and equipped the same. New beds, bedding, rugs and other necessary equipment have replaced the old and it is now modern in every respect, as well as sanitary in every particular. The hospital will accommodate fifteen patients and it is filled to capacity most of the time. Her sister, Mrs. Yates, is part owner and assists Mrs. Cole in conducting the institution. The hospital is equipped with a modern operating room for all kinds of surgical cases and also for maternity cases; it is a branch of the Emergency County Hospital at Stockton. Mrs. Cole is thoroughly competent to handle the most intricate of surgical cases; and her humane side is her most outstanding characteristic, and the patients of the Mason Hospital find in her a most considerate as well as efficient nurse and friend.

NELSON QUENELL.—Among the prosperous farmers and dairymen of the New Hope school district of San Joaquin County is Nelson Quenell, who conducts a dairy of forty cows on an eighty-acre ranch seven miles northwest of Woodbridge. A native of Alexandria, Ontario, Canada, he was born October 24, 1864, a son of Donald and Anna (Cartner) Quenell, both natives of Canada, and farmers all their lives. The father, who was of French descent, passed away at the age of ninety-four, and the mother, of Scotch descent, at the age of seventy-two, while the grandfather, Donald Quenell, lived to be 102 years old. Donald and Anna Quenell were the parents of six children: John, deceased; Agnes; Alexander, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Richard, deceased; and Nelson, of this review.

Nelson Quenell received a grammar-school education, and when he was sixteen years of age ran away from home. He made his way to Port Arthur on Thunder Bay, at the head of Lake Superior, and worked on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad; for five years he worked his way westward, to Regina, and then left the company and came to British Columbia. He was married in North Dakota, at St. Thomas, and again went to work on the Canadian Pacific, continuing till the spring of 1886, when he returned to St. Thomas, and located a homestead of 160-acres of land near Langdon, N. D., proved up on it and remained there for five years. Here Mr. Quenell took out his first citizenship papers; he received his final papers in Stockton, Cal. In 1890, he removed to Palmero, Cal., where he found employment on the Southern Pacific Railroad for a short time; then he came to Stockton and worked for Angus McKinnon, the building contractor, for five years, and during that time helped to put in the concrete work on El Dorado Street on the water front. He was then employed as engineer on the pile driver on Grand Island, until 1904. He then began farming, first for five years on Grand Island, and then at New Hope Landing for another five years. He was engaged in dairying until November, 1922, at which time he sold out and located in Woodbridge, where he is now engaged in merchandising

On August 24, 1885, in North Dakota, Mr. Quenell was married to Miss Mary McLean, a daughter of Angus and Isabelle (McKinnon) McLean, the former a native of the Highlands of Scotland. Her father left Scotland and settled near Toronto, Canada, where he farmed until his death at the age of fifty years. The mother, also born in Scotland, passed away recently at the age of seventy-four. They were the parents of nine children who grew up: Flora, Mary (Mrs. Quenell), Catherine, Christine, Annie, Sarah, Margaret, Daniel, and Isabelle, who is a trained nurse living in San Francisco. Mary McLean was born near Paisley, Canada, where she was educated in the public school. Mr. and Mrs. Quenell have a family of eight children: John M., in Los Angeles; Angus, at Thornton; Agnes, Mrs. Maher, of Sacramento; Catherine, Mrs. Henry Thompson, of Thornton; Edna, Mrs. George Woods, of Los Angeles; Ethel, Mrs. Edison, of Woodbridge; Rena, Mrs. Edward Beckwith, of Sacramento; and Roy, at home. They are also rais-

ing a nephew named Morman Hall, and have taken care of him since he was a baby. He is now seventeen years old and they are educating him as their own child. There are four grandchildren. John Quenell has two children, Robert Nelson and Dorothy; Mrs. Ethel Edison has one daughter, Elizabeth; and Angus Quenell has one daughter, Ethel Marian. For four years, Mr. Quenell was school trustee on Grand Island; for six years he served as school trustee of the New Hope School in Thornton district; and then for one year he served on the school board of the Ray district. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, No 106, of Sacramento; and Mrs. Quenell was a member of the Cortland Lodge of Pythian Sisters until the lodge was disbanded.

MRS. HATTIE E. RATHBUN.—For thirty-eight years Mrs. Hattie E. Rathbun has been numbered among the citizens of the Golden State, and for the past thirty-two years has resided in San Joaquin County, during which time her husband Charles W. Rathbun was actively connected with the educational affairs of the county. She was born at Fox Lake, Dodge County, Wis., a daughter of Benjamin Franklin and Olivia (Dale) Gibbs, both natives of New York, early settlers of Wisconsin. When our subject was five years old her parents removed to Mason City, Iowa, where she was reared and educated. There were five children in the family: H. L., resides at Calistoga, Cal.; Eugene, deceased; Benjamin, resides in Council Bluffs, Iowa; Hattie E. Rathbun, the subject of this sketch; and Elizabeth. The father passed away at the age of eighty-seven and the mother at the age of sixty-seven.

On September 25, 1881 at Mason City, Iowa, occurred the marriage of Miss Hattie E. Gibbs and Charles Wilbur Rathbun, a native of Sparta, Wis., born November 30, 1858, a son of Eldridge and Lydia (Osborne) Rathbun, both natives of New York, who removed to Wisconsin in frontier days. When Charles W. was eleven years old the family removed to Mason City, Iowa. Eldridge Rathbun was a veteran of the Civil War and lost his life in the service of his country during that conflict. Charles W. received a fine education in the schools of Iowa and after graduation was engaged in teaching until 1884, when the family removed to California, settling in Calistoga, where he was engaged in teaching for five years; then they removed to Inyo County, where he taught in the Big Pine and Lone Pine schools. In 1890 they came to Lodi and for a number of years Mr. Rathbun taught at the Turner and Franklin district schools. On account of failing health Mr. Rathbun was obliged to give up his chosen profession and took up carpentering and contracting in Lodi, which he followed until his death, August 11, 1911. Mr. Rathbun was a Republican in politics and fraternally was a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Maccabees of Lodi.

Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun were the parents of seven children: Mary E., is a teacher in the Lodi schools; Eldridge, resides in Lodi, as does Mrs. Nora Brown; Percy D., is employed in the postoffice at Lodi; Elizabeth, Mrs. Jensen, resides in Loomis, Cal.; Dorothy and Phillip W., are at home. The family reside at 125 North Hutchins St., Lodi, in the home built by the husband and father sixteen years ago. Mrs. Rathbun is a member of the Ladies of the G. A. R., of Lodi.

EDWARD ANDREW REID.—Well known for his connection with the business interests of Lodi, Edward Andrew Reid is the popular proprietor of the Perrin Hotel on South Sacramento Street. He became a citizen of Lodi in 1920, and has ever since been closely identified with the commercial and civic growth of that town. He was born in Redding, Cal., October 6, 1878, a son of Edward Alexander and Artie (Salnave) Reid. The father was born in Alabama, and crossed the plains to California in 1849 and worked awhile in the mines; then he farmed a section of land where he raised cattle and hogs; later he sold his ranch and went into the livery business in Redding, which he continued until his death at the age of seventy-seven years. The mother was a New Yorker by birth and is still living at the age of eighty-four years. Edward Andrew is the only child of this pioneer couple and his education was gained in the public schools of Redding and later on in a business college in Oakland. After his school days were over, he assisted his father in the livery business in Redding and when his father died in 1902 he continued the business until he built a garage, which he conducted for two years when he sold out and removed to Sacramento, where he became the proprietor of two hotels, one on Seventh and I streets and the other on Fourteenth and J streets.

While residing in Sacramento Mr. Reid was married to Miss Ada Haskin, born at Granby, Mo., a daughter of N. W. and Martha Haskin. Mrs. Reid was four years old when her parents removed to California and settled at Nevada City, where her father worked in the mines and where she received her education. She is the eldest in a family of five children, the others being, Thomas, Mrs. Marie Appearson, Mrs. Ethel Gardner, and Mathew, who died in 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have an adopted daughter, Ruth. In February, 1920, Mr Reid removed to Lodi and leased the Hotel Imperial. This he operated until January 1, 1921, when he entered into a five year lease for the modern, forty-five-room Perrin Hotel, located on South Sacramento Street, where he is meeting with deserved success. Mr. Reid is a Republican in politics and fraternally is affiliated with the Odd Fellows at Redding; he is a past grand of that lodge and is past president of the Encampment at Redding; he is also a member of the N. S. G. W.

FREEMAN J. MATTICE.—Among those interested in agriculture and stockraising in San Joaquin County, Freeman J. Mattice resides on his thirty-acre ranch, five miles southwest of Lodi. He was born at Volcano, Amador County, Cal., March 27, 1866, a son of Simon Peter and Agnes (Stockton) Mattice. The father was born in Cornwall, Canada, and first came to California in 1852 across the plains and mined in Amador County for four years. He returned to his Canadian home and was married to Miss Agnes Stockton, returning with his wife to California the same year via Panama. He mined one year at Placerville, then removed to Volcano, where he mined with moderate success. Mr. and Mrs. Mattice were the parents of nine children: Emma is Mrs. Joe McKindley at Acampo; William, George, and Charles are deceased; Arthur; Freeman J. of this sketch; Mrs. Leona Wilson, deceased; Chester R. of Acampo, and Edward of Lodi. The father passed away at Volcano at the age of seventy-two; and in 1887 the mother with some of

her children moved to Florin, Cal., then farmed on the Consumnes; then in 1896 she came to San Joaquin County and lived here until her death, passing away at Acampo at the age of eighty-three.

Freeman J. Mattice received his education in the grammar schools of Volcano and since he was twenty years old has made his own way. He first worked as a ranch hand, then leased a farm in Sacramento County in the Lee school district near Florin, which he ran for four years when he located on the Consumnes River; then in 1900 moved to Sheldon and in 1908 removed to Clements, where for ten years he was in charge of the Irvin ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Mattice in Amador County occurred June 20, 1893, which united him with Miss Lilly May Clark, a native of Nebraska, daughter of B. A. and Margaret Clark. She is one of a family of fourteen and when she was sixteen years old came with her parents to California and settled in Amador County, where her father engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Mattice are the parents of six children: George died at the age of twenty-five; Gladys is Mrs. Oren Nevins, and the mother of three children, Robert, Ralph and Naomi; Willis makes his home with his parents; Harvey lives near Lodi; Margaret and Vernon are at home. In 1918, Mr. Mattice removed to the Henderson school district of San Joaquin County, where he had bought thirty acres in 1917, which is devoted to raising alfalfa and he also has a small dairy. Mr. Mattice served on the Sheldon school board, and is a member of Clements Lodge No. 355, I. O. O. F. at Clements, of which he is a past grand. Mr. and Mrs. Mattice both belong to the Rebekahs at Clements, in which Mrs. Mattice is a past noble grand.

EDWARD G. McCAUSLAND.—A well known citizen of Lodi, where he has resided since 1911, Edward G. McCausland is an enterprising agriculturist and business man. He was born in Lexington, Mo., April 20, 1893, a son of Ernest M. and Jennie (Goode) McCausland. The father was a merchant for many years in Lexington; later he became a member of the working force of the New York Life Insurance Company. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCausland, Edward G., of this sketch, and Harold. The family left Missouri for California in 1911 and settled in Lodi, where the father passed away at the age of sixty years, while the mother is still living and resides in Lodi.

Edward G. McCausland had the advantage of a good education, first in St. Joseph's grammar school, then was graduated from the Stockton High School and in 1916 was graduated from Stanford University, where he took a course in journalism. Following his graduation from Stanford University he entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company and remained with that company until his country called him. He entered the service in November, 1917, and was sent to Camp Lewis in the 166th Depot Brigade and was a member of the third officers' training camp at Camp Lewis; later he was transferred to the 316th Military Police of the 91st Division and was sent overseas, where he took part in four major engagements, namely, St. Mihiel, Argonne, Lyse-Scheldt and the attack on Audenarde. After the war he was stationed at La Ferte-Bernard, the embarkation area of France. In 1919 he returned to the United States and the same year was honorably discharged from the service at the Presidio with the rank of corporal. Upon his return to Lodi he engaged in the real estate business and is also the owner of 120 acres of land in Madera County about fourteen miles south of Merced on the Merced-Los Banos Highway; he also owns forty acres on Harney Lane in the vicinity of Lodi. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the American Legion of Lodi; and is a member of the Christian church in Lodi.

HENRY F. MERRILL.—Among the vineyardists who is devoting his energies to this branch of agriculture is Henry F. Merrill, who resides on a ten-acre vineyard southeast of Lodi. He was born in Campo Seco, Calaveras County, Cal., on May 13, 1887, and is a typical Western man, possessing the energy, determination, and enterprise which have been the dominant factors in the upbuilding of the Pacific coast country. He is the son of Douglass and Anna Virginia (Whitaker) Merrill, natives of New York and California, respectively. The father came to California in an early day and was a building contractor in Lodi and the mother came to California with her parents in 1861 and also settled in San Joaquin County. They had four children: Mamie Adaline, Mrs. C. C. Wright; Nellie, Mrs. Howard Gillespie; Henry F., and Joseph F.

Henry F. Merrill attended grammar school at Campo Seco, Lodi, Lockeford and Live Oak, and in November of 1909 was married at Stockton to Miss Emma Vollbrecht, a daughter of William and Anna Vollbrecht, her father a native of Germany who came to America with his parents when three years old. Mrs. Vollbrecht is one of twelve children. Her father is deceased, but her mother still lives in Iowa. Mr. Merrill is a lather by trade and was engaged throughout San Joaquin County until November, 1920, when he came to the Lodi section and purchased his vineyard on which he has since resided. The ranch is irrigated by a four-inch pump which supplies ample water. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are the parents of three children: Emily, Bernice and Lowell, and in politics he is a Democrat.

W. J. RICHTER.—An able craftsman, successful business man, and progressive, public-spirited citizen, is W. J. Richter, owner and proprietor of the leading plumbing and tinning establishment at Ripon, Cal. He is a native son, having been born at San Francisco, April 23, 1884. His parents are J. L. and Maria (Peterson) Richter, who both reside with W. J. Richter on a ten-acre ranch on the state highway, near Ripon. Both parents were born in the year 1854, the father being a native of New Jersey, while the mother was born in Denmark. The father came with his parents to California in 1864 via the Isthmus, landing in San Francisco. There he grew up and learned the metal-worker's trade, of which he was a pioneer in the Bay City. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Richter were married in California, and were the parents of three children: Clarence, who works in the post-office at Alameda; a second child, who died in infancy; and W. J. Richter, of this review.

W. J. Richter grew up in Alameda City, where he attended the public schools; and when he had finished the grammar school, he entered upon a four-year apprenticeship, serving out his time with W. F. Schulte, a plumber and tinner of Alameda. He then

entered upon his trade, his first employment being with George Lahr, in Oakland. Going to San Francisco, he there worked at his trade as a plumber and tinsmith. From there he came to Ripon, and went to work for Davis Brothers. After working for four years in their employ, in 1920 he bought out their tinning and plumbing department, and two years ago he moved into his present commodious quarters in the John Manson block on Stockton Street.

Mr. Richter's marriage occurred in 1909, uniting him with Miss Mildred Bonnell, of Oakland, who was born in Illinois, and came to California with her parents when a young girl. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, at present noble grand of Mt. Horeb Lodge, at Ripon, and is also a member of Alameda Parlor, No. 47, N. S. G. W.

CHARLOTTE SCOTT.—A worthy citizen of San Joaquin County who has resided here since 1912 is Mrs. Charlotte Scott, widow of Mark Scott, who passed away six years ago on their home place of fifteen acres three miles south of Lodi. In maidenhood, Mrs. Scott was Miss Charlotte Scarrow, a native of Toronto, Canada, born June 6, 1859, a daughter of James and Abigail (Nelson) Scarrow. Both parents were natives of England and while a young man James Scarrow settled in Canada, where he followed his trade of carpenter. Mrs. Scott is the third in a family of ten children and the only one residing in California. The other members of the family are, Elizabeth residing at Calgary, Canada; Alma resides at Creemore, Canada; Mary at Toronto; Emma; Nelson is a teaacher in the University of Toronto; Ellen resides at Creemore; George at Manitoba; Alice resides in Saskatchewan; Charles is also a resident of Canada. Both parents lived to be about sixty-five years old. Mrs. Scott received her education in the grammar and high schools of Ontario, Canada.

On August 14, 1882, at Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., Miss Scarrow was married to Mark Scott, a native of Montreal, Canada, a son of John and Jane Scott. Mr. Scott received his education in the grammar and high schools of Montreal and was one of nine children: Mary, Anna, Isaac, Jane, William, John, Mark and Marion, twins, and Robert. Mr. Scott learned the carpenter trade and worked at it until his marriage, then he engaged in farming for six and a half years in Canada; the family then removed to Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., where they farmed for the following seven years; then they removed to Mitchell, S. D., where they bought a quarter-section of land in that vicinity and farmed for six and a half years. The family then returned to Michigan and engaged in the dairy business for a number of years. Seventeen years ago the family removed to the state of Washington and settled at College Place, near Walla Walla, where they had an apple and cherry ranch until 1912, when they came to California and purchased a fifteen-acre ranch under the Stockton-Mokelumne irrigation ditch three miles south of Lodi. Ten acres of this ranch is in a Tokay vineyard and the remaining four acres in an orchard of peaches, plums and cherries. Mr. Scott was not long permitted to enjoy California, for he passed away four years after taking up his residence in San Joaquin County. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were the parents of eight children: Mrs. Abbie Woodhall, Mrs. Fannie Roberts, and Mrs. Elizabeth Flower, all residing in Walla Walla, Wash.; Lottie resides at home; Fred lives in Los Angeles; Wesley resides in Berkeley; Alma lives on the old home place, and Russel is at home with his mother. Four years ago Mrs. Scott moved to Lodi and makes her residence at 215 Tokay Street. She is a Republican in politics and an active member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church of Lodi.

EDMUND C. SCHNAIDT.—Among the younger generation of business men in Lodi, and a recent addition to business circles, is Edmund C. Schnaidt who, on August 3, 1922, purchased the drug store owned by the late Robert L. Graham, who established it some forty years ago and for thirty-eight years was located on the corner of Elm and Sacramento Streets. He was born in Menno, S. D., June 17, 1899, a son of Christopher and Mary (Hoff) Schnaidt. Grandfather Schnaidt was a prominent factor in the development of the Dakotas and at the time that the territory was divided into two states, he was a congressman; he was also chairman of the state board of charities and corrections of South Dakota.

In 1901 Edmund C. Schnaidt came with his parents to Lodi, where the father engaged in the real estate and insurance business, which he conducted until his death by drowning at Stockton on January 2, 1916; the mother passed away in 1904. Edmund C. started his education in the grammar schools of Lodi, then entered the high school and after three years in high school enlisted in the Navy, becoming pharmacist mate on U. S. S. Plattsburg. He then was employed by Mr. Weihe, where he received practical experience in the drug business; he then entered the University of California and was graduated with the class of 1922. Returning to Lodi he again entered the drug store of Mr. Weihe, but remained there only a short time, when he bought the Robert L. Graham business and he is readjusting the stock into an up-to-date establishment; he also has a branch of the United Cigar Company.

On August 19, 1921, in San Francisco, Mr. Schnaidt was united in marriage with Miss Mae Belle Cooper, a native of Fort Madison, Iowa, a daughter of Murdock and Gwendolyne Cooper. In 1912 the family came to California and settled in San Francisco, where the father worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mrs. Schnaidt was educated in the grammar, high school and Heald's Business College in Sacramento and for three years before her marriage was a stenographer in the Anglo-London & Paris National Bank in San Francisco. Mr. Schnaidt is a Republican in politics and is deeply interested in community affairs.

JOHN SCHENKENBERGER.—For almost a quarter of a century, John Schenkenberger has lived in the Lodi district of San Joaquin County, eighteen years being spent on a nineteen-acre ranch, three miles southwest of Lodi on the Lincoln Highway, which he developed to vineyard and later sold. He was born in South Russia not far from Odessa, June 28, 1854, a son of John W. and Christina Schenkenberger, both natives of Russia. When he was nineteen years old, his parents left their native country for America and settled at Yankton, S. D., where the father farmed until his death at the age of sixty-six, the mother surviving until she was sixty-eight years old. They were the parents of nine children: Jacob,

Charles and Michael are deceased; Clara, John Phillip, Katherina, Peter and Adam are living.

John Schenkenberger received his education in the public schools of Russia and when he came to America with his parents in 1873, he assisted his father in farming until he was old enough to homestead a tract of land of his own near Yankton, S. D. In December, 1878, he was married to Miss Louisa Berreth, also a native of Southern Russia, born in the same vicinity as her husband. She is the daughter of Michael Berreth and the youngest of a family of five children; Conrad, Katherina, Michael, Jacob and Louisa, the mother passing away when she was a small girl. Mr. and Mrs. Schenkenberger lived on their homestead until 1889, when they removed to Hutchinson County and rented a farm near Menno, where they remained until 1898 when they came to California and settled at Lodi. Here Mr. Schenkenberger purchased nineteen acres of unimproved land three miles southwest of Lodi on the Lincoln Highway, which he gradually developed to vineyard which he farmed until 1916 when he sold out and removed to the Barnhart tract near Lodi and remained there until they moved to their present home located at 215 West Walnut Street, where Mr. Schenkenberger is living retired from active business cares.

Mr. and Mrs. Schenkenberger are the parents of ten children: Louise, deceased; Amelia, Mrs. Lange, residing in North Dakota; Lydia, Mrs. Stoddard, resides in Fresno; John and Henry reside in Lodi; Pauline, Mrs. J. A. Bender, resides in Lodi; Jacob served in the 363rd Regiment, 91st Division overseas, was wounded in the battle of the Argonne, resides in Lodi; Sarah, Mrs. W. A. Moore, resides in Lodi; Samuel resides in Lodi; Bertha, Mrs. Fred Hoff, resides in Lodi. Mr. Schenkenberger has been actively interested in the affairs of his locality and served as trustee of the Henderson school district for one term. He favors the Republican platform and so casts his vote. The family are members of the German Reformed Church in Lodi.

MISS ESTELLA M. SMITH.—Among the prominent women of Northern San Joaquin County, Miss Estella M. Smith has for many years been esteemed as a substantial resident of her community and factor for good and progress in religious, moral and social circles. Since 1885 she has been a resident on her beautiful estate of thirty acres situated near Woodbridge on the Lodi-Woodbridge Road at Smith's Lake. She first saw the light of day at Jackson, Amador County, and is a daughter of Charles Edward and Isabelle (Robertson) Smith, the former a native of Kennebunk Port, Me., and the latter born near Toronto, Canada. The father crossed the plains in an ox-team train to California in 1853 and the mother came about the same time via the Panama route. The father engaged in mining at Jackson for a few years, then followed farming until 1874 when he went to Sacramento County remaining there for one year; then in 1875 he located at Woodbridge where he purchased eighty acres on the south bank of the Mokelumne River. On this ranch is located what is known as Smith's Lake, a small body of water covering about fifteen acres surrounded by large oak trees. Charles E. Smith purchased this ranch from Capt. McQueen and owned it a few years when he sold it and removed to Escalon where he lived and farmed for seven years; then returned to Lodi and bought back his original place and lived upon it until his death in 1902, at the age of seventy-two years, while the mother passed away in 1900, at the age of fifty-eight. The eighty acres was originally heavily wooded and only a portion of it was cleared when Mr. Smith purchased it and during his lifetime he cleared the balance and planted it to vineyard; in 1885 he built a fine residence on his place. He was school trustee and was a member of Woodbridge Lodge of Masons. This worthy couple had four children, three living, Miss Smith being the youngest.

Estella M. Smith received her education in the Woodbridge grammar school and San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, where she was graduated in 1893 with degree B. S. She grew up on her father's farm which has enabled her to continue the cultivation and care of a portion of the old homestead. Fifty acres of the original tract has been sold, so that Miss Smith now owns and operates thirty acres all in full-bearing vineyard. She is most progressive in her methods of farming and her labors and supervision have been attended with excellent results. As her father was a stanch Republican so Miss Smith votes. Her father was also a strong and active member of the Woodbridge Masonic Lodge and Miss Smith is past matron of Woodbridge Chapter No. 118 of the Eastern Star Lodge at Woodbridge. She is a Presbyterian in religion and her mother was one of the early members of Woodbridge Presbyterian Church. Her life has been characterized by unflagging industry and it is upon this foundation that she has builded her present prosperity.

OTTO SPENKER.—A prosperous agriculturist and viticulturist of San Joaquin County, Otto Spenker belongs to one of the well known old-time Californian families who were early settlers of this locality. His home estate, situated three and a half miles west of Lodi on the Kelly Road, consists of 640 acres. He was born on his father's ranch, which he now owns, June 22, 1871, his parents being Joseph and Anna (Schliemann) Spenker. The father was born in the province of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, in 1834. He grew to manhood in Germany, and at the age of twenty, in 1854, took passage at Hamburg on a sailing vessel which twenty-eight days later landed him in New York City. During the several subsequent years he employed himself in several of the southern and western states, and for two years was in Stephenson County, Ill. From Freeport, Ill., in 1859 he started for California, joining a train consisting of eighteen wagons and driving an ox-team across the plains. They arrived in this state about the middle of September, and for a short time after his arrival he was engaged in mining gold. Then for several years he was in the employ of others in ranching in San Joaquin County, and in the fall of 1864 he began business in that line for himself, locating on a place about eight miles north of Stockton. He continued there until the fall of 1872, when he settled on the ranch near Woodbridge where he carried on his agricultural operations until his death. In 1870 Mr. Spenker was married to Miss Anna Schlieman, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. By this union there were two children, Otto and Jessie, the wife of Henry C. Beckman. Both parents were members of the German Lutheran Church in Lodi. The father passed away in 1902, at the age of seventy-two years, and the mother resides on the old home place with her son, our subject.

Otto Spenker attended the grammar school at Woodbridge, finishing at the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge, taking a three years' course and graduating in 1889. From youth up he was successfully identified with his father in extensive farming pursuits. His father owned 1000 acres of land along the Mokelumne River, a portion of which was heavily timbered and much of this was cleared and put under cultivation. Mr. Spenker now owns 640 acres, seventy of which is in vineyard, sixty acres in alfalfa and the balance general farming land; the entire ranch is under the Stockton-Mokelumne irrigation system. He is a director in the First National Bank of Lodi and a stockholder in the Lodi Investment Company. In 1907 he erected a fine residence on his property, where he now resides with his mother.

LOUIS F. STABELL.—One mile west of Clements is located the 100-acre ranch owned by Louis F. Stabell, an energetic farmer of good business qualifications. He was born in Alsace near Strasbourg on May 11, 1862, the son of Frank and Caroline Stabell, farmers of their native country. Louis F. Stabell is one of a family of four children, but the only one residing in California. In 1880, Mr. Stabell came to the United States and worked for wages for five years in New York, or until he came to California. Arriving in California, he stopped for a short time in Sacramento. Going then to San Joaquin County, he worked as foreman for James Brown on his dairy ranch and remained there for the following fifteen years. He then went to Terminous and purchased a sixty-acre tract of land, and in the meantime owned and operated the Terminous store and hotel for sixteen years, when he sold his interests and located at Clements and purchased the place where he has since resided His place consists of 100 acres one mile west of Clements which was a barley field in 1918, but which Mr. Stabell has patiently and intelligently brought to a high state of cultivation. He has eighteen acres in vineyard, a family orchard and twelve acres in alfalfa. Mr. Stabell is a man that is never idle, is never satisfied unless he is helping to increase the yield of the soil, thus aiding materially in the progress of the community.

Mr. Stabell's marriage in San Francisco on November 7, 1892, united him with Miss Ceciline Gorman, a native of Quebec, Canada. Mrs. Stabell came to California in 1889 in company with a brother. Mr. and Mrs. Stabell are the parents of two children: Paul L. and Viola. In national politics a Republican, Mr. Stabell readily aids all measures that are for the upbuilding and development of the community where he has made his home for the past thirty-seven years.

CLARENCE B. TENNYSON, D. D. S.—Activity and energy in business affairs will do more to advance a man in his financial standing than the influence of friends or the assistance that comes through inheritance. In America the man is held in highest esteem who has builded his success upon the foundation of his own energy, capable management and keen discrimination. Such a one is Clarence B. Tennyson, the popular and successful dental surgeon of Lodi, Cal. He was born at Three Rivers, Mich., April 8, 1876, a son of Daniel D. and Lilly (Benham) Tennyson, natives of England and Michigan, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson are the parents of three children, Dr. H. A. Tennyson, Clarence B. of this sketch, and J. B., in the postal service in San Jose. The father is a Government land attorney in San Jose, where he located when our subject was a young lad.

Clarence B. began his education in the grammar school of San Jose and after his graduation from the San Jose high school he entered the Dental Department of the University of California, remaining a student there for two years. He then entered the office of Thomas Morfield, D. D. S., in San Francisco, where he was employed for one year, and then finished his dental studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, from whence he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. with the class of 1899. He remained in San Francisco for a year engaged in the practice of his profession, then in 1900 removed to Lodi where he has steadily built up a fine practice; he has well-appointed offices in the Hale Building on West Pine Street, and he employs the best scientific methods known to dental surgery.

On December 11, 1897, in San Francisco, Dr. Tennyson was married to Miss Jeannette Hamilton, born in San Jose, Cal., a daughter of W. C. Hamilton, an early settler of San Jose, Cal., who was born in the North of Ireland, while the mother was a native of Ohio. Dr. and Mrs. Tennyson are the parents of two children: Vivian Barbara and Alfred H. and they reside at 303 North School Street, Lodi. In politics Dr. Tennyson is a Republican and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with his family is a member of the Congregational Church of Lodi.

WILLIAM HENRY THOMPSON.—Among the prosperous and progressive agriculturists and viticulturists of San Joaquin County, is William Henry Thompson, now living retired, but still interested in that most attractive industry, grape culture. He was born on his father's ranch in San Joaquin County about two miles south of Lodi on August 10, 1873, a son of James Edward and Angeline (Pope) Thompson. The father, James E. Thompson, was born in Arkansas in 1839 and when he was twenty-one years old he started across the plains with his parents. They came with an ox-team train consisting of twenty-eight wagons, arriving in California in 1861, and their first stopping place was Woodbridge. The father mined at Copperopolis in the early days; later coming to the Lodi district he bought a ranch three and a half miles from Lodi in the Alpine school district and it was in this school that our subject received his education; he is one of a family of five children, namely, John, Katherine, Mrs. Goodwin of Lodi; William Henry; Amelia, residing in Alameda; Bert died at the age of thirteen. The father acquired 240 acres of land in the Lodi section and set five acres to vineyard and two acres to an almond orchard. Before his death, he sold his entire property and removed to Lodi where he passed away at the age of seventy-seven years; the mother still lives in Lodi at the age of seventy-five years.

William Henry Thompson was occupied assisting his father in the management of the home ranch until he was twenty-eight years old, then he bought fifteen acres on the Lockeford Road two and a half miles east of Lodi; nine acres he set to Zinfandel grapes and five acres to Tokay grapes and he built a comfortable house on the place with good farm buildings. He was married at Stockton on November 11,

1903, to Miss Lulu Beckman, born on the same ranch and in the same house as her husband, a daughter of William and Sophie (Fox) Beckman, born in Germany and Sonora, Cal., respectively. William Beckman came to California when about sixteen years old, locating at Lodi where he married Sophia Fox, a daughter of John and Minnie (Hackie) Fox, pioneers of Sonora, Cal. William Beckman died on his farm and his widow now resides in Lodi. They had six children: Lulu, Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Emma Tucker of Fresno; Albert of Stockton; Edith resides with her mother; Charles and Eugene of Lodi; the latter served overseas in the 91st Division.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson lived on their ranch for eight years after their marriage, then sold it and bought a house and lot on Cherokee Lane east of Lodi. About six years ago he purchased a residence in Lodi and moved to town and in 1920 he bought six lots on the corner of Sargent Road and Quimby Avenue and has erected an oil service station and store on the corner and has it leased. Mr. Thompson has an eight-year lease on a twenty-five acre Tokay vineyard just north of the corner of Stockton and Almond Avenue one and a half miles south of Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of three children: Verda Bernice, William Edward and Vernon Henry, and in politics both are Republicans. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Maccabees of Lodi and Mrs. Thompson is a member of Lodi Parlor, N. D. G. W., and also of the auxiliary to the American Legion and W. R C., and both are members of the Lodi Methodist Episcopal Church.

MELVILLE R. HOWLAND.—A representative successful viticulturist of San Joaquin County, Melville R. Howland resides on his home place of seven acres southeast of Lodi. He was born at Lathrop, Cal., on October 1, 1893, a son of Oliver M. and Joanna (Remington) Howland. Oliver M. Howland was also born at Lathrop, where his father had settled in 1851, having crossed the plains to California that year. There were four children in the family: Humphrey B., Melville R., Aubrey O. and Gertrude. The father passed away at the age of fifty-one and the mother now resides in Stockton, Cal.

Melville R. Howland began his education in Stockton, whither his parents had moved when he was two years old; later the family removed to Santa Cruz and he attended the Santa Cruz high school. He then took up civil engineering and was employed by various companies throughout the state; then for six years he worked for the city of Stockton as a civil engineer. His marriage occurred at Lodi on September 1, 1917, and united him with Miss Ruth Brown, a daughter of William C. and Emma McSherry Brown. The father is a native of San Joaquin County and is a member of the well-known realty firm of Ashley & Brown. The most recent engineering work done by Mr. Howland was in reclamation work in the No. 2020 Reclamation District lying in the northeastern part of the county, but now devotes most of his time and energies to the cultivation and further development of his 140-acre Tokay vineyard at Escalon. This vineyard is under the South San Joaquin County Irrigation Ditch and Mr. Howland has ample water for irrigating purposes. On his home place of seven acres he has built a modern bungalow and has installed a pumping plant. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and is a past president of the latter order.

CHARLES DE CARLI.—A native son, born in Stockton, April 13, 1872, Charles De Carli is the son of Charles De Carli, who was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland. Having been left an orphan he came to Stockton, Cal., when twelve years of age and was in the employ of Antonio Galgini's fish market where he learned the business so that later on he started a business of his own as a dealer in fish, poultry and eggs, being located on Weber Avenue.

Here he continued in business and was on the high road to success when he was stricken in death from small pox at the age of thirty-two years, having already accumulated considerable property. He had married a native daughter of San Joaquin County, a Miss Isadora Versallo, whose parents were California pioneers, and she passed away at the age of forty-two years, leaving two children, Charles of this review and William Tell.

On completing the grammar school, Charles became a clerk in the grocery store of Granville Bros., continuing with them for twenty-five years, becoming one of their most valued employees. Resigning his position in 1916, he entered the employ of the city as janitor of Franklin school, the Board of Education having sent for him to accept the place, as it was an exceptionally difficult place to fill. However, he discharged his duties satisfactorily for four years and then was transferred to the street department and soon afterwards to the park department, and he is now in charge of Columbus Park. Mr. De Carli's marriage occurred in Merced County, where he was united with Rosa A. Vacaro of that county, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Madeline Christy of Stockton. Mr. De Carli is prominent fraternally, being a member and treasurer of Iroquois Tribe of Red Men and has served as secretary and treasurer of the board of relief of the Red Men for this district for the past ten years. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Eagles, having been a member of its board of trustees. The U. P. E. C. also number him among its members. He has been active as a Republican, having served about twenty years as a member of the Republican County Central Committee.

HARVEY A. GOODMAN.—The farming interests of San Joaquin County find a worthy representative in Harvey A. Goodman, who makes his home on his eighteen-acre vineyard on the Quimby Road in the Lodi section of the county. His has been a successful career and one which indicates the opportunities that are open to young men of determination, ambition and diligence. He was born at Sycamore, Ill., on June 1, 1852, a son of Henry and Lizzette (Brown) Goodman, and is one of two children, the other being a sister, Francilia. When our subject was a small lad of two years, the family removed to Chatfield, Minn., and here his father homesteaded eighty acres of land; later he purchased thirty-five acres in the same vicinity and engaged in farming.

Harvey A. Goodman received his education in the grammar and high school of Chatfield, Minn., and on Christmas Eve, 1874, was married to Miss Jennie A. Robinson, a native of the same part of Illinois as her husband, and a daughter of Joseph Robinson, a

farmer who moved to Olmsted County, Minn., where he lived a few years, then moved to Anoka, the same state, where he passed away. Mrs. Goodman's mother died in California at the age of ninety-four years. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Goodman purchased a 120-acre farm and engaged in grain raising for three years, then disposed of the farm at a good profit. He then removed to Grand Forks, N. D., where he homesteaded a tract of land and later took up a timber claim and still later added a quarter section to what he already had, by purchase; this land he farmed for twenty years, from 1874 until 1895, when he sold out and removed to Lodi, Cal. He still owns a timber claim in Aitkin County, Minn., consisting of eighty acres.

Upon settling at Lodi, Mr. Goodman bought eighteen acres of grain land and immediately set about to improve it, planting thirteen acres to vineyard, the vines being now twelve years old, and five acres devoted to orchard, alfalfa and building space; he also erected a comfortable residence and has installed a pumping plant. One acre of the orchard is in full-bearing cherries and one acre in young trees. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman are the parents of four children: Minerva, a practicing physician at Stockton; Etta; Roy A., owner and proprietor of Goodman's Groceteria at Lodi, and Alice, Mrs. Burnett, of Stockton. Mr. Goodman and a daughter jointly own ten acres just off of Kettleman Lane one mile south of Lodi; seven and one-half acres is in Tokay grapes and the balance Empress, all full bearing. While residing in Dakota, Mr. Goodman was supervisor of Inkster township and for three years was township assessor and three years township treasurer. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally a member of the Foresters of America, and with his family is a member of the Congregational Church of Lodi.

CHARLES W. COFFELT.—A resident of California since 1891, Charles W. Coffelt was born near Monticello, Piatt County, Ill., February 22, 1861. His father, George W. Coffelt, a native of Indiana, came of an old Eastern family. He married Mary Nasalwoods of Indiana. They were farmers and removed to Piatt County, Ill., and later to Kansas, purchasing prairie land in Bourbon County and improved a farm and there the parents passed away. Of their seven children five are living, our subject and his brother, I. Newton, being the only ones in California.

From the age of four years Charles W. was reared on the Kansas farm and attended the local schools. When he started for himself he worked in the coal mines for a time, then in a nursery. He made a trip back to Illinois and was married in Piatt County in 1884 to Miss Ella Haltorn, born in that county, and they engaged in farming in Linn County, Kansas. In September, 1891, they came to Stockton, where for a time Mr. Coffelt was employed at ranching. Later he was employed at the Clark Sanitarium, where he had charge of the stock and the grounds over a period of seven years. He then was for three years with the Naumkeg Bakery until he became an employee of the City Park Commission. He was in charge of Weber Park for three years and then Independent Park for six months, and then transferred to Liberty Park, where he had charge for three years, and since the spring of 1915 he has had charge of Independent Park. He built a residence at 129 East Clay, where he resides with his family. His union has been blessed with two children: Curtis F. and Mrs. Hazel D. Duff, both residing in Stockton and each has a child. Mr. Coffelt is a liberal and kindhearted man and he and his wife are highly esteemed by all who know them. He is a member of Truth Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order A. O. U. M., and with his wife is a member of Daughters of America.

ROBERT W. HANNA.—A native of Missouri, Robert W. Hanna was born at Forsyth, Taney County, March 10, 1848. His father, Dr. John G. Hanna, was born in Indiana, where he married Miss Salina J. Hopkins, a native of Ohio. They removed to Missouri and later to Madrid, Boone County, Iowa, where they were farmers. Mr. Hanna volunteered his services for the Civil War and enlisted in Company A, 10th Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being commissioned a first lieutenant. He was mustered out at the close of the war and then studied medicine. Removing to Sumner County, Kansas, he practiced medicine, later removing to Linn County, the same state, and followed his profession until his death. His widow afterwards came to Stockton and spent her last days with her son, Robert W., who was the youngest of her three children, two of whom are living. He attended school in Iowa and also in Sumner County, Kansas.

Mr. Hanna was married at Wellington, Kansas, to Miss Alice Evelyn Reardon, born in Bowling Green, Ind., a daughter of John and Margaret (Mitchell) Reardon, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively; the mother having been born in the same town as General Grant. John Reardon died in 1852 and the widow, with her two little girls removed to Boone, Iowa, accompanying her father to that place, and there she engaged in the millinery business, reared and educated her children. Later she removed to Napoleon, Kans., where she engaged in business until her death. Alice Evelyn, the youngest of her two daughters, received a good education in the public schools.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hanna farmed in Sumner County, Kans., until 1872, then came to Modesto, Calif., and after farming there for four years, returned to Sumner County, Kans., and there in 1876 they homesteaded 160 acres of land which they improved from the raw prairie and engaged in raising wheat, for five years, then sold out and made a trip to Colorado, and returning to Kansas engaged in farming in Linn County. They always had a desire to return to California, and as their son had come hither in 1900, they came out to Stockton in 1902. For five years he was in the Numkeg Bakery and then ranched until he entered the employ of the Stockton Electric Railway in 1909, as caretaker and manager of Oak Park, and when the city purchased the park he and his wife were requested to remain in charge. Since then the city has added a zoo and Mr. and Mrs. Hanna are caring for the animals and birds, studying their habits as well as the preparation of their food; a part of the park has been developed as picnic playgrounds and some as tourist camp grounds, and has become very popular.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have been blessed with three children: William is with the Holt Manufacturing Company; George in the employ of the Rural Cemetery; Gertrude is Mrs. Meek of Oklahoma. Mr. Hanna is a member of the Order of Railway Employees and Mrs. Hanna is chaplain of the local W. R. C., and both are stanch Republicans.

GEORGE W. HEMPHILL.—A representative of the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County, who is also a native son of California, is George W. Hemphill, who was born and reared on the old Hemphill ranch west of Lodi on the Sargent Road. His birth occurred April 6, 1891, and he is a son of Edward H. and Lena (Walkmeister) Hemphill, natives of Iowa and Switzerland, respectively. Originally the Hemphills came from Ireland to the United States and settled in Ohio. Grandfather John Hemphill was a veteran of the Civil War, and was with General Sherman on the famous march to the sea. Grandfather Hemphill came to California in 1866 in search of a milder climate than that of Iowa, and the following year brought his family to San Joaquin County, where he had bought 160 acres. He added to this until he owned 640 acres, a portion of which is still owned by Edward H. Hemphill, the father of our subject. Two of his daughters also own their portions. The mother passed away in January, 1911, while the father resides at the present time in Lodi. They had three children, of whom two grew up. George W. Hemphill is the youngest of them. He received his early education at the Lafayette public school, then entered the Lodi high school. After his school days were over he assisted his father on the home ranch. He leased the home place of 185 acres and for eight years ran it, doing general farming. Since 1921 his brother, John Lester, is operating half of it and our subject is farming the balance.

The marriage of Mr. Hemphill occurred on November 11, 1914, at Stockton, and united him with Miss Ethel Geirmann, a native of Walnut Grove, Cal., daughter of Charles and Amanda (Kelly) Geirmann. Her mother was born at Michigan Bar, Cal., and came to San Joaquin County with her father, where she was reared and educated in the Henderson district school. Her parents are living at Woodbridge, where Mr. Geirmann conducts the blacksmith shop. In politics Mr. Hemphill is a Republican, and fraternally he is affiliated with Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M., with the Sciots, No. 5, of Stockton, and with his wife is a member of Woodbridge Chapter, No. 118, O. E. S. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias of Lodi. The Hemphill name is a highly honored one in this part of California, and its bearers have proved themselves worthy of esteem in every relation of life.

JOHN LESTER HEMPHILL.—Many years have passed since the family to which John Lester Hemphill belongs became identified with the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County. Its members have been active in its progress and development, and our subject, too, since old enough to hold a plow, has done his share toward the development of this section of the state. He was born on the old Hemphill ranch, located about five miles west of Lodi on the Sargent Road, May 11, 1888, the youngest of two sons of Edward H. and Lena (Walkmeister) Hemphill, the former a native of Linn County, Iowa, and the latter of Canton Berne, Switzerland. The Hemphill family originally came from Ireland and settled in Ohio, but when grandfather John Hemphill was twenty-one years old he removed to Linn County, Iowa, and was living there when the Civil War broke out. He served under Sherman and was in the celebrated march to the sea, at which time he lost his health. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service and returned to his home in Iowa. In 1866 he came to California for his health, and finding this climate a congenial one, in 1867 he brought his family here and located in San Joaquin County, where he bought a ranch of 160 acres, now the home place of our subject. He married Miss Elizabeth Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of four children, of whom the father of our subject was the eldest. Grandfather Hemphill owned a section of land at the time of his death in 1885, and became a very successful farmer. Of the old Hemphill ranch, the father still owns 160 acres, and twenty-five more adjoining, of which fifty-two acres is in vineyard; and our subject leases the place from his father and resides there. The father is still living and resides in Lodi, but the mother passed away in January, 1911.

John Lester Hemphill received a grammar school education in the schools of Lodi. On July 27, 1911, at Sacramento, Cal., he was married to Miss Adele Jones, born west of Woodbridge on the old Jones ranch. Her father, Thomas Jones, a native of Wales, was a pioneer of California; and her mother, Amelia (Bishofberger) Jones, was a daughter of a very early pioneer of California, who came from Switzerland. Both parents are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hemphill are the parents of five sons: Maurice, Elwin, Delbert, Donald, and Wesley. In 1911, Mr. Hemphill began work as a helper in old Lodi Garage, and learned automobile repairing. In 1913 he went to Woodland, where he was a mechanic in Allen's Garage and later Meier's Garage. In 1915 he removed to Sacramento, where he started business as a member of the firm of R. A. Meier Reo Company, located at 1308 K Street, handling Reo cars. In 1917 he sold out and entered the employ of the State Highway Company, where he had charge, as foreman of maintenance of the Ford cars at 34th and R Streets. He continued there until 1921, when he resigned to return home and engage in ranching. In politics he is a Republican.

FRED HOFF.—An honored Californian who has made agriculture his lifelong pursuit is Fred Hoff, who, since 1917, has made his home on his choice estate of 300 acres, about five and a half miles southwest of Lodi on the Lincoln Highway. Mr. Hoff is a man of great enterprise and industry and he has been engaged in steady and worthy endeavor ever since boyhood. He was born at Menno, S. D., October 25, 1883, a son of Jacob and Charlotte Hoff, the former a farmer in South Dakota, who died three months before our subject was born. There were two other children in the family, Mary, deceased, and Eva, Mrs. Chris Suesse. Subsequently the mother married William Hieb and reared a large family.

Fred Hoff had little opportunity to secure an education, for he was a lad of only eight years when he was obliged to begin earning his own living, working for his board and clothes. In 1896, his stepfather brought the family to California and Fred worked on a ranch about a mile and a half east of Lodi, but this job was of short duration; he then worked three months for Mr. Hogan on Cherokee Lane, receiving twenty dollars per month, then he went to Galt, Cal., where he worked for Gallagher Bros. for two years, when he returned to Lodi and was employed on the grain and stock ranch of John Hoff, [illegible] Lodi.

On January 1, 1905, in Lodi, Mr. Hoff was married to Miss Bertha Schenkenberger, a native of Scotland,

S. D., a daughter of John and Louise (Barrett) Schenkenberger, both natives of South Russia. John Schenkenberger came to California in 1898 from Dakota and both parents are now living in Lodi. They reared a family of eleven children: Louise died at the age of forty-two; Amelia, Mrs. Lange, resides in North Dakota; Lydia, Mrs. Stoddard, resides in Fresno; Bertha, Mrs. Hoff; John and Henry reside in Lodi; Pauline, Mrs. John A. Bender, resides in Lodi; Christine, Mrs. Hieb, resides in Oakland; Jacob W. resides in Lodi; Sarah, Mrs. W. A. Moore, resides in Lodi, and Samuel. Mr. Hoff's first purchase of land was a fourteen acre tract southeast of Lodi on Kettleman Lane; this he set to vineyard and in 1909 sold it and bought forty acres in the Victor section, which he set to orchard and vineyard, then sold it and moved to the Barnhart tract on Kettleman Lane, where he leased a tract of land for a year; later he rented the McMurtry ranch of eighty acres and the Beatty and Earl ranches of 100 acres each, and farmed them six years. In 1917 he purchased the Earl ranch and after holding it for one year sold it. In 1920 he had 260 acres in tomatoes which made him a loss of $18,000. In 1921 he purchased 200 acres of the Mettler ranch, five and a half miles southwest of Lodi on the Lincoln Highway, where he now resides. He leveled the ranch for irrigation and put in three pumping plants, and has set the entire 200 acres to Tokay and Zinfandel grapes. That same year he bought the Beatty ranch of 100 acres, leveled it and set it to Tokays. Mr. Hoff has helped various farmers during harvest time for the past twenty-five years and for the past four years has done contract harvesting with a Holt twenty-foot harvester and a forty-five horsepower Holt caterpillar engine. About 1904 he began operating a hay-baler and still continues that work. He does contract leveling, ditching and road work, working fifty head of mules and twenty head of horses, besides tractors, and has as high as thirty men on his payroll. For a number of years he was among the largest vineyardists of this section, controlling a large acreage. He has set out about 1500 acres to vines and trees under contract in the last twenty years. He has a lease on 600 acres of tule land which he farms to grain. On the 100-acre vineyard he had under lease before the price of grapes went up, he pulled the vines out, much to his regret and loss; recently he has reset this 100 acres to young vines. He markets his fruit through the Pacific Fruit Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Hoff are the parents of seven children: Vera, Henrietta, Viola, Earl, Walter, Edwin, and Donald. Fraternally he is a member of the Eagles of Lodi and in politics is a Republican.

MAXWELL H. CUSICK.—A successful stock-raiser, Maxwell H. Cusick owns and conducts a thirty-two acre ranch, where he breeds pure Holstein dairy cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He was born near Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y., on May 9, 1862, a son of James Maxwell and Mary E. (Wellman) Cusick, the former a native of Monroe County, N. Y., and the latter of Albany Co., N. Y. When Maxwell H. Cusick was a little over four years old, he was taken by his parents to Minnesota where they settled near Owatonna, Steele County, where he first attended school. The father, James Maxwell Cusick, bought school land in Minnesota and lived there until 1897, when he came to Southern California. There were eight children in the family: Morris resides at Fullerton, Cal.; Maxwell of this review; George lives at Byron, Cal.; Mary resides in Rochester, Minn.; Emma lives at Geneva, Minn.; Augusta lives in Mankato, Minn.; Henrietta, deceased; Jessie resides in Los Angeles, Cal. The father passed away at Whittier, Cal., at the age of ninety-five years. Mrs. Cusick lived to reach her ninety-first year. This worthy couple lived together for almost sixty-five years.

When Maxwell H. Cusick was seventeen years of age, he left home and began teaching school in Minnesota and attended the Academy, teaching between times to support himself. In 1887 he attended Madison University (now Colgate University), Hamilton, N. Y., and in 1891 finished at the University of Rochester, N. Y. He then entered the ministry of the Baptist Church at St. Charles and Granite Falls, Minn.; and later was minister at Rose and Walworth, N. Y. Giving up the ministry, he engaged in farming near Rochester, N. Y., for seven years, and in 1903 sold his real estate there and came to California, settling at La Habra, where he continued his farming operations until 1908. Removing to Oregon, he homesteaded a ranch on the Rogue River, which he proved up on and later sold on account of his wife's health. The family then moved to Santa Rosa, Cal., and in 1914, Mrs. Cusick passed away. They were the parents of six children. Milton resides in Stockton. He served as second lieutenant of infantry during the World War, trained troops in the United States, then was sent to Europe and was there when the armistice was signed; he remained there during the winter and was sent to Edinburgh University at Edinburgh, where he took an agricultural course for four months, then returned to the United States. Mary lives at Stockton; James and Roy live at Ripon; James served as a sergeant in the air service, as a mechanic, spending two years in Europe, then returned to the United States and received his discharge; Henrietta lives in Stockton; and Ida is at home.

After Mrs. Cusick's death, the family came to San Joaquin County to the present home about one mile east of Harmony Grove schoolhouse, where Mr. Cusick purchased thirty-two acres of land and where he maintains his herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. In politics, he is a Republican, and while residing in Oregon was justice of the peace of his township.

OLIVER C. CUTTS.—A progressive, prosperous rancher, whose methods and results would afford a theme for profitable study, is Oliver C. Cutts, the owner of some choice Delta farms about nine miles to the southwest of Stockton, in the Middle Division of Roberts Isle, just off Tracy Road. He was born in Rio Vista on the 25th of November, 1868, his father being Henry Harrison Cutts, a native of the Empire State, who came out to California in the early fifties, and as the owner of a river boat undertook the transportation of freight and passengers from Rio Vista to Sacramento. After a while, he sold the boat and conducted a hotel at Rio Vista. He also had a rancho off Steamboat Slough, and there he passed away, near Walnut Grove, in 1871, survived by his wife—who was Mary P. Odell before her marriage—and three sons. In 1872, on May 2, the widow was remarried to Benson D. Beckley, who proved both a considerate stepfather and a devoted husband. Mrs. Cutts-Beckley was born in Michigan, on June 1, 1848, and with her parents crossed the great plains with ox teams, about

1854, to California, where they settled on land on the Sacramento River, near the capital. Grandfather Odell was an early pioneer of Walnut Grove, and had a farm in early days, the center of which is now the site of the Libby-McNeil-Libby plant. The old home, a large, pretentious red brick house, can be seen today in passing along the Sacramento River, standing out as a silent monument to the foresight and grit, as well as the taste, of the man who built it. The city of Walnut Grove is located on a portion of the Odell ranch, but the pioneer—as is so often the case—did not reap the benefit of his struggle for success, that benefit having fallen to later comers. Benson D. Beckley was born in Dayton, Ohio, and came West with his parents in the early fifties; they settled in Sacramento County, where they reared their six children, and where the old home is today. He served as a member of the state militia, founded by Governor Stanford in 1861, and was among those who helped preserve peace and order among both the Indians and the natives. He carried the United States mail by pack-horse from Fort Yuma to Fort McDowell, and later as a stage driver between Walnut Grove and Sacramento City. He died on August 10, 1918, at a venerable age, breathing his last in the Soldiers' Home at Napa.

Among the most satisfying recollections of our subject is the fact that he always stood by his parents, sending them, after leaving home, what money he could, to help keep up the home, as those were hard years for the farmers on the Sacramento Delta. In 1886, he came into San Joaquin County and worked on the Odell ranch near Lathrop. Later he found employment on the J. M. Blankenship ranch near French Camp. Each winter he returned to his home in Sacramento County, and there he remained after 1889. The year previous, he entered the Delta on Roberts Island, and he has ever since been identified with its development, first as a farm hand, then as a foreman on a large tract of land, and finally as the owner of two fine ranches. The first was purchased in 1901, and embraced forty acres; and to that he added by subsequent purchases, so that now he has ninety acres in the home place, and eighty acres nearby.

On January 21, 1910, Mr. Cutts received a clear title to a claim in Calaveras County, including 160 acres; but due to priority mining claims, this property was segregated, and now he owns only ninety-two acres; but it is valuable range land, and the patent was signed by President Taft. In 1912, however, Mr. Cutts suffered severe loss in the destruction of his home by fire, but two years later he rebuilt his residence, erecting a far handsomer and more comfortable home than before.

As early as April 25, 1899, Mr. Cutts had married, at Stockton, Miss Sarah Etta Brown, the daughter of George W. and Mary (White) Brown, natives of Illinois and Arkansas, respectively. When they were children of nine years and two years, respectively, they crossed the plains with their parents in an ox-team train, being nine months en route. The family friendship thus formed continued after the arrival in California, and in due time the young folks were married. The paternal grandparents settled near Stockton, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The maternal grandparents, the Whites, settled in Calaveras County, and when the Copperopolis Mine was opened, they opened the first boarding-house. Later on, Mr. White was engaged in freighting, but soon purchased a farm near Stockton, where he became one of the progressive farmers. Selling out, he removed to Texas, after raising a family of thirteen children. In Texas, he became a large farmer and stockman, continuing active until his death in 1917, at the age of ninety-eight, his wife having passed away fifteen years previously. Mr. White was a decided optimist and a public-spirited man, and his was a very interesting and worthy career.

George W. Brown was a very progressive farmer at Collegeville, where he owned about a thousand acres of land, and farmed other ranches besides. He also ran a stationary thresher all over the county, and was well and favorably known. He finally discontinued operating on such a large scale, and thereafter devoted his time to general farming on his ranch. Mr. Brown was a Democrat, and was prominent in county conventions and committees. He died at Lathrop, in 1907. His widow still lives and is the mother of ten children, all living, of whom Mrs. Cutts is the fourth in order of birth. She was born at Collegeville and received her education in the public school of the Wildwood district.

Mr. and Mrs. Cutts are the parents of four children: Veva G., a graduate of the Stockton High School, the wife of Joe M. Davis, of Lodi, and the mother of one child; Ora Mae, also a graduate of the Stockton High School, and now the stenographer for the R. E. Doan Company; Cecil R., attending the Stockton High School; and Robert O., in grammar school. In 1922, Mr. Cutts moved into Stockton, in order to provide better educational facilities for his children. He has always been a strong advocate of farming by irrigation, and spends most of his time looking after his ranch.

A Republican in respect to his preference for party standards, Mr. Cutts heartily supported all the Liberty Loans and Red Cross work. As a member of Charity Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Stockton, he helps along its benevolent work in whatever way he can. He takes a very live interest in the cause of education, and has been clerk of the board of trustees of Fairchild School for the past twenty years, interesting himself particularly in child-welfare work.

JOSEPH F. MERRILL.—Among the younger generation of ranchers in San Joaquin County is Joseph F. Merrill, a native son, who is a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist and vineyardist residing about three miles southeast of Lodi on Harney Lane. He was born at Lodi, California, on January 11, 1895, a son of Eugene and Anna Virginia (Whitaker) Merrill, the former a native of New York and the latter of California. The father came to California in an early day and was a building contractor and farmer and built many homes in Lodi and vicinity. The mother is the daughter of F. M. and M. J. Whitaker, natives of Kentucky and Arkansas, respectively. Grandmother Whitaker came to California with her parents in 1861, and they purchased a home in San Joaquin County. In 1865 Grandmother Whitaker purchased property and in order to obtain a clear title had to pay for it twice. Grandfather Whitaker came to California in 1854 and was a blacksmith by occupation, but followed farming later in life. He passed away in 1876 at the age of forty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Merrill had four children

Mamie Adaline, Mrs. C. C. Wright of Chowchilla; Nellie, Mrs. Howard Gillespie; Henry F. of Lodi and Joseph F. The mother inherited fifty acres of the old Whitaker homestead and from time to time portions have been sold off until she now owns twenty acres, which her son Joseph F. leases and on which he resides.

Joseph F. Merrill received his education in the Live Oak and Alpine district schools of San Joaquin County and became well versed in agricultural pursuits in his youth. On September 1, 1917, he entered the U. S. Army and was sent to Camp Lewis in the 363rd Infantry, where he trained for one year; then was transferred to Camp Fremont and while there was taken ill and was placed in a casual camp of convalescent soldiers, where he remained for six months and was then discharged November 30, 1918.

At Stockton on October 7, 1919, Mr. Merrill was married to Miss Florence Margaret Bucknell, also a native of California, a daughter of Frank and Georgia Bucknell, both natives of the Golden State whose families were early pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill are the parents of three children: Margaret Virginia, Joseph Eugene, and Helen Elaine. Mr. Merrill owns ten acres on Harney Lane near where he resides, two acres of which is in peaches and almonds and five acres in young vines, and it is Mr. Merrill's intention to build a modern house on this place. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the American Legion of Lodi.

JOHN MARTIN MILLER.—John M. Miller was born in the province of Würtemberg, Germany, near Tübingen, on June 13, 1861, a son of John and Judith (Foell) Miller. His father, John Miller, was an expert locksmith who lived and died in his native country of Germany. The mother also died there. Of their fourteen children John M. was the seventh. He received a good education in the schools of Germany, and when he was fourteen years old learned the baker's trade in the town of Moessingen. He followed his trade for two years in his home city. In February, 1879, he came to Hoboken, N. J., but soon made his way to Albany, N. Y., where he was employed at the butcher trade until 1881, when he came to California. He was employed on the Dos Palos ranch of Miller & Lux, beginning as a general farm laborer; later, for nearly ten years, he was a sub-foreman on the large ranch. He then went to San Francisco for a short time, and then to Madera, Madera County, Cal., where he bought and conducted a bakery business. At the end of one year he disposed of his business and went to Brazil, South America, in 1893, where he spent the next two years. In 1896 he returned to California and leased a ranch near Bellota, engaging in dairying and farming. In 1904 he purchased his ranch of eighty-seven acres, four and one-half miles east of Lodi, which he improved in part to vineyard and orchard. In April, 1922, he sold the ranch and located in Lodi, where he resides with his family. He also owns a ten-acre vineyard near Woodbridge which he cares for and operates.

On June 15, 1898, at The Dalles, Oregon, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Emma Mack, also a native of Germany, born near Heilbronn, Würtemberg, a daughter of Theodore and Lena (Klooz) Mack. Her father, Theodore Mack, died when she was a small girl, and her mother married again, and Mrs. Miller was reared by her grandparents. She came to America and to The Dalles, Ore., when she was sixteen years old, and lived there for seven years, or until she was married. There were five children in her family, of whom she is the oldest, the others being Anna, Josephine, Bertha and Otto. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of three children. Lena is a graduate nurse from St. Joseph's Hospital at Stockton; Grace, a graduate of Heald's Business College, is a stenographer and resides in Stockton; Otto is at home. Since their marriage they have resided continuously in San Joaquin County. Improvements made by Mr. Miller include a fine irrigating system, pumping the water from a small lake on his ranch to irrigate his vineyard. As soon as possible, after arriving in California, Mr. Miller took out his citizenship papers in Fresno County, and his loyalty as an American citizen has never been questioned. In national politics he is a Republican. He was trustee of Victor School District, and with his wife is a member of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church in Lodi.

EUGENE F. NICKEL.—An enterprising citizen of Lodi Eugene F. Nickel is the owner of an apartment house located at 17½ West Elm Street. He was born at Frankfort on the Oder in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, August 8, 1868, a son of Rudolph and Augusta (Beiga) Nickel, both natives of Germany. There were six children in the family. Richard resides at Acton, Cal.; Olga, deceased; Hedwig, Mrs. Hilpert, resides in Leavenworth, Kans.; Eliza, Mrs. Julius Woock, resides in Lodi; Bruno, deceased; Eugene F. is the subject of this sketch. The father passed away at the age of fifty-five, the mother surviving until she was seventy-one years old.

Eugene F. Nickel received his education in the schools of Germany, and in 1885 accompanied his parents to the United States and settled in Leavenworth, Kans., where he worked for his brother-in-law, Theodore Hilpert, in his grocery store, for two years. In 1887, with his mother and brother Richard, he moved to California and settled at Acton. Here he homesteaded a tract of land, but was later forced to relinquish his claim to it. His residence at Acton covered a period of seventeen years, during which time he engaged in mining and was road supervisor and mine recorder of the Cedar mining district. In 1904 Mr. Nickel came to Lodi, where he found employment with the Lodi Wine Company. He then established a wholesale and retail wine business of his own in Lodi, which he successfully conducted, shipping to the East until 1912, when he sold out and opened a dry goods store at 17 and 19 West Elm Street, which he conducted for two years.

On January 4, 1909, at Los Angeles, Mr. Nickel was married to Miss Anna Schulte, a native of Wilmington, Cal., a daughter of August and Dorothy (Lembke) Schulte, the former a native of Westphalia and the latter of Mason County, Iowa. Mrs. Nickel's maternal grandfather, Jacob Lembke, a native of Germany, came to California in an early day and settled at Wilmington, where he acquired valuable property holdings. Mrs. Nickel is the eldest of a family of seven children, the others being Fred, John, Mrs. Ida Gallagher, Mrs. Irene Scheen and Wilford, all residents of Lodi, and George, deceased at the age of six months. Her father is deceased, but the mother is still living in Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Nickel are the parents of four children, Theodore, Carl, Eugene and Herbert, and an adopted daughter, Agnes. After Mr. Nickel sold his dry goods business

he erected the Nickel Block, a two-story brick and reinforced concrete building, 40 x 170 feet, at 17 and 19 West Elm Street, with stores below and apartments above. In politics Mr. Nickel is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Sons of Hermann Lodge of Lodi, and is a past president and trustee of the Grand Lodge of California. Mrs. Nickel is a member of the Parent-Teachers Association. The family are members of the Lutheran Church of Lodi.

THOMPSON MARION MOORE.—A native son of California, Thompson Marion Moore has been identified in a practical manner with agricultural pursuits during all his active career, and resides four miles west of Lodi on a portion of his father's ranch. He was born near Escalon, San Joaquin County, on his father's ranch, October 15, 1893, a son of James L. and Ora (Carmichael) Moore, both natives of Georgia, whose forbears were plantation owners in early days. James L. Moore came to California thirty-two years ago and first settled near Oakdale, where he remained for a year, then came to San Joaquin County and farmed near Escalon for two years. He then removed to the Lafayette district of San Joaquin County, where he bought a ranch three miles west of Lodi on the Sargent Road, where he still resides. This ranch was unimproved at the time of purchase and Mr. Moore has developed the entire forty acres to orchard and vineyard, which is now producing abundant crops each season.

Thompson Marion Moore received his education at the Lafayette grammar school, meanwhile receiving practical lessons in viticulture and horticulture, which have proved of lasting benefit. He worked on his father's ranch until he was twenty years old, then started out for himself and worked on different ranches until 1921, when he purchased twenty acres four miles southwest of Lodi on Kettleman Lane, which he has set to Tokay grapes. He has also installed a pumping plant which furnishes ample water for irrigation.

On March 18, 1916, Mr. Moore was married in Stockton to Miss Martha Peightal, born in Johnstown, Pa., a daughter of Samuel A. and Minnie (Hunter) Peightal. In 1910 her family removed to Lodi, and since 1914 her father has been identified with the Henderson Hardware Company of Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of three children: Marion, Ralph, who died July 5, 1922, aged three years, and Ruth. Mr. Moore built his residence south of his father's house on a portion of the latter's ranch, and there the family resides. Mr. Moore is a Democrat in politics.

MRS. ELLA THEW OWENS.—For the past twenty years Mrs. Ella Thew Owens has been an esteemed resident of San Joaquin County, and has borne her full share of the duties and responsibilities that have been the lot of successful Californians from the early days to the present. She was born in Marion County, Ohio, and is the daughter of Joseph and Mary S. (Shepherd) Thew, natives of Lincolnshire and Somersetshire, England, respectively. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and when our subject was six years old her parents moved to Logan County, Ind., and there her father conducted a shoe store for a number of years, then engaged in farming. In the spring of 1876 the family moved to Oxford, Kans., and here the father passed away in 1883 at the age of sixty-three years, the mother surviving him until she was eighty-one, when she passed away while on a visit in California. They were the parents of eight children: Mary Ellen and Charles, deceased; Olive Ann resides in Wellington, Kans.; John Wesley, deceased; Francis Henry of Sawtelle, Cal.; Mrs. Ella Owens; Elizabeth lives at Decatur, Mich., and William Arthur at Conway Springs, Kans.

At Belle Plaine, Kans., on March 10, 1884, Miss Ella Thew was married to David Fletcher Owens, a native of Currensville, Pa., born on April 4, 1860, a son of Moses Spencer Owens. His mother passed away when he was born, while the father was engaged in mining in Pennsylvania. Mr. Owens was the Methodist minister at Belle Plaine, Kans., and also ministered to two other charges in the neighborhood. He took an active part in Sunday school affairs and religious and educational matters in general, and was a force for good and uplift in every community where he worked. On account of failing health and the loss of his voice, he was obliged to give up the ministry. He went into the real estate business, but later opened a grocery store at Kingman, Kans., and here Mrs. Owens proved herself to be a woman of great business acumen. In 1893 they removed to the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma, and there homesteaded a quarter-section of land near Lahoma, where they lived for eight years. In 1902 they sold the place and moved to Lodi, Cal., where they purchased the sixteen-acre ranch on which our subject now resides. This place is located on Louie Avenue, just outside the city limits of Lodi. At the time of purchase the land was in an orchard, but this was soon pulled out and a vineyard of Tokay grapes planted.

Mr. and Mrs. Owens were the parents of two children: Mabel Thew, Mrs. Froehnert, with whom her mother makes her home; William Thew, who married Miss Bessie May Fish; they have two children—Alice and Donald—and he is in the fruit business at Lodi. In November, 1918, Mr. Froehnert, Mrs. Owens' son-in-law, built a modern residence on her place and there Mr. and Mrs. Owens made their home. For five years Mr. Owens was superintendent of the Congregational Sunday school at Lodi, and by his diligence and geniality built up the school and during the five years never missed being in his place as superintendent. He passed away on February 10, 1919, mourned by his family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a Mason, and a Republican in politics, as is also Mrs. Owens, who carries on the good work and influence of her late husband. Mrs. Owens is a member of the Congregational Church at Lodi.

CHARLES E. PERRYMAN.—A native son who has great faith in the fruit industry and agricultural development of San Joaquin County is Charles E. Perryman, who is now engaged in horticulture and viticulture in San Joaquin County and is aiding in making this great valley one of the most prosperous farming districts in the State of California. He was born at Linden, Cal., September 19, 1876, a son of John and Nancy F. (Potter) Perryman, natives of Ohio and Missouri, respectively, old settlers of San Joaquin County, where the father engaged in farming and stockraising. There were three children in the family: Laura, who resides at home; Charles, our subject, and Walter John. The father met a violent death, by being kicked by a horse, [illegible] thirty-five years, while the mother resides in Stockton at the present time, aged seventy-two years.

When Charles E. was seven years old, the family moved to Stockton and his early education was received in the grammar and high schools of that city; later he attended the York College. He followed the mercantile business until he became owner and editor of the Lodi Herald, for five years. Next he was the proprietor of a wholesale and retail cigar and tobacco store in Lodi. Afterwards he became a traveling salesman for a Louisville, Ky., distillery, his territory being the State of California. In 1917 he bought a fifteen-acre ranch about one and three-quarters miles west of Woodbridge on the Thornton Road. Eight and one-half acres is in vineyard and the balance in orchard, and the irrigating is done by a four-inch pump driven by a seven horsepower motor.

Mr. Perryman's first marriage in Lodi united him with Miss Eva Dougherty, a native of San Joaquin County, daughter of John and Jennie Dougherty, and they were the parents of one daughter, Dorothy Lucile, attending Mills College at Oakland. The union proved unhappy and they were divorced. On June 3, 1913, occurred the second marriage of Mr. Perryman, uniting him with Miss Nellie Helen Nichols, born at Oakland, Cal., daughter of W. W. and Julia (Lemp) Nichols. The father was a native of Ohio and came to California in 1847. He was a stockman, and ran a hotel and teamed in the early days from Elko and Reno, Nev., to Oakland. He had a horse ranch, raising draft and standard horses, which were sold from his headquarters in Oakland, on San Pablo and Twenty-second Streets. He settled at the mines and ran a restaurant, which proved very successful. Later he purchased a residence in Oakland, where he made his home. He acquired 11,000 acres of land at Eureka, Nev., and teamed to and from the mines in that state, and dealt extensively in cattle and grain. He met a violent death, when in falling from a load he was kicked by a horse, on his Nevada ranch in 1892, after which the property was sold. In 1880 Mr. Nichols had bought an acre of land on Twenty-third and San Pablo Streets, Oakland, which his heirs still own. His widow now resides at Albany, Cal. There were eight children in the family: Louis, deceased; Jennie, Mrs. O. M. Robinson of San Francisco; Mary, Mrs. Frank Agello of Santa Cruz; Nellie, Mrs. Perryman; Florence, residing at Oakland; Julia, Mrs. R. Duttke of San Francisco; Sarah, deceased; and William of Oakland. Mrs. Perryman attended the Durant school and later the Field Seminary at Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Perryman had one son, Charles, Jr., who died at the age of two years and four months. In his political views Mr. Perryman is an earnest Republican, doing all in his power to promote the interests of his party and keeping well informed on the questions and issues of the day. For the past twenty-five years he has been a member of Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E.

LOUIS M. FIRPO.—An enterprising young business man of Stockton, whose genial manner has won for him a host of friends in business and social circles, is Louis M. Firpo, the capable manager of the New York Hotel in Stockton. He was born in the Province of Genoa, Italy, March 23, 1892, a son of August and Carrie (Firpo) Firpo, both natives of the same country. August Firpo came to Stockton about thirty years ago and first found employment in the vegetable gardens around Stockton; later, with L. Bacigalupi he engaged in the hotel business on South Eldorado Street, which he followed for a number of years with marked success, and during those years built the Marconi Hotel at the corner of Lafayette and Eldorado streets. Besides Louis M., our subject, there is a daughter Mary, in the family.

The education of Louis M. Firpo was obtained in the public schools of Stockton and his business training began as a clerk in a clothing store, then for a time he clerked in a cigar store. He entered the service of his country during the World War and was sent to Washington, D. C., for training, and in July, 1918, went overseas as a member of replacement squad attached to the 80th Division in France, 305th Engineers, and saw active service in France until the signing of the armistice, his overseas service covering a period of eleven months.

Mr. Firpo's marriage united him with Miss Louise Leonardini, a native daughter of Stockton, Cal. In June, 1922, August Firpo purchased the New York Hotel, located at 44 South Aurora Street, which was refurnished and refitted in every detail, so that it now ranks among the best appointed hotels in the city. This hostelry consists of ninety rooms and is well equipped and modern, and father and son are equally interested and responsible for its management. Fraternally August M. Firpo is a member of the Foresters, the Druids and the Stockton Italian Club, while the son, Louis M., is a member of the Druids, the Karl Ross Post of the American Legion and the Stockton Italian Club.

FORTY-NINE DRUG COMPANY, INC.—For over seventy-three years, dating back to the "days of '49," the corner of East Main and El Dorado streets, Stockton, has been the site of a drug store, hence the historical appropriateness of the name of the pharmacy now located there, linking the past with the present. It was founded in the year of the great gold rush by E. S. Holden, and was the first drug store in Northern California, if not in the state. A small, two-story building occupied the site at that time, which in later years was replaced by the present structure. The business later came into the possession of I. D. Holden, a son of the founder, and his old safe, with a picture of the store painted on the front, still stands in the rear of the store, having been in use for fifty years. The present proprietors of the drug store, Charles R. Chase and Arthur C. Brown, both came into the store as delivery boys and on November 1, 1919, they entered into partnership and purchased the business, which has prospered greatly under their expert management.

Charles Robert Chase was born at San Francisco, June 2, 1887, and when three years of age was brought to Stockton by his parents. Here he attended the public schools and when about fifteen years old he started to work for the Holden Drug Company as a delivery boy, and was later a registered pharmacist with the company. During the World War he enlisted in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., serving for eleven months in the United States and a year in France. His marriage united him with Miss Clara Miner, a native daughter of Porterville, Cal., and they are the parents of a son, Charles Robert Chase, Jr. Mr. Chase is a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and of Karl Ross Post, American Legion.

A native of Seattle, Wash., Arthur C. Brown was born there on May 11, 1891, but since he was four

years old he has been a resident of Stockton. About fifteen years ago he went to work for the Holden Drug Company as a delivery boy, then became a registered pharmacist, continuing in this position until he became one of the proprietors of the business. He married Miss Maud Twitchings, who was born in New York City, and they have a son, Arthur C. Brown, Jr. In fraternal life Mr. Brown is a member of Delta Lodge, F. & A. M., the Sciots, and the Kiwanis Club.

JOHN J. GAMBETTA.—A pioneer of 1855, the late John J. Gambetta was a far-seeing and enterprising citizen of Stockton until his death in 1899. He was born in the suburbs of Genoa, Italy, March 5, 1847, his parents being Joseph and Marianna (Croza) Gambetta. In 1855 the family came to the United States, their route being an unusual one, and taking them via Gibraltar, Carthegena, Acapulco, across the Isthmus of Panama, and thence to San Francisco on the steamer Golden Gate. He was reared and educated in Stockton and worked in various stores in that city; later he worked for Captain Weber selling his real estate and followed that business for many years. Mr. Gambetta established a general store at the corner of Market and Eldorado streets and as business increased he established four more similar stores throughout the city. He owned and platted the first subdivision put on the market in Stockton, located on East Street between Lafayette and Market streets; he also had the Northern addition and the Fair Oaks subdivision. Mr. Gambetta was a firm believer in the great future of Stockton and from early days believed that Stockton would eventually become a great city. He was an advocate and a supporter of the deep water to the sea project many years ago, realizing the importance of the best shipping facilities to be had. Mr. Gambetta was an inventor of marked ability, being the inventor of the first motorcycle, which was under construction at the time of his death; he also invented a motor-boat engine and a self-locking nut for carriages and wagons.

On April 10, 1872, in Stockton, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gambetta, which united him with Miss Carmelitta Capurro, a native of Stockton, and they were the parents of five children: Blendina is Mrs. A. C. White, John Francis, Mrs. Eugenia Sievers, Adella, the wife of Harry D. White, and Pauline Gambetta, all residing in Stockton except John F. Mr. Gambetta was elected coroner of San Joaquin County, and served one term. In 1886 he was elected public administrator of the county and was re-elected to that office again in 1888. Fraternally he was a member of Stockton Lodge, I. O. O. F. and Charter Oak Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and he held a prominent place in the councils of the Democratic party.

ALTON GARSIDE.—A San Joaquin County rancher of prominence living to the north of the Galt-Elliott road, between the Cherokee Lane road and the state highway, about eight miles north of Lodi, is Alton Garside, born in Jones County, Iowa, on April 28, 1883, the son of J. F. and Rosalie S. (Bill) Garside. Grandfather Garside was a native of England, and came to the United States when only ten years of age, settling in Ohio. The father, J. F. Garside, was born in Jackson County, Iowa, the grandfather having moved to the Hawkeye State in frontier days, where the family were farmers. Alton Garside was the fourth-born child and eldest son in a family of eight children born to his parents. J. F. Garside was married in Wyoming, Iowa, on December 28, 1881, to Miss Rosalie S. Bill. She was born at Wyoming, Iowa and was a daughter of Sedley C. Bill and Miriam (Fawcett) Bill. Grandfather Bill was a New Yorker, who came to Iowa and homesteaded land in early days. Grandmother Fawcett and his wife both died in Ohio. He had three sons who came to California in the early days, one of whom returned to the East and died there. Two, William and Richard, remained in California.

Richard Fawcett went into the mines in the gold-rush days and met with moderate success. He came across the plains in the Argonaut year of 1849, accompanied by William. They started out with a company of people, but later withdrew from the company and came on by themselves. They did not fare as well, however, as they had anticipated, and little by little lost their effects until they had only a mule left between them. Necessity compelled them to dispose of even this, and as a result they had to make their way into California on foot. William Fawcett became a teaming contractor. He did hauling throughout the San Joaquin Valley and the mountain camps, but did not go into the mines. He made three trips across the plains, and returned with horses and stock to California. Later, William and Richard Fawcett came down into the Dry Creek country. William acquired 200 acres near Galt, in San Joaquin County, on the south side of Dry Creek; and Richard acquired 120 acres directly north of his brother, in Sacramento County, just across Dry Creek. Later Richard sold out his 120 acres to his brother William, and the 320 acres thus acquired became the home place of William Fawcett. William Fawcett had also acquired other land before his death, and became quite an extensive landowner. Upon his death he willed the 200 acres of his ranch lying in San Joaquin County to his two sisters (who had married brothers), Miriam A. (Fawcett) Bill and Mary A. (Fawcett) Bill; and Grandfather Sedley C. Bill then bought out the portion of this estate belonging to his wife's sister, which finally brought the 200 acres into the possession of Sedley C. Bill. His daughter, Rosalie S. (Bill) Garside, Alton Garside's mother, was the fourth child in a family of seven children. She has a brother, George S. Bill, who married Miss Kate Todd, as his first wife, who became the mother of three sons. He is living on sixty acres of the old Fawcett ranch. This George S. Bill had three children: B. S. Bill, B. H. Bill, and Sedley C., who was killed by a runaway team when he was very small.

J. F. Garside, after his marriage in 1881, went to Cheyenne County, Neb., and took up a tree claim, and also homesteaded government land, getting altogether a half-section. He lived five and a half years in Nebraska, and then came to Galt and settled on the ranch of eighty acres upon which they now reside, on a part of the Fawcett estate deeded to the mother of Alton Garside. Of this eighty acres, Alton Garside owns twenty, while his mother retains sixty acres. Ten of the eighty acres are irrigated abundantly by means of a pumping plant. Alton Garside is the eldest of a family of three children: Alton, Gladys M., and Fern, all living at home [illegible]

GEORGE H. GIBSON.—A resident of Stockton for more than forty years, during his busy life as one of the foremost interior and exterior decorators here, George H. Gibson has still found time to take a public-spirited interest in civic and educational affairs. A native son of the Golden State, he was born at San Jose, February 5, 1868. His father, Dr. William Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania, crossed the plains to California in about 1851, coming on horseback with comrades. He was a graduate of William and Mary College and of a medical school, receiving the M. D. degree. He practiced medicine at San Jose until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he returned to his home in Hornsburg, Pa., and was commissioned a surgeon in a Pennsylvania regiment. After the war he was married at Chicago in 1867 to Lucy M. Blanchard, born in Boston, Mass., who was teaching music in Chicago at the time of her marriage. He brought his bride via the Isthmus of Panama to San Jose and there engaged in the practice of medicine until he retired, passing away while on a visit at Santa Rosa. Mrs. Gibson survived him until 1917, when she was fatally injured by a motorcycle at Alameda.

The eldest of five children, all boys, George H. Gibson was only eight years old when his father died. He went to school in San Jose until he was twelve years old, then came to Stockton to learn the painter's trade with Badger Bros., and later he was with James Kidd and then with Stoetzer & Bender. In the early days he worked on the George Sperry home, the Bours residence, the old Odd Fellows block, the Shippee Bank, the Hart & Thrift Grocery and many other of the older buildings. About sixteen years ago Mr. Gibson formed a partnership with Claude Stewart, this continuing until Mr. Stewart died, then nine years ago he joined forces with Julius Eichenberger, under the name of Gibson & Eichenberger. This firm has done some of the best work in Stockton, among which the following may be named: Smith & Lang Building, Yost & Dohrmann Building, St. Agnes Academy, the A. E. Gianelli residence, all the beautiful mahogany finish, tapestry hangings, etc., in the Wong Jew home, one of the finest residences in Stockton, any many other of the best residences here. In Tracy they decorated the new Odd Fellows Building and the Bank of Tracy.

Mr. Gibson's marriage united him with Miss Mary Polfer, a native of Kansas, and they have four sons. Howard A. and Clair A. are assisting their father in business, while Louis S. and George B. are attending the Stockton high school. Howard was in Company H, 12th U. S. Infantry, for fourteen months during the World War and Clair was in the aviation section of the U. S. Army, for twenty-three months, being stationed in Texas. The family make their home on a ten-acre chicken ranch near French Camp and Mrs. Gibson has shown much ability in its management, having an average of 500 laying hens. A lifelong Democrat, Mr. Gibson has been a member of the Democratic County Central Committee, serving as its chairman for one year. He was elected a member of the Stockton Board of Education in 1914, and served on this board until 1918. It was during his term of office that many of the new school buildings were erected, the El Dorado, the Lottie Grunsky, the Hazelton and the new Weber school. In early days Mr. Gibson was a member of the old Stockton Guard, which later became a unit of the California National Guard, as Company A, Sixth Regiment, under Captain Eugene Lehe. In 1894 this company was called to Dunsmuir, Cal., to quell a strike riot of the railroad men. Mr. Gibson is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Red Men, having occupied all the chairs of the latter order.

CHARLES W. GAWNE.—A valuable grain farm of 800 acres, located some thirteen miles southeast of Stockton on the Mariposa road, is the property of Charles W. Gawne, who has made his residence in San Francisco for the past forty years, and for the past twenty-five years has been active in the import and export business there. He now makes his home at 1224 Hyde Street, and is living retired from active business cares. He is a native Californian, having been born at Shasta, March 6, 1860, a son of John and Mercer (Burns) Gawne, California pioneers of 1850. John Gawne was born on the Isle of Man, England, and was but a lad when he came to New York. He was energetic and enterprising, and got along well in the new country. In young manhood he was married to a native daughter, of White Plains, N. Y.; and soon thereafter the young couple came to California and settled in Shasta County, where the wife passed away in 1865, survived by three children, of whom Charles W. Gawne is the eldest, and the only survivor. For many years John Gawne conducted a flour mill in Shasta and supplied the mines in that vicinity. In the early seventies he removed to Stockton and in partnership with Mr. Moore established the Stockton Lumber Yards, which he conducted for fifteen years. He also established the Stockton Navigation Company, and owned and operated the first large river power-boats; he also owned the Stockton Warehouse Company, and by his enterprise and good management acquired large tracts of land, owning at the time of his death 2,200 acres of choice wheat land thirteen miles southeast of Stockton on the Mariposa road. John Gawne always stood for progress and improvement, and was one of the representative men of the county. After his death 1,400 acres of his real estate in San Joaquin County was sold to the Stockton Improvement Company; the balance of 800 acres is still in the possession of our subject, who leases it from year to year for the purpose of raising grain.

Charles W. Gawne received a fine education, including a business course, at Eastman's College in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1877 he entered the employ of the Moore & Gawne Lumber Yards, where he remained for two years, and at the same time managed his father's warehouse. In 1882 he removed to San Francisco, where he has since resided and for the past twenty-five years has been in the import and export business with marked success.

The marriage of Mr. Gawne occurred in Oregon in 1885, uniting him with Miss A. C. Young, a daughter of Robert and Teresa Young, pioneers of San Joaquin County. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gawne. Delsie, a graduate of the University of California, class of 1916, is now head of the department of Bacteriology in the Zion Hospital, San Francisco. Beatrice, also a graduate of the University of California, class of 1916, is librarian at Salinas, Cal. During the World War Mr. Gawne returned to Stockton and personally conducted his large wheat ranch, raising large crops which he disposed of to the Government. He is widely and favorably known in San Joaquin County.

BORCHERT H. VON GLAHN.—Known throughout San Joaquin County, not only for his successful participation in practical agriculture, but also for his untiring efforts in the support of all worthy movements for the development and prosperity of the county, B. H. von Glahn, a native son of Stockton, Cal., born August 14, 1859, resides in the Van Allen school district, nineteen miles southeast of Stockton on a portion of his father's ranch, originally taken up as government land in the '50s. He is the eldest son of Christopher von Glahn, one of the earliest settlers of Stockton and a pioneer farmer of the Van Allen district. Christopher von Glahn arrived in California in 1855, with his wife and daughter, coming from New York City via the Isthmus of Panama, and from San Francisco they proceeded directly to Stockton, where they resided until 1859. In that year they settled on the ranch, on the French Camp Road near Atlanta, which has ever since been the family home. Here Christopher von Glahn took up Government land, being among the first settlers to arrive for permanent residence in this vicinity. He was a hard worker and an able manager, and at his death he left an estate of 640 acres with all its valuable improvements, one of the landmarks in southern San Joaquin County. Christopher von Glahn was born near Bremerhaven, Germany, September 26, 1824, being the son of Frederick W. and Anna von Glahn, also natives of Germany. He was reared to young manhood and was equipped with a fair education before leaving his native land. He was twenty years old when, in 1844, he emigrated to America. He embarked on a sailing vessel at Bremerhaven, and was sixty days in getting to New York City, where he was engaged in the grocery business until he set out for California in 1855. He was married in New York City in May, 1852, to Miss Catherine Boschen, who was born July 2, 1827, also near Bremerhaven, being the daughter of Henry and Katherine (Muhler) Boschen, both natives of Germany. Mrs. von Glahn had emigrated to America in 1848 and she and her husband had a happy married life extending over more than forty years. Seven children were born to them: William Henry, died in infancy; Catharine M., resides in Stockton; Anna C., is the wife of Anderson Allen, a biographical mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume; Borchert Hinrich, the subject of this sketch; Frederick William is a prosperous rancher in the Van Allen district; Henrietta R., Mrs. J. R. Hitchcock, resides at San Francisco; Rev. Christopher H. von Glahn, D. D., is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Paterson, N. J. Christopher von Glahn took much interest in the progress and welfare of his community and served for several years as a trustee of the Van Allen school district, and for a portion of the time was clerk of the board. He was Republican in politics and a member of the Atlanta Methodist Church, where for several years he served as steward. On February 16, 1896, he surrendered the duties of life and passed on to his reward at the age of seventy-two years, his wife surviving him until 1911.

Borchert H. von Glahn received a good education in the Van Allen district school, and has been in contact with the practical affairs of life since an early age. His marriage occurred on Christmas Eve, 1884, and united him with Miss Georgie M. Farrow, a native of Maine, a daughter of George Farrow, who lost his life in the Civil War; her mother, whose maiden name was Delilah Sherman, passed away at Lathrop, Cal., in January, 1892. Six children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. von Glahn: E. Gertrude, a graduate of the San Jose Normal School, followed the profession of teacher five years and is now the wife of C. A. Moore, residing at Modesto; Lila C., is Mrs. A. F. Landon and resides in the Van Allen district; Anna L., a graduate of the College of the Pacific and a post-graduate of Stanford University, is now the wife of G. A. Cowan, city editor of the Chico Enterprise; Delmar resides in Stockton; George F. is at home and assists in the operation of the ranch; while Genevieve is a stenographer in the office of Levinsky and Jones, attorneys-at-law, Stockton, Cal. Soon after the death of Christopher von Glahn his estate was divided among his children and B. H. received 106 acres as his share and on this ranch he makes his home. He has been very successful in his farming pursuits and in 1909 he erected a comfortable and commodious residence and his orchard of apricots and peaches and his vineyard of Tokay grapes reward him for his labor in large profits. Mr. von Glahn has served for a number of years as trustee of the Van Allen school district and in politics he is a Republican. His sons, Delmar and George F., are members of Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W. Mr. Von Glahn has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was eighteen years old and for more than twenty years held the office of superintendent of Sunday School in that church at various places, namely, Atlanta, Oakdale, Lone Tree, and Escalon, being at present a trustee and an active member of the church at Escalon. As was his father before him, he is public-spirited in all matters of local interest, and during his long residence in the county has made himself a factor for progress and advancement in all lines.

RUSSELL T. WORDEN.—A pioneer of Stockton who has been a resident of the city for more than fifty years and has seen the place grow from a small town intersected with sloughs and swamp roads, where teams and wagons bogged down during the rainy season, into a large city teeming with manufactories and large modern business blocks as well as beautiful parks and paved streets, a delight alike to residents and tourists, Russell Worden was born in Keithsburg, Mercer County, Ill., May 4, 1846, a son of Joseph J. and Sophia (Brown) Worden, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. They were married in the latter state and in 1832 went to Mercer County, Ill., where Joseph Worden purchased Government land and improved a farm. Being a wagon maker, he opened a wagon shop in Keithsburg and was the pioneer wagon maker in that region and followed that business until he retired. After his wife died he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent his remaining days. The worthy pioneer couple had five boys and two girls, of whom Russell was the fourth. Two of his brothers served in the Civil War, Chas. C. in the 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Henry B. in the 102nd Illinois Infantry.

Russell Worden was educated in the local public schools and when sixteen years of age he and a comrade ran away from home to enlist in the Civil War. They arrived in Davenport, where a cavalry regiment was being recruited but [illegible] on the steep hills around that old inland town, he felt he could not [illegible] returned home. [illegible]

ences said: "My son, if you are determined to go to war, enlist right at home so your own state gets the credit for your enlistment." So in June, 1863, he joined Company A, 30th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the Georgia campaign under General Sherman, taking part in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Dalton, Snake Creek, Peach Tree Creek, Buzzard's Roost, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, after which he went with Sherman's army on his march to the sea and was a part of the big army that surrounded and caused the surrender of General Lee. Mr. Worden took part in the Grand Review in Washington. Returning to Springfield, Ill., he was mustered out in the fall of 1865.

After the war he was the manager of a warehouse in his native place until 1872, when he determined to locate in California and came to Stockton in the spring of that year. He became a clerk in the grocery store of Hart & Thrift on Sutter and Weber Avenue, continuing with them steadily for twenty years. Next he clerked for Southworth & Gratten, grocers, about three years, when he again clerked for Mr. Thrift, who was then in business alone, until he sold out. Mr. Worden then again clerked for Southworth & Gratten for about three years until he decided to engage in the retail milk business in Stockton. He established a dairy and had a successful milk route, running two delivery wagons, for eight years until he sold out in 1912, since which time he has been in the employ of the Santa Fe railroad, and he resides with his family at 825 East Second Street, Stockton. In San Francisco Mr. Worden was united in marriage with Mrs. Leonora Johnson, who was born at Redwood City, and they have been blessed with one child Gwynne, who is a graduate of the Stockton Business College. Mr. Worden is a charter member of Rawlins Post No. 23, G. A. R., in which he served as senior vice-commander. Mrs. Worden is an active member of Rawlins Post No. 29, W. R. C., of which she is past president. In political views Mr. Worden is a Democrat.

ROBT. GEORGIA WILLIAMS.—A native son of California, Robert Georgia Williams was born August 19, 1864, at the old family home six miles north of Stockton, on the Lower Sacramento Road, where he now resides with his family. His parents were Elnathan Gavett and Mary Ann Delilah (Landrum) Williams.

Mr. Williams was educated in the public schools and graduated in the Stockton Business College and Normal Institute. October 18, 1899, he was married to Miss Mollie Jane Swartz of Terre Haute, Indiana. Three children, Raymond Gavett, Leroy Robert, and Ruth Delilah Williams are the result of this union. Raymond lost his life with the influenza when in his twenty-first year. Leroy married Miss Beth Blain of Stockton, and Ruth is a senior in the Stockton high school. Mr. Williams is a farmer and fruit grower by occupation. He is a past master of Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M., also a member of Stockton Chapter, R. A. M. Both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star and of the First Congregational Church of Stockton.

In the year 1769 John Williams was living on Northern Neck, near Richmond, Va. He was the ancestor of Robt. G. Williams. Research made recently revealed the record of his owning land and of his signing the protest against the "Stamp Act." He came from a Welsh family in Maryland, and it seems possible that his father was a brother of Joseph Williams, the father of Gen. Otho Holland Williams of Revolutionary fame. John Williams of Richmond died about the year 1823 aged ninety-five. He had three sons by a first marriage, Joseph, Mordecai, and Benjamin. Benjamin was lost in the war of 1812. Mordecai and Joseph moved to Broadtop, Pa., where Joseph was married to Mary Evans, who was born January 27, 1775. Joseph was born near Richmond, Va., May 15, 1769. He lived at Broadtop until 1814, when he moved to Mansfield, Ohio, where he owned the land which is the present site of the city and was in the banking business. On arriving at Mansfield, then a small village, he, with his wife and seven sons, moved into the old block-house which still stands in the City Park at Mansfield. The mother cleaned the blood from the floor, as there had been fighting. The town was then threatened by a band of British and Indians, who on hearing of the treaty of peace decamped.

Joseph Williams moved to Batesville, Ark., in the year 1838, with three of his sons, Miles, Septimus and Robert. He died there February, 1840. Robert died in Batesville, leaving five children, Mary Ellen (Moore), Amanda (Debnam), John R., Chas. W., and Sarah (Moore). These children all came to Stockton with their Uncles Miles and Septimus, and their families in 1853. They are all well known. John R. was a prominent druggist and Charles was once mayor of Stockton. "Uncle" Septimus was one of the first supervisors of San Joaquin County.

The other four sons of Joseph who remained and reared families and died in Ohio were Amos, John, Thomas and Aaron. Amos had two daughters. John had five children, Joseph, Christy, Miles, John Quigley and Myra. These brothers were college classmates of Dr. Harding, father of the President. John Q. taught school in Bloominggrove, Ohio, where President Harding, then a small boy, was a student. Thomas left four children, all deceased. Aaron had two sons and two daughters.

Miles Williams, the grandfather of Robt. G. Williams, was born September 26, 1801, and was the father of thirteen children, Alfred E., Cyrus A., Elnathan G., William Curry, John E., Eliza S. (Spooner), Sarah E. (Spooner), Amanda A., Emmer, Anna, Mary J., R. F., and Malinda A. (White). Miles, with his wife and children and brother Septimus left Batesville, Ark., in the Moore train, in April, 1853, for California, where they arrived October 23, 1853, just six months and two days of tedious travel by ox team. Joseph Williams (son of John) left Bloominggrove, Ohio, April 18, 1853, traveled down the Mississippi to Arkansas and started May 1 to overtake the Moore train, which he did July 1, 1853, at the Platte River. Their route extended northwest to Cherry Creek. They camped where Denver now stands. From this point they traveled northward into Yellowstone Park, crossed the summit to the head waters of the Humboldt River and traveled down that river to the sink and Walker River. The Sierra Nevada Mountains were crossed near Castle Peak in Mono County and Sonora.

Elnathan G. Williams, father of Robt. G. Williams, was then a lad of fifteen years of age. He walked and drove one of the ox teams of the family conveyance all of the way. A diary of the trip describes the plains as swarming with buffaloes. It speaks of letting the wagons down steep inclines with ropes; of wagons

overturned in a river; finding a dead man in the road; using willows for hay; Indians stealing stock; describes a geyser of the Yellowstone; and petrified bones. They paid forty cents per pound for flour, forty cents for bacon, thirty-five cents for sugar. Sonora is described as having a rough, drinking, gambling, mixed population, talking, quarrelling and dancing. Six days were consumed from Sonora to Stockton. Less than ten miles was a day's drive. Through many perils this family followed civilization across the continent. Their movement westward consumed eighty-four years until their homes were established in California.

Elnathan G. Williams married Mary Ann Delilah Landrum in 1863. Five children, all living, were the result of this marriage, Robert Georgia, Noah Vesper, Mary Etta (Moore), Elizabeth Jane (Cook), and Eugene Bloom. Mrs. Williams came with her parents from Georgia in 1861, traveling by ox team. She died in 1899 aged sixty years. The Landrum families in the United States, so far as known, are all descended from two brothers who emigrated from Scotland to Virginia and South Carolina about 1750. A number of them still live in and around their old home near Spartanburg, S. C., which was a part of the battlegrounds of the Revolution in which members of the family took part.

The history of the Williams family began to be written when the Roman legions arrived in England in the year A. D. 55. Through the institution of heraldry in England and Wales, an unbroken record of the generations of the family from this date and ending with individuals now living, has been preserved. Genealogists agree that the greater number of families of the name in England and America owe their origin to this source.

Many famous characters in the history of England and America are of this ancestry. One remarkable genealogical record is that of Oliver Cromwell, whose correct name was Williams. Richard Williams, great grandfather of Cromwell, assumed the name of Cromwell in order to inherit the estate of his maternal uncle, Thomas Cromwell, Secretary of State, under Henry VIII. According to Burke's genealogy he is supposed to be descended from Carradoc of Glamorgan, Wales, who was a son of Brutus, the first king of the Britons.

Robert Williams was the father of Cromwell and James Williams of Northhampton, Mass., was the grandson of Oliver Cromwell and the father of Timothy Williams, chairman of the "Boston Tea Party." James Williams was also the great-grandfather of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Paine, author of the "Age of Reason." Roger Williams was also a friend and relative of Cromwell. Other relatives of Cromwell in America were Robert Williams, who came to Long Island in 1653, and a Rev. Williams of Hadley, Mass., who was a cousin of Cromwell. He secreted the Judges Goffe and Whalley of Charles I and protected them for many years.

Jonathan Williams, said to be one of the most brilliant of the name, was a nephew of Benjamin Franklin, and resembled him in manner and talents. When Franklin went to France and induced that country to send her armies to the rescue of the colonies, Jonathan was his private secretary.

William Williams, signer of the Declaration of Independence, is wrongly placed by Burke as a cousin of Franklin. He was a descendant of Robert Williams, who came to Roxbury, Mass., in 1638. He lived 100 years and is the ancestor of a great number of the noted men and statesmen of the United States.

The name of Williams is probably of German origin, and exists with them in its purest form "Wilhelm," meaning something like "strong warrior." With the movement of the Franks westward it was carried to France and Normandy, and with the conquest, to England and Wales. The use of the plural or possessive form of Williams as a surname, came into vogue in Wales after the visit of William of Normandy to the country, which took place in A. D. 1081. Different descendants of the reigning princes of Wales assumed the name and became the ancestors of the numerous families of the name in England and Wales. The history and genealogy of these people are well preserved, and date authentically back to the time of the Roman occupation of the island. Their assumption of the name of Williams took place at a period when the custom of using surnames as a means of indicating lineal descent was being substituted for the primitive nomenclature of the Celtic races. From the period of the Romans to the conquest of Wales by Edward, Wales was ruled with varied success by the princes who were descended from Rhodra the Great, who was king of all Wales in A. D. 850. Occasionally, one of these more resourceful than the others would unite the country and become ruler. Owain Gynedd and Llywelyn the Great were of these.

Rhodra Mawr had several sons. Two of these live in history: Anarawd, as the ancestor of the rulers of North Wales, and also of generations now known as Williams, and the other, Cadell, the ancestor of the rulers of South Wales, and the Tudor family of England and the Stuarts of Scotland. Owain Gynedd, ruler over all Wales, was of the ninth generation from Rhodra the Great. He married twice. The second time to Christina, his cousin, who was of the seventh generation from Cadell. Sir John Wynn, who died in 1553, and who wrote a history of his family, was of the fourteenth generation from Gynedd, and was founder of the family of Williams-Wynn.

Marchud ap (son of) Cynan, Lord of Abergeleu, lived in 850, and was the father of Edneyfed Vychan, a powerful noble who married twice, first to the daughter of a lord of Anglesey (Mon). This marriage was the ancestry of the Lloyds. He married secondly, Gwenlian, daughter of Lord Rhys of South Wales, who was of the ninth generation from Cadell. This marriage was the ancestry of Owain Tudor, who married Queen Catherine of France, widow of Henry V, and founder of the royal house of Tudor. From this union descended Henry VII, second removed and father of Henry VIII, Margaret and Mary. Henry VIII was father of Queen Elizabeth, last of the Tudors. Margaret married James of Scotland and was grandmother of Mary Queen of Scots.

A descendant in the fifteenth removed, of Edneyfed Vychan, by his first marriage, assumed the name of William Williams. The female ancestor of this line was the daughter of the brother of Owain Gwynedd who was the ancestor of the Williams-Wynns.

Of the ancestry previous to the time of Rhodra, the record is not so clear, but both Rhodra and Marchud were descended of a long line of regal ancestors. Marchud ap Cynan is said to be descended from Brutus, first king of the Britons, who [illegible]

CHARLES W. HOAG.—A native son of California, who is now being substantially rewarded for many years of active work in the culture of grapes, is Charles W. Hoag, born in Lake County on February 6, 1894, a son of Charles and Anna (Shaver) Hoag. The father, Charles Hoag, was born in Iowa, came to California during the year 1862, and settled near Yuba City, where he took up a homestead; later he removed to Lake County, and Charles W. Hoag received his education in the district schools of that county. The family removed to Chico, Cal., remained there for one year, and then located in Lodi, where the father bought a twenty-acre vineyard near the town. Twelve years ago he sold this property and purchased 160 acres near Bellota, Cal.; later this property was sold to one of his sons, who now runs it. Mr. and Mrs. Hoag were the parents of ten children: Lilly, Rose, Daisy, Victor, Myrtle, Amiel, Violet, Charles W. (of this review), Esther, and Delia.

At the age of nineteen years, Charles W. Hoag began to make his own way in the world, working for wages as a farm hand for the next two years, when he purchased eleven acres in vineyard near Victor; later he sold this property and bought twenty-five acres planted to almonds, which he has recently removed preparatory to setting out grape cuttings. A comfortable and modern residence is nearing completion. Mr. Hoag also owns a ten-acre vineyard set to Tokay grapes. The ranches are equipped with pumping plants for irrigation. He has recently purchased a tract of 160 acres at Chowchilla, upon which he is now planting thirty-five acres of peaches and thirty-five acres of grapes. Mr. Hoag is also in partnership with J. J. Schmiedt in a seventy-acre vineyard east of Victor.

The marriage of Mr. Hoag occurred in Oakland on December 26, 1920, and united him with Miss Wally Poser, born in Perham, Ottertail County, Minn., a daughter of Carl and Francis (Horn) Poser. Her father died when she was eight years old. The mother resides at Lodi. They were the parents of eight children, Mrs. Hoag being the sixth in order of birth. Politically, Mr. Hoag is a Republican; and fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Red Men.

K. PETER HOLM.—A well-known citizen of San Joaquin County who was a continuous resident of the county for forty years, was K. Peter Holm, who was born at Hasla, Bornholm, Denmark, December 22, 1862, a son of Peter and Karen (Due) Holm, both natives of the same province in Denmark. Grandfather Due was a man of fine character and was well known in his locality, where he reared nine children, Karen, the mother of our subject, being the second eldest. Peter Holm, the father of our subject, was a successful leather merchant and was also the manufacturer of shoes in his native country. Two sons, who grew up, were born to this couple, our subject and F. Julius, the postmaster and merchant at Avena, Cal. The father passed away in 1889 at the age of sixty-nine, and the mother also passed away that same year.

K. Peter Holm received his education in the public schools of his native land and at the age of thirteen was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. In 1882 he got the consent of his parents to accompany his cousin, Jens Hansen, to America. They boarded a vessel bound for Glasgow, Scotland, and from there took a vessel bound for New York, completing the voyage in eleven days. On the sixteenth of May, 1882, they arrived in Stockton and the next day Mr. Holm got a job on the Henry Minge farm near Atlanta, sixteen miles southeast of Stockton. He knew nothing of the English language, but applied himself to the task of learning it, and within a few months was talking like an old-timer; later he worked for his uncle, Esper Due, who came to San Joaquin County in the early '50s. About 1895 he leased land from his former employer, Henry Minge, and farmed for about twelve years, then for three years had the P. G. Chalmer ranch near Avena, then for six years he farmed the Munson ranch of 320 acres, raising the largest quantities of barley ever produced on that ranch. For some years he was superintendent of the Guernsey Grain Company warehouse at Atlanta and handled the greater part of the grain raised in that section. After his retirement in 1917 he purchased a lot in Atlanta and erected a modern bungalow on it, where he has since made his home. He received his U. S. citizenship papers at Stockton and was a Republican, serving on the election boards of his district. He was a liberal contributor to all worthy causes and was deeply interested in all that tends to promote the social, intellectual and moral welfare of the community. Mr. Holm died in December, 1922.

JOHN R. HUMPHREYS.—A man of scholarly attainments, ambitious and capable, John R. Humphreys is carrying on a most successful work as one of the owners and principal of the Stockton College of Commerce. He is eminently qualified for the important work in which he is engaged, the greater part of his life having been given to educational work of one character or another. He was born in Honaker, Va., March 7, 1867, the son of Ward C. and Nancy J. (Jackson) Humphreys, both of whom were also natives of Virginia. John R. grew up on the parental farm in the South, attending the public schools in the neighborhood during his boyhood, and later becoming a student in the Old Dominion College of Honaker. When only sixteen years old, Mr. Humphreys was installed as teacher in the public schools of his native town, filling this position for three years. At the end of this time, in 1886, he went to Greenup, Ky., teaching in the public schools there for six years, and then until 1895 he was associated with a lumber firm. Mr. Humphreys had become interested in the reports of the West, so in 1895 he set out for Washington, but after remaining one week came south to California, locating at Hanford, where for seven months he was employed on a ranch and also in a packing house. On New Year's day, 1896, Mr. Humphreys arrived in Stockton, where he has since continuously resided. Having determined to resume educational work he refreshed his mind by taking a four months' course in the Stockton Business College, reviewing his school work. Six months later, June 1, 1896, he became a teacher in the same school and remained there until August 1, 1901, as a teacher in the normal department. In September of that year, in partnership with T. H. Wolfenbargar, now deceased, he purchased the plant of the old Gas City Business College, which had not been in operation for one year, and he also took over their lease of the old location, in the Salz-Bours building, on Hunter Street. The new proprietors opened their business, shorthand and normal school September 30, 1901, with

a corps of three teachers and an attendance of three pupils for the first day, at the end of the first year having an enrollment of forty pupils. The school was incorporated under the name Western School of Commerce and Mr. Humphreys became president. In 1909 the commercial department of the school was sold to Heald's Business College, the Western School of Commerce being devoted entirely to normal work. In 1917 Mr. Humphreys became associated with A. V. Faight in Heald's Business College and in 1920 purchased a half interest in the business and the name was changed to the Stockton College of Commerce. This college is a direct successor of the Stockton Business College and the Western School of Commerce and has an unbroken history back to 1874, the founding of the first business college in Stockton. A very large percentage of the leading business and professional men of Stockton have received their business training in this institution. Since Mr. Faight and Mr. Humphreys have been associated in the Stockton College of Commerce they have given their best to place the school on a high educational plane.

On August 30, 1899, at Michigan Bluff, Placer County, Cal., Mr. Humphreys was married to Miss Lena Mannelin, a native of that county, and four children have been born to them: Mary V., Jean, John, Jr., and Elizabeth. Mr. Humphreys was elected a member of the Stockton board of education in 1920, and in January, 1923, was elected its president; fraternally he is a past grand of Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F.; past master Morning Star Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M.; is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter; and of the Woodmen of the World and Sciots; and is also a past patron of the O. E. S., of which his wife is also a member. His contribution to educational affairs on the Pacific Coast has brought him to the forefront as an educator, and to his untiring efforts are due the popularity and high standard of excellence attained by the Stockton College of Commerce.

GEORGE W. JACOBS.—Numbered among the promoters of the substantial upbuilding and progress of California is George W. Jacobs, one of the leading bridge building contractors of the state. He was born and reared at Hartland, Mich., his birth having occurred March 12, 1863. His education was obtained in the public schools of Hartland and at the age of seventeen he left his home for Wisconsin and found work in the lumber camps of that state; then he went to Minnesota and engaged in well boring in La Crescent; then he went to St. Paul, Minn., and there did his first bridge building work. His first work was on the construction of the Seventh Street bridge from St. Paul to West St. Paul, a fine piece of engineering work, the bridge being 2,785 feet long and 205 feet high. Following this, in 1888, he came to the Pacific Coast and first located at Spokane Falls, Wash., and was employed in the construction of the Washington Water Power Works. He worked on the first bridge over Monroe Street; then he received the contract for building two bridges over the Knootsac River at Seattle. Mr. Jacobs removed to San Francisco in 1894, where he was employed by the San Francisco Bridge Company, who had the contract for building the foundation for the Ferry building at the foot of Market Street; he also had charge, as foreman, of the construction of the first cylinder wharf in San Francisco. During the period of nine years of his connection with construction work for the San Francisco Bridge Company he had the opportunity of overseeing extensive operations in bridge building and other large construction work. He then joined the forces of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and was put in charge of the bridge construction in the Los Angeles division and remained with this company for four years, when he located in Stockton, where he entered the employ of the Clark & Henery Construction Company. He built steel tanks for the Benicia Water Company, also tanks at Antioch and Burlingame, and a drawbridge over the Sacramento River at Kechival Landing. He then organized his own company, the George W. Jacobs Company, and among his most outstanding work has been the building of bulkheads. He has, in fact, constructed a majority of the bulkheads along the Stockton Channel. Recently Mr. Jacobs built a bulkhead for the Western Pacific Railroad Company. After the earthquake Mr. Jacobs spent ten months in San Francisco engaged in wrecking work.

The marriage of Mr. Jacobs united him with Miss Kathryn Manion, a native of Grass Valley, Cal., whose father, a pioneer of California, came from Ireland by way of Panama in 1852. Fraternally Mr. Jacobs is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Khorassan, the Woodmen of the World, and the Moose of Stockton.

THEOPOLD KIRSCHENMANN.—An industrious rancher and self-made man, Theopold Kirschenmann is the owner of thirty-three and a half acres northwest of Christian Colony, San Joaquin County, Cal., twenty-four acres of which is in vineyard, two acres in pears and the balance in open land around the house and outbuildings. He was born in South Russia on January 30, 1886, a son of Theopold and Magdalena Kirschenmann, both natives of Russia, where they reared a family of five children. The father passed away in his native land at the age of fifty-four years, and the mother at the age of forty-one years. Their five children are as follows: Christ, Christina, Magdalena, Theopold, of this sketch, and Fred.

Opportunities for an education were very meager in Russia, and consequently Theopold Kirschenmann received very little schooling. At the age of nineteen he left his native country for the New World, arriving at Lodi, Cal., on December 16, 1905. He began work on the ranch of John Mettler, south of Lodi about two and one-half miles, remaining there for three years; and then he worked on various ranches throughout the county until he rented eighty acres, five acres of which was in grapes and the balance grain land. This he farmed for two years, and then leased the forty-one-acre ranch owned by Mr. Hartman west of Acampo and ran this for four years. In the spring of 1921, Mr. Kirschenmann purchased thirteen and one-half acres northwest of the Christian Colony, and a short time later bought a twenty-acre tract in the same vicinity, which is yielding him a fine income. Mr. Kirschenmann is a well driller by trade, and when he can be spared from his ranch work he takes his well drilling outfit to all parts of the county, thus adding to his income materially.

Mr. Kirschenmann's marriage occurred at Sacramento on November 10, 1909, and united him with Miss Elizabeth Becker, a native of [illegible] S. D.

and a daughter of John and Katherina Becker, residing at Victor Station, San Joaquin County, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Theopold Kirschenmann are the parents of eight children: Fred, Theopold, Bertha, Rudolph, Edwin, Emma, John, and Katherine.

JOHN DANIEL LAGGAS.—One of the old-time residents of Stockton is John Daniel Laggas, who is also a veteran of the Civil War. He was born in Poros, Greece, September 26, 1842. His father Daniel was a sailor, as were all of his sons, the father having been a boatswain in the Grecian Navy. John D. is the third-born of five children and the only one in California. He attended the local school in his native place and when fourteen years of age, as was the custom with the young men in that seaport town, he went to sea, following the life of a sailor until he came to the port of New York, January 23, 1865, when he volunteered and enlisted in the United States Navy, for which he has come to have a great admiration. He served on the gunboats Periwinkle and Stepping Stone and the monitor Miantonomah, in which he crossed the Atlantic to different foreign ports in Russia, France, Spain, Italy, England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Belgium and saw all the kings and queens of Europe, except in Turkey and Greece, which they did not visit. On his return to the United States he went on the receiving ship Potomac, from which he was honorably discharged as petty officer in January, 1868.

Mr. Laggas then came on the clipper ship Davy Crockett around Cape Horn to San Francisco, arriving that same year. He then ran on the Golden Age from San Francisco to Panama until he came to Sacramento, where he was steamboating between the capital city and Red Bluff for several years, becoming mate. In 1879 he came to Stockton and continued steamboating and was pilot with the California Navigation Company, Hamilton & Gray Company, and Cornwall, Brooks & Peters Company, continuing until 1921, when his ill health necessitated his retiring, and now resides with his family at 1115 South Center Street, a place he built in 1880.

Mr. Laggas' marriage occurred in Sacramento, January 20, 1875, when he was united with Miss Mary Sexton, born in Michigan Bar, Sacramento County, a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Fulton) Sexton. Her father crossed the plains in an ox-team train in 1850, arriving in California September 9 of that year, the day California was admitted into the Union. He followed carpentering and helped build the dome as well as to place the ball on top of the dome of the capitol building. He died in 1914 aged eighty-seven. Mrs. Sexton crossed the plains in 1852. She was the mother of eight children, all living up till 1922, when one of her sons died. Mrs. Laggas was the oldest of the family, receiving her education in the Sacramento public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Laggas had five children, as follows: Mrs. Ellen Tucker of Stockton; Mrs. Florence Jameson of Berkeley; Andrew died at the age of four and a half years in 1884; Jessie is Mrs. Seppi of Stockton, and Alice, also Mrs. Seppi, died at twenty-three years of age, in 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Laggas have seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Mr. Laggas is a member of San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M.; Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. He is a member of the Foresters and of Rawlins Post No. 23, G. A. R., while Mrs. Laggas is a member of Rawlins Post No. 20, W. R. C. He is a staunch Republican and is proud of having cast his first vote for General Grant, as well as having had the honor of shaking hands with President Lincoln.

HERMAN ANTHONY LANGE.—Twenty-two years ago Herman Anthony Lange cast in his lot with the Californians and has never had any occasion to regret this decision. Depending upon his own resources from an early age he has steadily advanced until he is now the owner of a fine twenty-five-acre ranch, located four miles southwest of Lodi on Kettleman Lane, one-half of which is devoted to vineyard and the other half to raising alfalfa. He was born at Grand Island, Neb., March 16, 1882, a son of Henry and Katherine (Hake) Lange, both parents natives of Indiana. Henry Lange was a woodsman by trade and on September 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 27th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served for three years. He was in eight major engagements during the Civil War, including the Battle of Gettysburg, and he was twice wounded. During his service he contracted scurvy, from which he never fully recovered. There were nine children in the family: Anna and Mrs. Elizabeth Engles are deceased; Mrs. Margaret Roche now residing in Sacramento; Joseph B. of Sacramento; Mrs. Mary Specht of Sacramento; John William lives in Marysville; Herman A., the subject of this sketch; Harry C. lives at Marysville; and Katherine, the widow of F. A. Zimmers, resides in North Platte, Neb.

Herman A. Lange received but little education, for he was obliged to walk five miles through the cold and sleet to school, and when eleven years old he started to earn his own way, his first job being to herd cattle on the plains of Nebraska. At the age of seventeen he went to Colorado and worked for a year at Boulder and then in 1900, with his brother John, came to California and worked for a year in the fruit at Roseville; then the brothers went to Sacramento and worked for a year for Castle Brothers. He then made a visit to his old home in Nebraska, remaining during the summer, and returned to California in the fall with his brother Harry, this time settling in Sacramento. Here they found employment with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, where Herman A. served an apprenticeship as a machinist. Completing his apprenticeship he then worked for the Moran Ship Building Company at Seattle for a year; then returned to Sacramento, where he took a course in a business college. He then became operator at the power station for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at Sacramento; later he went to Bremerton, Wash., where he was employed as an electrician and helped to rewire the battleships Tennessee, Colorado and Pennsylvania. Once more he visited his old home in Nebraska and from there went to Schenectady, N. Y., where he worked in the testing department of the General Electric Company; next he went to New York City, where he had charge of the testing department for the Third Avenue Railway Company, and then went to Toronto, Canada, and found employment with the Buick-McLaughlin Automobile Company. Returning to California he helped lay 6,000,000 feet of conduit with wires in the city of Sacramento. He then returned East and was employed by the Hudson Motor Company at Detroit.

On August 7, 1911, at Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., Mr. Lange was married to Miss Esther Florence Thibault, born in Bay City, Mich., a daughter of William and Virginia (Beneteau) Thibault, natives of France and Canada, respectively, who came to the United States when young. William Thibault was captain of the E. K. Roberts, one of the first passenger steamers on the lakes, running between Detroit and Bay City. He passed away leaving his wife and four children; subsequently the mother married again and became the mother of six children by her second husband Mrs. Lange is the third of her father's children, who were as follows: William, Vollie, deceased, Mrs. Lange, and Francis. Mrs. Lange received her education in the schools of Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., and after finishing school taught for two years; then began the study of nursing and was in training at the time of her marriage to Mr. Lange. Mr. and Mrs. Lange are the parents of four children: Beatrice E., Florence B., Glenn A., and Virginia M. Again returning to California, Mr. Lange conducted a dairy for three years on the Cosumnes River in Sacramento County; in 1915 he became superintendent of the Henderson ranch on Dry Creek in San Joaquin County, where he remained for a year when he purchased his present place of twenty-five acres. He improved the ranch with a good house, set out twelve and a half acres to vineyard and planted the balance to alfalfa. Mr. Lange is a member of the Knights of Columbus of Lodi, while Mrs. Lange is a member of the Y. L. I. of Lodi and also conducts a branch of the San Joaquin County free library.

GEORGE L. POTTER.—A wide-awake, efficient and very popular representative of the banking fraternity of San Joaquin County is George L. Potter, to whose experience and enterprise much of the success of the Loan Department of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Stockton may well be ascribed. He was born on his father's ranch, fifteen miles east of that city, on February 14, 1883, the son of Seth W. and Mary A. (Kiel) Potter, both natives of Wisconsin, and both still living. His father located in San Joaquin County in 1871, and there went to work on various ranches. Later he found employment in the Minor Blacksmith Shop at Atlanta, and after awhile he bought the establishment. Later still he purchased 320 acres of land which he farmed to grain for many years. He still resides on fifty acres, a part of the old home ranch. Twelve children were born on the home-place, and nine are still in the enjoyment of life. Mary C. has become Mrs. C. A. Hedges. Charles Wilbur and George L. come next. Clara E. is the wife of R. A. Cooke, of Tulare County. Hattie E. is Mrs. E. Gall, of Milton. Seth N. is with the Sperry Flour Company at Stockton. Fred K. is farming the home ranch. Laura A. is the wife of Ed Lloyd of San Francisco, and Dwight S. is a student at the University of California.

George Potter attended the Zinc House, now the Atlanta School, and after working on the home ranch, he became foreman of Frank South's ranch near Clovis, in Fresno County, a tract of 2,000 acres given up to the cultivation of grain. At the end of four years he located in Fresno and learned the glazier's trade, in the Madera Planing Mill, and in time he became the head glazier. Coming to Stockton, he pursued a course of study at the Western School of Commerce, and later he enjoyed a course in salesmanship under the direction of the Sheldon Correspondence School at Chicago. Then he entered the real estate firm of Dietrich & Leistner, taking charge of the rent department, and later he went in for sales management, having charge of the subdivisions, Burkett Acres, Bour's Park, Brookside, Ripon Colony, the Potter Tract, the Escalon Colony Tract, The Oaks Subdivision, and the North Oaks Division. After having given eleven years to real estate development with this company, he accepted an offer, in September, 1918, from the Commercial & Savings Bank of Stockton to take charge of their loan department; and he has served in that capacity ever since.

At Stockton, in 1921, Mr. Potter married Violet Y. Rushing, a native of Tuolumne County, and their home is blessed by two children of Mr. Potter by a former marriage,—Leroy D. and Galen D. Mr. Potter belongs to the Yosemite Club, and to the Woodmen of the World; and he is a member of Lodge No. 218 of the Elks at Stockton.

AUGUSTUS PURDY.—A vineyardist who has found in farming and viticulture his best sphere of action and the source of his greatest prosperity, is Augustus Purdy, the owner of a fifteen-acre vineyard three miles east of Lodi. He was born near Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., on June 2, 1861, a son of Isaac and Julia (Miller) Purdy, descendants of an old New York family. Isaac Purdy was a carpenter, and also farmed on a small scale in New York. There were eight children in the family, as follows: Amelia, deceased; George, deceased; Nancy, deceased; Hattie, Mrs. Wilson, of Middletown; Augustus of this review; Emma, Mrs. A. Lozier, of Middletown; Libby, Mrs. Simon Bates, of Middletown; and Ella, Mrs. Kindred, of Stockton. The father lived to be sixty-seven and the mother eighty years old.

Augustus Purdy received his education in the public school, and helped in the support of his family until he was twenty years old, when he left the parental home to look out for himself. He found employment with the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad, and was foreman for a portion of the road on the east slope of the Shawangunk Mountains. Many times it was necessary to rout the men out at night to work on the road, to protect it from the torrential rain storms. Here Mr. Purdy worked for ten years, but was then obliged to resign on account of his health.

On December 4, 1886, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., Mr. Purdy was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Bouton, also a native of New York, born near Washingtonville, and a daughter of Shubal and Charlotte (McElroy) Bouton. Her father was a stonemason by trade. He died in 1874. She was third in a family of four children of this union, the others being Isaac, of New York, and Rebecca, deceased, and Mrs. Mary Frathes. Mrs. Purdy was educated in the public school at Washingtonville and at Newburgh on the Hudson. After Mr. Purdy resigned from his railroad work he rented a 150-acre farm, near Middletown, which he operated for one year. He then sold out his equipment and went to work for the railroad company in the machine shop, but was obliged to give this up also. Then he went to Cornwall on the Hudson and worked for the Orrs Mills poultry farm, where he remained for one year, after which he worked one year for Mr. Still-

man, the New York millionaire. Next he ran an exclusive boarding house and summer resort on Storm King Mountain, and also ran a livery stable in connection with this. In 1905 he came to California and invested his savings in a ten-acre tract of land which was only a stubblefield, lying east of Lodi about two and a half miles. This he has developed into a fine Tokay vineyard, and has added another five-acre piece adjoining; he has built a good house and put in a good irrigation system with a four-inch pump and a ten-horse-power motor. Mr. and Mrs. Purdy are the parents of one son, Carlos A., born in Lodi, who is assisting his parents. Fraternally, Mr. Purdy was affiliated with the Red Men, No. 103, of Bloomingburg, N. Y. In politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES RASCH.—Among the prosperous and successful vineyardists of the Lodi section is Charles Rasch, who has been a resident of the county since 1903. He was born in Metz, France, on September 27, 1861, a son of Peter and Tilly (Loup) Rasch, and is the sixth in a family of thirteen children. The father, Peter Rasch, expert machinist, lived to be seventy-eight years old, and the mother lived to be seventy-seven.

Charles Rasch received a grammar school education, and at the age of eighteen came to the United States, locating in Pittsburgh, Pa., and there served an apprenticeship of three years with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and altogether worked about six years in Pittsburgh. He then went to St. Louis and worked in the railroad shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for one year, when he went to Omaha, Neb., and there worked for a time for the Union Pacific Railroad; he then removed to Cincinnati, and was employed by the Burlington & Ohio Railroad for over a year. Returning to Pittsburgh for a short visit he then went to Brainerd, Minn., and went to work in the shops of the Northern Pacific, where he remained for the next sixteen years; he was then transferred to Livingston, Mont., where he worked for the same company, and again transferred to Tacoma, Wash., where he spent one year. He then quit the machinist's trade and returned to Minnesota, where he bought eighty acres near Deerwood. He cleared the land and lived on it for the next five years, when he sold out and came to California in the fall of 1903 and settled near Lodi. Here he purchased thirty acres of vineyard; as it was maturing, he sought employment elsewhere. He went to New Mexico and worked for a time in the Santa Fe shops at Albuquerque as a locomotive machinist. During the strike of 1905 he was thrown out of employment and returned to California, going direct to Sacramento, where he worked for about three years in the Southern Pacific shops. At this time he settled on his thirty-acre vineyard and built a house and barn on it, where he lived for about twelve years, when he sold it and bought a three-acre vineyard two and a half miles southeast of Lodi on Harney Lane. He built a residence and put in an irrigation system, and he and his family have resided there ever since.

The marriage of Mr. Rasch occurred in Minnesota in April, 1885, and united him with Miss Tilly Hoving, a native of Sweden and a daughter of Andrew Hoving. Her father came to the United States when she was a small child and settled in Michigan, where he mined and later farmed a homestead, and there Mrs. Rasch received her education. They were the parents of three children: Arthur C. Rasch, a merchant at Stockton, is married and has two children, Margery and Geraldine; Violet, a twin of Arthur C., died at six months; and Geraldine died when about ten years of age. In politics Mr. Rasch is a strong Republican and during his residence in Deerwood served one term as constable, and was also township assessor for one term.

ORA REED.—An enterprising and progressive business man, Ora Reed conducts a modern blacksmith and machine shop at 112 East Pine street, where he is ably and conscientiously serving his patrons. He has been a resident of California since 1892 and of Lodi for the past four years, and he has found this locality not only an ideal place from the standpoint of climate, but also as offering excellent business opportunities, and as a recruit from the Middle West he has thoroughly identified himself with the life and activities of this country. He was born in Cherokee County, Kans., March 7, 1884, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Ida Elizabeth (Tackett) Reed, natives of Joplin, Mo., and Iowa, respectively. Grandfather Tackett was a corporal during the Civil War under General Grant in the Army of the Cumberland; he passed away after the close of the war from pneumonia. Grandfather Reed also was a veteran of the Civil War and lived to be sixty years old, passing away in San Jose, Cal. The father was a lead miner and removed from Missouri, his native state, to Kansas, where our subject was born. There are seven children in the family: Jessie, Ora, the subject of this sketch; Ethel, Goldie, Geneva, Ray, and John. In 1892 the family removed to California and settled at Fresno, where the father engaged in farming.

Ora Reed attended grammar school in Fresno and at twenty years of age was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, which took him five years; then he worked at his trade in various places until 1918, when he came to Lodi, where he began to work for Mr. Pimm, and in 1921 purchased the business, which he has since conducted. In 1921 the firm became Reed & Classon. On November 17, 1906, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Lena R. Hedges, born in Lake County, Cal., a daughter of C. C. and Nancy Hedges. Her father was a farmer in the Dinuba section of Tulare County, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have one child, Erna. Mr. Reed is a Democrat in politics and fraternally belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Red Men of Lodi, and is past sachem of the latter order.

JOHN REIMCHE.—Among the excellent vineyards in the Lodi section of San Joaquin County is that owned by John Reimche, whose fifteen-acre vineyard lies three miles from Lodi on the Kettleman Lane. He is a native of Krem, South Russia, being born on August 7, 1878, a son of George and Sophie (Bechthold) Reimche, also natives of Russia. Grandfather Peter Reimche was a Russian by birth and a farmer in his native country, and his son, George, followed in his footsteps and engaged in agricultural pursuits in Russia until he removed to the United States in 1893. He first settled in South Dakota, later removed to Kansas, and still later to Alberta, Canada, and engaged in farming in each locality. It was not until 1910 that he came to California and settled in San Joaquin County, where he bought and improved a five-acre vineyard three miles east of Lodi. John Reimche, our subject, is the eldest of his nine

children, and in 1893 accompanied his parents to the United States, settling in Hutchinson County, S. D., where he assisted his father with the farm work for five years.

On December 20, 1898, Mr. Reimche was married to Miss Lena Baumbach, a daughter of George and Lottie (Delck) Baumbach, the parents of eight children, as follows: Conrad; George; Jacob; David; Elizabeth; Mrs. Lena Reimche; Lydia and Katherine. Her father, George Baumbach, died at the age of seventy-four and the mother at forty-eight years of age. The same year of his marriage, Mr. Reimche bought eighty acres from his father-in-law and continued to farm until 1907, when he removed to California and settled on a twenty-acre vineyard near Lodi, which he had purchased. He built a house on this place and put it in fine condition, then sold it; he then bought a ten-acre vineyard on Kettleman Lane and built a house and outbuildings, also installed an irrigation system; later he bought a five-acre vineyard on Hogan Lane. Mr. and Mr. Reimche are the parents of four children: Bertha, deceased; Ida, Hilda, and Albon. In politics Mr. Reimche is a Republican and in religious faith a member of the Church of God.

BATTISTA RIBA.—A retired San Joaquin County farmer who has accomplished his success by hard work and consistent living is Battista Riba, who makes his home at 138 East Sonora street, Stockton. He was born in the province of Cuneo, Italy, November 11, 1849, a son of Antonio and Teresa (Ferrargo) Riba, both natives of Cuneo. The ancestors of our subject are of French descent, and settled in Italy many generations ago. Battista Riba grew up on his father's farm in Italy and was accustomed to hard work. In 1881 he arrived in America, one of a party of twelve who went to Lincoln, Neb., but did not remain. The party left directly for San Francisco, and from there Mr. Riba went to Cloverdale, where he began clearing land and planting vineyard for a large company; this is one of the earliest vineyards planted in California. Later he removed to Bakersfield and engaged in the dairy business for a short time. In 1882 he arrived in Stockton and rented a sixty-acre vineyard; his products brought a good price and for three years he was rewarded with good profits from his hard work. In 1886 he made a six-months trip to his old home in Italy, and upon his return to California settled at Delano, where he homesteaded land, which he later sold and then removed to Tulare, where he engaged in the stock business for the following ten years. In 1902 he farmed near Ripon and Bellota. He also owns a ranch of 640 acres near Farmington. Selling the Delano ranch, he invested the proceeds in city property located at 138 East Sonora street, Stockton.

Mr. Riba was married in 1879 in Italy to Miss Anna Capolino, a native of Cuneo, born in 1863, and who accompanied her brother to America. Three children were born to them. Vincent has a wife and two children and is a rancher at Peters; Mary Ann is the wife of O. J. Galassi, and they have two living children; Bert married Miss Anna Campodonico and they reside in Stockton, where he is employed with the I. X. L. Clothiers. Mrs. Riba passed away at the family home July 4, 1916. In 1888 Mr. Riba received his United States citizenship papers and has since voted the Republican ticket.

GORDON L. BENEDICT.—A resident of Lodi since his fourth year, Gordon L. Benedict has been identified with its activities since his school days were over, and has contributed much to its commercial progress through his association with the fruit packing industry, now being a partner in the firm of Pope & Benedict. A native son, Mr. Benedict was born at Burson, Calaveras County, November 20, 1890, the son of George L. and Katie Benedict, the former a native of New York, Mrs. Benedict being a native daughter of Humboldt County. The father located in the Lodi district in 1894, and there followed farming until his death, Mrs. Benedict also having passed away.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Benedict were the parents of two children, William and Gordon L., of this sketch. After attending the Salem grammar school at Lodi, he completed his schooling at the Lodi Union high school, and in 1909 started in the fruit packing business with the San Joaquin County Table Grape Growers' Association at Lodi, learning all branches of the business, later becoming assistant secretary of the company. In 1920 he formed a partnership with Demas R. Pope, as Pope & Benedict, representing the E. J. Foley Company of Fresno as district agents, and in 1920 they shipped out 319 cars of fruit and grapes. In January, 1921, this firm became the representative of the T. H. Pepper Company for the Lodi district, one of the largest fruit packing firms operating in the San Joaquin Valley, and since then they have built up a rapidly increasing business. In addition to his activities as a member of this firm, Mr. Benedict is secretary of the Lodi Shippers' League.

Mr. Benedict's marriage, which occurred at Stockton, united him with Miss Ruth E. Hunt, who was born in Sacramento, Cal., the daughter of W. A. and Villa Hunt, and they make their home at 241 South Hutchins Street, Lodi. Prominent in the fraternal life of the community, Mr. Benedict is secretary of the Fraternal Order of Eagles of Lodi, a member of the Stockton Elks, and of Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., and with Mrs. Benedict is a member of the Eastern Star.

CORNELIUS CLARK.—Since an early period in the development of California, Cornelius Clark has resided within the borders of the Golden State, and is now an esteemed resident of San Joaquin County. He is a native of Lawrence County, Ohio, born on August 18, 1853, a son of Wilson and Margaret Ann (Hereford) Clark, the father a direct descendant of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, while the mother was the daughter of General John Hereford, who served under General Washington. The family of Herefords were originally from Herefordshire, England, and are descendants of the early Norman kings. Grandfather John Hereford was twice married and was the father of two large families. Mrs. Margaret Ann Clark was the youngest of the second set of children and died at the age of forty-five years, while the father, Wilson Clark, lived to be eighty-seven years old. There were six children in their family: Anon Barnes, John A., Mary, Cornelius, the subject of this review, Sarah E. and Charles.

Cornelius Clark received his education in the public schools of his native state and came to California in 1881, first settling at Petaluma, where he remained

until 1898, when he came to Lodi and purchased ten acres of land on the corner of Wyandotte Avenue and Cherokee Lane, a portion of the Larson subdivision, where he was the first settler and built the first house on the tract; later he sold this to his brother and bought another ten acres farther east on Wyandotte Avenue, and here he built a house and resides at the present time.

The marriage of Mr. Clark occurred on August 18, 1904, and united him with Mrs. Mary J. (Woodruff) Lee, a daughter of Jackson and Lila (Roberts) Woodruff. Mrs. Clark is a native of Adams County, Ill. On April 27, 1864, she started to California in a train of emigrants and drove an ox-team across the plains, coming via the Salt Lake route and on November 5 of that year arrived in California. Soon after arrival, her husband, Mr. Lee, was taken ill and they returned East and remained there until his death in 1900. Returning to California she was married to Mr. Clark. Besides his agricultural activities, Mr. Clark is engaged in the egg production business, having several hundred laying hens and pullets, and is a member of the Poultry Breeders' Association and also of the Farm Bureau.

CHARLES ABERSOLD.—Well known for his connection with the business interests of the town of Mossdale, San Joaquin County, Charles Abersold is the proprietor and half owner of a store and garage, located on the Lincoln Highway, which has proven a most successful venture, for he operates a lunch room in connection with his store; also the long distance telephone station. His partner, S. Mauro, is in charge of the garage, while Charles Abersold looks after the store and lunch room. He was born near Beach City, Ohio, March 27, 1875, and received a good grammar school education. After leaving school he worked for the Eagle Machine Shop at Bucyrus, Ohio, and later was employed in the railroad shops in the same city. In November, 1904, Mr. Abersold came to California, direct to Lathrop, where his brother, C. C. Abersold, whose sketch also appears in this work, had settled ten years previous. C. C. Abersold first engaged in the hotel business at Lathrop and Charles worked in his employ there as a clerk for five years. After a trip back East he returned to Lathrop and again worked in the hotel, after which he was employed on the Stockton division of the Western Pacific Railroad. From 1914 to 1917 he ran the gas station and store at the San Joaquin bridge, which he sold out in 1917, and, in 1918, in partnership with S. Mauro, established his present business, which has been a success financially and a boon to the travelers on the highway. In politics Mr. Abersold is a Republican and he is the owner of considerable stock in the Coast Tire & Rubber Company of Oakland. His usefulness in affairs and his energy and ambition give him a broad and bright outlook for the future.

JAMES LEONARD ALLEN.—The owner of an alfalfa ranch comprising 162 acres on Muller Road, Roberts Island, James Leonard Allen was born near Hannibal, Mo., April 27, 1867, a son of William H. and Catherine (Triplett) Allen, both natives of Missouri. The grandparents on both sides were pioneers of Marion County, Mo., coming there in the early days and homesteading the virgin soil, the Allen family, of German ancestry, coming from Kentucky, while the Tripletts were of Scotch descent and early settlers of Virginia. James L. remained on the home farm until he was twenty-two, when he went to the lumber camps of Puget Sound, Wash., and eastern Oregon, remaining there until 1890, when he embarked for San Francisco, coming directly from there to Turlock, where he first found employment with the Turlock Irrigation District, then went to work on the Hickman ranch at Hickman for one season. The following four years were spent as foreman on the large Patterson ranch on the Merced River. In 1895 Mr. Allen bought a tract of 240 acres near Snelling and by subsequent purchase added to it until he had 720 acres which he devoted to grain farming, meeting with success. He continued here until 1912, when he had an opportunity to dispose of his holdings at a good profit. He then removed to Merced and leased the Central Hotel, conducting it for two years. In 1914 he came with his family to Roberts Island and purchased the tract of land that is now his home. At the time of his purchase the prospect was far from attractive, but through careful planning and hard work, he now has the ranch in alfalfa and under irrigation. Mr. Allen markets his hay independently and over a period of six years he has received from $12 to $25 per ton. Mr. Allen's ranch is in the Woods Irrigation District and he has taken an active part in its development.

Mr. Allen's marriage, which occurred at Snelling, Cal., November 30, 1902, united him with Miss Elizabeth Grubb, a native of Madisonville, Monroe County, Tennessee, and the daughter of Daniel H. and Sarah (Carson) Grubb, honored pioneers who were for many years residents of Snelling. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of one son, Lorin C. Allen, attending Stockton College of Commerce.

WILLIAM C. ALLEN.—It would be impossible to estimate the wealth that has been added to San Joaquin County through the development of irrigation, and so to those men who have been instrumental in the working out and installation of economical irrigation systems much credit is due. Among them may be numbered William C. Allen, of Lodi, who for many years has been engaged in this line of work. Descended from California pioneers, associated with Stockton from its earliest days, Mr. Allen is a native son of that city, his parents being Charles C. H. and Harriet (Morton) Allen, the former a native of Boston, Mass., while Mrs. Allen was born in California; her mother, Mrs. Catherine Morton, having come to Stockton with Captain Weber's party, thus being among the first white women there. The father, who came to Stockton when it was but a village, was for many years before his death associated with the Holden Drug Company.

Three children were born to this honored couple: Mrs. Katie Kemp of Lodi, Cornelius Allen of Oakland, and William C. Allen of this sketch. After finishing his education in the public schools of Stockton he learned the plumber's trade with E. A. Whale in Stockton, later conducting a fruit store on Market Street there. He then went to San Francisco where he worked at his trade with Mangrum & Otter, going from there to Lodi, where for nine years he was associated with the plumbing department of Henderson Bros. Much of his work has been the installation of pumps and engines for irrigation, his experience cov-

ering a wide field in this line, so that he is an expert in irrigation matters.

About four years ago Mr. Allen became agent for the Krogh deep well pump and the Crocker-Wheeler motor, and since then he has installed more than 400 of these pumps in the Lodi district. A first-class pump which has given complete satisfaction, the Krogh deep well turbine pump is designed to be placed in bored or drilled wells without the use of pits. The pump is located down in the well at such a depth that the impellers are submerged when the pump is idle, so that it is self priming, and one type has a tube surrounding and enclosing the shaft and bearings, protecting them from contact with heavy gravel and coarse material carried in the water. Mr. Allen has made pump installations on the ranches of C. F. Woodruff, Earl Fruit Company, Claude Van Gilder, Louis Sanguinetti, Ed Hutchins, J. S. Stuckenbruck, Charles Buck and the Western Fruit Company ranch at Galt, all of whom can give testimony to the expert quality of Mr. Allen's workmanship.

Mr. Allen's marriage, which occurred at San Francisco, June 2, 1909, united him with Miss Eleanor Huber, the daughter of August and Frances (Harriet) Huber. Her father was a business man in San Francisco and her parents died there. Mrs. Allen was educated at St. Vincent's Convent in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of two sons, Albert and Noel Allen.

JOHN ANGERINA.—Since 1885 John Angerina has been identified with the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County and the residents of Stockton are particularly indebted to him for the fine fruit and produce which he has delivered to them for many years. He was born at Montemurro, near Potenza, Italy, November 21, 1864, a son of Antone and Catherina (Aliena) Angerina, both natives of the same place and both are now deceased. An older brother of our subject was a soldier in the national army of Italy. At nineteen years of age John Angerina decided to try his fortune in America, so left family, friends and native country for the New World and located in New York, where he spent two years. In 1885 he left for the West and settling in San Joaquin County found employment on a ranch near Ripon, where he remained for four years, and purchased seven and a half acres near French Camp with his savings. Within the next eight years he was able to buy out the interest of his partner in this tract of land so that he is now sole owner of it. He devotes all of his attention to the production of fruits and vegetables, for which he finds a ready and profitable sale, owing to their superior quality.

The marriage of Mr. Angerina occurred at Stockton in January, 1897, and united him with Miss Vincenza Amadola, also a native of Italy, born in the vicinity of Milan, who came to Stockton, Cal., with her parents, where they still reside. They are the parents of seven children: Catherine, Mrs. Joe Russo, has two sons and resides in Stockton; Antone; Louis served four and a half years in the U. S. Army; John, George, Thomas, and Theresa. The family are identified with the Catholic Church at Stockton and fraternally Mr. Angerina is a member of the S. E. S. of Stockton. He has systematically developed his ranch until it is a model of neatness, the main reason for the quality and quantity of the products of his orchard and garden. Recently he erected a comfortable residence on the ranch, which enhances its value and where the family reside in comfort. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for he found good business opportunities here of which he took advantage, and as the years have passed his labors have been crowned with success.

VIRGIL ANTONINI.—An experienced and successful rancher, Virgil Antonini is a native of the Province of Genoa, where he was born at Castiglione, Italy, November 17, 1891, the son of Giabotta B. and Carlotta Antonini, both of whom are still living in that sunny southland. Four children made up the family, Virgil being the eldest; his sister Louisa has come to reside in California, while Henry and Anna have remained in Italy. Virgil's father was a road supervisor, and he made sure that the lad enjoyed the best of grammar school advantages in his native land. At the age of eighteen he came out to the United States, and was fortunate in early making his way to the Pacific Coast, where he soon found in California all the essentials of a Golden State. Reaching Stockton, he took up farm labor, and for about ten years worked for wages. He was industrious and also thrifty, and when he could, he joined a partner and purchased his present ranch of twenty-two acres. This ranch has peaches, cherries and grapes, all choice fruit, and is amply irrigated. His partner is Dr. J. V. Craviotto, the ranch being under the direction of Mr. Antonini. They believe that they own one of the finest farms of the size in San Joaquin County, and they purpose to so develop it that it shall stand in the front rank of California acreage.

At Stockton, on October 3, 1917, Mr. Antonini was married to Miss Rosie Capurro, a native daughter, having been born at Fair Oaks, a suburb of Stockton. Her parents were Frank and Mary (Repotta) Capurro, her father having been a native of Italy who had come out to California about twenty-five years ago, when he settled at Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Capurro had four children, and among these our subject's wife was the second in the order of birth. Mary, now Mrs. Pagano, was the eldest, while Matilda, who became Mrs. Leandro, was the third. The youngest child was named Carrie. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Antonini: Louis and Raymond. Mr. Antonini belongs to the Italian-American lodge called Giardenieri, and he is a member of the Moose of Stockton.

GEORGE L. BARBER.—A well-known citizen and prominent agriculturist of northern San Joaquin County is George L. Barber, who is an equal partner with his brother, Edward H. Barber, in a valuable ranch of 425 acres three miles northwest of Thornton, devoted to general farming and dairying. He was born in Summer Hill, N. Y., January 22, 1870, a son of George H. and Catherine (Potter) Barber, the former a native of New York, of English descent, who served in an Illinois Regiment in the Civil War. At the age of four years George L. Barber accompanied his parents to Stockton, Cal. Here the father remained for a year. He then tried farming in Sonoma County for one year, and then returned to San Joaquin County, where he eventually purchased 100 acres of land three miles northwest of Thornton, a portion of the present holdings of the Barber brothers. Both parents are now deceased. The father died

in 1907 at the age of seventy-seven, and the mother was fifty-five when she passed away.

The education of George L. Barber was begun in the district schools of California. When he was thirteen years old, he returned to New York and lived with his mother's people at Utica, where he attended the grammar school. Later he entered the Geneseo State Normal School. After teaching school for a year, in 1890 he returned to California, to the home ranch, which is now equally owned by himself and his brother, Edward H. Barber.

The marriage of Mr. Barber occurred on May 4, 1903, uniting him with Miss May Chamberlain, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Henry K. and Lucy (Levitte) Chamberlain, natives of Illinois and Massachusetts, respectively, and both from families of Revolutionary stock. Her father was a farmer by occupation, who came to Oregon and took up government land, and later went into the sawmill business. When Mrs. Barber was two years old, her mother died; and five years later her father was killed, leaving a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now deceased and four living. Those living are: Lucy, Mrs. Sherman Alford, of Stockton; Nettie, Mrs. George Alford, of Mountain View; Emma, Mrs. Ralph Snell, of Mountain View; and May, Mrs. Barber. Annie, now deceased, was Mrs. Hansen, of Fresno. Mr. and Mrs. Barber are the parents of four children: James Henry, Edward L., Phillip Sherman, and Robert L. Mr. Barber has served as trustee of the New Hope school district.

ARLINGTON CAFETERIA.—Known throughout Central California as the "House of Good Eats" the Arlington Cafeteria has been built up into a prosperous business by Henry Burk and his associates. Since 1912 Mr. Burk has given his entire time and attention to building up an institution that reflects much credit to his abilities as a manager and to the city of Stockton where such an establishment is appreciated. Henry Burk was born near Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, December 12, 1874, and came to the United States when a young lad, arriving at Chicago on July 22, 1889, where he had a brother engaged in the produce business. Henry worked for this brother ten years and mastered every detail of the produce business. He made a decided change when he came West and engaged in the hotel business in Spokane, Wash., which he continued until he came to San Francisco and once more engaged in the produce business. After spending two years in Lovelocks, Nev., Mr. Burk came to Stockton on November 19, 1912, and with C. G. Berlin as a partner, bought the Arlington Cafeteria from F. A. Parker, who had established the business a year previous.

When the new management took over the business they had a patronage of from 600 to 700 people; this has more than doubled as from 1,400 to 1,500 people are served daily at this location. The space occupied by the cafeteria has been enlarged several times and each time modern methods and equipment were added to bring everything up to the highest standard and simplify labor. The management manufacture their own ice; have their own bakery; have installed a modern heating system for winter, and have a cooling system for summer, fresh air being circulated every few minutes by what is known as the Wash Air System; have installed two Crescent dishwashers with a capacity of 4,000 dishes per hour, and after being washed all dishes are sterilized in water at a temperature of 150 degrees. Fifty people are employed and it takes the entire output of a 120-cow dairy to supply milk and cream, and 1,000 hens for the eggs that are used daily. Only the very best the market affords is served to the patrons of this ideal eating place and every courtesy is shown by owner, management and employees. The public is cordially invited to inspect the kitchen where every sanitary device is found to prepare and care for the food consumed by the patrons of the Arlington Cafeteria.

In January, 1918, George W. Burk, a nephew of Henry Burk, bought an interest in the business. He was born in Chicago, in June, 1890, and received his schooling and business training in that city and it was there he became a Mason. After acquiring his interest he easily mastered the details of the cafeteria business and demonstrated his fitness in the management of various departments. He is a member of the Stockton Elks and the Rotary Club. Charles A. Schroeder is the assistant manager and since 1919 has shown himself a very capable man in caring for the responsibilities that are thrust upon him. On July 1, 1920, Henry Burk purchased the interest of Mr. Berlin and with the hearty co-operation of George W. Burk and Charles A. Schroeder carries on one of the important enterprises of Stockton.

In 1895 Henry Burk's parents came from Germany to make their home in the United States. His father died on June 22, 1914, in Stockton, and now his mother, aged eighty-two years, is living in contentment at the home of her son Henry at Stockton. While living at Spokane, Wash., Mr. Burk was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Brown, a native of Minnesota, and she shares with him the esteem of a large circle of friends. After an absence of many years, Henry Burk made an extended European trip, his travels taking him to many places of historical interest in Europe, as well as in America.

FRED BAERWALD.—Classed with the enterprising and progressive business men of Lodi is Fred Baerwald, the proprietor of a grocery store located at 427 East Locust Street, where he has built up a good paying business. He was born in Vohlinien, Russia, February 16, 1861, a son of Ludwig and Anna Baerwald, both natives of Russia. Ludwig Baerwald was a school teacher in his native country and was the father of seven children by his first wife, Anna Baerwald: Samuel, Fred, and Henry grew up; while John, Martin and Edward all died while small children; the seventh died at birth, when the mother also passed away. Subsequently the father married the second time and there were eleven children in the second family: Adolph, Ernst, August, Reinhardt, Emil, Reinhold, deceased, Edward, deceased, Amelia, Ottilia, Agatha, and Mary, deceased. The father passed away at the age of fifty-three.

Fred Baerwald attended grammar school in Russia and after finishing the grade work continued his studies until he received a teacher's certificate to teach in the grammar schools of Vohlinien, where he taught the German and Russian languages for three years. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the Russian army, serving from 1882 until 1888 as a doctor's aide in the hospital department; later he became a druggist in the military hospital. After his discharge from the army he again taught school for seven years, until 1895, when he came to the United States, set-

tling in Towner County, N. D., where he homesteaded a quarter-section of Government land; this he farmed for ten years when he sold it and bought a half-section of land in the same county; this was located near Egeland and he farmed this until 1919 when he sold out and moved to Bonners Ferry, Idaho, and engaged in farming on a 160-acre ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Baerwald occurred on October 20, 1888, in Vohlinien, Russia, which united him with Miss Emelia Lange, a native of the same place, a daughter of Reinhold and Wilhelmina Lange. Her father was a teacher and a merchant in Vohlinien and was a soldier in the Russian army during the Turkish War of 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Baerwald are the parents of thirteen children: Elfrieda, Mrs. L. Klebaum, resides in Egeland, N. D.; Mrs. Martha Ide resides at Braham, Minn.; Meta, Mrs. A. Klebaum, resides at Egeland, N. D.; Mrs. Selma Filter and Mrs. Hertha Heath reside in Lodi; Mrs. Ella Peterson resides at Bonners Ferry, Idaho; Mrs. Alma Nystrom resides in Idaho; Irene, Gertrude, Rosamond, Ehrhard, and Alfred all reside in Lodi; the next to the oldest child, Reinhold, is deceased. The family's residence in Idaho was of only six months' duration, when they came to Lodi in October, 1920. At that time he purchased a ten-acre vineyard in Madera County devoted to Thompson seedless grapes and alfalfa, which he only held for a year, and in December, 1921, purchased a grocery store at 427 East Locust Street. In politics, Mr. Baerwald is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church of Lodi.

ULRICH BARDILL.—The country of Switzerland has given to America many substantial citizens and among those in San Joaquin County is Ulrich Bardill, who owns a half interest in a fine fifty-acre ranch four and a half miles north of Stockton on Cherokee Lane Road, which is devoted to the raising of fruit, consisting of peaches, cherries and grapes. Canton Graubunden, Switzerland, was his birthplace and the date of his birth, December 29, 1872, his parents being Christ and Eva (Schmidt) Bardill. There are six children in the family: Christ, Ulrich, our subject, Peter, Mary, Celia, and Christina, all of whom are still in Switzerland with the exception of the subject of this sketch. The father was a farmer in his native land and lived to be eighty-eight years old, the mother passing away at the age of eighty-five. Ulrich received a good education in the excellent national schools of Switzerland, and at seventeen years of age came to California and found work at Redwood City in a Swiss-Italian vineyard of 110 acres; then he went to Monterey County and worked a number of years on dairy ranches at Salinas and Monterey. From there he went to San Francisco; then he removed to Eureka, Cal., where he was employed in a dairy. In 1902 he came to San Joaquin County where he bought a fifteen-acre tract of bare land, four and a half miles north of Stockton on Cherokee Lane Road. He leveled this ranch, checked it and planted it to alfalfa. This was probably the first alfalfa grown in this section and the experiment proved a success. Later he purchased twenty-three acres adjoining and then in partnership with Mr. Orogone bought another fifteen acres. In 1919 he plowed up the alfalfa and planted the land to an orchard of peaches and cherries and also set out a vineyard, which he irrigates with two pumping plants. Mr. Bardill has also improved his ranch with a house and other necessary farm buildings. He is interested in all that pertains to the upbuilding of the locality and feels that he made a wise choice when he determined to make his home here, where he has improved the opportunities that have led to success.

JOHN LYMAN BENNETT.—An enterprising man, the owner of a quarter-section of land eight miles northwest of Stockton on Telegraph Road, John Lyman Bennett has during his twenty-seven years of residence on the ranch made substantial improvements and has just set out a vineyard as well as built a residence and made other improvements. He was born at Poplar Grove, Boone County, Ill., March 31, 1869, a son of Highland Lyman and Ellen (Coleman) Bennett. The father died when John L. was a child, and leaving his native state, he and his mother went to Iowa and then to Dundee, Canada, where his mother taught school, receiving fifteen dollars per month for her work. In this way the two worked their way to California, and in 1875 finally arrived in the Golden State and Mrs. Bennett became a teacher in the San Joaquin County schools, teaching at the Lafayette school one year and the Elkhorn district school two years. Here she was married a second time to T. F. Waller and they engaged in farming in this district until their death. John Lyman received his education in the public schools. From a youth he assisted on the ranch and at the age of twelve years he was driving a six-horse team; later on he was able to buy a place of his own, which consisted of twenty acres, where he raised grain and hogs. In 1895 he purchased his present ranch of 160 acres on the Telegraph Road, known as the old Feimster ranch and by hard work and economy has developed it into a well-improved and highly cultivated tract of land, the rich fields returning to him golden harvests as a reward for his care and cultivation.

Mr. Bennett's marriage occurred in Stockton on November 6, 1897, uniting him with Miss Margaret Walkmeister, born in Switzerland, who came to California with her parents, George and Elizabeth Walkmeister. Mrs. Bennett passed away on July 10, 1918, leaving three children, Lyman F., Neva E. and Erma Ruth. Fraternally Mr. Bennett is a member of the Red Men of Stockton, and politically he is a Republican.

EUGENE G. BENDER.—An enterprising, successful vineyardist, whose scientific methods have enabled him to attain exceptional results, is Eugene G. Bender, a resident of San Joaquin County, about two and one-half miles northwest of Acampo. He was born in Menno, S. D., on July 12, 1897, the son of C. J. Bender, whose life-story is written in another part of this historical work.

Eugene Bender was a lad when his father removed, with his family, to California, and he attended school at Lodi and Woodbridge, and there, as well as home, got such help of real, practical value that, when only sixteen, he was able to set out and make his own way in the world. He was offered a clerkship in a grocery and stuck faithfully at that work for three years. Then he took up mechanics and for a year worked in a garage at Lodi.

At Stockton, on April 5, 1916, Mr. Bender was married to Miss May McLachlan, a native of Lodi, and the daughter of E. D. and Anna McLachlan, [illegible]

parents came from Canada to California forty years ago. Her father, who was of Scotch descent, has passed away; but her mother is still living in Lodi; she had four children: Francis, the eldest, died in 1918; William served in the late World War, and made the supreme sacrifice, after terrible sufferings as the result of being gassed; Leo lives at Lodi; and May is Mrs. Eugene G. Bender. She was educated in the Lodi grammar school.

For four years after his marriage Eugene Bender leased and operated his father's ranch of 400 acres, and then his father moved upon it. Our subject, however, retained, through a special lease, fifty acres; twenty are in a vineyard, and twenty in the open land; while on a tract of ten acres, which includes a vineyard of two and one-half acres, the balance open land, he has built a modern bungalow.

One child, Francis, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bender, who are untiring in their own cooperation for better school and other facilities for the community generally. In national politics an enthusiastic Republican, Mr. Bender never allows political partisanship to interfere with loyal local support.

JAMES W. BLAIR.—The proprietor of the only exclusive battery plant in Lodi, James W. Blair has built up a most successful business. He was born at Salt Springs, Mo., on March 22, 1892, and was reared there on the home farm until the age of ten years, the family coming to Lodi to make their home in 1902. Here he attended the public schools, and later the Acampo school, and then learned the plumbing trade with Henderson Bros. and A. P. Krumb of Lodi, following this line of work for five years, and then was with Fenton Wright in his bicycle shop. A battery charging plant was included in this business, and this Mr. Blair bought, going into business for himself at 23 West Pine Street.

During the World War Mr. Blair entered the U. S. service, leaving the business in charge of his wife. He trained at Camp Fremont and sailed for Siberia in the fall of 1918, attached to the 31st U. S. Infantry, where he saw a year of service. Returning to Lodi, he occupied the new battery plant built for him by H. T. Mason at 109 North School Street, one of the most modern establishments of its kind in the state, the brick building 50 by 90 feet being especially equipped for an up-to-date battery charging plant. He is the agent for the popular Willard battery, and gives service in all makes of batteries, and being an expert in this line his business has grown very rapidly. When he started in business in his small shop on West Pine Street, he was charging six batteries at a time; this number has increased to a capacity of 125, with an average of twenty new jobs coming in daily.

On November 24, 1917, Mr. Blair was married to Miss Laura Mason, the daughter of H. T. Mason, a prominent vineyardist and fruit shipper of Lodi, and one daughter has been born to them, Dorothy May. Mrs. Blair, who is a graduate of the Lodi high school, is prominent in the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion and the Native Daughters of the Golden West. Unusually capable in business, she took charge of her husband's business during his absence in the U. S. service, and not only kept it going but increased its volume. Standing high among Lodi's progressive young business men, Mr. Blair is a member of the Lodi Business Men's Club, the Knights of Pythias, and the American Legion.

JOHN L. BERNADICOU.—An energetic and successful business man of Stockton is John L. Bernadicou who conducts a French hand laundry at 828 North El Dorado Street. His birth occurred in Arette, Basses-Pyrenees, December 3, 1874, a son of Pierre and Marie (Hayet) Bernadicou, both natives of that place. There were nine children in the family: Valentine, Bernard, Grat, John Louis, our subject, Marie Theresa, Madaline, Marie Louise, and the two younger children who died in infancy. The father lived to be eighty-four years old and the mother seventy-one. John L. Bernadicou received a public school education, then spent three years in the French army in the 24th Field Artillery; he then went to Paris and worked for one year and spent one year at Nojent-sur-Marne. In June, 1899, he arrived in Stockton where he worked for his brother in the French Hand Laundry at 140 South California Street, later at 224 East Fremont Street; he then purchased the business and three years ago he erected the modern building at 828 North El Dorado Street, where he has successfully conducted his business with gratifying results.

In France in October, 1898, Mr. Bernadicou was united in marriage with Miss Madaline Pashur, a daughter of John and Anna Pashur, and they are the parents of four children: Paul was born in France and entered the U. S. Army in December, 1917, enlisting at Angel Island; he was placed in the 2nd Field Artillery and trained three months at the Presidio, San Francisco; then four months at Camp Fremont; then to Fort Sill, Okla; and in November, 1918, was sent to France, where he remained until July, 1919, when he was returned to the United States and discharged at Fort Lee, Va., as a first-class private; Alfred, Francis and Anna were all born in the United States.

STEPHEN N. BLEWETT.—A representative of the legal profession, whose efforts have always been used for the advancement of his locality is Stephen N. Blewett, the junior member of the law firm of Webster, Webster & Blewett, patent and corporation attorneys in Stockton. He was born at St. Ives, Cornwall, England, on January 4, 1890, and at the age of thirteen years left his home for the United States and came to Stockton to reside with his uncle, Richard Noall, one of the pioneer building contractors of Stockton.

Stephen N. pursued his education in the Stockton grammar school and was graduated from the Stockton high school with the class of 1910. During his junior and senior years at high school, he was class president, and was also president of the debating club for two years. The spare moments during his four year high school course were devoted to the study of law in the office of Joshua B. Webster, and on July 17, 1911, one year after his graduation from high school, he was admitted to the bar and became a member of the firm of Webster, Webster & Blewett.

The marriage of Mr. Blewett united him with Miss Bess Simard, a native of Stockton and a member of a pioneer family. Mr. and Mrs. Blewett are the parents of three sons: Robert N., Stephen E., and Richard E. Fraternally Mr. Blewett is a member of Scottish Rite Consistory, San Joaquin Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M. and of the Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Oakland; a member of the Truth Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., and has passed through all the chairs, and is past district deputy of this district; he also

belongs to the Encampment and Canton, and to the Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. During the World War he was one of the Four-Minute men and his efforts were given unstintedly to the cause for which we fought. His activities in community matters are most pronounced and his influence and support are given freely to all improvements tending to the good of the city and county.

HERMANN BLOHM.—The manager of an excellent ranch of 160 acres located nine miles west of Lodi is Hermann Blohm, who is successfully engaged in raising fruit and in general farming, having sixty-five acres in vineyard. He is a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, born May 9, 1886, his parents being William C. and Fredericka (Spenker) Blohm, both natives of Germany. The father came to California in 1893 and settled first in Lake County, where he resided for two years, then came to Lodi and settled on the ranch now occupied by our subject. There were but two children in the family, Hermann and Freda, Mrs. R. T. Stokes, who resides on the home ranch with her mother and brother. The father passed away in 1917, aged fifty-seven years.

Hermann Blohm was educated in the Woodbridge and Turner district schools and spent the days of his boyhood and youth on his father's ranch. He has always been engaged in general farming and the raising of fruit, and today is the manager of the 160 acres purchased by his father in 1900, which he helped his father to improve, and now owned by his mother. The last elk seen in Elkhorn Township were seen under an oak tree, still standing, on the ranch owned by Mrs. Blohm, and the old stage road between Stockton and Sacramento ran through this ranch. Sixty-five acres of the ranch is in productive vineyard, fifteen acres in alfalfa, and the balance is devoted to pasture; the land is irrigated from the Stockton-Mokelumne ditch. He is systematic, methodical, practical and progressive in all his methods, and the ranch with all its equipments is in keeping with modern ideas of fruit-growing and general farming. The ranch is further improved with a fine house, blacksmith shop and other farm buildings. Mr. Blohm and his father were among the organizers of and Hermann is a trustee of the Sycamore drainage district; he was one of the organizers and the present secretary of the Sycamore Rural Telephone Line. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party.

ARTHUR L. BOARD.—One of the comparatively recent additions to the business circles of Lodi is Arthur L. Board, who since 1918 has been the local manager of the Western States Gas and Electric Company, and whose business ability has resulted in a steady growth to the present volume of business done by this company. He was born near Oakdale, Cal., October 5, 1884, a son of Robert and Harriet Board. Robert Board crossed the plains with an ox team from Callaway County, Mo., and settled first at the Seventeen Mile Bar in Calaveras County. Our subject's mother was a native of California, whose father was a very early settler in the Golden State. There was a family of six children: Robert H.; Arthur L., the subject of this sketch; Mabel; Florence, now Mrs. Winfred Weber; Fred and Vesta, the two latter deceased. Arthur L. is the only member of the family residing in Lodi; the others all reside in Stockton.

Arthur L. Board was educated in the grammar schools of Calaveras and Tulare counties. When he was fourteen years old his family settled in Visalia; and he was fortunate in attending the schools in Visalia, where he attended for three years. Then he began to work for himself at anything he could get to do, doing mostly farm work. Next he went to the Imperial Valley, when that portion of California was in the early stages of its wonderful development, and there he engaged in general farming near El Centro for two years. Twelve years ago he began working for the Mount Whitney Power & Electric Company, and he remained with the company for nine years, his headquarters being at Visalia. Then, in March, 1918, he located in Stockton and began to work for the Western States Gas & Electric Company. On August 1, 1918, he was transferred to Lodi, where he became the local manager of the company.

The marriage of Mr. Board occurred in Fresno on January 30, 1916, uniting him with Miss Ida Olive Bailey, born in Madera, Cal., a daughter of Horace and Emma Bailey. Horace Bailey was a pioneer of California, and for many years engaged in the transfer business. He is now deceased. The mother is still living in Madera. Mrs. Board began her education in the grammar schools in Madera. She entered the San Jose State Normal, from which she was graduated, and then taught school for ten years in the Lowell school, Fresno, until her marriage. She was so well liked that the board of education asked her to continue teaching; but she declined, preferring to devote her time to her home. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Board: James Arthur, Mabel Jeanette, and Florence Nadine. Mr. Board is the owner of valuable real estate in Stockton and Richmond. A Republican in politics, he favors the men and measures supported by that party. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Lodi Lions Club.

JAMES F. BOWMAN.—For a number of years James F. Bowman was identified with the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County; but in May, 1922, he disposed of his vineyard in the Live Oak district and became the proprietor of the Imperial Hotel at Lodi, where he now makes his home. He has made a general success of his undertakings, and is known throughout this section of the county as a substantial man of affairs. He was born at Des Moines, Iowa, on January 19, 1866, a son of John and Jane Bowman, who were the parents of eight children, as follows: Elizabeth, James F., Sarah, Clara, Caroline, Anna, John, and Wallace.

James F. Bowman received his education in the public schools of Iowa. When he was seventeen years old he began to make his own way. Going to Texas, he drove cattle on the trail at Dallas. From Texas he went to Montana and there became a cowboy. Later he went into the horse-raising business on the plains near Cheyenne, Wyo. He soon had 100 head of horses, which ranged over the government land. Later he took them to the Powder River country in Montana, where he had a ranch near Buffalo, and there in time he had a herd of 1,000 head, including fine draft horses, saddle horses, and drivers. He remained in Montana about thirty years and then drove his horses into the Dakotas, where he sold them to farmers. After that he came to California and settled at Lodi in 1910. [illegible]

alfalfa ranch near Lodi, for one year; then he purchased a ten-acre prune orchard on the Acampo-Lockeford road east of Youngstown, which he kept for one year. Next he bought a ten-acre Tokay vineyard and almond orchard three miles northwest of Lockeford. This he later disposed of, and purchased twenty-six acres six miles east of Lodi, east of the Live Oak schoolhouse. Fourteen acres of this ranch was planted to vineyard and the balance was unimproved; he further improved the ranch with a good pumping plant, insuring the proper cultivation of the land and vineyard. In May, 1922, he disposed of his ranch and purchased the Imperial Hotel at Lodi, and this is his present residence.

Mr. Bowman's first marriage occurred in British Columbia in 1896, and united him with Miss Lucy Dallas, a native of British Columbia. She passed away eight years ago. His second marriage, on October 18, 1916, at Spokane, Wash., united him with Mrs. Anna R. (Campbell) Sogrodneck, a daughter of James and Anna Campbell. She was born at Ludington, Mich., and received her education in the grammar and high schools of that city. She married Frank Sogrodneck, an employee of the Great Northern Railroad Company at Superior, Wis. He passed away fifteen years ago, leaving her with two sons, Joseph Gordon and Francis Keith, both of whom have taken the name of Bowman. Mr. Bowman is a Democrat in politics, and in many ways has manifested his interest in the affairs of his community.

EMIL BRAIDA.—Numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Lodi is Emil Braida, the owner of an apartment house located at 217 East Lockeford Avenue and a twenty-two acre vineyard and cherry orchard just south of Youngstown. Viewed from a financial standpoint his career has been a success, for he started without capital. Realizing, however, that labor is the basis of all prosperity he has worked persistently and earnestly during the greater part of his business career at his trade of mosaic and tile laying, his agricultural pursuits occupying more recent years. He was born near Beaver Falls, Pa., June 20, 1885, a son of John and Madaline Braida, parents of eight children. The father, John Braida, was a stonecutter by trade who left Pennsylvania in 1893 for California, coming direct to San Francisco, where he followed his trade until his death at the age of fifty-nine. The mother was fifty-two when she passed away.

Emil Braida attended the Lincoln grammar school in San Francisco and as soon as he was old enough was apprenticed to learn the mosaic and tile laying trade in San Francisco, which he mastered and followed for a number of years in that city.

On November 11, 1920, in Stockton, occurred the marriage of Mr. Braida, which united him with Mrs. Lila (Ehrhart) Laughton, born in Amador County, Cal., a daughter of Thomas Ehrhart. Mr. and Mrs. Braida then moved to Youngstown, where he purchased twenty-two acres set to vineyard and cherries. In 1921 Mr. Braida purchased a large residence on East Lockeford Avenue, Lodi, which he has transformed into an apartment house containing sixteen apartments, thoroughly modern in every particular, and here Mr. Braida and his family make their home. They are the parents of two daughters, Hazel and Vera. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the Neighbors of Woodcraft.

ELMER E. CADY.—A native son of California and the son of a pioneer of the gold days, Elmer E. Cady has succeeded in the cattle and sheep business to a profitable degree. Born on May 2, 1867, at Stone Corral, Calaveras County, Cal., Mr. Cady is the son of Addison and Bridget (McNamee) Cady, the father a native of Massachusetts who walked across the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in California in the spring of 1850. He first engaged in mining in Calaveras County; then engaged in the hotel business in Pleasant Valley, near Jenny Lind, for a few years, then sold out and located at Stone Corral and ran a hotel and butcher shop. In those days this section of the country was wild and unsettled where Indians and wild animals abounded in plenty. About 1875 the father moved across the county line into San Joaquin County and bought 300 acres of land at Bellota; this he improved by building a residence, barns, corrals and fences and engaged in farming pursuits until his death in 1907. The Cady ranch was a landmark for many years in that section and among the very first to be developed in the Bellota district. Mr. and Mrs. Addison Cady were the parents of ten children, five of whom are living: Addison resides at Linden; Elmer E.; Frank is a farmer near Linden; Charles resides in Waterloo; Mrs. Julia Welch lives at Sacramento.

Elmer E. Cady attended school in the Bellota district and at the age of fifteen went to work on the Prather ranch near Linden, where he spent seventeen years, when he established himself in the sheep business and has been engaged in raising sheep and cattle ever since, his present partner being Charles H. Harrold of Stockton. Both of the partners own ranches near Bellota, where they carry on their sheep industry, Mr. Cady owning 1,000 acres, a portion of the Gen. Douglass ranch, of which 160 acres is fine rich bottom land, which he farms. Mr. Cady was one of the organizers of the Central California Wool Growers' Association and is a member of the executive committee of the Stockton branch; he is also a member of the California Cattlemen's Association.

The marriage of Mr. Cady in Stockton, October 3, 1900, united him with Miss Elizabeth A. McDonald, a native of Stockton and the daughter of Patrick McDonald, a pioneer blacksmith who married Miss Margaret Fennell. Mr. and Mrs. Cady are the parents of one son, Elmer E., Jr., a graduate of the Stockton high school with the class of 1920. Fraternally, Mr. Cady is a member of the Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, and the Knights of Columbus.

CHARLES P. FENLEY.—Among the younger generation of business men in Stockton is Charles P. Fenley, the proprietor of an electrical store, located at 29 North Sutter Street, where he carries a full line of electrical supplies and fixtures of all kinds; he also does contracting in all branches of electrical work. He was born in the rural district of Jackson County, Mo., on March 15, 1894. When he was six years old the family moved to Page County, Iowa, and settled on the old home place of his paternal grandfather. What schooling Charles P. received was in the district schools and when a small lad he began to work as a farm hand; when he was nine years old he milked twelve cows daily and when he was ten years old he followed a plow and at fourteen he did a man's work in the hay field. His family then moved to Fort Morgan, Colo., where they raised grain; later they

removed to Kimball, Nebr., and there his father engaged in the livery stable business. It was in Kimball that our subject gained his first lessons in the electrical business, starting as a lineman with a ground gang with the Bell Telephone Company, which was laying a transcontinental line from Nebraska to Wyoming. During 1912 his family removed to California and settled in Stockton and during the same year our subject joined them; later he went to Oakland, and found employment with the Union Iron Works in the electrical bureau of the marine department; he then was employed by the S. & O. Terminal Railroad in Oakland in the electrical department; then went to Modesto and worked for the electrical contractor, Jack Nightingale, and during his three years' stay gained valuable experience in his line; he also spent some time in Arizona and Texas following his trade. On June 20, 1920, he purchased the old established business of Gould & Johns at 119 South California Street, Stockton, and built up a good business, until it outgrew the quarters, when he removed to a new building at 129 North Sutter Street.

Mr. Fenley's marriage united him with Miss Mary Weber, a native of Fresno, Cal. She is a fine business woman and has been the manager of the Stockton branch of Reich & Liever of San Francisco for the past five years; and for eight years she was associated with the Wonder store of Stockton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Fenley are held in high esteem in the community and are doing their share toward the progress and upbuilding of the locality they have selected for their permanent home.

PETER FILIPPINI.—Since 1900, Peter Filippini has been an enterprising and prosperous California citizen, and in partnership with his brother, Osvaldo, is the proprietor of the Filippini dairy farm fourteen miles east of Stockton on the Sonora Road, where they own 100 acres, sixty-five acres of which is devoted to raising alfalfa, besides maintaining a dairy herd of ninety choice Holstein cattle. This is the largest dairy in this section of the county, and the Filippini brothers have proven a success along this line. Peter Filippini was born in August, 1883, and his brother Osvaldo, July 29, 1884. They are both natives of Switzerland, sons of Peter and Camelia (Baffa) Filippini, also natives of Switzerland. In 1900, our subject left his home in Switzerland and came to California, and two years later his mother and three brothers, Osvaldo, John and Frank, followed. Another brother, Joe Filippini, came to California in 1892, and for the past fifteen years has been a state guard at San Quentin prison. The father passed away in Switzerland about twenty-five years ago.

Arriving in California, Peter Filippini found work on a large dairy in Marin County, where he worked for eight years. While residing there he received his United States citizenship, and through the years his loyalty to his adopted country has never been brought in question. In June, 1914, the oldest son of the family died, and soon after Mr. Filippini purchased his property from the widow; and as has been stated above, a successful dairy is conducted on this ranch, a credit to the locality and a source of fine profit to its owners.

Mr. Filippini is a Republican in politics and a progressive citizen of more than ordinary activity in supporting measures for the prosperity and advancement of the Farmington district. Both brothers are men of honorable principles and upright dealings.

C. H. FINK.—Interesting as a successful, retired vineyardist, C. H. Fink, of 401 West Walnut Street, Lodi, is able to look back upon an honorable association not only with one of the most important industries in the Golden State, which he himself did so much to forward, but with one of the most promising of California towns. He was born in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, on July 25, 1859, and on the 28th of May, 1873, he with his parents left for California.

The family located in Stanislaus County, near Crow's Landing, and there the father and five sons became large land-owners and also extensive growers of grain, farming together as many as 2,400 acres, and continuing in this partnership for thirty-three years, all of the sons being still living, and most of them still farming in Stanislaus County. This land which Mr. Fink farmed was bought for ten dollars an acre, and it is now worth $300 per acre. In 1888, barley sold for fifty-four cents per bushel, and wheat at eighty-five cents, and this will afford a clue as to the farmers' rewards in some years.

Tired of farming a large ranch, however, C. H. Fink and his younger brother, in the fall of 1905, came to Lodi and bought a ranch of fifty-six acres. They planted thirty acres to Tokays, and later four acres to cherries and alfalfa. Their first crop was valued at $1,000, and their ranch cost them $9,000, or about $160 per acre. This they farmed until December 17, 1920, when they sold it at a handsome profit and retired. They had made their home upon the ranch, and naturally during their residence there had greatly improved the property, in part by the introduction of water from the Lodi District Pumping Plant, and partly by the erection of houses, etc. Mr. Fink was married at Crow's Landing to Miss Emma Hirsch, born in Wisconsin, and she died at Lodi, May 13, 1907. They had three children, Della and Stella, twin sisters, and Vernon. His second marriage, in Lodi, united him with Miss Esther M. Hirsch, a native of Wisconsin. The family attend the Seventh Day Adventist Church, of which Mr. Fink has been a member for thirty-three years, in excellent standing. Mr. and Mrs. Fink and their family have always enjoyed the esteem of a wide circle of devoted friends, and the confidence of business and financial leaders who have been familiar with their dependable methods, and their high standards of patriotic citizenship.

C. W. FORBES.—Prominent among the most highly-esteemed citizens of Manteca may well be numbered C. W. Forbes, who has been a popular resident of the live town since October, 1918, having there, with M. A. Forbes, built up the extensive corporation called the Manteca Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Forbes was born on a farm in Wayne County, New York, in 1871, and as a boy enjoyed the advantages of a good common-school education. When sixteen years of age he entered the employ of the Bell Telephone Company of New York State, after which he gradually worked up from lineman to be general manager of a private telegraph and telephone company at Chicago.

In 1909 he went into Mexico, to the State of Sonora, where he pioneered in the development of the Sonora Telephone Company, with their headquarters at Hermosillo; and in this venture Mrs. Forbes was

a partner throughout the nine years required for expanding the extensive business; and during their stay there they became intimately and pleasantly associated with prominent Mexican families, including that of the present President Obregon. Before coming to California, however, Mr. Forbes sold his entire interest, on account of the unsettled state of affairs there.

In 1916 he reached the Golden State, and since that time he has built up a business consisting of five hundred and thirty phones within a radius of three miles from Manteca to a territory fully seven miles in length with a steady growth from six suburban lines in 1918 to twenty-two lines in 1922, while the long-distance service has more than tripled in this period. From an investment of $6,000, the volume of business has so increased as to call for an investment of some $40,000—which speaks for itself.

Mr. Forbes is a live wire in the Chamber of Commerce, and equally so in the newly-organized Lions Club, of which he is chairman of the executive committee. He is also a most welcome member of the Masonic lodges.

FRANK FRANCESCONI.—A well-known citizen and prosperous business man of Stockton, Frank Francesconi is the owner and proprietor of a grocery and soft drink establishment located at 204 West Main Street. He has lived in this state since 1903, and during these nineteen years has gained an honorable and substantial place for himself in the business life of the city of Stockton. He was born in Lucca, Italy, July 6, 1880, where his father, Guiseppi Francesconi, was engaged in general contracting; he had married Carolina Marsili, and they had six children, of whom Frank is the oldest. He received his education in the local schools, after which he assisted his father until twenty-three years old. Then in 1903 he came to the United States and settled in Portland, Ore., where he remained for one year, working for wages; then he removed to San Francisco and worked there until 1906, when he settled in Stockton and found employment in the cannery of the California Fruit Association, now the California Packing Corporation. His first independent business venture was the purchase of the Hotel De Italia, at the corner of El Dorado and Lafayette streets, which he conducted for three years with success; then he purchased the Roma Liquor store on South El Dorado Street, with Dave Battilana and A. Massi as partners. After seven years in this business he sold out his interest and bought a building on the corner of Pilgrim and Hazelton streets, and there he and his wife conducted a grocery store for a number of years. In 1921 he was burned out and he immediately rebuilt the corner with store and flats at a cost of $15,000, which he now rents. About four years ago he bought his present place of business at 204 West Main Street; and here, in conjunction with his grocery store, he conducts a soft drinks parlor.

The marriage of Mr. Francesconi united him with Miss Theresa Mori, a native of Jackson, Cal., and they are the parents of one son, Joseph. In 1913 Mr. Francesconi and his family visited the old home in Italy, the trip covering a period of eleven months. Mr. Francesconi in partnership with Nick Copello, G. B. Garibotto and G. B. Puppo have just completed a $60,000 apartment house located at the corner of California and Lafayette streets. Mr. Francesconi also owns other valuable real estate, including two residences at Hazelton and Pilgrim streets. Coming to the West early in manhood and with very little capital he has taken advantage of his opportunities and has met with gratifying success. Fraternally he is a member of the Italian Club, the Eagles and Moose of Stockton.

HENRY SIDNEY FRENCH.—As field inspector of the grading, packing and standardization of fruit shipments for the Woodbridge Fruit Company, Henry Sidney French has demonstrated his enterprise and capability and his expert knowledge along this line is the means of putting on the market a better quality of fruit, thus enabling the company to command better prices and the public to receive better fruit. He was born at Sunol, Cal., November 19, 1883, a son of Henry Lathrop and Carrie (Ballard) French, the former a native of Fayette, Iowa, and the latter of Niles, Mich. Henry Lathrop French was an educator and taught in various places throughout the East and in the early sixties came to California, and at San Jose, April 28, 1881, was married. In 1890 he removed with his family to Corvallis, Ore., and engaged in the orchard business until his death at the age of fifty-two years, June 20, 1910. There were ten children in the family: Margaret resides in Portland, Ore.; Henry Sidney, the subject of this sketch; James resides at Dallas, Ore.; Charles A. is a graduate of the Agricultural College of the University of Oregon and at present is a Lieut.-Colonel in the Regular Army stationed in Honolulu; Anna, deceased; Frank L. resides in the state of Washington; Phoebe, Mrs. George Steffey, also resides in Washington; Ernest L. is a contractor and builder in Lodi; Susan, Mrs. Carl Moore, resides in Portland, Ore.; and Louis Van Roe resides in San Jose, Cal. The mother resides in Lodi.

Henry Sidney French began his education in the grammar school in Corvallis, and after finishing the grade work entered the high school, majoring in horticultural lines, then entered the agricultural school; however, before finishing, he took up display advertising, using the natural farm products to make the picture displays. In 1905 he was awarded the blue ribbon for his display at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., and he has the record of six blue ribbons for seven years running for the best county displays in that state.

On January 11, 1912, at Corvallis, Ore., Mr. French was married to Miss Angel Marie Jacobsen, born in Chicago and daughter of Peter Jacobsen, a native of Denmark. Peter Jacobsen left his native country for America and settled in Chicago, where he conducted a store for many years, then removed to Jackson, Minn., where he became a farmer, also had extensive city interests; he is now living retired at Lodi. Previous to her marriage, Mrs. French was head fitter in a large dressmaking establishment in Chicago, and while on a visit to her aunt, who lives in Corvallis, Ore., met Mr. French. They are the parents of four children: Marie Carolyn, Henry Sidney, Jr., Richard Lathrop and Robert Howard. Immediately after his marriage Mr. French took charge of a large fruit and dairy ranch on the Willamette River, where he remained for one year; then he became the inspector for the Willamette Valley Fruit Growers' Association for a period of three years; at the same time having charge of the Marion County exhibits at the state fairs. He was then employed by the Government as

investigator in the Bureau of Markets of the Western Department, covering the northwest territory, which position he held for one year; in the fall of 1918 he removed to Sacramento, Cal., and became associated with the California Fruit Exchange; then he was sent to Lodi as assistant manager for this organization. In 1919 he went into the brokerage business and the year following became associated with J. M. Posey in the real estate business, the firm being known as Posey, French & Company; this partnership only lasted eight months, when Mr. French became deputy county assessor for the Lodi district of the county. In the fall of 1921 he was deputized as a horticultural inspector under Mr. Ladd of Stockton; then he became field inspector for the Woodbridge Fruit Company, to which position he devotes all his time and energy. At the same time he continues as deputy county assessor. The family reside at 130 North Cordier Street, Lodi.

JOSEPH LARRANAGA.—The owner and proprietor of the Taft Clothing Store located on South Hunter Street, Stockton, Joseph Larranaga is one of the city's progressive young business men. His advancement in the business world has been through his own efforts, and today he is enjoying a merited success. He was born in the Pyrenees Mountains of Spain on September 20, 1888, this portion of Spain being known as the sheep country on account of the thousands of sheep raised and pastured in the hill country. At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Larranaga left his native country and worked for about a year as a laborer on the Panama Canal. In 1908 he arrived in San Francisco and from there went to Klamath Falls, Ore., where he was engaged in construction work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; later he returned to California and worked for the Standard Oil Company at Richmond. On account of impaired health he gave up his position and went to Nevada where he worked as a sheep herder until 1911, when he again returned to California and direct to Stockton, where he herded sheep for F. Samnario, remaining in his employ for a year. He then found employment with L. Bacigalupi, proprietor of the Taft Clothing Company, and on July 1, 1922, became one of the owners, his partner being Bacilio Aldunate. They have a large and commodious store building on South Hunter Street and carry a full and complete line of men's clothing, the business steadily increasing in volume month by month.

The marriage of Mr. Larranaga united him with Miss Pilar Aldunate, also a native of Spain, and they are the parents of two children, Trinidad and Marie Beatrice. Fraternally Mr. Larranaga is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Spanish Benevolent Association of San Francisco. In matters of public concern he is progressive and is the supporter of any movements which benefit the community.

ROBERT LAUDENBACH.—A representative San Joaquin County rancher whose steady, substantial success has marked the progress of agriculture in this favored section is Robert Laudenbach, who was born near Atlanta, in San Joaquin County, on October 24, 1872, the son of Henry and Barbara (Becker) Laundenbach. His father was born in Hesse-Castle, Germany, as was his mother, who came from Gravenhausen, in the Rhine section of Germany what was called Rhein Beyern; the former was an emigrant to the United States in 1852, when he crossed the ocean, came inland to Kentucky, and settled at Louisville. There, being a cooper, he worked at his trade for a short time, and then he came to St. Louis, Mo., proceeding from there to New Orleans, where he again worked at his trade.

In 1854, Henry Laudenbach, stirred by the reports from the new gold country, came on to California, by way of the Isthmian route, landing at San Francisco; and from there he went directly to the mines on the Sacramento River, and at Placerville, following mining for the next four years. He then came into San Joaquin County in 1858 and settled at Atlanta, and he purchased a half-section of very sandy soil, which he farmed until 1875, when he sold out and moved to a point northeast of Stockton. There he settled what was known as the Murray ranch, of 200 acres, which he leased for eight years. He next purchased the ranch where our subject now resides, locally called the old Nelson rancho, situate four miles from Stockton on the Waterloo Road, and consisting of 300 acres, which he farmed for many years, or up to the time of his death in 1912, aged eighty-one years. Of these original 300 acres, 100 have been sold off, and the balance has been so divided that our subject now owns ninety acres, which are devoted to grain farming.

Six children made up the family of Mr. and Mrs. Laudenbach, and Mary, the present Mrs. Renner, was the eldest in the group and lives in Stockton. Fred and George are in Stockton; Robert, Eda and Henry W. The mother died in 1898. Robert attended the grammar school of the August district, where he had a solid preparation for the duties of life. Except for four years spent on a grain farm of 240 acres located farther out, on the Linden Road, he has always lived on the old place, which has a house which was there when his father moved onto the farm, and which is said to be at least fifty years old. Mr. Laudenbach finds his social pleasures largely in the congenial circle of Iroquois Tribe No. 35 of the Red Men of Stockton. He has been twelve years a trustee of the August school district; independent in politics, he tries to vote only for the best men and the most approved measures.

J. LOUIS PERRIN.—A valuable farmstead of seventy-seven acres, situated about six miles southwest of Lodi, is the property of J. Louis Perrin, who is extensively and successfully engaged in viticulture and seed growing. Mr. Perrin is thoroughly progressive and up-to-date in his agricultural enterprises, and is considered among the prosperous and influential men in the San Joaquin Valley. He was born in Bottineau County, N. D., March 2, 1893, a son of Henry and Mary (Cota) Perrin, the former a native of Quebec, Canada, and the latter of Massachusetts.

J. Louis Perrin, the second eldest in a family of twelve children, received his first schooling in the district schools of his native county and was eleven years of age when his parents removed to Mountain Home, Idaho, and he continued his studies there during their two years' residence. The family then removed to Lodi in 1906, where the father bought a thirty-acre tract of land and our subject attended the Salem and Emerson schools in Lodi. Louis helped his father run the ranch until 1912, when he leased it. [illegible]

On November 3, 1915, in Lodi, Mr. Perrin was married to Miss Mary C. Bround, a daughter of Jacob and Johannah (Stewart) Bround. Mrs. Perrin was born in Morrow County, Ore., but received her education in the Salem and Lafayette schools of Lodi. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Perrin resided on the 160-acre Bround ranch, known as the Stratton ranch, which Mr. Bround purchased prior to his demise. In 1920 Mr. Perrin purchased a seventy-seven-acre ranch south of Kingdon, twenty-seven acres of which is set to grapes of the Tokay, Mission and Zinfandel varieties. The balance of this ranch is operated by him as a seed farm, on which was a fine stand of vegetable seeds in 1922. Mr. Perrin is a Republican, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America at Lodi.

FRED GRIEVES PERROTT.—A member of the Lodi Union high school board, who is highly esteemed because of his pronounced stand in favor of better facilities for popular education, is Fred Grieves Perrott, the vineyardist of Woodbridge, who has eighty acres of fine land. He was born on the home ranch in 1866, the son of John Perrott, a native of London, England, who had married Miss Anne Jane Grieves, a native of Massachusetts. Although born in England, his father was really of Irish descent, and coming to California in the famous year of the Argonauts, he went to the mines along the Mokelumne River. He had reached California by way of the Isthmus Route but, having returned East, he came out to California again about 1853, this time traversing the great plains. Soon after their arrival here, the eldest son, James, was born, now residing at Stockton. George, the second in the family of eight, died when he was thirty-seven years old. John lives at Lodi; Ellen passed away in her twelfth year; Belle is now Mrs. Leckebusch, and lives on the old home ranch; Frank lives at Woodbridge; our subject was the seventh child; Emma has become Mrs. Smith of Oroville.

Fred Perrott attended the grammar school at Woodbridge, and then went to the San Joaquin Valley College at the same place. After his school days were over, Mr. Perrott took work with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He spent two years at Hanford and two years at Lodi, and there he was assistant agent.

At Woodland, on October 25, 1895, Mr. Perrott was married to Miss Mamie Bourland, who was born near Stockton, the daughter of F. L. and Emma Bourland, both early settlers in California. Mrs. Perrott had also attended the San Joaquin Valley College. After their fortunate marriage, Mr. Perrott leased his father's ranch for a short time, until his father divided that part of his estate among his several children, when our subject received some eighty acres as his share. About 1905 his mother died, and four years later the elder Mr. Perrott followed his devoted wife to the grave, aged seventy-five years. These eighty inherited acres were devoted to wheat, but Mr. Perrott gradually converted the land to vineyard purposes, all under irrigation. A Republican in national political affairs, Mr. Perrott has been on the Lodi Union high school board since the new high school was built in 1912. From 1911 to 1919 he served under J. W. Moore as deputy county assessor for the Woodbridge district.

Mr. and Mrs. Perrott have a family of three children, Margaret, Mildred and Fred. He is a member and a past grand of Woodbridge Lodge No. 98, I. O. O. F., and his father was also an Odd Fellow, and in 1879 served as the noble grand of the lodge. Mr. Perrott was made a Mason in Woodbridge Lodge No. 131, of which he is a past master. He belongs to the Rebekahs, and Mrs. Perrott also is an active member, and of the Eastern Star, and is a past noble grand of the Rebekah Lodge. Mr. Perrott years ago enjoyed popularity as a professional baseball player, and as one of the pioneers of the national game, he will go down in history. From 1885 to 1890 he played professional baseball and in 1890 was pitcher for the Stockton club of the California League. That year Sacramento won the pennant, the clubs of Oakland, San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton making up the organization.

OSELLUS POOL.—An excellent representative of the agricultural element and the public-spirited citizenship of San Joaquin County is found in Osellus Pool, who has been a resident of the Lodi section since 1904. He was born at Williamsburg, Ohio, on November 25, 1862, a son of John and Sarah (Allen) Pool, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father, John Pool, was a farmer in Ohio and passed away in 1915, at the age of eighty-two years, and in 1919 the mother passed away. They were the parents of eight children, Osellus being the second.

Osellus Pool in boyhood was obliged to assist with the farm work, consequently had little opportunity to attend school. When he was twenty years old he went to Franklin County, Neb., where he worked for wages for a number of years. He then rented a quarter-section of land for a year, and decided to purchase it.

At Upland, Neb., on November 24, 1887, Mr. Pool was united in marriage with Miss Cora B. Griswold, a native of Towanda, Pa., and the eldest of the four children of Charles A. and Martha M. (Arnout) Griswold, natives of New York and Pennsylvania. Her father was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and he and his wife are residents of Lodi. Cora Griswold is the eldest of a family of four children. Mrs. Pool received her education in the Franklin County, Neb., schools and was reared on a farm in that vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Pool resided in Nebraska seventeen years, during which time he farmed his quarter section and was active in the development of his district, where he was a school director for many years. They are the parents of eight children: Rosa Belle died December 2, 1908, at the age of twenty years; Carrie M., Mrs. J. E. Baker of Lodi, has two sons—Robert and Harold; Edith G., Mrs. Dr. W. C. Adams, of Oakland had three children—Clarice, deceased, Walter, Jr., and Doris; Frances A., Mrs. Lawrence F. Hosmer of Lodi; Robert E.; Charles A., deceased; Edna B., the wife of Alvin H. Pelton, and Allen G., at home with his parents. Robert Pool enlisted on May 3, 1917, in the U. S. Navy and from May until February was at Goat Island; then was sent to the University of Minnesota and attended the Hospital Corps School at Minneapolis; then was sent to Norfolk, Va., and placed on the transport Martha Washington, later transferred to the transport Arcadia. He made eleven trips across the Atlantic Ocean Ocean as a member of the hospital corps of the transport. At one time, during the influenza epidemic, there were 400 cases

of the disease on board the ship. He was discharged as a pharmacist's mate, first class.

Arriving in California in 1904, Osellus Pool purchased twenty acres just off the Kettleman Lane, about two miles southeast of Lodi, ten acres of which was in vineyard and the balance unimproved. He set six acres to vineyard, one acre to alfalfa, one acre to orchard, and the balance was used for building space. Here he erected a fine, two-story house and ample outbuildings, and has installed a fine irrigation system. Mr. Pool has always been most keenly interested in educational affairs; he and his wife are both stanch Republicans and are active members of the Congregational Church of Lodi.

CHARLES A. POSEY.—As a representative of the best interests of San Joaquin County from the standpoint of public-spirited citizenship and useful activity in agricultural affairs, Charles A. Posey is well known and esteemed in his community. He is a native son of San Joaquin County, having been born west of Lodi on the old Dunbar ranch, known today as the Posey ranch. His parents, John M. and Lena Posey, are also represented in this work. Charles A. attended the Turner district school and the Lodi high school. His first experience at farming on his own responsibility was when he leased a portion of his father's place, which he farmed for five years; then in partnership with his father, he purchased a forty-acre vineyard. In 1920 he built a fine, modern residence on his ranch, which is located seven miles west of Lodi.

On January 1, 1912, Mr. Posey was married to Miss Norma Stannard, also a native of San Joaquin County, a daughter of H. B. and May (Carlton) Stannard. Her father conducted a stationery store in Lodi until his death two years ago; her mother is still living, and she has one sister, Mildred. Mrs. Posey received her education in the grammar and high schools of Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Posey are the parents of two sons, Charles De Force and James Carlton. Mr. Posey was employed by the Earl Fruit Company for one year, then became identified with the Posey Land Company of Lodi in the buying and selling of lands throughout Central California. In politics he is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the N. S. G. W. of Lodi. Having spent his entire life in this locality, he is well known and is popular with many friends, because he has displayed in his life the qualities which command regard.

JOHN EVERT POSEY.—A substantial citizen and prosperous farmer of the younger generation, John Evert Posey is a practical and successful man of affairs. He was born on his father's ranch six miles west of Lodi, Cal., August 3, 1897, a son of John M. and Lena M. (Stimpson) Posey, worthy pioneers of San Joaquin County. John Evert Posey received his education in the Turner district school and the Lodi high school, and his earliest recollections are of the old home farm, where he was trained in the work of the ranch, thus fitting him for the responsibilities that came to him later. He has always been in partnership with his father in the extensive ranch holdings; one forty-acre ranch about seven miles from Lodi on the Harshner Road has been set to young vineyard, and Mr. Posey resides on a fifty-acre ranch on the same road, which is a producing vineyard, interset with plums, cherries and pears; this ranch has two pumping plants, while the forty-acre ranch is under the Stockton-Mokelumne irrigation system. In October, 1918, he entered the U. S. Army and was sent to Fort Rosecrans, at San Diego, Cal., serving in the 25th Coast Artillery Corps until his discharge, December 21, 1918.

On April 23, 1919, at Lodi, Mr. Posey was married to Miss Myrtle Rond, a daughter of Nick and Jessie Rond. She was two years old when her parents came to California, and she received her education at the Ray district school in the vicinity of her father's farm in San Joaquin County. Her father is a well-to-do farmer on the Sargent Road west of Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Posey are the parents of one child, Generose. Mr. Posey is a public-spirited citizen, a friend of schools and all enterprises for the public good, and has been able to make his influence felt for progress in all his relations with business and civic affairs; and in politics he is a Republican.

RALPH J. POST.—For the past two years Ralph J. Post has been assistant manager of the Woodbridge Fruit Company, and has been so capable in this position that the business of the company has been continuously growing. Mr. Post is also actively interested in grape culture, owning twenty-five acres in San Joaquin County and forty acres near Herald, Sacramento County, the entire acreage being devoted to vineyard. He was born in San Joaquin County on his father's ranch east of Stockton on the Copperopolis Road, November 25, 1892, a son of Frank H. and Cora Belle (Ralph) Post, both natives of California. His paternal grandfather came to California as early as 1848. The father passed away at the age of fifty years, while the mother is still living.

Ralph J. Post attended the Live Oak district school, the Salem school in Lodi and the Stockton high school; later he took a business course in Stockton, and at the age of eighteen years he became a paying teller in the First National Bank of Lodi, where he remained for seven years. He then resigned to become cashier of the Bank of Galt, a position he filled with efficiency for two years. He then purchased his twenty-five-acre ranch, which is in young vineyard, and both this and his forty-acre vineyard in Sacramento County are well irrigated. Mr. Post is a member of the Rio Oso Fruit Company, with headquarters at Wheatland, Cal., and acts as secretary of the company; he is also a stockholder in the Citizens National Bank of Lodi.

On November 11, 1914, in Lodi, Mr. Post was married to Miss Eugenia Villinger, born at Covina, Cal., a daughter of Asa and Martha (Kaiser) Villinger. Her father was born on a sailing vessel en route to California around the Horn in the early days. Mr. Post is a Republican in politics and fraternally belongs to the Masonic Lodge in Lodi, the Commandery at Stockton, also the Royal Arch of that city and Ben Ali Temple at Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Post are the parents of one daughter, Isabelle. Mr. Post is an excellent business man, and has gained for himself a handsome competence which places him among the community's substantial residents.

LOUIS J. CHAPPUIS.—For the past fifteen years Louis J. Chappuis has resided on his ranch three miles southeast of Lodi on Kettleman Lane, which consists of twelve and one-half acres devoted to vineyard. He was born in [illegible] September 23, 1853, [illegible] then [illegible] the [illegible]

Minn., where the father engaged in farming near the town of Faribault, and in the grammar schools of that place Louis J. received his education. During twenty-seven years of his life he remained at home with his parents and the practical knowledge of agriculture he gained has been of great value to him in grape cu'ture.

In 1880 Mr. Chappuis went into the Red River country and homesteaded a tract of land in Polk County, Mo.; however, he longed for his old associations of home and friends, and sold his homestead rights and moved back to Faribault, where he purchased sixty acres on which he raised grain and ran a dairy, and there his marriage occurred on January 9, 1889, which united him with Miss Mary J. Chapdelaine, a native of Faribault, and a daughter of Francis and Philistie Chapdelaine. Success crowned the industry of Mr. Chappuis and in 1907, when he decided to remove to California, he had sufficient means to purchase a home place of twelve and one-half acres, which was set to young vineyard; later he bought thirteen and a half acres, a little south of his home place, which was also set to young vineyard, and Mr. Chappuis has further improved the places with an irrigation system by which he has an abundance of water for the cultivation of his vineyards. Mr. and Mrs. Chappuis are the parents of eight children: John C., an engineer in the Stockton Paper Mills, died July 2, 1922; Nellie is Mrs. Eugene Beckman of Lodi; Peter, Alexander, Albert and George; Dollie, Mrs. Vernon Pope, lives in Lodi, and Henry is at home. In politics Mr. Chappuis is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Lodi. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church. Peter and Albert served about a year in the army, but before they saw active field duty, the armistice was signed.

PETER SARGENTI.—A successful vineyardist and orchardist, from Canton Ticino, Switzerland, is Peter Sargenti, who is ranching about two miles north of Acampo, off the Cherokee Lane road. He was born at Magadino on February 12, 1872, the son of Paul and Theresa (Macagni) Sargenti, industrious, honest and progressive farmer folks, who were blessed with eight children, four sons and four daughters. Peter had a good education, so that when he was seventeen, and ready to push out into the world, he was well prepared. He not only came to the United States, but he luckily pushed on to California, and settled at San Rafael, in Marin County, in 1889, where he worked for two years on a dairy farm. He then spent seven years in dairy work, at Half Moon Bay, in San Mateo County, and after that he went to Solano County, where he was in dairying for four or five years. In 1903 he returned to Switzerland for five months, enjoying again the scenes in the republic so familiar to him, but also glad to get back to the Golden State.

On his return he settled in Contra Costa County, at Knightsen, and there he had a fine dairy of his own, continuing to operate it for two and one-half years. Then he came to Holt Station, Roberts Island, in San Joaquin County, and for three years was foreman of a dairy there. He then removed to Banta, running a dairy for four and one-half years; and from Banta he moved to his present location, where he bought thirty-two acres. This ranch has thirteen acres of vineyard, eight acres of orchard, and eight acres of alfalfa; and there is a small dairy on his present ranch. He has developed the orchard of prunes, peaches and cherries and the alfalfa there.

At Suisun, on July 5, 1904, Mr. Sargenti was married to Miss Ernestine Madonna, who was born in Solano County, near Suisun, the daughter of Paul and Theresa (Piezzoni) Madonna, both born in Intragna, Ticino, Switzerland. Her father was a dairy farmer, who came to California in 1872, and settled in Solano County, where he was married. He lived to be seventy-one years old, and died in 1909. Her mother is still alive, residing on a ranch south of Lodi. Ernestine was sent for a while to the schools in Half Moon Bay, and then, when her parents moved back to Suisun, she finished her studies there. They have one son, Peter, who is attending the Lodi high school, class of 1925. Mr. Sargenti is a Republican, and is a good "booster" for the locality in which he lives and thrives.

ALFRED R. STROTHER.—A native son of whom Californians may well be proud is Alfred R. Strother, the progressive and very successful dairy-farmer, living three and one-half miles northwest of Lodi. He was born in Stanislaus County, not far from Salida and about half a mile from the old Dale ranch, on June 22, 1881, the son of William E. and Ella (Feagan) Strother; his father was a pioneer of California, who came here from Missouri and settled in the Salida district, where Alfred went to school. The worthy couple were blessed with seven children, among whom Anna was the eldest, and Bertha, Robert, William and Ella the next youngest. Then came the subject of our story; and after him the youngest, Ora. William Strother, the father, was a grain farmer, and few knew better what could be produced under the favoring agricultural conditions of the Golden State.

In 1900 Alfred Strother left his home, and ever since he has made his own way. When he came to the vicinity of Lodi he worked on ranches; and near Acampo he was married to Miss Gertrude Hartman, the ceremony occurring on the 25th of October, 1910. She was born in Kulm, N. D., the daughter of Joseph Hartman, the well-known vineyardist, whose life story is elsewhere given in this work; and there she was educated. Both her father and mother (who was Miss Caroline Relinger before her marriage) favored her home as well as her school education.

Mr. Strother purchased a ranch of twenty-five acres about three and one-half miles northwest of Acampo, and there he has one of the best-appointed and most up-to-date, sanitary dairies to be found anywhere in the county. He has pastures of alfalfa on his ranch and the milk he delivers has the richest of cream. He also has his own irrigation plant and he has improved his farm in many ways, including the erection of various buildings. He has lived on this ranch for the past seven years; and he formerly ran a ranch of 400 acres owned by Mr. Bender, his neighbor. This ranch he conducted for four years, prior to its being taken charge of by Mr. Bender's son.

Five children make up the family of Mr. and Mrs. Strother: Ella, Ora, Evelyn, Alfred, and Grace. Mr. Strother is an independent in politics, and a good "booster" in his community.

F. H. TAYLOR.—An enterprising addition to Stockton's business circles is F. H. Taylor, manager of the Stockton Milk Company, who in the short space of two years has been instrumental in building up a splendid business. Mr. Taylor was born at Oakland, Cal., February 6, 1898, and after attending the public schools until twelve years old, went to work delivering milk on his bicycle for the Walnut Grove Creamery of Oakland, owned by Burroughs Brothers, now one of the largest creameries of the Bay district, distributing about 5,500 gallons of milk daily. Gaining a thorough knowledge of this line of work while in their employ, Mr. Taylor came to Stockton in 1921 to start a milk business of his own. He solicited for three days before he obtained his first customer, but once established, the business grew rapidly and he is now the manager of the best-equipped pasteurized milk plants in Central California. The Stockton Milk Company was organized in 1921 as the Taylor Milk Company and in 1922 the name was changed to the Stockton Milk Company and incorporated for $100,000. The president is B. R. Burroughs, and F. H. Taylor is manager.

The new cement and brick building occupied by the Stockton Milk Company was erected at the corner of Union and Oak streets at a cost of $10,000 and opened its doors for business on October 28, 1922. The milk inspector on a recent visit pronounced it the best equipped plant in the state. It has an excellent system of ventilation, a complete pasteurizing plant where the milk is heated to 142 degrees and cooled almost instantly, and an automatic filler and capper for the bottles, with an hourly capacity of 1,200 bottles. The company manufactures its own ice, and another special feature is the direct motor shafting, doing away with insanitary belts. Mr. Taylor is deserving of great credit for the rapid establishment of this business and the company now serves more individual customers than any other dairy in the city.

PETER J. WALLACE.—A progressive business man of Stockton whose success is entirely due to his own perseverance and industry is Peter J. Wallace, the owner and proprietor of the Golden West Laundry located at 501 North Sierra Nevada Street. He was born in Greece, August 5, 1890, and while still a young boy was left an orphan. When he was seventeen years old he started for the United States and when he arrived in New York City he had very little money in his pockets; he secured work in the factory of the American Tobacco Company. From New York he went to Newburyport, Mass., where he worked in a cotton mill and a shoe factory; then he went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he worked as a core maker in an iron foundry; then to Kiel, Wis., and worked in a furniture factory. Four years were consumed from the time he landed in New York City until he arrived in California. He found employment in the Golden Eagle Hotel in Sacramento for a time; then to San Francisco in the employ of the Golden State Baking Company for three and a half years and in May, 1916, he arrived in Stockton. He purchased a small laundry at 317 East Street and built up a fine profitable business; later he bought a lot on Sierra Nevada Street, where he erected a building for a new laundry and he now enjoys a very lucrative business; he specializes in family washings and four delivery wagons are required to take care of the business. When he started in business on East Street, three people handled the work, as now Mr. Wallace employs twenty people; he has installed modern laundry machinery and as his business expands he intends to erect a larger plant on his property.

The marriage of Mr. Wallace occurred in San Francisco and united him with Miss Lena Stack, a native of New Mexico, and they are the parents of one son, Frank, born in San Francisco. Mr. Wallace is an active member of the Woodmen of the World, being a member of the drill team and treasurer of same.

LOUIS BRONICH.—When Louis Bronich was a young man of twenty-two years of age, he came to California to join his brother, M. M. Bronich, who had arrived in the Golden State in 1891. Mr. Bronich was a young man, vigorous in mind and body, but his worldly possessions lay in what the future years, by his diligence and thrift, would bring him. He was born in Dalmatia, now Jugo-Slavia, on October 2, 1876, a son of M. M. Borovinich, (as the name was spelled in Dalmatia) a well-to-do, retired larmer, living in Dalmatia, at the age of eighty-two.

Louis Bronich was reared on his father's farm in Dalmatia, and attended the public schools of his district. He lived in his native country until 1898, when he made the decisive move of his life by coming to America and direct to Stockton, California, whither his brother had preceded him by a number of years. For two years before leaving his native country, he was a soldier in the Austrian army, and was advanced to the rank of sergeant. At the end of his service, he was commended highly for his splendid discipline and character during his term of service. Arriving in San Joaquin County, he went into partnership with his brother and farmed the Delta lands on Union Island, where they put in six successful years; meanwhile Louis attended night school and learned to speak and write the English language, and in a few years he was able to start out for himself in farming pursuits.

At Stockton, in August, 1907, Mr. Bronich was married to Miss Mary Deranga, a daughter of Antone Deranga and his wife, Mrs. Ella Deranga, both born and reared in Dalmatia, and there passed away. Mrs. Bronich was born in Grudda, Dalmatia, August 16, 1883, and in August, 1906, came to Stockton, where she met her future husband. The first five years of their married life were spent on Union Island, and in 1912 the family moved to the Ramsay ranch near Lathrop, where they remained for three years, when the family moved to the Rossi River ranch. Mr. Bronich, however, was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labor, for in 1918 he was stricken with influenza and he passed away on January 1 of that year. He had always enjoyed the best of health and his untimely passing was a severe blow to his immediate family. Mr. and Mrs. Bronich were the parents of four children: Pauline, born on Union Island, is a pupil in the Mossdale school; Nellie was born in Stockton, and also attends the Mossdale school; Mary died in infancy; and Martin was born on the river ranch. Mrs. Bronich is a woman of splendid business capabilities and is successfully managing her ranch and at the same time [illegible] educating her three children. Mr. Bronich became an American citizen in San Joaquin County, and voted the Republican ticket from that time on

L. R. HALL.—The owner of a fine and well improved ranch located fourteen miles southeast of Stockton is L. R. Hall, who is a representative of the best agricultural interests of San Joaquin County. He was born on his father's farm, where he now resides and which is known as the Wildwood farm, January 28, 1873, the eldest son of Geo. S. and Julia (White) Hall, both natives of Missouri. Grandfather Samuel Hall, in company with C. H. Morrow, conducted a party of emigrants to California in 1859. The emigrant train was made up of ten wagons drawn by oxen and mules, and besides there were 750 head of cattle, mostly cows, which they drove overland. Six months were consumed in the journey, arriving in the fall of 1859. Geo. S. Hall, the father of our subject, and another boy, were left at the Calaveras big trees in charge of the cattle, as there was an abundance of grazing in the meadows. The emigrant train continued on their journey toward Stockton, but finally settled near Byrneville on the Stanislaus River, now known as the Monroe Ranch. There were no fences nor roads in those early pioneer days, only cattle trails, and after resting the cattle for six weeks, G. S. Hall and his comrade drove them on to the Monroe Ranch. The final lap of the journey was not without many interesting incidents, the most notable being the meeting of several grizzly bears while herding the cattle at the big trees. Grandfather Hall leased a portion of the Blue Tent Ranch, two miles east of where Escalon now stands; and he ran a tavern on the French Camp Road, which he conducted for several years, until they moved away from there.

George S. Hall returned to Missouri and there married Miss Julia White and brought her to California on an overland train. The young married couple settled on a half section of land fourteen miles southeast of Stockton when there were but three families in a radius of six miles. On this ranch their two children, L. R., our subject, and his brother, Geo. D. Hall, of Stockton, were born and reared. Geo. S. Hall, the father, gave a portion of his land for the Wildwood school, which still stands. He was a man of fine character and stood for the best along all lines of progress. In the early days he engaged in freighting and owned a number of outfits, but his principal occupation was wheat raising and stock business; he owned a fine stock range in the hills in east San Joaquin County, but this was disposed of some time before his death. The mother passed away in 1916, the father surviving until 1918.

L. R. Hall attended the Wildwood school on his father's ranch and from early youth was set to work at farm work. Since reaching his teens he has been closely associated with his father in farming the home ranch. After the death of the father, the Wildwood ranch was equally divided between L. R. Hall and his brother, each receiving 160 acres, but as his brother resides in Stockton, our subject is farming the whole 320 acres. Mr. Hall is a member of Stockton Lodge No. 128, B. P. O. E., and the Modern Woodmen of America at Escalon, and is a Republican in his political views. From 1911 to 1920 he served as deputy county assessor for the Escalon district of San Joaquin County. He has contributed to public progress through his co-operation in many movements advanced for the public good, and has made for himself a position among influential men in San Joaquin County.

CLARENCE E. HARRIS.—A wide-awake and successful business man who has become an important factor in his field of trade and its contribution to local commercial activity, is Clarence E. Harris, the accommodating proprietor of the popular Lyric Candy Store, at 114 North Sutter Street, and well known as commander of the Spanish-American War Veterans. He was born in Stockton on August 20, 1881, the son of Andrew Jackson and Lillian (Gay) Harris, the former a native of Illinois, who is still alive in Stockton. He was a handy man with tools and could skillfully do almost any work where his services might be needed. Miss Gay was born in Placerville, her father having come from New York State to California in 1858 and settled at that place. Grandfather Gay was a merchant in New York, in the old days when it meant something to be a figure in the store-keeping circles of the Empire State.

Clarence completed the grammar school and when he was about sixteen he entered the U. S. Navy as landsman, enlisting at Mare Island. He was sent out to sea on the Charlestown, the ship that was wrecked and sank to the bottom of the ocean, in the vicinity of the Philippine Islands, about twenty-five miles offshore from an unpopulated island. The survivors rowed to the island and lived for fifteen days there before being picked up by the Helena, from which vessel our subject was transferred to the Monterey. Somewhat later, he was assigned to the battleship Oregon, upon which he went to the Orient, and while in the Gulf of Pechili, that vessel was wrecked, and he was returned home on the Solas. The Oregon had been sent to the Orient on account of the Boxer troubles; but never reached there. At Mare Island, in 1901, Mr. Harris was honorably discharged.

Returning to Stockton, he worked for three years for the City Street Car Company, and then he became a clerk in a wholesale and retail candy business owned by Cook Reyner at Stockton. He next bought out their retail department at 915 East Main Street, a shop that was then known as The Purity; but after one year and a half he sold out, and went to Nevada, where he worked as overseer for C. H. Mott for a year. He then returned to Stockton, but going to the Bay region, tried his hand at various things at Oakland. In 1919, he returned to Stockton and with O. O. Farnsworth, formed a partnership for the manufacture and sale of candy. They opened two places of business, one at 114 North Sutter Street, called The Lyric, and the other at 3 South California Street. In November, 1920, he bought out Mr. Farnsworth; and selling the place at 3 South California Street, he retained the Lyric, where he still manufactures a large variety of first-class confectionery.

At Stockton, on September 14, 1902, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Martha Jane Fann, who was born at Tehachepi, the daughter of James and Jane Fann, who came to California in 1876 and became pioneer farmers in the Tehachepi region. There were five older children in their family, and they bore the names of Louis, Ed., Dan, Jack and Estella. Having lost her mother at birth, Martha Jane was reared by Mrs. Alice Carey, who cared for her education in Stockton. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Alice Jennie and Elma Lillian. In national politics Mr. Harris is a Republican; but in local affairs he supports all accredited movements and candidates deemed best for the locality. He is a member of the

Spanish War Veterans, and in 1918-19 and 1921 and 1922, he was the commander of the Stockton Post. As a Mason, he belongs to San Joaquin Lodge No. 19. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, and he is on the advisory board of the Volunteers of America.

TIMOTHY JOHN HARRISON.—A well-known pioneer family of San Joaquin County is that of the Harrisons, now represented by Timothy John Harrison, who has been a resident here all his life. He was born on the Calaveras River in the Moore school district, San Joaquin County, November 12, 1862, and is the fourth in a family of ten children born to David and Mary E. (Winner) Harrison, natives of Virginia and Iowa, respectively. Two of the family were born in Iowa before they started across the plains to California and while enroute their third child was born, and was named Nevada. At that time the entire belongings of the Harrison family were carried in one covered wagon. The family arrived in California in the fall of 1860, after an eight month' trip and settled on the Calaveras River. In 1863 the father bought 160 acres of land in the Waterloo district; later he acquired 280 acres, part of the old Sam Foreman ranch in the Linden district, on which he settled and farmed. He was a man of fine character and a friend of education, serving as school trustee in his district. Both parents lived to a good old age, the father passing away in 1908, his wife having preceded him three years. Five of their ten children now survive.

Timothy J. Harrison, the fourth oldest, obtained his education in the public schools of San Joaquin County and from the time he was old enough he helped his father with the ranch work until his nineteenth year, when he decided to learn a trade, that of miller. For the next ten years he was employed at Ione with the Bloomington Mills; then with the Farmers Union Milling Company in Stockton for eight years. Resigning, he went to Colfax, where he had charge of a great-uncle's estate of 100 acres and then came to Linden to make his home.

The marriage of Mr. Harrison, at Linden, united him with Miss Gipsy Cox, daughter of William H. Cox, a pioneer farmer at Linden. Mrs. Harrison passed away ten years after their marriage. In 1914, Mr. Harrison was married the second time to Mrs. Amber (Whitcomb) Sawyer, a native of Vermont, a daughter of the late Charles Whitcomb. Her mother is a resident of Linden and the owner of an orchard. Mr. Harrison owns forty acres of the old homestead near Linden, where he has made fine improvements and where he raises alfalfa and conducts a dairy; he also owns desirable real estate in Stockton. He is an active member of the local Farm Bureau and in politics is a Democrat.

MRS. MELINDA C. HILD.—A native daughter with great admiration for the land of gold and sunshine is Mrs. Melinda C. Hild, who was born at Sonora, May 23, 1856, a daughter of Mark and Susan Hughes, natives of Ireland. Her father learned the blacksmith trade in Scotland. While still in his latter teens he came to Baltimore, Md., and there met and married Miss Susan Hughes, who had come with an aunt when a girl to the metropolis on the Chesapeake Bay and there she grew to womanhood, receiving an excellent education. In 1850 Mark Hughes came around Cape Horn on a sailer, and after a six months trip he landed in San Francisco. He found his way to the Southern mines, locating at Sonora. In 1852 his wife and their first born joined him, having made the journey via Panama. Mr. Hughes established himself in the blacksmith business in Sonora and continued until Cleveland was elected president, when he was appointed master mechanic at Mare Island, but his health was not robust so could not accept and was then appointed postmaster at Sonora, a position he filled ably until the close of his term, when he lived retired until his death. His wife had preceded him many years before, having passed on in 1875.

This worthy pioneer couple were blessed with five children, Melinda being the third oldest and the only one now living. Her education was completed at Mrs. Cooper's Academy, Sonora, and there she grew to womanhood. She had an aunt residing in Virginia City and while visiting her she met Mr. Charles Hild, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage in 1875. Mr. Hild was born in Alsace-Lorraine of the prominent family of Von Hild, but his father dropped the title. Charles came to New York City, when a boy of ten years and there received his education in the public schools. In 1872 he came to California and was a successful traveling salesman for barbers' supplies, traveling over different portions of the state until his death in San Francisco in December 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Hild had five children. Susan is Mrs. Pardee of Merced; Josephine is Mrs. Scally; William is an electrician; Maud is Mrs. Kennedy, of Stockton; Pearl is dead. In 1897 Mrs. Hild purchased the residence in Stockton, where she has since resided, surrounded by her children and numerous friends. She is not only a native daughter but is now one of the pioneers of the state. She is a member of St. Gertrude's Church and politically, like her pioneer father, she is a Democrat.

JOSEPH P. CUNDELL.—A business man of practical and progressive ideas, the late Joseph P. Cundell was well equipped by years of experience in the dairy business and took an active interest along these lines in San Joaquin County as the manager of the Stockton Dairy Product Distributing Company, a branch of the California Central Creamery Company. He was born in Butler County, Kans., on March 24, 1885, on his father's farm, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age; then he found employment with R. H. Hazlett of Eldorado, Kans., a large breeder of thoroughbred Hereford cattle; after three years he removed to Independence, Mo., and entered the employ of Gudgell & Simpson, the leading breeders of thoroughbred Hereford cattle in the United States, and was in charge of 1,000 head of cattle. In 1911, he removed to Honolulu and became the manager for an 80,000-acre cattle and sheep ranch. In 1915, he located in San Joaquin County and purchased fifty acres of the old Salmon ranch on the French Camp Road near Stockton. This he developed into a first-class dairy and alfalfa ranch, having a herd of thirty milch cows. He was a member of the advisory committee of the Milk Producers Association of Central California, Stockton branch, and in the summer of 1921 was made manager of the local Stockton branch, established some four years ago. As a member of the executive committee of the dairy department of the San Joaquin County Farm Bureau, Mr. Cundell contributed progressive plans and ideas that are [illegible]

and experience, and he is considered an authority on the subject of milk products, and dairy management.

Mr. Cundell's marriage united him with Miss Ethel Higinbotham, a native of Kansas, and they were the parents of four children: Lois and Ruth are twins, born in Honolulu; Robert and Karma are native Californians. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic Blue Lodge No. 181, of Lenora, Kans. Mr. Cundell passed away on August 26, 1922, at the Dameron Hospital in Stockton and was buried in Park View Cemetery.

CHARLES G. DELMEGE.—Among the ranchers of San Joaquin County who, by strict attention to business have been able to retire from active work, is Charles G. Delmege of Stockton. He was born in Bristol, Kendall County, Ill., on November 22, 1846, and at the age of seventeen, in company with two schoolmates, ran away from home and enlisted for service in the Civil War; he also had two brothers who served in the army, one enlisting in 1861, and all served in the same company. On February 10, 1864, he enlisted under Capt. F. W. Sowerby in Company H of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry in command of Col. A. G. Brackett, with General Hatch as division commander, the brigade known as Hatch's cavalry. Three days after joining his regiment he was under fire with the Army of the Tennessee, being engaged against Forrest until ordered to cross the river to fight General Hood's army. The only two battles he was in were Franklin and Nashville. While engaged against Hood the army was under command of Gen. Schofield; later was under Gen. Thomas; although in active service all the time, he came out without a scratch. His service continued until October 31, 1865, when he was mustered out, and then returned to his home in Illinois. In 1867, removing to Iowa, he bought a farm near Afton, consisting of eighty acres; his father and one of his brothers also owned farms in that location. He spent twelve years on his place, which was devoted to the raising of grain, then he removed to Denver, Colo., and became interested in politics. He was appointed by the mayor and served four years as a member of the police department, and then for two years was city jailer. On account of a change in administration Mr. Delmege left the employ of the police department, and at the current election worked for a particular candidate for county sheriff, who was elected and who, in appreciation for services rendered, appointed Mr. Delmege county jailer, serving two years. Trading his Denver property for a farm, he then went to Boulder, Colo., farming near there for four years, then resided in Boulder for two years. In the fall of 1899 he was sent to Des Moines as state agent for the Anchor Mutual Fire Insurance Company, being appointed by his brother, who was president of the company; then he was in the lumber business for two years at Larimore, Iowa, and was also interested in the real estate business there. From Iowa he removed to Knox, N. D., and went into the real estate business, and while residing there took up government land, which he farmed for four years; then in 1906 he came to California and bought a ten-acre tract of land at Manteca, which he planted to wine grapes. While his vines were maturing he conducted a poultry business, and after twelve years sold out and moved to Stockton, where he has since resided.

The marriage of Mr. Delmege occurred at Afton, Iowa, on November 8, 1870, and united him with Miss Amanda Keating, a native of Ohio, and they are the parents of two sons: Clarence A., of Sheridan, Wyo., is married and has three girls, one of whom has a daughter; and Louie J. is married and lives at Manteca. Mr. Delmege is past commander of Rawlins Post No. 23, G. A. R., of Stockton, while Mrs. Delmege is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies' Circle of the G. A. R., and during the World War was an active Red Cross worker. Both Mr. and Mrs. Delmege attend the Christian Science Church of Stockton.

JAY P. COWEN.—A native of Illinois, Jay P. Cowen has been a resident of California since his seventh year. He was born at Quincy, January 7, 1872, and in 1879 came with his parents to Oakland, Cal., where he received his education. At the age of sixteen he started to learn the baker's trade with Bowles & Wilson at San Jose, and from that time he has been engaged in this business. He first worked in different parts of the state, then in 1907 located in Tracy and opened a bakery of his own, on a capital of $150, which he had borrowed. Later he came to Stockton, built an oven and conducted the Independent Bakery on Fair Oaks avenue, and when he sold this out in 1917 he went to Vacaville, and then to Chico; in each he had a bakery. On his return to Stockton in the fall of 1919, he bought out the Polly Ann Bakery, and here he has built up a splendid business, both wholesale and retail; he has made many improvements in the plant, installing modern machinery, and now has a capacity of 3,000 loaves per day, his products being very popular.

At San Francisco, Mr. Cowen was married to Mrs. Susie (Tripp) Brown, born in Massachusetts, and they are the parents of five children: Harold L., who was born in San Jose, October 26, 1891, attended the Fremont and Lafayette schools at Stockton, after the family removed here. He first went to work as a clerk in Hall Bros. grocery, then was with his father in the bakery, and since 1919 he has been a partner in the business. Ralph and Ray, twins, are also associated with their father; the two youngest members of the family are Sadie and Grace. Mr. Cowen is a member of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association, and in every way tries to aid all movements for the building up of the city and county in which he has spent the greater and successful portion of his business career.

LOUIS DE FERRARI.—Among the progressive pioneer merchants of Stockton in Louis De Ferrari, who was born near Genoa, Italy, on August 18, 1848, and at the age of four years was brought to America by his parents, who located in New York City. There Louis attended school and learned the trade of shoemaker, which occupied his time until August 20, 1868, when he arrived in San Francisco and plied his trade there for the next five years. During February of 1873 he removed to Stockton and opened a shop of his own on Center Street; later he worked for John Feley as shoemaker, then became interested in a restaurant on Weber avenue near Eldorado street, these various occupations covering a period of four years. In 1877 he became the proprietor of the American Exchange Hotel on Center street and in 1880 bought the southeast corner of Center and Lafayette streets and erected the Garibaldi Hotel; with his wife he conducted this hotel until 1893, when he sold the business, but retained the building. For the

next sixteen years he was engaged in various kinds of business, in which he prospered. In 1909 a partnership was formed with John Ghiglieri and together they purchased the clothing store owned by Joe Capurro, now called the Plaza Clothing Store, at the corner of Main and Eldorado streets. The business has steadily increased under their management until it has reached a satisfactory and lucrative stage.

Mr. De Ferrari's marriage united him on January 29, 1871, in San Francisco, to Miss Catherine Carsasa, a native of Italy, and they became the parents of two daughters: Eda is the wife of John Ghiglieri and they have two children, Louis and Elvina; Elvina De Ferrari, the other daughter, passed away at the age of twenty-four years. The happy couple celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on January 29, 1921, surrounded by their family and friends. In 1875, Mr. De Ferrari joined the old Volunteer Fire Department and was, for many years, a member of the Eureka Engine company; he is now a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Italian branch of the Foresters of America, Stockton Lodge of Odd Fellows, and the Druids.

ELBERT ALLEN COVELL.—Prominent among the well-to-do citizens of Woodbridge is Elbert Allen Covell, a native of San Leandro, Alameda County, where he was born on February 5, 1874. His father, Allen T. Covell, came to California in 1856 from New York state; he was a carpenter by trade, but like thousands of others at that time, he joined the rush to the mines. He did not follow mining long, however, but turned to civil engineering, and in 1876 removed to Fresno County, where he helped to lay out and establish the Washington Irrigated Colony. In 1888, he came to Woodbridge, where he acquired land, which in time he set out as a vineyard. Allen T. Covell lived to be eighty-two years old; his devoted wife, who was Mary Elizabeth Sherwin before her marriage, reached her sixtieth year. They had four children, three boys and a girl.

Elbert Allen Covell attended the Woodbridge common school, and afterwards was a student at the San Joaquin Valley College. When he was old enough to do so, he took up farm work, taking charge of a portion of the vineyard which his father had set out; while his brother, George F., also took over a part of the vineyard ranch. The whole property consisted of 160 acres. Today Mr. Covell owns thirty choice acres set out to Tokay grapes, west of the town, and this trim little farm is well irrigated. He and his brother together own a ranch of 270 acres in Stanislaus County, between Salida and Modesto, mostly set out to vineyard.

At Stockton, on August 3, 1904, Mr. Covell was married to Miss Florence McMurtry, the daughter of Lewis C. McMurtry. She was born in Gold Hill, Nev. Her father, a well-known hotel man, came to Woodbridge when she was a little girl, and here she was reared and educated. Mr. Covell was made a Mason in Woodbridge Lodge No. 131, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He is a member of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T.; and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco; and with his wife he is a member of Woodbridge Chapter No. 118, O. E. S., of which he is a past patron and Mrs. Covell is a past matron. In 1922 Mr. and Mrs. Covell made a four-month trip to Europe, visiting England, Scotland and the Continent.

LOUIE J. DELMEGE.—A pioneer merchant who has had much to do with the development of important commercial and realty interests in San Joaquin County is Louie J. Delmege, of the Delmege Realty Company at Manteca. He was born in Denver, Colo., on September 30, 1886, and grew up to enjoy a good common school and business education acquired while he lived in Colorado, Iowa and North Dakota, prior to coming to California. He was assistant station agent at Knox, N. D., and it was there that he saw some stray copies of the Sunset Magazine and read of the superior attractions of the Golden State. In 1905 he removed with his family to the Coast, and immediately invested in a ranch two and one-half miles east of Manteca, which he later developed into a fine vineyard. Forty dollars per acre was considered very reasonable in those days for raw land, but today that type of farm-tract cannot be bought for less than $400 per acre, due for the most part to the productivity resulting from irrigation. Mr. Delmege has never lost a whit of his enthusiastic devotion to Manteca, which he characterizes as the one city in this valley which is four-sided, —that is, it is bounded on all sides by fertile lands and highly-productive ranches.

One of the first important events in the early history of Manteca was the establishing of "The Toggery," a first-class men's furnishing store on Yosemite avenue, stocked and opened by Mr. Delmege, who had a partner, J. J. Rawleigh. They began in 1909, and were active and successful together for nine years, or until 1918, when Mr. Delmege disposed of his share of the concern. The following year he established the Delmege Realty Company, with an office at the corner of Vine and Yosemite streets. There he conducts a real estate and insurance business, operating strictly according to modern business methods. He has important interests in various real estate and ranch-holdings in or near Manteca; is a member of the State Realty Board of California; and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of Manteca, in which he is also a live wire.

At Stockton, in 1911, Mr. Delmege was married to Miss Jessie Ruby, the accomplished daughter of Mrs. H. E. Ruby, who now resides at Manteca, at the home of her daughter. Mr. Delmege is a Republican, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

HERMAN O. PARKINSON.—As the live wire librarian of the Stockton public library, H. O. Parkinson has waked up many people to the fact that a library isn't meant only for book-worms, and he has shown them that real, red-blooded folks can make more money and get more joy out of life through books. He was born in Taunton, Mass., on February 3, 1891, and as a lad attended the public schools at Waltham, Mass.; later he was graduated from Dartmouth College with a degree of A. B. with the class of 1913. After his graduation he then attended the New York State Library School at Albany; then became an assistant in the public library at Brooklyn, N. Y., and occupied the same position in the Newark, N. J. public library.

During September of 1920 he was appointed to the position of librarian of the Stockton public library and by efficient supervision he has increased the

circulation for the year 1921-22 over the preceding year 86,000 volumes. He has also introduced better methods of charging books and magazines, and has taken off the restriction on the number that can be borrowed at one time, and no longer requires that an adult have a guarantor in order to secure a card. He is president of the Fifth District, including ten counties, of the California Library Association.

The marriage of Mr. Parkinson united him with Miss Constance Dyer. During the World War Mr. Parkinson joined the ambulance corps attached to the French army and saw service overseas for eighteen months. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson are active members of the Congregational Church of Stockton, and his fine tenor voice is heard to advantage in the church choir. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Stockton and is the editor of the little monthly paper of that organization, the Stocktarian. Mr. Parkinson's favorite sport is handball, and instead of poring over books most of the time, as many people imagine a librarian does, he hustles over to the Y. M. C. A. after work and makes some of the "boys" step around the handball court at a rapid rate.

JAMES L. PEARSON.—A native son of California, James L. Pearson was thrown upon his own resources when only thirteen years of age, and through the years has overcome many obstacles and discouragements, until he now occupies the responsible position of superintendent of the Charles Lamb estate of 1,330 acres, two miles west of Thornton. He was born at Fort Jones, Cal., September 21, 1884, a son of James and Rosetta (Bramson) Pearson. His father served during the Civil War in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry; and in 1866 he came to California, first settling in Shasta County, where he operated a sawmill. Later he removed to Siskiyou County, where he purchased a stock ranch; and at one time he owned 2,000 acres of range land, and was an extensive stock owner. When James L. Pearson was a young lad, he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and subsequently his father married again. James L. is one of a family of seven children: Joseph, Alice, Thomas, Lincoln, James L., David, and Frank, the last two being deceased. The father also reared a family by his second wife. He lived to be seventy years old.

James L. Pearson was denied the privilege of a thorough education; but practical experience is a thorough teacher, whose lessons are never to be forgotten, and the success and prosperity that Mr. Pearson is enjoying have been acquired through his own efforts. He worked for wages on various ranches near Stockton and Lodi, and then became superintendent of the Charles Lamb estate, which is a grain and bean farm of 1,330 acres, two miles west of Thornton, owned by Mrs. Mary Lamb of Stockton.

The marriage of Mr. Pearson occurred at Stockton, on February 26, 1904, and united him with Miss Minnie Peck, born at Acampo, Cal., a daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Peck. Her father was a native of Texas, who crossed the plains to California with an ox-team in the early days and settled at Acampo, where he farmed in the Telegraph school district; and there his daughter, Minnie, received her education. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are the parents of two children, Rosie Mae, deceased, and James Richard. Mr. Pearson is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

JOHN WESLEY PLATT.—A public official representing with exceptional ability the Federal Government in San Joaquin County is John Wesley Platt, the postmaster at Manteca, who was appointed by President Harding on October 3, 1921, although he had been acting postmaster ever since the twenty-fourth of the preceding February. He was born at Berlin, Pa., on November 8, 1890, and in that town enjoyed the best educational advantages, being graduated from the Berlin high school in 1907. In September of the same year he entered Ashland University, at Ashland, Ohio, and for three years pursued the classical-divinity courses, when, for a while, his studies were interrupted. As a result, he did not graduate until 1912, when he received his B. E. degree, and was duly ordained in the Brethren Church. He had already taken up teaching, and he was occupied as pastor of the Brethren Church at Conemaugh, Cambria County, Pa., the next three years.

He next received a call from the Lathrop and Ripon charge in San Joaquin County, California, and early in 1913 came out to the Golden State. Two years ago he resigned this charge to devote himself entirely to the Manteca charge, which during the past nine years has grown steadily from a very small group of followers in the Brethren Church, and which for a while held its meetings in the grammar school building, or in such other places as could be conveniently secured. In November, 1921, the church was completed at Manteca, thanks to a large degree to Mrs. Nancy J. Salmon and Mrs. Emma Carlon, both venerable ladies of this county. The Sunday school, too, has grown steadily in proportion to the church, fortunate in continuing to have Mrs. Elliott as the superintendent. The pioneer church work to be done in this district has indicated an unworked field, and our subject has been only too glad to assist in the good cause.

Rev. John Wesley Platt has been active as a public servant, and he has witnessed the steady development of the educational, social and economic life of the people. He was elected pastor of the Brethren Church at Manteca in January, 1919, and besides carrying on the work of his vocation, he has also become very active in local civic and business affairs. In 1914 he was employed as a rural mail carrier, when the postoffice was occupying a small room in the Wiggins Hotel, now known as the Manteca Hotel; but three years later he resigned that position to become resident agent of the Great Republic Life Insurance Company. At the earnest solicitation of a goodly number of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Platt resumed postal work in February, 1921; and since then, under his able direction, the Manteca postoffice has entered the group of the second class, and has come to be housed in a modern, spacious building on Vine street. Mr. Platt also owns real estate and residence property in Manteca, for which he finds ready rental.

John Wesley Platt's paternal ancestors were of German birth, and as such they joined the early settlers of Philadelphia. On his mother's side, the Johns family were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and were living in Pennsylvania at the time of the Revolutionary War. He himself was the eldest of thirteen children, ten of whom still survive. He was married at Ashland, Ohio, in 1909, to Miss Harriette Mathews, the only daughter of George B. Mathews, a pioneer of Ripon, and at that time a student at the University of Ashland, having been born near Ripon;

and three children have blessed their union, Leland W., Enid R., and Alvar Bryce.

Just how important in the status of public officials in San Joaquin County Mr. Platt is, may be judged from the growing importance of the town which he serves. In 1910, Manteca had only eighty inhabitants; but since the introduction of irrigation and the consequent development of the country around the town, its progress has been rapid, as is evidenced by the fact that at Christmas, 1915, the population was 350, a year later, 570, and on May 1, 1917, there were close to 1,000 souls here. Located on the main line of the Southern Pacific railway and on the main San Joaquin Valley branch line of the Western Pacific railway, Manteca is the office town of the South San Joaquin Irrigation district of 71,000 acres and is the center of a body of 40,000 acres of deep, rich, sandy loam soil under the most dependable and efficient irrigation system in America. It has thus become the "payroll town," and an ever-increasing postal business is daily transacted in the institution now directed by Mr. Platt, owing in part to the creameries, canneries and packing houses.

CALIFORNIA PLATING WORKS.—One of the steadily expanding institutions of the Gateway City to the San Joaquin Valley is the California Plating Works, located at 148 West Fremont Street, Stockton. This industry was established in 1910 by William A. Miller, who came to Stockton after years of experience in the plating trade throughout the United States, attracted by the many manufacturing and industrial plants established in that city, which demonstrated that a substantial field existed for wide-awake enterprises. Today Mr. Miller has one of the most modernly-equipped plating works in California.

Mr. Miller was born in Iowa on March 13, 1882, but was reared in Omaha, Neb., where his parents removed when he was a young child, and in that city he received his education. Early in life he learned the trade of plater, then he was with the Darby Manufacturing Company in Council Bluffs, Iowa; then was employed with the Solar Manufacturing Company of Chicago, one of the largest plating plants in the United States and widely known all over the country. He then came West and found employment with Z. O. Parmalee Company of Los Angeles and Sidney A. Clark of San Francisco. He then became superintendent of contruction and installed the plating for the Salt Lake Electric Company. Thus his years of experience have made him an expert in his line of work. When he established his plating shop in Stockton it was the only plant of its kind in the San Joaquin Valley. His business has steadily grown until he was obliged to erect a larger plant at 148 West Fremont Street, which is strictly modern in every detail and is the only plating plant between Sacramento and Fresno. His plant is fully equipped to do all kinds of plating, silver, gold, bronze, steel, coppr, and brass; also oxidized work and all kinds of color work. He also does jobbing work, such as automobile headlights, bumpers, reflectors; plates the silverware for restaurants and does all the gold and silver plating and polishing for the Stockton jewelers. He did the interior work in the Commercial & Savings Bank and the Stockton City Bank and the Oakdale Bank, and all the metal plating on the engines and tractors of the Holt Manufacturing Company for their exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. When he started his business in Stockton plating was new to the people and the hardware and plumbing companies carried no stock of nickel plated goods, most of the fixtures being made of brass.

The marriage of Mr. Miller united him with Miss Edna Erstad, a native of Ripon, and they have one daughter, Mary Ann. Fraternally Mr. Miller is a member of the Morning Star Blue Lodge of Masons and the Stockton Rotary Club.

HOWARD A. CAMPION.—As director of part-time and continuation schools of Stockton, Howard A. Campion is doing an outstanding work; he is the representative of the University of California in vocational teacher-training in San Joaquin County and at the present time is also training a group of expert mechanics for machine shop and automobile teaching. He was born in Rice County, Minn., July 31, 1894, a son of John A. and Nellie Marie (Carney) Campion, both natives of Wisconsin. John A. Campion followed farming and later was in business in Faribault, Minn. In 1920 he located in Stockton and opened a grocery business on North Eldorado Street, where he and his son Neil conduct a profitable business.

Howard A. Campion attended grammar school at Faribault, then entered the high school at the same place; then he taught school for one year, after which he entered the Stout Institute at Menomonie Wis., where he took a two years normal course; then for a time he worked at practical drafting in Stanley, Wis. He came West to Boise, Idaho, where he taught school for two years. In 1916 he removed to Stockton and became a mechanical drawing teacher and the following year became the supervisor of drafting in the Stockton high school; then in 1918 he became the assistant director of vocational education in the Stockton schools. In 1919 he was elected director of the part-time and continuation school in Stockton which has an enrollment of over 400 students who work part of the day and attend school the balance of the time. The entire top floor of the Harris Building at 517 East Market Street is devoted to this school. Mr. Campion also has charge of certain classes at the high school and the prevocational building in Stockton.

On November 22, 1918, Mr. Campion was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Hildebrand, born in Indianapolis, Ind., daughter of Mac and Jane (McClenathan) Hildebrand. Mac Hildebrand brought his family to California fourteen years ago and first resided at Riverside, then came to Stockton where he was in business until his death, January 7, 1923. There are eight children in the Hildebrand family; Lee, Ada, Lon, Mrs. Gertrude Campion, Eva, Don, Austin and Kathleen. Mrs. Campion received her education in the grammar schools of Indianapolis and Riverside and finished at the Stockton high school. In politics, Mr. Campion is a Democrat and fraternally is a member of Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, as well as Stockton Council, No. 1311, Knights of Columbus, having passed through the chairs of the latter organization; he is president of the Stockton Kiwanis Club; he is also a member of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion. On October 21, 1917, he entered the World War and was sent to Camp Lewis and placed in the 363rd Infantry Headquarters Company and was commissioned corporal. While training at Camp Lewis he had the misfortune to severely injure his foot and in

March, 1918 he received his honorable discharge from the service. Mr. and Mrs. Campion are the parents of one daughter, Jane Marie, and the family resides at 935 North Madison Street, Stockton.

E. W. DEVINE.—A vineyardist, who, while evolving something scientific and helping to advance California agriculture, has also produced one of the showplaces of San Joaquin County, is E. W. Devine, who resides two miles southeast of Acampo. He was born in Springfield, Mo., on May 10, 1873, the son of William M. Devine, a native of County Kildare, Ireland, who had married Miss Sarah Limbaugh, a native of Alabama. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Devine enlisted in the Confederate Army; and when he was denied a furlough to return home and see his mother, who was critically ill, he took French leave and joined her, and on account of subsequent unjust treatment, eventually left the Confederate army and joined the Union forces, and served for the balance of the war in the army of the Mississippi. Previous to the outbreak of hostilities, he had removed to Arkansas, but during the war his mother moved back into Missouri, and so his parents had to go through the terrible days of guerrilla warfare.

Of the children born to the worthy couple, E. W. Devine first saw the light in the Iron State, the sisters and brothers being Margaret, Gillson, William M., Jr., Alice and Bell, and Mack, the one younger than our subject. The latter attended the common schools in Missouri, and then went to business college. His father died when the boy was five years old, and he lived then with his mother and an uncle. These conditions led him to push out into the world when he was seventeen years old, and commence to make a way for himself. He worked for wages until he was married, on June 23, 1898, at Springfield, Mo., when he became the husband of Miss Ella Cossins, born near Springfield, the daughter of D. C. and Theresa Cossins. Her father was a farmer; and although she was one of a large family, she enjoyed all the educational advantages afforded near Springfield.

After their marriage, Mr. Devine engaged in the ice business; and for three years he was also stone sawyer. In 1905, he came to McCloud, California, and for three years was foreman for the McCloud Railroad Co. In 1908, he returned to Springfield, Mo, and remained there for a year. Then, in 1909, he came back to Lodi, and for five years he worked for the Lodi Soda Works. In 1915 he was employed by Mason Bros. at Lodi, and then he bought a small ranch, of five acres of vineyard, on Walnut Avenue. He had this place for only a short time, then sold it and bought a vineyard ranch of twenty acres about three miles north of Woodbridge. He sold this after a year, and then purchased a vineyard tract of fifteen acres west of Woodbridge, where he lived until January, 1921, when he sold that place and purchased the fifteen acres on which he now resides about two and one-quarter miles southeast of Acampo. This ranch, half of which is in Tokay grapes, and half in Mission, is well irrigated, the water being conducted through concrete pipes. Mr. Devine also leases two vineyards which he operates, besides his home ranch—one, a tract of twenty acres north of Acampo, and one a seven-acre vineyard southwest of Lodi.

Four children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Devine. Naomi has married, and is Mrs. Charles Morris of Lodi; Leslie is at home; Blanche is a stenographer at Tulsa, Okla; and Clifford is at home. A Democrat in matters of national political import, Mr. Devine has always been a broad-minded, efficient local booster, a good citizen, neighbor, and friend; and for a short time, while he was living at Fort Smith, Ark., he served as a deputy sheriff. He is a member of the lodge of Odd Fellows at Walnut Grove, Mo.; of the Lodi lodges of the Redmen and the Modern Woodmen of America; and also belongs to the Court of Honor at Walnut Grove.

OTTO DIETZ.—Twenty-seven years ago Otto Dietz purchased his present ranch of twenty-six acres located one mile northwest of Thornton, which he has developed into one of the finest alfalfa ranches in the vicinity. He was born at Steinheim, near Geissen, in Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, July 15, 1869, a son of Kaspar and Elizabeth (Eickle) Dietz. His father was a brick mason by trade, and lived to be eighty-five years old; the mother still lives in the old country at the age of eighty-eight. Otto is the youngest of a family of four children; William is deceased, and the other two are Bertha and Henry.

Otto Dietz was educated in the public school and the business college of his native country, and was reared to help on his father's farm. At twenty-one years of age he learned the brick mason's trade, which he followed until 1892, when he came to the United States and direct to California, settling at Tracy. He found work on a ranch for a year and a half, and then removed to the New Hope section, where he has since remained. When he purchased his ranch of twenty-six acres, in 1896, it was covered with the natural growth of brush and tules, which Mr. Dietz cleared away, and leveled and planted the land to alfalfa; and today his ranch is classed among the most productive in that section. Besides erecting a good, comfortable house and other necessary buildings, he has installed a six-inch pump equipped with a ten-horse-power motor and has piped the place with twelve-inch concrete pipes for irrigation. On this ranch he runs a dairy of twenty-five Holstein cows.

On April 26, 1891, in Germany, Mr. Dietz was married to Miss Bertha Kroell, also a native of Steinheim, Germany, a daughter of George and Margaret (Mumbir) Kroell. Her parents were farmers, and reared a family of eight children: George, Ferdinand, Elizabeth, Anna, Gustave, Grace, Eliza and Bertha, now Mrs. Dietz. Mr. and Mrs. Dietz are the parents of two children: Laura, Mrs. Doty of Elk Grove; and Alma, employed in Stockton. There are two grandchildren, Margaret and Wilbur Doty. Mr. Dietz is a stanch American citizen, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church at Lodi.

PIETRO PASQUALE CAMOZZI.—An upright and honorable citizen, and a thorough and industrious agriculturist, Pietro Pasquale Camozzi operates a fine ranch of 260 acres six miles southeast of Stockton on the Mariposa Road, a portion of which is a fine producing vineyard. He was born at Lugano, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, September 15, 1872, the only son of Caesar Camozzi, born in 1820, a native of the same province and a prosperous farmer, who died in 1901, when eighty-one years old. He married Miss Rosie Boscacci, also born in the province of Ticino in 1823; she died about 1890. There were seven children in the family of whom only two survive, Jane, Mrs. Valentine Camozzi on the old home, is the mother of eight children, three of whom are in California; and

Pietro P., the subject of this sketch. At eleven years of age Pietro Camozzi left his family home in Switzerland in company with his friends, the Chaparoni brothers now of San Francisco, and they sailed from Havre, France, on the La France, arriving in California in March, 1883. His first job was with the Globe Brass Foundry Company and he received fifty cents per day for his work and out of this mere pittance he had to pay his board and lodging; however, later on he was given an increase from time to time. His ability and steadiness being recognized, he was receiving $2.50 per day before he had reached the age of fifteen years. On account of the fumes in the brass foundry he was obliged to give up his work, so he obtained work on a ranch in the San Joaquin Valley and in 1887 he located in Stockton. During the following eight years he worked steadily on ranches and was able to save sufficient money to purchase the live stock and implements on the F. J. Galgaini ranch. It is fine productive land and which he has now farmed for twenty-one years. He raises large quantities of wheat and hay besides fine quality of grapes, especially of the Black Prince variety, which has gained him prizes at the county fair. He set this vineyard out, cared for it and it is now a good producer.

The marriage of Mr. Camozzi occurred in December, 1901, which united him with Miss Josephine Gardella, born in Stockton, a daughter of Stephen and Mary Gardella, pioneer market gardeners of South Stockton. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Camozzi, Stephen, Rosie and Eileen. In 1892 Mr. Camozzi received his final U. S. citizenship papers at Stockton and a more loyal American citizen is hard to find. He owns twenty shares in the San Joaquin Wharf and Warehouse Company at Stockton and has such confidence in the future of San Joaquin County as a viticulture section that he intends to set more acres to vineyard in the near future. He is a Republican in politics.

PATRICK DOYLE.—An enterprising dairy farmer of San Joaquin County is Patrick Doyle, born in County Wexford, Ireland, June 21, 1871, a son of Dan and Helen (Murphy) Doyle. The father was a horse-trainer by trade. The son, Patrick, was only nine years old at the time of his father's death. The mother is still living at the old home in Ireland, at an advanced age. They were the parents of seven children: William, Ellen, James, Patrick, Jack, Statia, and Margaret.

When Patrick Doyle was ten years old he began to make his own way in the world, working on farms in his native country. In 1888 he came to the United States, and at first went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he learned the plumber's trade. After working at his trade for two years, he went to South Dakota and there helped in the building of the railroad at Custer, which occupied him for six months; then he went to Omaha, Neb., and found employment in a rock quarry. In 1892 he came to California and was employed on a dairy ranch on the Sacramento River, where he remained for twenty-seven years, until 1919, when he settled in San Joaquin County, at Thornton. It was then he bought his 117 acres of open land; and here he now has thirty-three acres in alfalfa and a dairy of twenty-five cows. He has been successful in his undertakings, for he has utilized his opportunities as they have crossed his path.

In June, 1898, in Sacramento, Mr. Doyle was married to Miss Kate Mernor, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, a daughter of John and Alice Mernor. While still a young girl, Kate Mernor left home and went to London, England, where she made her own living for twelve years. She then came to California, and here met and married Mr. Doyle. They are the parents of seven children; Jack and Dan are managing an 800-acre grain ranch in Yolo County; Edward, Cecil, and George are deceased; and James and Alice are living at home with their parents. A self-made man in the truest sense of the word, Mr Doyle owes his advancement entirely to his own efforts. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of San Joaquin County.

WILLIAM M. EDWARDS.—An industrious, straightforward business man who has been rewarded with an enviable success, is William M. Edwards, for nearly four decades a Californian by adoption, and second to none in his loyalty to the Golden State. He was born in Mitchellville, Polk County, Iowa, on October 8, 1870. While still a small boy, his parents removed to Des Moines and there he was reared and educated in the public schools, until the family removed to California in 1886, when our subject attended the Washington grammar school in Stockton. After leaving school he was employed in the carriage factory of M. P. Henderson & Son and learned the trade of trimmer and upholsterer and worked for them for four years; then he went to San Francisco and followed his trade for one year. In 1896 he returned to Stockton and was employed as a mechanic by W. O. Bigelow, who supplied carriage trimmings, and later he was the foreman for the same company, remaining with them for nine years. In February, 1914, he opened a small shop at 129 East Miner Avenue; later a larger and more commodious store was built for him, and he started to repair automobile tops, but very soon he branched out into making automobile tops, tailored seat covers, cushions, curtains, carpets, etc. His business has increased seven-fold within the last five years, and on account of his years of experience in his line he draws his customers from Calaveras and Contra Costa counties, as well as from San Joaquin County. All the workmen he employs are qualified to do first class work and he enjoys an ever increasing patronage.

The marriage of Mr. Edwards united him with Miss Isabelle Lemue, a native of Nevada County, and they are the parents of seven children. Mrs. Edwards is now deceased. Mr. Edwards has never failed to do his part as a public-spirited citizen and many are the projects that he has boosted that have helped to make San Joaquin County one of the best known localities in California.

JACOB PETER ENGEL.—Since 1911, Jacob Peter Engel has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, and for the past nine years he has been on the Burton Towne ranch, where he is now foreman of the field men. He was born at Crown Point, Ind., October 18, 1873, his parents being Joseph and Margaret Engel, both deceased. Mr. Engel was left to shift for himself while still a young lad and his education consisted of a schooling in the Indiana grammar schools.

On June 8, 1898, at Milwaukee, Wis., Mr. Engel was united in marriage with Miss Mary Theresa

Maier, a native of that city and a daughter of Andrew and Catherine Maier. Her parents were pioneers of Milwaukee, where Mr. Maier owned and conducted a bakery for thirty-five years. They had ten children: Carrie, deceased; William, of Harshaw, Wis.; Christ, of Hollister, Cal.; Andrew, of San Mateo, Cal.; Antone, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Adam, also of Harshaw; John, also of Hollister; Mary Theresa, Mrs. Engel; George, also of Milwaukee; and Philipina. The father died at the age of sixty-seven, and the mother at sixty-four. Mrs. Engel received her education at the old Ninth Ward School in Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Engel are the parents of six children: Florence, Mrs. Savio; Joseph, deceased at the age of three and a half years; and Jacob, Laura, Gilbert, and Douglas. The family resided in Milwaukee until 1905, when they removed to California, arriving in Hollister on July 15, the same year. They remained there only six months, removing thence to Newark, where Mr. Engel worked in a foundry for five years Then he tried ranching on Dry Creek for a short time; but on November 6, 1911, removed to Woodbridge, where the family have since resided. Mr. Engel first worked for Charles Newton for two years, and then was employed on the ranch of Burton Towne, where he is at the present time foreman of field work. Mr. Engel and his wife are held in high esteem in their community.

ENTERPRISE PLANING MILL.—In these days of modern progress and building development, when there is such an insistent and increasing demand for finished building materials, it is a pleasure to do business with representative concerns that keep thoroughly abreast with the times. Such an institution is the planing mill and cabinet shop conducted by the Enterprise Planing Mill, which has been an important factor aiding building and industrial development in this richly productive community of San Joaquin County, where irrigation and good soils properly cultivated are creating wealth. The company conducts an extensive business in this territory. In their new and conveniently equipped planing mill one finds a full line of everything in building materials usually carried by a representative planing mill.

Thirteen years ago a small planing mill was started by Gregg & Son on Cherokee Street in Lodi, who conducted the business until 1921, when H. F. Silk purchased the interest of Mr. Gregg, Sr., and the firm became known as Silk & Gregg. Later George Chester Wheelock bought the interest of Ward M. Gregg and the firm became known as Silk & Wheelock. They are now doing business as the Enterprise Planing Mill, a co-partnership. By fair dealing and honest work the business grew to such an extent that larger quarters became a necessity, and their planing mill and cabinet shop was removed to 625 North Sacramento Street. Much new machinery has been installed, including planers, moulders, band saw, shaper and a specially designed trim saw built by Mr. Silk. Mr. Silk has had eighteen years' experience in the planing-mill and cabinet-making business. He is outside, getting in touch with the public and securing new business. Mr. Wheelock has been in the business for sixteen years and has charge of the office. The third member of the firm is Alfred H. Perry, who was for eighteen years foreman for the Pacific Manufacturing Company at Santa Clara, and is now in charge of this mill. The machinery and equipment of the new mill cost approximately $20,000, thus giving the plant a very large capacity. Lately an addition has been made to occupy 50x180 feet. Already it has been found that the new quarters are going to be too small, and they are looking for further space for enlarging the mill and for the storage of lumber. The firm now has twelve first class mechanics on their payroll, and only the very best of work is turned out. The Enterprise Planing Mill are loyal boosters for the rich and steadily growing communities surrounding the city of Lodi. The policy of this organization is to work along progressive lines with other representative interests for the upbuilding of the city.

MARIO TABACCO.—Coming to America as a young man with practically no capital, Mario Tabacco has won his way to success through his own efforts and is now one of the proprietors of the San Francisco Italian Paste Company. He was born near Genoa, Italy, May 30, 1878, and his early days were spent on a small farm in this mountain district. Here he remained until he was twenty-two years old, when he resolved to try his fortune in America. He reached San Francisco in 1900 and his first work was with the Italian vegetable gardens, south of San Francisco on the San Bruno Road. After three years there he learned the trade of baker in the bakery of Calarigaro Bros., and was with them for two years, then entering the employ of Sprivilo & Company of San Francisco, the largest paste manufacturers in the city. He learned all the branches of the business with them and in 1907 he came to Stockton and in company with Mr. Bacigalupi founded the San Francisco Italian Paste Company. Later Mr. Bacigalupi sold out his interest to Wm. J. Armanino, and the firm now consists of three partners, Mr. Tabacco and W. J. and L. Armanino. The first plant was at Market and Madison streets, but this burned down in 1913 and the same year they erected their modern two-story brick building at 619 E. Lafayette Street. Equipped with modern machinery, this plant is considered one of the finest in the state, and their business has grown steadily year by year. The members of the firm have great faith in the future of Stockton and have invested largely in real estate here, having recently erected a fine apartment house on South American Street.

On April 19, 1908, Mr. Tabacco was married to Miss Millie Armanino, a native of San Francisco, the daughter of Joseph Armanino, a California pioneer who for some years was engaged in gardening near San Francisco and later farmed in San Joaquin County. Mr. and Mrs. Tabacco have three daughters, Ruby, Norma and Stella.

EMANUEL TRACHIOTIS.—Since 1918 Emanuel Trachiotis has been the sole owner and proprietor of the Olympia Oyster Grotto located at 35 North El Dorado Street, Stockton, where he has built up a prosperous business and enjoys the esteem of his associates. He was born at Kranidi, Greece, November 26, 1892, a son of Demetrius and Theodora (Augerinou) Trachiotis. Both parents were born and reared in Greece and Demetrius Trachiotis is a wealthy, retired sponge merchant. At the age of fifteen Emanuel Trachiotis boarded a Greek liner at Pireaus, Greece, and after a voyage of fifteen days arrived in New York; from there he went to Canton, Ohio, but soon after left for Stockton, Cal., where his uncle, J. Despotakos lived. Emanuel attended the Stockton high school. He began to work for his uncle in 1910, who

was owner of the Olympia Oyster Grotto, and in 1918 he purchased the business and his uncle returned to his old home in Greece.

On June 5, 1922, Mr. Trachiotis was united in marriage in Greece with Miss Athanasia Eiconomou, a daughter of Constantino and Helen (Radous) Eiconomou, and the young couple returned to their Stockton home on September 1, 1922 Mr. Trachiotis received his U. S. citizenship papers and served in the Army in the cooks and bakers school as mess sergeant at San Francisco; his service covered a period of eight months and he received his honorable discharge; he is now a member of the Karl Ross Post of the American Legion in Stockton and also the W. O. W. In April, 1921, Mr. Trachiotis organized the Hellenic Mutual Society, a Greek-American fraternity, and served as its first president for one term; this society now has a membership of 120.

JOHN VERNON THOMPSON.—Since 1908 John Vernon Thompson has been actively identified with the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County, with the exception of three seasons spent in Alberta. He was born in Exeter, Ontario, December 27, 1868, a son of Smithson and Elizabeth (Wahn) Thompson, natives of Ontario and Germany respectively. The father was in the lumber business in Ontario, where he owned and conducted a sawmill until 1882, when he moved to Barnes County, N. D., where he preempted a stock and timber claim of 480 acres. There were twelve children in the family: Caroline, Mrs. James Howden, deceased; Jennie, Mrs. William Howden resides in Tacoma, Wash.; Edward resides in Sanborn, N. D.; Alfred G. resides at Lodi; Anna, Mrs. Benjamin Howden, resides at Cooperstown, N. D.; John Vernon of this sketch; Millie, Mrs. Charles Reichard resides in Lodi; Minnie P., Mrs. Wheeler, resides at Porterville, Cal.; William H. resides at Carpio, N. D.; Clara May, Mrs. William Remick, resides at Lodi; Arthur A. resides at Ontario, Cal.; and James A. in Saskatchewan. Both parents are deceased, the father at the age of seventy-four and the mother at the age of fifty-seven.

John V. Thompson had very little opportunity for an early education as their home was located in the woods and schools were scarce in that section. He was fourteen years old when his parents located in North Dakota and there he attended the grammar school; later he attended three terms at the normal and business college at Dixon, Ill. Returning to his parents' home in North Dakota he was a teacher in the grammar schools of Barnes County for four years. In 1895 he made his first purchase of land, consisting of 160 acres of wheat land in Barnes County, N. D., adding to this from time to time until he owned 700 acres; this he farmed to wheat for thirteen years when he disposed of 320 acres and removed to California, arriving on January 1, 1908. He came direct to San Joaquin County and bought a thirteen-acre ranch on Kettleman Lane south of Lodi; this ranch was in a six year old vineyard and Mr. Thompson stayed there for two years when he sold it and went back to his native country, where he took up 640 acres of script land near Brooks, Alberta; he remained there for three seasons breaking the soil and putting in crops and proved up on a half section of this land. The call of California proved too inviting, however, and in 1913 he returned to Lodi, where he established in Lodi the Variety Bazaar on Oak Street, which he conducted for three years when he disposed of it. He then purchased a business lot on School Street where he erected a store building which is leased by his successors to the Variety Bazaar.

On September 12, 1920, in Lodi, Mr. Thompson was married to Mrs. Myrtie (Green) Shattuck, born at Cambridge, Vt., a daughter of Julius Warner and Emily S. (Raymore) Green, both natives of Vermont. Her father owned a 270 acre farm in Vermont and engaged in general farming until 1908. He first came to Lodi, Cal., and since then has divided his time between his old home and his city. The mother passed away in Lodi in June, 1920. Mrs. Thompson is the eldest of a family of four children and the only daughter; her three brothers are Frank, J. W. Jr., and Pearl. Miss Myrtie Green was first married to Merton C. Shattuck on October 22, 1890, and in January 1907 they removed to California and purchased a vineyard near Lodi, but Mr. Shattuck was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for he passed away in 1909. In October, 1920 Mr. Thompson purchased forty-five acres one mile north of Acampo, thirty-seven acres of which is in vineyard and eight acres in a cherry orchard, a part of the old Peter Jahant ranch. In politics, Mr. Thompson is a Republican and fraternally he was made a Mason in Sanborn Lodge, No. 14, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Royal Arch of Valley City, N. D. He is now a member of Lodi Lodge. Mrs. Thompson is a past matron of Harmony Chapter, O. E. S., of East Fairfield, Vt., and is a member of the Lodi Woman's Club.

LAWRENCE L. VENTRE.—Among the enterprising business men of the younger generation may be found Lawrence L. Ventre, who is the secretary of the Monarch Foundry Company, as well as a director and stockholder. A native of Stockton, Cal., he was born on November 23, 1892, a son of Augustine and Caroline (Deveggio) Ventre, the former native of Italy and the latter of Angels Camp, Calaveras County, Cal. His father was an early settler in Stockton, locating here some forty years ago; he bought land east of town and engaged in truck farming for many years, this property now being within the city limits, and he still makes his home on a portion of this property. There are seven living children in the family.

Lawrence L. Ventre received his education in the Fair Oaks grammar school, the Stockton high school and Heald's Business College, where he took a commercial course. After finishing school, his first position was as a bookkeeper for the Cyclone Iron Works and during 1912 entered the employ of the Monarch Foundry Company, as stenographer and typist; four years later he became the secretary of the company and through good management and economy has become a stockholder and director of the company.

Mr. Ventre's marriage united him with Miss Katherine Fregulia, born in Jackson, Amador County, Cal., a descendant of a pioneer family, and they have one daughter, Lois Mae. Fraternally, Mr. Ventre is a member of the Stockton Elks, No. 218; past commander of the Maccabees; Stockton Lodge of Odd Fellows. He is a charter member of the Progressive Business Men's Club, now known as the Exchange Club, and was the seventh man to join the organization. His ideas are of a progressive nature and when called upon to support any measure for the betterment and advancement of his native city and county, he never fails to respond.

FRED H. VILLINGER.—One of the best and most representative agriculturists in San Joaquin County, is Fred H. Villinger, residing on his ranch of 165 acres west of Lodi on the Perrott Road, which has been his home and the center of his operations since 1915. He was born in Santa Ana, Orange County, Cal., May 11, 1884, a son of Leon and Mary (McCoy) Villinger, the father born in San Joaquin County, the mother in Iowa. Grandfather Villinger was a native of Germany and his wife, who was Miss Mary Perchia, was a native of France. They came to California in 1850 and settled in San Joaquin County. The father, Leon Villinger, was married to Miss Mary McCoy in 1876; and they were the parents of six children, three of whom are living: Charles L., of Lodi; Fred H., our subject; and Mrs. Edith Ray, of Clements. The father was reared on his father's farm near Lodi, and for several years after his marriage farmed about two miles south of Lodi, after which he moved to Southern California and engaged in stockraising. In 1892 he returned to his native county and began grape culture with most gratifying success. He is residing at the present time in Lodi.

Fred H. Villinger began his early education in the Santa Ana and Covina district schools; then, when his parents returned to San Joaquin County, he attended the Salem grammar school in Lodi. He is to be considered among the self-made men of the county, for he was but seventeen years old when he started to make his own way. His first position was with the J. A. Anderson Fruit Company, and he was also with the Earl Fruit Company, of Lodi; then he concluded to take up agriculture on his own account, and during the subsequent years has prospered in all branches of this industry. After improving and disposing of two different ranches, he located on his present ranch of 165 acres, six miles west of Lodi, formerly known as the Keller ranch. Sixty acres of this ranch is in bearing vineyard, and Mr. Villinger has set out a young vineyard of forty acres. There is also a twenty-four acre orchard, and the balance is in alfalfa. Mr. Villinger has further improved the ranch with a modern residence and other farm buildings; the ranch is irrigated from the Stockton-Mokelumne ditch.

On June 7, 1911, in Stockton, Mr. Villinger was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Keller, born on the ranch where they now make their home. She is the daughter of John and Doretta (Brack) Keller, pioneers of the county. Mrs. Villinger received her education in the Turner district school and Lodi high school, and finished at Mills College, Oakland. Mr. Villinger is affiliated with Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E., and is also a member of Lodi Aerie No. 848, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

CHARLES W. VOLLBRECHT.—A valuable ranch of twenty-five acres on East Pine Street, about a mile east of Lodi is the property of Charles W. Vollbrecht, who is engaged in the culture of grapes. He was born at Riceville, Iowa, on March 26, 1890, a son of William and Anna Vollbrecht. William Vollbrecht was born in Germany and came to America with his parents when he was three years old. Charles W., our subject, is one of a family of twelve children; Martha, deceased; Herman; Amanda; Jennie; Emma is Mrs. Merrill; Minnie; Charles, our subject; Lillian; Clara; Cora; Jack and Robert. William Vollbrecht and his wife now live retired in Riceville, Iowa.

Charles W. received a grammar school education at Riceville, Iowa, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. When he was twenty-two years old he rented 440 acres (the home place) and later bought his father's stock and farm equipment, where he farmed for seven years.

The marriage of Mr. Vollbrecht occurred at Riceville on November 6, 1912, and united him with Miss Dorothy Peters, a native of Tama, Iowa, a daughter of John and Matilda (Lohrmann) Peters, a farmer of that state. There were five children in her family; Ella, Dorothy, Mrs. Vollbrecht, Elmer, Hazel and Irene. In 1918, Mr. Vollbrecht came to California and purchased seventeen and a half acres northwest of Victor, a full-bearing vineyard, and in 1919 sold this property and purchased the twenty-five acre ranch on East Pine Street, where he resides. He also owned another ranch near Lodi, but recently sold it for $2,600 per acre and now devotes his entire time to the cultivation and development of his home place. Mr. and Mrs. Vollbrecht are the parents of one son Earl. He and his family are members of the Lodi Lutheran Church and in politics he is a Republican. He enjoys the confidence of the business community and he has secured a good home and gained a comfortable competence

GEORGE M. THURMAN.—One of the industrious, progressive and influential ranchers of the Lockeford district is George M. Thurman, who, in 1919 became the owner of 240 acres two and one-half miles southeast of Lockeford and who is keenly interested in the cultivation and development of his property. He was born at Salinas, Monterey County, April 26, 1871, the son of John and Mary (Womick) Thurman, natives of Kentucky and Missouri respectively. The father, a carpenter by trade, came to California in 1850, the year of his marriage, and the young people first settled in San Joaquin County, but only remained for a short time when they removed to Monterey County where John Thurman plied his trade. When our subject, George M. was a small boy, his parents removed to Los Nietos, now Orange County, where they remained for a number of years; then settled in Keyes Canyon, San Diego County, and were pioneers of that section. There were four children in the family, Sanford, John W., George M. our subject, and Mary.

George M. Thurman remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, then went to Arizona where he homesteaded a quarter-section of land in the Yuma Valley, which he proved up on and lived there for twenty-three years, with the exception of two years that he spent in the Imperial Valley of California near Heber.

On July 26, 1892 at Valley Center, San Diego County, occurred the marriage of Mr. Thurman and Miss Mary Huckaby, born in Santa Ana, Cal., a daughter of David and Adelissa Huckaby. The Huckaby family were pioneers in California who came from Arkansas in the early days and stopped for a few years in Santa Ana, then moved to Bear Valley, San Diego County, and Mrs. Thurman received her education in the schools of Valley Center. Mr. Thurman's Arizona ranch was bottom land along the Colorado River and was entirely devoted to the raising of stock and bees; of late years cotton is being raised to advantage on it. Mr. Thurman still owns eighty acres of this ranch. In 1917, he left the Yuma Valley and settled at Buena Park, Orange County, where he

farmed for two years, then purchased a twenty-five-acre ranch at Buena Park and a six-acre place near there. Two years later, or in 1919, he traded his Orange County property for 240 acres southeast of Lockeford where he has since resided with his family. Besides general farming, Mr. Thurman is equipped to do leveling and grading of land throughout the county. He has recently installed an eight-inch Byron-Jackson deep well turbine pump with a twenty-five horse-power engine, which will furnish sufficient water for irrigation purposes.

Mr. Thurman's family consists of his wife and six children: Agnes is Mrs. Horn of Buena Park and they have three children, Paul, Leona, and Harold; Mrs. Ethel Moss of Somerton, Ariz., has one son, Eugene; Ralph is married and has three children, Alta, Eva, and Dorothy; Clyde is married and has one child, Mae; Harold and Ernest are the youngest of the family. While residing in Yuma Valley, Mr. Thurman served as judge of the justice court and was also deputy sheriff for many years. He is a Democrat, and he and his family are members of the Congregational Church of Lockeford, where Mr. Thurman serves as one of the trustees of the church.

GIACOMO FREGGIARO.—A successful California rancher whose progressive enterprise and substantial and profitable results speak well for his industry and thrift is Giacomo Freggiaro, who owns about twenty choice acres on the Waterloo Road, nine miles northeast of Stockton. He came to the Waterloo district in 1915, and during the intervening years he has never regretted his choice of a permanent home.

He was born at Alessandria, in Italy, on June 13, 1885, the son of Angelo Freggiaro, who had married Miss Angela Porta; they are still living, being respectively sixty-seven and sixty-five years of age. They had five children: Pete and Giacomo, both on the Freggiaro farm, and Maria, Bambina and Rosie.

Giacomo attended the grammar school of his native Italian district, and when only sixteen years of age, had had his ambition aroused to leave both the comforts of home and the attractions of his country to cross the wide ocean in hope of finding here still more enhancing prospects. On reaching San Francisco, he made his way to Vallejo, where he worked for a short time in gardens; and then he moved over to San Mateo and, being better acquainted with California conditions, found no difficulty in getting first-class garden work there. At the end of a year, he went to Redding and put in a year in that locality, following mining in Shasta County; but, returning to San Mateo, he had a store for a year. Selling out, he went to Truckee and packed ice for the winter. He next worked for the Western Pacific Railroad, but having the misfortune to get his leg broken, he returned to Truckee and for seven years continued in the ice business. He once more tried gold-mining for two years, near Placerville, and after that sold vegetables in San Francisco for a year; and during the World's Fair, he worked for six months at the carpenter trade.

One June 8, 1914, Mr. Freggiaro was married to Miss Theresa Cabrio, who came from the same district in Italy in which he had first seen the light, and was a daughter of Vincenzio and Anosiata (Biglieri) Cabrio. Miss Cabrio had come out to California the previous year. They are the parents of two children, Angelo and Italo. After his marriage Mr. Freggiaro came to the place where he now resides and bought twenty acres of the old Dodge ranch, considered by experts very choice San Joaquin County land, devoted to cherries, peaches and grapes; and amid these well-laden trees, he has lately erected a fine bungalow. He belongs to the Giardenieri lodge of Stockton; he enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

CHARLES F. RICH.—Starting in life for himself at the age of sixteen years, Charles F. Rich now occupies a position of leadership in business circles of his community, being proprietor of the Stockton Tile Company. He was born in San Francisco, May 3, 1893, a son of Curtis W. and Mary (Wilcox) Rich, the former born in Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter in Lincoln, Nebr., where her father was one of the founders and the first peace officer. They were married at Lincoln and settled in California in the late eighties. The father died in 1897, but his widow is still living, the mother of two children, Curtis W., of San Francisco, and Charles F., whose education was acquired in the grammar schools of his native city and the high school at Redwood City. When sixteen years of age he became a wage-earner as an employe of the wholesale dry goods house of Moore & Watson of San Francisco. He next entered the employ of the Lowry & Daley Company, contractors and dealers in that city, and for six years continued in their service, during which period he gained valuable experience in connection with the tile business. He was employed on many large contracts, doing the tiling in the San Francisco City and County Hospital, a job which required twenty-two months to complete and which was the largest job of the kind west of the Mississippi River; he also worked on a number of other hospital jobs; installed the tiling and the Turkish baths in the St. Francis Hotel; in the Morsehead Apartments he installed the tiling in the swimming pool, roof garden and billiard rooms; and the mantel in the Washington Dodge residence in San Francisco, a very beautiful and artistic piece of work, an inscription in the Morse code, reading "Welcome to our Home" being set in the tiling with abalone shells. Mr. Rich also worked on many beautiful homes in Burlingame and San Mateo, Cal., and became recognized as an expert craftsman.

In March, 1916, he came to Stockton and established the Stockton Tile Company, which has since enjoyed a prosperous existence. He specializes in exterior tile decorations and did the work on the Dawson fireproof storage warehouse on North California street, the tiling being all made by hand. He also placed all of the new tiling in the Frederick Rindge residence in Stockton, one of the finest homes in the county, and executed the exterior tile decorations on the building housing the Stockton Mineral Baths, a very beautiful piece of work, which attracted much favorable attention. He put in the first exterior tile decorations in Stockton, these being on the Brueck Block on East Market street; and he was the first man in the city to install tile sinks in residences, having done much of this work. He has laid the tiling and marble work in the Masonic Building and tiling in the Merced Theatre at Merced; in a theatre at Pittsburg, Contra Costa County; and in the Lodi Theatre. He has placed the tiling in a number of vaults and mausoleums in cemeteries in

San Joaquin County and has also installed a large amount of magnesite flooring, a material that hardens, becoming like wood, and having none of the coldness of stone or cement. He has installed this class of work in the halls, bathrooms and kitchens in the Tretheway Apartments, and in apartments and residences throughout the county, the United States Government school at Rough and Ready Island, and the City and County Hospital at Modesto. This material is rapidly gaining in popularity, and during September and October of 1920, Mr. Rich laid 16,000 square feet of magnesite in Stockton. He also placed the tiling in the mantel, veranda, stairway and bathrooms of the home of J. Brichetto at Banta, in San Joaquin County. In 1922 he opened a branch business in Modesto.

Mr. Rich married Miss Louise Phoedovius, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of William P. Phoedovius, a California pioneer now living retired in that city. He was for twenty-seven years connected with the San Francisco custom house, while he also established weather and telegraph stations for the government in California, Arizona and at Pikes Peak, Colo. He is a veteran of the Indian and Civil wars and was in charge of a recruiting station at Stockton after the close of the Civil War. As an an infant his wife crossed the plains to California in an immigrant train, as one of the Oatman party, which was attacked by Indians, and she was one of the few members of the party to escape with her life. Mrs. Rich was chosen the Queen's Herald of the Portola celebration, held in San Francisco in 1910 and 1912, and she is a past president of Darina Parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West; also past chief of the Pythian Sisters and past Pocahontas of the Daughters of Pocahontas at San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Rich reside on a five-acre almond ranch on Linden Road, a mile east of Stockton. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Apollo Lodge, No. 123, of San Francisco. A self-made man, Stockton has greatly benefited through his labors, which have contributed to the adornment and improvement of the city and to its industrial expansion.

CHARLES FREDERICKSON.—An enterprising, successful firm, which enjoys the reputation of being the leaders in their line of work, is that of Frederickson Bros., the cement and brick contractors of Stockton, so worthily represented by Charles Frederickson, a native of Northern Sweden, where he was born on January 28, 1886. He was apprenticed for a couple of years at the cement-workers' trade in his native land, and there, as a mere boy, learned the trade, and learned it thoroughly. The work was then all done by hand, and hard cobblestones were used for thirty per cent of the body of the mixture, so that whoever worked at the trade there at that time had to work very hard.

In 1905 Mr. Frederickson came out to the United States, and located at Stephenson, Mich., where he worked at his trade during the summer, and then went into the woods in winter, to work at the getting out of lumber. He attended the preparatory school of the college at Big Rapids, Mich., and learned there the English language; and he was fortunate in being a student under President F. F. Farris, who is now serving his second term as governor of Michigan. In 1908 he came out to California to look around, and when he had canvassed the local situation, and had once seen Lodi, he decided to settle there, at least for a while. He worked with his brother Andrew, who had come from Sweden direct to California, and one of their first jobs was on the winery at Elk Grove. They also put up a cement block for Ed. Brackenbaker in Lodi. Then they entered business for themselves, establishing the firm of Frederickson Bros., cement and brick contractors; and have done most of the large construction work in this district. In Lodi, they erected a concrete block of three stories for H. N. Madison, and then completed a $55,000 job for the city of Lodi. Then they went to the State of Washington, where they remained for thirteen months, and worked as far north as British Columbia. On their return to California, they laid miles of sidewalks and curbs in Fresno, built at Lodi a garage for Fred Cary, and a structure for the Sacramento Gas Company. Frederickson Bros. then made their headquarters in Stockton, where they laid the foundations for the Jefferson, North, El Dorado and Lincoln Street schools, and an addition to the Stockton high school, concrete and brick work on the high school auditorium; and they also did the concrete and brick work for the McKinley and Fair Oaks schools, and the brick, concrete and tile work on the Roosevelt school. They also did work for the new buildings at the San Joaquin County Fair Grounds; and they have done all the cement work in the Wagner Leather Company buildings put up of recent years. They laid the concrete bridge on the Waterloo Road for the county, and in 1921 they had the contract for the $90,000 concrete work on the addition to the Fresno high school. They completed the tile work in the new shed of the Anderson Fruit Company at Lodi, and also a two-story brick block for Messrs. Graffique Bros.; and they erected a pumping plant at Knights Landing, and an ornate school at Denair, Stanislaus County. All in all, Messrs. Frederickson Bros. must be regarded as among the most progressive of industrial leaders hereabouts in the building up of San Joaquin County.

HERMAN RINN.—A representative type of the enterprising business men of the day is found in Herman Rinn, the capable and well-informed buyer for the American Fruit Growers, Inc., of California. He was born in Hampshire, Kane County, Ill., on October 8, 1872, the son of Henry and Margaretha (Schoch) Rinn, the former still living, and a resident of Lodi. Mrs. Rinn died in Lodi. When he was a lad of twelve years his parents removed to Fergus Falls, Minn., and there he grew to manhood and engaged in farming pursuits for over thirty years, which were years of successful achievement, bringing with them the reward of financial independence. Sixteen years ago he arrived in Lodi and soon thereafter purchased a tract of twenty acres three and a half miles southeast of the city, which was set to almonds. He immediately set about improving the farm by setting out an additional orchard and vineyard and planting some alfalfa. His first experience as a fruit buyer was with R. D. Biggs & Company of Lodi; then when T. H. Peppers entered the Lodi district, he became a buyer for them. The second year it became T. H. Peppers Co. and then Mr. Peppers became one of the organizers of the American Fruit Growers. They deal exclusively in grapes

and through his years of experience and application to business, Mr. Rinn has become thoroughly informed on viticulture and is among the best known and most successful buyers in the field.

Mr. Rinn's marriage, January 9, 1902, united him with Miss Rosa Veit, a native of Germany, and they are the parents of three children, Robert, a student in the Stanford University; Paul and Ruth. Mr. Rinn is a member of Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., of the Modern Woodmen, and of the Mokelumne Club. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the West, and, utilizing the opportunities here offered, has made a name and place for himself.

DAVID RISSO.—A member of the firm of Risso & Rossi, proprietors of a thriving grocery business at 2309 North California Street, Stockton, David Risso is one of the city's enterprising young business men. He was born at Stockton, February 6, 1893, the son of Joseph and Mary (Risso) Risso, both born in the vicinity of Genoa, Italy; the father is deceased, but Mrs. Risso is still living; they came to Stockton many years ago and Joseph Risso was engaged in vegetable raising with others in the Italian Gardens. Mr. and Mrs. Risso were the parents of five living children: Louis A., John, David, Mrs. Louisa Osborn and Victor.

While gaining his education, David Risso worked after school hours as a delivery boy on a milk route, and when old enough he took up ranch work on the Smith ranch on the Lower Sacramento Road. Later he worked in the wholesale store of Foppiano & So'ari, also with the Hobbs-Parsons Company, and then was fruit buyer for this district for the L. Scatina Company of Oakland. During the war Mr. Risso trained at Camp Lewis, serving for eleven months, but owing to an injury did not see active service in France. He was in the 362nd Infantry, 91st Division, and received his discharge at the Presidio, San Francisco. Previous to his war service, when only seventeen years old, he had acquired an interest in a grocery store on North California Street, and after his return from the army, with a partner, P. J. Perazo, he opened up another grocery on this street, but later Mr. Perazo sold his interest, and the present firm is Risso & Rossi, and they have built up a thriving business that is steadily increasing. Mr. Risso is also the owner of the American Fruit Market at 537 East Weber Avenue. His marriage united him with Miss Eugenia Rossi, and they have a son, David Risso, Jr. Mr. Risso keeps up his war associations by membership in Karl Ross Post, American Legion.

JULIUS RODE.—The owner of a well-improved vineyard property five miles west of Lodi on the Sargent Road is Julius Rode, whose twenty-acre ranch has been brought to a high state of productivity. He was born at Volinsk, Russia, November 1, 1854, a son of Daniel and Helen Rode. The father was a farmer in Russia, having 150 acres, which was devoted to general farming. There were thirteen children in the family, Julius being the third in order of birth. The father lived to be seventy years old and the mother died at the age of forty-six.

Julius Rode was reared and educated in his native country and there learned both the Russian and German languages, and the English alphabet. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, then bought a farm of his own which he operated for twenty-five years. In the late difficulty in Russia a brother and sister-in-law of Mr. Rode died from starvation in that famine-stricken country. Mr. Rode sent for his brother's two children, one of whom is married and has one child, to come to the United States, but owing to the immigration laws, they are not allowed to leave there because the quota of Russian immigrants is filled; one will leave in March, 1923; the others in December. The fare from Russia to America for the four is $1,250.

On November 26, 1878, in Russia, Mr. Rode was married to Miss Julia Friedmann, a daughter of Gustav and Augusta Friedmann, farmers in Russia. In 1902 Mr. Rode sold his property in Russia and came to America, first settling in Oklahoma, where he bought a quarter-section of land, which he farmed for three and a half years. He then sold out and came to California, first settling in San Joaquin on Dry Creek, where he purchased sixty acres on which he ran a dairy and there the family resided until 1917, when he sold his ranch and moved to Lodi. There he lived three years, then purchased his present homeplace of twenty acres, ten acres of which are in almonds, interset with a Tokay vineyard, five acres in prunes, and five acres in vineyard. In 1921, Mr. Rode erected a fine, modern bungalow on his place and has further improved it with an irrigation system. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rode: Gustave A.; Mrs. Emma Holfield of Alameda; Mrs. Elsie Kramer of Oakland; Robert E. of Hayward; Mrs. Lydia Altnow of Thornton; Adolphine died in Russia; Rudolph; William H. of Oakland; Frieda died in Russia; Julius of Lodi; Erna and Reinhold are at home.

While residing near Galt, Mr. Rode was a school trustee in his locality. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith belongs to the Pentecostal Church at Lodi. He is proud to be a citizen of America and is a booster for San Joaquin County.

RUDOLPH E. RODE.—Coming to California in 1905, Rudolph Rode has gradually worked his way up until he ranks among the successful vineyardists of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County. He has made good use of his opportunities since arriving at manhood, and the prosperity that has come to him is from his own efforts. He was born in Volynia, Western Russia, January 29, 1892, a son of Julius and Julia (Friedmann) Rode, also natives of Russia. The father brought his family to the United States from Russia in 1902 and first settled at Orlando, Okla., where he bought a quarter-section of land on which he farmed for three years, and in 1905 brought his family to California.

Rudolph Rode went to school for a short time in Russia and when the family settled in Oklahoma he went to school for three years; then when he came to San Joaquin County, he attended the Liberty district school. Rudolph remained at home with his folks until 1912, when he went to San Francisco and there took a six months' course in a business college, then returned to Lodi, where he became a clerk for Beckman, Welch & Thompson, remaining with them for four years; he then worked for the Standard Oil Company for a year.

On February 15, 1916, in Lodi, Mr. Rode was married to Miss Bertha A. Bender, a native of Menno, S. D., and a daughter of John K. and Christina (Bender) Bender, farmer folk in their native land of

Russia, who migrated to the United States in 1903, and later came to California. They were the parents of four children: Charles J.; John A.; Margaret, Mrs. Henry Bender, and Bertha; Mrs. Rode. The father passed away in 1916 and the mother in 1906 at their home in Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Rode have two children, Ruth and Donald, and the family are members of the Lutheran Church in Lodi. In 1920 Mr. Rode purchased his present ranch on the Lincoln Highway about five miles southwest of Lodi, consisting of sixty acres of grain land; here he built a fine bungalow and has fifteen acres in alfalfa, thirty-five acres in vineyard and the remaining ten acres is used for grain raising; he has a six-inch pump for irrigation, which throws sufficient water for the proper irrigation of his land.

JOHN ROHRBACH.—A vineyardist who has built his success upon the foundation of his own energy and capable management is John Rohrbach, now residing on his home ranch of twenty-two and a half acres two and one-half miles southeast of Lodi, San Joaquin County, on Kettleman Lane. A native of Southern Russia, he was born near Odessa on March 5, 1857, the eldest son of Jacob and Magdalena (Hottel) Rohrbach, both natives of Russia, although the Rohrbachs originally came from Germany. There were eight children in the family, as follows: John, our subject; William, Jacob and Fred; Margaretta Christina, Magdalena and Katherine. The father lived to be sixty-three years old and the mother seventy-five.

John Rohrbach received his education in the Russian schools, where they taught the German language, and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one; then spent five years in the Russian army. At Odessa on February 20, 1884, he was married to Miss Christina Frey. She is the youngest of a family of six children of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Frey, namely, Martin, John, Caroline, Barbara, Eva and Christina. After their marriage, the young people came to America and settled in Lyman County, S. D., where they homesteaded a quarter-section of land and resided for the next thirteen years.

In 1904 Mr. Rohrbach sold his interests in South Dakota and removed to California where he purchased his present home place of twenty-two and a half acres; ten acres of this tract was in an almond orchard and the balance was a grain stubble field. He set out a vineyard on the grain land, installed a pumping plant, and built a good house and other farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Rohrbach are the parents of one son, Fred, who is at home with his parents. In politics, Mr. Rohrbach is a Republican and in religious faith a member of the German Reformed Church of Lodi.

GILBERT McMILLAN ROSS.—An eminently experienced, successful and prosperous mining engineer, Gilbert McMillan Ross, of 444 West Poplar Street, Stockton, is a native of Northern Scotland, where he was born on January 20, 1851. He was educated in England and South Wales; and after an exceptional training in chemistry and mining engineering, he came to the United States in 1869. He traveled by way of Panama, and at length reached San Francisco; and from the Bay City he went inland to Virginia City, Nev., where he was assayer and surveyor of bullion in the mines. He was also for a year an assistant assayer in the United States mint at Carson City, Nev. From there he went to Virginia City and had charge of the handling of the bullion and of the assaying in the Big Bonanza mine, already one of the big producers. He was thus closely associated with pioneer miners of the early days in Nevada, and later had charge of mining properties, some of them owned by himself, in Nevada. Later still, on coming to California, Mr. Ross had charge of the Copperopolis Mines west of the Mother Lode, and also had charge of gold mines on the Mother Lode, in Calaveras and Amador counties. For the past fourteen years, Mr. Ross has been consulting mining and metallurgical engineer with headquarters in Stockton, and he still has valuable mining interests in both Nevada and California. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Mr. Ross spent months of his time obtaining the data for the map of the Bret Harte trail which was issued by the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, furnishing the topographical, engineering and mining data. This map establishes the mining belts of Central California, including the Mother Lode and the gold and copper belts. Mr. Ross has also always taken an active part in civic affairs in the district in which he has lived, exerting an enviable influence by his pen and his oratory; he has contributed articles to the newspapers on mining, political economy and educational topics, and as a forceful, convincing speaker, he has participated in public meetings. He is particularly interested in the conservation of California water; and although once defeated as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for a seat in Congress, he continues to work in favor of this economic reform. He belongs to the Stockton Water Consumers' League, and to the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, where he has served on various committees.

At San Francisco, Cal., Mr. Ross was married to Miss Ellen Ward, a native of Vermont; and their union was blessed with five children, four of whom are living. Margaret has become Mrs. H. E. Zobel of Berkeley, and she has a son and a daughter and also a grandson. Mary Ethel and Ella B. are the second and third born, and John R., the youngest, is a mechanical engineer with the Holt Manufacturing Co.; he is married and has a daughter and a son.

SACCONE BROTHERS.—Designers and builders of many of the fine homes of Stockton, the five brothers comprising this firm, John C., George W., Victor, Benjamin and Leo Saccone, were all born at Oroville, Butte County, Cal. Their parents were Joseph and Angeline (Malins) Saccone, the former a native of Italy, while Mrs. Saccone was born in Germany, and each had emigrated to California when they were in their teens and were married in Oroville. The father was a farmer and died when the boys were small and the mother brought her family to Stockton in 1908. She purchased a ranch of seventy-five acres and after living on it for about two years disposed of it and purchased eleven lots on East Lindsay Street in the 1300 and 1400 block. Assisted by her sons she built twelve houses on this property and on their return from the war she gave each a home. Since that time they have built many fine homes, ranging in price from $4,000 to $10,000, and among them are the following: Three for Mr. Bacigalupi, two for Mr. Buthenuth, two for Mrs. Kuhlmann; also homes for Mr. Fassler, L. S. Repetti, Mr. Moresco, E. J. Blanchard in Yosemite Terrace

and Mrs. Alice M. Hopkins in Sperry's Addition and numerous others.

Victor Saccone, who looks after some of the business affairs of the firm, was born at Oroville, May 17, 1892, and completed his education in the Stockton schools and at Heald's Business College. He is a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7, N. S. G. W., and of Karl Ross Post, American Legion. During the World war he entered the service and trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and served overseas as mess sergeant in Battery B, 347th Field Artillery, 91st Division, being stationed in the Verdun sector. After the armistice he was stationed in Germany with the Army of Occupation and altogether served for eighteen and a half months. On his return to San Francisco he was mustered out at the Presidio, April 26, 1919, and returned home. On June 12, 1922, he was married to Miss Ethel Jury, born in Stockton. Two other of the brothers also served in the war, George W. as a mechanic in the aero squadron, building planes in England, and Benjamin as an observer in the air service, stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.

ANGELO M. FOPPIANO.—A wide-awake, progressive business man representing one of the prosperous business establishments of Stockton, is Angelo M. Foppiano, the senior member of the firm of the Foppiano & Solari Wholesale Fruit & Produce Company of Stockton, doing business at 136 North El Dorado Street. He was born in the same city on August 30, 1887, the son of Matthew and Margaret Foppiano, both natives of Italy, the former being now deceased. Mr. Foppiano early settled in Stockton, and for a while he was with the Wagner Leather Company, and later he was park superintendent. Then he farmed on the Weber Tract, and he was also head gardener at Stockton cemetery for fourteen years. He passed away in 1911, leaving an enviable record; and he is now survived by a devoted widow and four children: Angelo M., the subject of this review; David, Mrs. Norma Earl, and Mrs. Louisa Harvey.

Angelo attended the Washington School, and he also went to the County school on Linden Road, then to the El Dorado School, and after that to the Brothers' Catholic School. He followed various occupations as a young man on grain farms, in vineyards and lumber camps, and on the Stockton Railroad, and then he was gardener at the cemetery and clerk for the Horan Furniture Company. In 1910, he formed a partnership with Emil Devincenzi and opened a retail fruit and produce store, under the name of the Avenue Fruit & Produce Company, at 536 East Weber Avenue; and when his partner died, he formed a partnership with J. J. Solari, and together they continued there for four years. Then they sold the business, and in 1914 opened a wholesale fruit and produce company; and later P. Pezzi and C. Arata became partners in the same. The firm owns the Auditorium Building, a four-story brick structure on North El Dorado Street, one of the old landmarks of Stockton; and such has been the progress of this well-known wholesale establishment that both Mr. Foppiano and those associated with him may well be regarded as among the rising young business men of the city. He is the outside salesman for his firm, and he belongs to the Commercial Travelers Association.

Mr. Foppiano, in 1910, married, at Stockton, Miss Tessie Gagliardo, a native daughter, born in Calaveras County; and they have three children: Thelma, Evelyne and Arlene. Mr. Foppiano belongs to Stockton Lodge No. 218 of the Elks, and to the Iroquois Tribe of the Red Men.

AUGUST F. SALFIELD.—A popular and enterprising building contractor of Stockton is found in August F. Salfield, who is well equipped by training and experience for architectural work as well as the erecting of every kind of building. He was born in San Francisco, February 4, 1891, being the son of David Salfield, a prominent architect of the Bay City. The preliminary education of August F. Salfield was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco; then he entered the Wilmerding School of Industrial Art, where he mastered architectural drawing and valuable experience came through association with his father in the office. Believing that the way to success in any line is more easily found if one understands how to do all branches of any particular line, he entered the employ of P. Anderson and McLarren & Peterson, for the express purpose of learning the carpenter's trade; later while following his trade, he worked on a number of hotels and the Physicians and Surgeons' Building in San Francisco.

Seven years ago Mr. Salfield located in Stockton, where he formed a partnership with H. W. Johnson, the firm name being Johnson & Salfield, and their business was contracting and building, specializing in the building of bungalows. In 1918, Mr. Salfield entered the building and contracting field alone and he has erected bungalows in Eldorado Heights and Yosemite Terrace. On the 140-acre subdivision of Eldorado Heights, he has erected some fifty bungalows, all being of his own artistic designing. In January, 1923, he took his brother Carl in as a partner and they built a planing mill where they do all kinds of millwork for the construction of their buildings.

The marriage of Mr. Salfield united him with Miss Ettienne Wiedemann, a native of Seattle, Wash., and they have one son, Theodore Salfield. Besides being a member of the Stockton Builders' Exchange, Mr. Salfield is an active member of the San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., Stockton Parlor N. S. G. W. No. 7, and the Iroquois Tribe of Red Men.

PETE SANGUINETTI.—In 1894 Pete Sanguinetti located on his fine ranch near the city of Stockton and has been successful and prosperous. His ranch of twenty acres is devoted to fruit raising. He was born at Chiavari, Province of Genoa, Italy, in June, 1869, a son of Nicholas and Julia (Lenato) Sanguinetti, both natives of Italy. There were seven children in the family; Dave, Jack, Guiseppe, Pete, the subject of this sketch; Thomas, also represented in this work; Rosa, Mrs. Steve Sanguinetti, and Mrs. Virginia Lenato, residing in Italy. Nicholas Sanguinetti was a gardener by occupation in Italy and both parents passed away there, the father when sixty-three, and the mother at the age of seventy-two years. Pete Sanguinetti had no chance to attend school, as he was obliged to work as soon as he was old enough. At the age of eighteen, in 1887, he came to California, where he worked for seven years for wages; in 1894 he rented the ranch where he now lives and the first year raised hay, then he planted it to fruit trees, peaches, cherries and plums; he also improved it with a house, where he has since resided. In partnership with his brother Thomas, he purchased forty acres, of which the above twenty acres

is a part and later a division was made, each brother taking twenty acres as his share.

On April 10, 1899, in Stockton, Mr. Sanguinetti was married to Miss Maria Demicheli, a native of Genoa, Italy, a daughter of Gregory and Mary (Bianci) Demicheli. There are five children in the family; Gregory resides in Italy; Dominica resides in Stockton; Mrs. Sarah Demicheli resides in Stockton; Antonio resides in Italy, and Mrs. Sanguinetti. Her father passed away at the age of eighty-eight and her mother is still alive at the age of seventy-seven and resides in Italy. Mrs. Sanguinetti received a grammar school education in Italy and came to California alone while still a young girl. Mr. and Mrs. Sanguinetti are the parents of four children: Roy and Joseph own a twenty-acre orchard and vineyard at Linden; and Violet and Norma. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Sanguinetti owns valuable rental property in Stockton, consisting of five houses. He is a Republican in politics.

LOUIS FOPPIANO.—Possessed of the sturdy ability and enterprise native to his race, Louis Foppiano has steadily maintained his success and his fine forty-eight acre orchard and vineyard is a demonstration of his prosperity. He was born on his father's ranch northeast of Stockton, May 27, 1879, his parents being John and Katherine (Rossi) Foppiano, both born in Genoa, Italy. Sixty years ago John Foppiano settled in California and, coming hither by Panama, as was usual in those early days, spent some time in the mines, his place of operation being Angels Camp. He then settled in San Joaquin County and after his marriage in Stockton he bought twenty-two acres of land about seven miles northeast of Stockton. This he developed to orchard and vineyard and here were born to this pioneer couple their nine children: Columbus is deceased; Jennie is Mrs. Oneto and resides in Stockton; Louis is the subject of this sketch; Eugene; Victor and Henry are ranchers in Morado precinct; Edith, Amelia and Clorinda, all deceased. John Foppiano passed away May 20th, 1920, at the age of eighty-nine years, while the mother resides in Stockton. Louis Foppiano attended the Greenwood district school in the neighborhood of his home and assisted his father in the substantial improvement of the farmstead until he was twenty-six years of age.

On February 22, 1905, in Stockton, Mr. Foppiano was married to Miss Rakela Stagnaro, born in Stockton, a daughter of Angelo and Jennie (Moresco) Stagnaro. Angelo Stagnaro was a native of Genoa, Italy, who came to California in early days and engaged in mining for a time, then settled in San Joaquin County, where he farmed. There are three children in the family; Mrs. Foppiano, who is the eldest; Louise, Mrs. G. B. Leonardini; and Louis F., a plumber in Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Foppiano are the parents of three children, Edmund, Alma and Mae. After their marriage the young couple resided on the home ranch twenty months, then removed to their own place northeast of Stockton, where he built a comfortable residence and good farm buildings. Louis and his three brothers purchased a tract of land which was later divided, Louis receiving as his portion twenty-eight and a half acres, which he has improved to orchard and vineyard. He also owns a half-interest in the home ranch with one of his sisters as a partner. Some years ago Mr. Foppiano purchased a thirteen-acre vineyard adjoining his ranch on the west. Fraternally he is a member of the Stockton lodge of Red Men and in politics is a Republican.

NAT SANGUINETTI.—A practical and successful fruit grower of the Morado section of San Joaquin County is found in Nat Sanguinetti who, in partnership with his brother, owns a fine orchard home five miles northeast of Stockton, the home place of the Sanguinetti family for forty years. Nat Sanguinetti was born on this ranch, December 25, 1892, his parents being Giovanni and Anna (Sanguinetti) Sanguinetti. The father was born in Genoa, Italy, and came to California about forty years ago, where he was married to Anna Sanguinetti, a sister of Fred and Louis Sanguinetti of Lodi, who are also represented in this history. The father purchased the place where our subject now resides and developed it and lived on it until his retirement, when he moved to Stockton. Three children were born to this couple, Elena, Nat and Ralph H. Nat and his brother Ralph attended the Greenwood school and their sister finished her education in the Stockton High school. After the parents removed to Stockton Nat and his brother continued to run the home place; then in 1921 together they purchased a twenty-five-acre orchard in the Morado district eight miles from Stockton and about three miles from the old home place, both ranches being well irrigated.

The marriage of Mr. Sanguinetti occurred in Stockton on November 1, 1916, and united him with Miss Angeline Barosso, a native of Stockton, the daughter of G. and Maria Barosso. Her father came to San Joaquin County from Genoa, Italy, about thirty years ago and settled on the Waterloo Road. She received her education in the Waverly district school in the vicinity of her home. Her parents are both living. Mr. and Mrs. Sanguinetti are the parents of two children, Gladys and Loraine. Mr. Sanguinetti is a Republican in politics and is public-spirited and favors everything to improve his district.

PIETRO SANGUINETTI.—At the age of seventeen Pietro Sanguinetti left his native province in Italy and came to America and directly to Stockton, Cal., where he worked for seven years at farm labor. His finely developed twenty-acre ranch seven miles northeast of Stockton, a stubble field fifteen years ago, now is a fine orchard of cherries and peaches and a vineyard of Tokay, Cornichon, Muscat and Emperor grapes, with some apricots and plums. He was born at Chiavari, province of Genoa, Italy, on February 13, 1883, a son of Bartholomew and Rose (Sanguinetti) Sanguinetti, both natives and residents of Genoa, Italy. When a young man, the father made a trip to South America, remaining four years, but during a cholera epidemic he returned to Italy, where he has since engaged in farming. They were the parents of four children: Pietro, the subject of this sketch; Clara, Mrs. Giannone; Jennie, Mrs. Alberti, and Louise. Pietro attended the grammar school in Chiavari and was seventeen years old when he left for the United States. When he arrived in Stockton he soon found ranch work and with characteristic industry and economy was soon able to purchase land where he began to farm for himself. Eight miles northeast of Stockton he bought twenty acres of stubble field, which he has improved and which affords him a fine income. His irrigating plant at first consisted of a five-horsepower engine, but this

was replaced with a five-horsepower electric motor and still later with a ten-horsepower motor which drives a four-inch pump. Mr. Sanguinetti also built a residence where he and his family reside.

On November 14, 1911, in Stockton, Mr. Sanguinetti was married to Miss Carrie Cadamartori, born on the Linden Road six miles from Stockton. She is the daughter of Jack and Rose (Molinari) Cadamartori. The former came to California from Italy about forty years ago and for seven years was lumbering in the Sierras and then purchased thirty-two acres in partnership with another man; later this ranch was divided and Mr. Cadamartori received sixteen acres as his share. In 1920 he sold his ranch and now resides in Stockton. There were five children in the family: Carrie, Mrs. Sanguinetti; Emma, Mrs. Cassasa residing in Manteca; Winifred, Mrs. Joseph Gotelli, deceased; Antonio, and Irene. Mr. and Mrs. Sanguinetti are the parents of two children, Raymond and Helen; they are members of the Catholic Church and Mr. Sanguinetti is a member of the Giardenieri Lodge in Stockton.

EDWARD L. GAMBLE.—A man of strong purpose and laudable ambition, Edward L. Gamble is the capable general manager of the Tidewater-Southern Railway Company. His efforts, guided by sound judgment and keen discrimination, have been deciding factors in his success. He has steadily progressed, finding in each transition stage of his business career opportunity for a further step in advance. He was born in Lincoln, Ill., December 18, 1870, and when only three years of age was taken by his parents to the farming district of Republic County, Kans. His education was obtained in the public schools and supplemented by a course in the State University at Manhattan, from which he was graduated. In 1888 he entered the employ of the Wabash Railroad as local agent for the road at points in Illinois and Missouri and seven years was thus occupied. In the spring of 1895 he removed to Colorado, where he was employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad as general agent at Glenwood Springs, later in the same capacity at Creede, and then at Telluride, in the same state. Then he was transferred to special work for the same company throughout Colorado and Utah until 1912, when he removed to Stockton, Cal., and became the agent for the Western Pacific Railroad, and later was made general agent.

On March 12, 1917, when the Western Pacific Railroad purchased the Tidewater-Southern Railroad, Mr. Gamble was made general manager of the latter in both the executive and traffic departments. The Tidewater-Southern Railroad began operations out of Stockton in 1912 and runs to Manteca, Escalon, Modesto, Turlock and Hilmar. The company operates electric cars for passenger service between Stockton and Modesto and the freight service is by steam power. In 1918 estimates were prepared to operate cars over the entire line by electricity and the estimates had been approved, when the Government took over the line on account of the war and all plans had to be deferred. In 1920 new estimates were made for electrifying the entire line, electric freight locomotives were ordered and early in 1923 a start will be made to electrify the entire system, which will be completed as soon as practicable. Already plans and specifications have been drawn to extend the line to Fresno. With this extension the railroad will pass through the rich and productive valley of the San Joaquin and through the extensive Chowchilla ranch, thus aiding in the development and prosperity of the entire valley.

Mr. Gamble has one daughter, Helena, born in Colorado. Since 1899 Mr. Gamble has been a member of the B. P. O. Elks No. 224 of Aspen, Colo.; he belongs to Glenwood Lodge No. 65, F. & A. M., at Glenwood Springs, Colo.; the Scottish Rite bodies in Stockton, San Francisco Consistory No. 1; and in Stockton is a member of the Rotary Club.

GEORGE E. GAYLORD.—As superintendent of the Stockton division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, George E. Gaylord has demonstrated his ability as an executive and has gained the good-will and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. A native of Ohio, he was born on a farm in Delaware County. His ancestors settled in Ohio, being among the very first white people who located on the Western Reserve near Upper Sandusky, later moving to the Delaware Indian Nation, which became Delaware County, and here his father and grandfather were also born, when the establishment of a home was accompanied by many hardships and privations. Nothing daunted, however, they made the best of the opportunity and did their part to blaze the way for the future civilization. Having become used to pioneering the family moved to Red Oak, Montgomery County, Iowa, when George E. was a lad of seven, and it was in this western environment that he received his early education and grew up until he was sixteen.

The building of a railroad and its operation has a certain fascination for the boys of every generation, and George E. Gaylord was of the usual character, and at the age of sixteen began working for the Chicago and Northwestern as a clerk in the office of the storekeeper when the road was making extensions through Illinois. Later he decided he would go into the train service and he began as a fireman with that road, running out of Fremont, Neb., running through Iowa and Nebraska. He next was in the employ of the Union Pacific as a brakeman on the Rawlins and Green River division in Wyoming.

In 1888 he came to California and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific as a freight brakeman on their Western division, later was advanced to be a conductor and ran out of Oakland. During this time he ran the first train out of Mendota when the West Side line was completed. For eight years he was depot master at Oakland Pier, then he took up the duties of train master at the Oakland terminal and has seen the growth of that terminal from ten engines to over half a hundred now required to do the work at this important terminal.

On June 1, 1916, Mr. Gaylord was promoted to be assistant superintendent of the Western division at Oakland Pier, and on the first of September, 1918, he became division superintendent of the Stockton division, his jurisdiction covering 500 miles of track from Tracy to Fresno on the East and West sides of the San Joaquin Valley to Sacramento, Cal., including the Amador, Valley Springs and Merced branches. Mr. Gaylord has made a study of railroading in every department and is considered one of the most capable men in the employ of the Southern Pacific at this time and has well merited the advancement he has made.

The marriage of Mr. Gaylord united him with Miss Eva L. Hubbard, a native daughter of California, born in San Francisco, and a woman of many accomplishments. They have one son, Charles E. Gaylord, a conductor in the employ of the Southern Pacific on the Western division. Mr. Gaylord is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, holding membership in Aahmes Temple at Oakland; he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World; and is also a member of the National Association of Railroad Superintendents, the Pacific Coast Railway Club of San Francisco, the Athenian Club of Oakland and the Stockton Chamber of Commerce. While pursuing his duties he has taken a very active part in promoting the best interests of the road over which he has supervision as well as in furthering the growth and development of San Joaquin County, and in the December, 1920, issue of the Southern Pacific Bulletin, published by the railroad company, appears a splendid article from the pen of Mr. Gaylord setting forth the advantages of this region.

JACOB GATZERT.—A progressive business man of Lodi, who serves the public with delicious bread and pastry, is Jacob Gatzert, the enterprising proprietor of the Lodi Home Bakery, located at 41 South Sacramento Street. He was born in the Province of Hesse, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, on August 28, 1880, and there received his schooling. At the age of fourteen he began an apprenticeship to learn the trade of baker and became thoroughly trained for the trade he had selected for his life's work. He worked at his trade for three years in Germany, at the end of which time he concluded to cast his lot in the land of greater opportunities and at the age of twenty-three came to America, then to California in 1903, going direct to Sausalito, Marin County, where he had a brother in the bakery business. For the following three years he worked with him and in 1906 located in Lodi, at that time a small town. He purchased a half-interest in the Home Bakery from Joe Bartke and the partnership continued for two years and then he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business as sole owner; his first shop was on Pine Street and was very small, his average output of bread being 300 loaves per day. In 1909 he bought the business block located at No. 41 South Sacramento Street and moved his bakery to this location; a brick oven was installed and as his business grew he purchased more space until his frontage is thirty-four feet and the latest improved machinery has been installed. His output of bread at the present time is 2,000 loaves per day; he ships his products to the extreme northern part of the county, besides supplying the local trade. He has installed modern equipment for bread making; the flour goes from the sifter to the mixer, then to the portable bins where the dough is weighed, then to the molding machine, which makes it into uniform loaves; then to the raising racks, then to the ovens, then to the cooling trays, then wrapped in oiled paper ready for sale. Mr. Gatzert is a member of the Stockton Bakers' Association. He owns a half-interest in a building on Elm Avenue, where for three years he conducted the Tokay Theater.

The marriage of Mr. Gatzert united him with Miss Malvina Bechtold, a native of South Dakota, and they are the parents of two children, Alfred and Clifford, both natives of Lodi. Fraternally Mr. Gatzert is a member of Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M., and of Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M. He has always been progressive in his ideas, and has proven his loyalty to the city of his adoption by supporting every measure for the welfare of the community.

ANGELO GIOVACCHINI.—An interesting representative of a family now well established and honored in California, is Angelo Giovacchini, proprietor of the Delta Farm on Union Island, embracing some 443 choice acres, about thirteen miles southwest of Stockton. He was born at Lammori, near Lucca, in Italy, on a farm, January 13, 1870, the son of Gabriel and Teresa (De Ricco) Giovacchini. They were both natives of the same province, and substantial farm-owners, raising general farm products and having a vineyard where they engaged in high-grade viticulture. They had six sons, and our subject was the third in the order of birth. Gabriel Giovacchini died at the age of about thirty-eight years, but his widow lived until 1908. Angelo Giovacchini was reared on a farm and attended the public school; in 1889 he entered the national army of Italy, receiving his training in Camp Haste, near the city of Turin. He went through the four years of military life and is very glad that he had the experience, which further improved his health.

When twenty-four years old, Angelo left home for far-off America, sailing from Genoa on the steamship "Verra," one of the Red Star liners. They were eleven days out before New York was reached, and once landed, our subject made haste to start across the continent on the way to California. From San Francisco he sailed up the Sacramento River, and on April 11, 1894, he met his brother Adolph, and commenced an engagement of two years to work on a farm on Staten Island. There he started the first crop in 1896 in partnership with his brother, and they raised large quantities of beans, potatoes and barley. For twenty-four years these brothers have farmed together on the delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers, but recently they dissolved their partnership in farm management, although they continue to own in common some very desirable Stockton real estate, including frontage, 50x100 feet on Market and Hunter streets, valuable property acquired by trade one year and a half ago. While living on the islands Mr. Giovacchini went through three floods, the last one in 1907, in which he lost his crops, house, and even his clothing, and had to start all over again.

In 1913 Mr. Giovacchini left the United States for Italy, on February 18, and while visiting his home abroad he was married to Miss Louisa De Ricco, who was born near Lucca, at Lunada, Italy, on June 22, 1893; and on October 3 he returned to Stockton together with his bride. Four children have blessed their fortunate union: Reno, who was the first-born, died in Stockton when four and one half years of age; Letta and Jerry, twins, born October 3, 1919; and Rena, born June 26, 1921. The family attend the Catholic Church, and they have always contributed liberally to charitable works under the lead of the church authorities. In politics he is a Republican. San Joaquin County may well be proud of such progressive citizens as Mr. and Mrs. Giovacchini.

ADOLPH GIOVACCHINI.—A progressive Delta farmer who well merits the success he has attained, is Adolph Giovacchini, of 919 South Eldorado Street, Stockton. He owns 262 acres on the Muller Road, Middle Roberts Island, eight miles southwest of Stockton, which was formerly a vast tract of waste swamp land, that has been reclaimed and developed into an alfalfa ranch, where our subject conducts a very profitable dairy.

Adolph Giovacchini was born at Lucca, Italy, on October 18, 1872, the son of Gabriel and Teresa (De Ricco) Giovacchini, a well-to-do vineyardist of Lucca, the fourth in the order of birth of six sons, and was reared on his father's farm. At the age of sixteen he left home to come to the New World, and arrived in California in October, 1888, having been nine days in crossing the Atlantic on the "Champagnes" from Havre to New York. He did not tarry long in the metropolis, but came on direct to San Francisco, from which seaport town he made his way inland to the Delta, on the Sacramento River, and settled near Walnut Grove, where he remained for fifteen years. He commenced to farm on Staten Isle in San Joaquin County, but due to the heavy flood of 1904, he lost all, save his wife and a son, Lawrence, who is now deceased. In 1905 he removed to San Joaquin County and started on Roberts Isle, and after ten years of farming extensively he has been so successful that he has paid for his ranch and also built a fine residence at 919 South Eldorado Street in Stockton. Up to 1922 he and his brother, A. Giovacchini, were partners, but now they farm separately. His brother's life-story is given on another page. He owns a complete Best steam tractor and threshing outfit, all modern machinery to carry on farming; and he leases out the dairy to Mr. Martin, devoting his attention to his Delta land, most serviceable for the cultivation of beans, onions, wheat and barley. He has operated large areas on Union, Cooney, Rough and Ready, Staten and Elmore tracts in this county, but he has chosen to invest his savings in Roberts Isle property and Stockton real estate. Through many years of hardest labor and well-earned experience, he has gained a valuable knowledge of Delta farming, and knows the hazards in managing a Delta ranch.

At Stockton, on December 31, 1905, Mr. Giovacchini was married to Miss Alvera Simoni, a native of Lucca, Italy, who came to America when she was fifteen, accompanying her parents, Vincente and Pasquina (Pardini) Simoni. Four children have blessed the union: Lawrence, who died at the age of eleven; Teresa, who is fifteen; Herbert, thirteen; and Laura, five. Mr. and Mrs. Giovacchini are members of the Catholic Church, and contribute liberally to its benevolences.

GIOVANNI B. GOTELLI.—For the past thirty-four years Giovanni B. Gotelli has been identified with the farming interests of California, and San Joaquin County has been the scene of his labors throughout this period. For twenty-one years he has resided on his home place of ten acres in the Morado section of San Joaquin County some seven miles northeast of Stockton. His native place was the Province of Genoa, Italy, where he was born at Varese Ligure, August 2, 1874, his parents being Dominico and Pelligrini (Demotte) Gotelli, both natives of Genoa, Italy. Dominico Gotelli came to California in 1884 and worked in San Francisco for seven years, then removed to the Morado district northeast of Stockton, where he bought forty acres of stubble field, which he developed to orchard and where he passed away at the age of sixty-three years; his widow now lives near Stockton. There are five children in the family, Giovanni B., our subject, being the eldest; Antonio F. resides with his mother near Stockton; Joseph also resides with his mother; Mary, Mrs. Genetti, and Anna, Mrs. Peirano, reside in Stockton. Giovanni B. Gotelli attended school at his old home until he came to California in 1889, joining his father in San Francisco, where he had vegetable gardens, and continued with him there until 1891, when they came to Stockton, where he assisted his father with the ranch work until he was twenty-one years old, then working two years for other farmers.

In March, 1899, in San Francisco, Mr. Gotelli was married to Miss Katherine Pezzi, also a native of Genoa, Italy, a daughter of Antonio and Mary Pezzi. After his marriage, Mr. Gotelli worked for a while in the vicinity of San Francisco, then returned to Stockton and helped his father on the home place for a year. In 1901 he came to his present ranch, which was at that time bare land. Improvements were begun at once, a house was built and an orchard of peaches and cherries was planted and later an irrigation system was installed. Mrs. Gotelli passed away November 11, 1918, leaving five children: Rosie, Paulmera, Lena, Antonio and Melvina. Mr. Gotelli in October, 1922, rented his ranch and moved to his residence on Magnolia Street, Stockton. He also owns a brick building on East Main Street which is occupied by the J. C. Penney store and Mrs. Murphy's Corset Shop. He is a Republican in politics and for two terms was a trustee of the Greenwood school district.

GREEN ELECTRIC COMPANY.—The electrical supply business in Stockton is well represented by the Green Electric Company, which was organized by Alfred H. Green in March, 1920, with headquarters at 438½ East Market Street, where a selected line of electrical products are carried, each article being consistently displayed to the best advantage. A native Californian, he was born in Stockton, April 8, 1900, where he grew up and received his education at St. Mary's College in Stockton, remaining in school until he was sixteen years old, when he began to learn the electrical business. He was first employed by the Engineering & Supply Company and later the Commercial Electric Company, both of Stockton; later, he was employed by the Pacific Portland Cement Company in Solano County, then went to Porterville, where he was employed by the Ulmer Machinery Company. Deciding to engage in business as an independent electrical contractor, he returned to Stockton, where two years ago he opened his own establishment, winning marked success from the start. Among the most outstanding electrical contracts that Mr. Green has handled are the Portuguese hall, the Barrett block, C. G. Gall building, and many fine cottages and bungalows in Stockton. His patronage extends to the towns and communities around Stockton in other directions. All contracts are carried to a satisfactory completion under the personal supervision of Mr. Green.

The marriage of Mr. Green occurred in Stockton and united him with Miss Evelyn Snow, born in

Stockton and a descendant of the pioneer family of that name. Fraternally, Mr. Green is affiliated with the Stockton Parlor, N. S. G. W., No. 7; the Young Men's Institute, and the Modern Woodmen of the World.

FRANK T. GREEN.—A wide-awake, painstaking official of San Joaquin County whose extensive and valuable practical experience constantly enables him to render service as efficient as it is willing, is Frank T. Green, the county horticultural inspector for the Lodi district, residing at 105 North Hutchins Street, Lodi. He was born on a farm near Cambridge Junction in Lamoille County, Vt., on October 20, 1871, and as a young man followed farming in the Green Mountain state until 1896, when he went into Boston. He was then at the age of twenty-five, and he was for a while employed by the Boston Street Railroad. Returning to his native state, he took up farming for a year, and then he engaged in liverying, under such conditions, for example, that in some winters there were 150 days and more of continuous sleighing. He rented out sleighs, and did a lively business; but in time he tired of the long, severe seasons and decided to change climate. Coming to California in 1907, he settled at Lodi, and for five years he engaged in selling insurance, and then, in 1912, he was offered and accepted his present position with the County Horticultural Commission. In summer he inspects fruit and in winter he superintends the extermination of rodents, squirrels, and weeds, which handicap agriculturists. Understanding his business, he has proven a valuable assistant. While in Lamoille County, Vt., he served as a deputy sheriff, and his experience enables him at times to render aid in behalf of law and order.

In 1920, Mr. Green bought a Tokay vineyard of twenty acres which in a short time he sold at a handsome profit; and at present he owns another ranch of twenty acres northeast of Lodi, where he has seventeen acres in Tokay grapes, and three acres in Muir peaches. He was made a Mason in Waterman Lodge No. 83, A. F. & A. M. at Johnson, Vt., demitting to Lodi Lodge No. 256, F. & A. M.

MRS. ELLEN GRIFFIN.—By no means all the pioneer citizens and successful characters have been men, and to omit the part which the women played in the development and the civic progress of this western country would be indeed a serious oversight. Among such women was the late Mrs. Ellen Griffin, a pioneer of the county, who after her husband's death managed with admirable executive ability and sagacity the large ranch located about eleven miles east of Stockton on the Sonora Road. She passed to her reward on May 29, 1909, mourned by her family and a host of loving friends. She was born in County Kerry, Ireland, January 4, 1831, a daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Ford) Commins, both natives of Ireland. When she was twenty-one years old, in 1852, Ellen Commins took passage on a sailing vessel and after a long and tedious voyage of six weeks and three days she landed in New York City. There on the twelfth day of the following October, she was united in marriage with John Griffin, who was born in County Kerry, Ireland, April 29, 1829, and who had preceded his betrothed to America by only a few months. The happy couple remained in New York until early in 1856, and then once more considerations of their own material welfare separated them for a short time. In that year Mr. Griffin came out to California, and after having decided upon a suitable location in San Joaquin County, he sent for his wife. She came around by the Panama route, and from San Francisco arrived in San Joaquin County in the same year of 1856.

Mr. Griffin with keen foresight purchased in San Joaquin County 480 acres of land at the site of the present ranch, which has been the home of the Griffin family since 1856, but this tract was only the nucleus around which his diligence and fine business management built up, by subsequent purchase, a large estate of 1980 acres, some of which has been sold since his death; and the well cultivated ranch of which his daughter Anna F. Griffin is now the owner and manager still comprises 1430 acres. Mr. Griffin was a stanch Democrat in politics, and he and his wife were very public-spirited and favorable to anything pertaining to the upbuilding and welfare of their community. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were members of the Catholic Church as were also their two daughters, Anna F. and Nellie C. The latter passed away five months after her mother, October 14, 1909. Miss Anna F. Griffin, the only survivor of the pioneer couple, is classed with the progressive, enterprising and successful agriculturists of San Joaquin County.

JOSEPH E. HALL.—A successful business man known throughout San Joaquin County for his progressive methods, is Joseph E. Hall, the managing director of Hall Bros. Company, the well-known grocers, whose place of business is at 28 North El Dorado Street. He was born on a farm in Monroe County, Mich., on February 6, 1852, the son of Thomas E. and Azuba (Eckley) Hall, both natives of Rutland, Vt., and both now deceased. The Hall family emigrated to the woods of Michigan in 1818, and Grandfather David Hall cleared away the trees from land for his seven sons, who later became Michigan farmers. They lived seventeen miles from a white family, and friendly Indians were their only neighbors.

When Joseph was fourteen years of age his folks removed to Ringwood, McHenry County, Ill., and in that place he clerked in a grocery; and from there, in 1871, when he was about nineteen, he came west to California and settled in San Joaquin County. He arrived in Stockton with fifty dollars in his pocket; and realizing that this small capital would not permit him to remain idle long, he went to work on John Moore's dairy farm, at forty dollars a month in wages and his board. Mr. Moore was a member of the grocery firm of Hammond, Moore & Yardley on East Weber Avenue, opposite the court house, at Stockton, which became Hammond & Yardley; and after young Hall had worked on the ranch for a month, Mr. Moore gave him a position as clerk in his Stockton store. For twenty years he held that position, and during that time he never drew a dollar in advance, nor had a dollar deducted from his pay for absence from the store—a record of which any man might justly be proud. In course of time, on the other hand, his wages were advanced, and during the last seven years he received $100 per month without asking for an increase.

In 1890 Mr. Hall bought the grocery of J. Petsinger at 28 North El Dorado Street, which he conducted under the name of J. E. Hall, and later he took in his two sons as partners, and then the firm was styled J. E. Hall & Sons. In 1910 he turned

the business over to his sons, and the firm is now Hall Bros., and they have a branch store at 533 East Weber Avenue. In early days he erected a home on Weber Avenue, at the corner of Aurora Street, and there, where his three sons were born, he lived for many years. Mr. Hall is president of the J. C. Smith Company, which formerly owned 2,200 acres on the Lower Sacramento Road, the property of the late J. C. Smith, his wife's father; 800 acres of this property was sold to the syndicate which opened up that fashionable subdivision, Tuxedo Park, and the company gave forty acres as a donation to the College of the Pacific, for the new site of the college, still retaining almost 1,400 acres, which is leased to tenants for farming fruit and vegetables.

In 1879 Mr. Hall was married to Miss Minnie J. Smith, born in Stockton, the daughter of J. C. and Melissa (Boone) Smith, the former a pioneer and large landowner and farmer, who crossed the plains to California in 1853. Mrs. Smith was the granddaughter of Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky; she died in 1907, especially mourned in the circles of the Methodist Church, South, and the Order of Rebekahs. Three sons sprang from this union, and two are still living. Eckley B. became an Odd Fellow, and is now deceased; Clarence E. is also popular in the lodges of the Odd Fellows; and Lynwood E., who married Miss Vera Sackett, is not only an Odd Fellow, but he belongs to Lodge No. 218 of the Elks. Joseph E. Hall now owns a residence costing $10,000 on North Monroe Street. He is a Republican; and he served one term in the city council from the Third ward, and in 1888 one term as police and fire commissioner. After he turned the store over to his sons, he became active in the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1915 he gathered the exhibits from all parts of the county for the Panama Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, and also for the San Diego Fair; and for thirteen months he was in charge of the county exhibit at the Fair in San Diego. He also furnished the county exhibit for the Fair in Denver, Colo., and sent it there to be exhibited. He gathered the exhibit, placed it in shape at the State Fair in Sacramento for three years, and supervised it. He belongs to Charity Lodge of the Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1873, and he is one of only four members of that lodge now living that were members when he joined. He has passed through all the chairs, and is a member of all branches of the Odd Fellows, and has attended many meetings of the Grand Lodge.

DANIEL H. GRUBB.—Among the agriculturists who gave the best years of their life to the development of Central California's resources was the late Daniel H. Grubb, who was born near Madisonville, Tenn., September 12, 1837, a son of Darius and Sarah (Heiskell) Grubb, both natives of Virginia. Daniel H. was only eight years old when his father passed away and he continued to make his home on the farm until his marriage to Miss Sarah E. Carson, who was born at Madisonville, Tenn., October 30, 1840. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he left his farm to enlist in the Confederate army in Company G, 63rd Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. His company surrendered at the battle of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, and he returned to his home in Tennessee. Later he became interested in the mercantile business, meeting with good success, but in 1868 he determined to seek the more promising future offered in California. Leaving New York December 28, 1868, with his wife and two children, for Aspinwall, they crossed the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in San Francisco on the "Golden State."

Mr. Grubb at first went to Stockton, then removed to Oakdale and for two years farmed in Stanislaus County. Next he spent some time in Fresno, then returned to Stanislaus County, where he farmed until 1883, when he purchased 500 acres near Snelling and became one of the well-known grain farmers of that vicinity. Here Mrs. Grubb passed away on September 6, 1902, the mother of the following children: Elizabeth D., the wife of James L. Allen; Charles F., George, James, Daniel H. and William. Mr. Grubb passed away on November 8, 1912, at the age of seventy-five, retaining his faculties unimpaired to the last.

GOTTFRIED HANDEL.—A valuable ranch of fifty-eight acres on Harney Lane, five miles southeast of Lodi, is the property of Gottfried Handel, who is engaged in both agricultural and viticultural pursuits. A native of South Dakota, he was born at Menno on May 27, 1892, a son of Gottfried and Louisa Handel. When Gottfried was ten years of age the family removed to California and settled in the vicinity of Harmony Grove school, San Joaquin County, where the father acquired a quarter-section of land. He passed away on this home ranch and the mother later became the wife of Lot Lachenmaier, a native of Southern Russia. Mr. Lachenmaier came from Russia and settled in South Dakota, being a pioneer of that section of the country. He acquired considerable land and in time became among the largest and most successful grain growers and cattle raisers in the state. He was the first merchant in Lehr, S. D., and helped to build up the community, remaining there until 1910, when he came to Lodi. His first constructive work in San Joaquin County was the starting of the town of Victor, where he built a store building and conducted a store for the convenience of the rural residents. He was one of the organizers and is now the vice-president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Lodi, and is an esteemed citizen of the community.

Gottfried Handel received his education in the Harmony Grove district school and until he was twenty-two years old worked on the home place. In October of 1914 he was married to Miss Bertha Wiederrich, a daughter of Jacob and Katherine Wiederrich, farmers of South Dakota. There were nine children in her father's family and Mrs. Handel is one of the three that are living today. Her brother, John R. Wiederrich, is represented in this work and is a vineyardist of the Lodi district. Bertha Wiederrich was educated in the Harmony Grove school and was reared on a ranch in that vicinity. Her father passed away when she was a small girl and she came to California with her mother, who now resides in Lodi. Mr. Handel inherited forty acres southeast of Lodi on Harney Lane, eight acres of which was in vineyard and the balance a stubble field, which he planted to vineyard and alfalfa; later he added eighteen acres, making in all fifty-eight acres. Of the eighteen acres, ten acres have been set to vineyard, while the balance of eight acres is in alfalfa; he has installed one of the largest pumping plants in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Handel are the parents of four children: Dolores Katherine, Herbert Richard,

Donald Jacob and Robert Gottfried. Mr. Handel is a Republican in politics and is a member of the German Reformed Church of Lodi.

EMANUEL HANDEL.—Among the prominent and leading viticulturists of San Joaquin County is Emanuel Handel, who owns 119½ acres and operates ninety acres in vineyards and orchards located in the Lodi section of the county. He is one of the stanchest advocates of irrigation, and his labors have proved its effectiveness as an agent in agricultural activity. He is a native of Hutchinson County, S. D., where his birth occurred January 5, 1878, a son of Gottfried and Margaret Handel, both natives of southern Russia, their birthplace being near the city of Odessa. They left their native country for America and settled in South Dakota, where the father took up three claims, homestead, timber and pre-emption. When Emanuel was six years of age his mother died and his father later married again. About fifteen years ago his father passed away and the stepmother is now the wife of Lot Lachenmaier of Lodi. The schooling of Emanuel Handel consisted of a grammar school education.

In South Dakota on November 13, 1903, Mr. Handel was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Neuharth, also born in South Dakota in the vicinity of her husband's birthplace. She is the daughter of Phillip and Katherine Neuharth and her education was obtained in grammar school. Shortly after their marriage the young people came to California and settled near Lodi, where Mr. Handel purchased a sixty-five acre vineyard about five miles east of Lodi on the Kettleman Lane Road, which he has improved with a modern bungalow, garage, barns and all necessary equipment for carrying on grape culture; he also owns a half interest in a thirty-five acre vineyard east of Lodi with his brother-in-law, Mr. Neuharth. Each ranch is amply supplied with water from a four-inch pump driven by a ten horsepower motor, thus insuring the best of crops. Mr. and Mrs. Handel are the parents of ten children: Edwin Emanuel; Gideon, deceased; Gideon Benjamin; Emil Arthur; Rachina Katherine; Matilda Louisa; Lenora Pavlina; Leon Eigin; Ida Magdaline; and Viola Bertha. The family are all members of the German Reformed Church of Lodi. Mr. Handel is a Republican in his political affiliation.

GROVER C. IREY.—For the past seven years Grover C. Irey has been a resident of Lodi and since 1921 has been associated with Lyon & Irey, sporting goods, auto accessories, etc., and brings to the firm a thorough and practical knowledge of the business in every detail. He was born near Versailles, Mo., January 23, 1892, a son of William T. and Almira (Robertson) Irey, natives of Pennsylvania and Missouri, respectively. There were eight children in the family: Alfa, Mrs. E. M. Paxson, resides in Fortuna, Mo.; Frank resides at Lodi; Roy resides at Lodi; Maremma resides in Lodi; Estella, deceased; J. Washington resides at Youngstown, Cal.; Grover C. is the subject of this sketch; and Cynthia. Grover C. received a grammar school education in Akinsville, Mo. When nineteen years old he was earning his own way in the world and first worked at any job he could get to do to earn a livelihood, working through the states of the Middle West, and spent a year and a half at Delhi, La.; he spent one season in the harvest field in Arkansas. He then removed to Texas and worked at harvesting, gradually working his way northward until in the fall he was in North Dakota. Returning home, he took a course in the Kansas City Automobile Machine School. During 1915 he came to California and directly to Lodi, where he worked as driver and mechanic for the City Transfer Company. During the World War he was employed at the Moore-Scott shipyards in Oakland as a driller, where he remained for a year and a half. After the war he returned to Lodi, where he established an agency for Federal trucks, which occupied him for one year. He then turned his attention to viticulture and purchased twenty acres in vineyard, three miles southwest of Lodi, but later sold it.

On September 5, 1917, Mr. Irey was married to Miss Hazel R. Ham, born near Woodbridge, a daughter of W. J. and Anna L. Ham, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Pennsylvania. Her father, W. J. Ham, who was an attorney in Des Moines, Iowa, first married Miss Ella Ventura, who passed away leaving one child, Mathias Fenton Ham. After Mr. Ham's second marriage the family removed to California, in 1891, and Mr. Ham was one of the instructors in the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge. He passed away at about sixty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Irey are the parents of three children: William Harold, Charles Grover, and Robert. Mr. Irey purchased the home of Mrs. Ham in Lodi, where the family has since resided. Mr. Irey is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and with his family is a member of the Methodist Church of Lodi.

GUS M. HANSON.—Prominent among the enterprising and successful leaders in the busy industrial life of Stockton is Gus M. Hanson, the proprietor of the Aurora Welding Works, one of the city's important concerns. Mr. Hanson was born in Helsingborg, Sweden, on January 5, 1886, and although commencing life under comfortable circumstances he was destined to leave home at the early age of nine years, since which time he has made his way alone in the world. At first he became a blacksmith's helper, and he worked in the smithy in his native country for four years. He then followed the machinist's trade in different parts of Sweden, and in his seventeenth year, in 1903, he crossed the ocean to the United States and, pushing westward, located at Wausau, Wis., where he found employment at his trade; and later he removed to Omaha, Neb. There he added an accomplishment, for he learned the locksmith trade and also became a safe expert. He was engaged by the Deright Company, and sent by them to different cities to open safes; and in that service he succeeded in opening no less than 110 safes, and thus became one of the best workmen in that field in the country. This actual ability, with its attendant reputation, brought about his removal to San Francisco, where he was in the employ of the Herman Safe Company, and afterwards of the Carey Safe Company; and while there he took up the work of welding.

In 1912, Mr. Hanson located at Lodi and entered the employ of the Lodi Machine Shop and Welding Works, conducted by Earl Van Buskirk; and two years later he formed a partnership with Van Buskirk and they opened a welding shop in Stockton under the firm name of Van Buskirk & Hanson. Later, Mr. Hanson bought out his partner and changed the firm

name to the Aurora Welding Works; and he is not only the oldest welder in point of service in Stockton, but he very naturally does the largest business. The Aurora Welding Works, in fact, turn out more finished work and transact more business than all their esteemed competitors in the same line. Mr. Hanson is especially popular in Masonic circles, being a member of San Joaquin Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M.

Not long ago the Seventh Booster Edition of the Byron Times devoted half a page to a write-up of the Aurora Welding Works, which it pronounced one of the important institutions of Stockton operating as an industrial factor in development fields. One powerful electrical machine is devoted to electrical welding, and this features the new and important methods in vogue under Mr. Hanson's own system. A splendid acetylene welding equipment is also an exponent of the progressive mechanics observable in this establishment. A specialty is also made of handling tractor repairs, a well-equipped mechanical department being supplied for this important branch of the industry; and much casting repair work is done for industrial concerns of Stockton and Central California, the high-class efficiency of the plant having attracted much favorable comment. Quick work is made an important feature in repairs, and work on all makes of tractors, automobiles, trucks, and implements of all kinds is handled with highly satisfactory results. If a casting breaks, for example, instead of replacing it with a new one, at heavy cost and possibly great delay, it can be repaired here at nominal cost and the saving of much valuable time. Building up worn-out parts is another special feature in this wide-awake plant, bringing into play one of the really constructive departments, and means much to the owners of costly or highly-prized machinery. Everything that is weldable has its place in this well-equipped establishment so well directed by Mr. Hanson, and a prestige has been established for handling skilfully any kind of metal, with the result that the firm's trade extends into the rich San Joaquin Valley country as far as Tulare. During recent years, also, Mr. Hanson has done much special work for mining companies, and has won high standing with these great organizations.

JAMES A. HYMER.—As sales manager of the Holt Manufacturing Company of Stockton, an establishment with an international reputation, James A. Hymer is making good and becoming firmly intrenched in the business world. A native of Nebraska, he was born at Sacramento, Phelps County, on January 10, 1882, and until his twelfth year was reared and educated at Holdredge, later finishing his schooling at Lincoln. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, young Hymer became an apprentice in the locomotive shops of the C. B. & Q. Railroad at Havelock, where he began the trade of machinist, finishing his apprenticeship in the shops of the C. & S. Railroad at Denver. He continued to follow his trade as machinist, later as foreman, and still later as division foreman with the Northern Pacific Railroad. In fact he had a wide experience in the various roads of the West. Afterwards he was in the employ of coal and gold mining companies in the northwest as master mechanic.

Mr. Hymer decided to give up the branch of mechanical work he was following to take up the study of the internal combustion engines in the automobile world and in a short time he became proficient in that trend of mechanics. Being attracted to Los Angeles, he was employed in a large shop of that city. After a few years in the mechanical end of the automobile industry he concluded he could use his knowledge to very good advantage in selling machines, and going to Salt Lake City he became connected with the firm of Randall, Dodd & Company as a salesman. In spite of the fact that it was in December and that there was two feet of snow on the ground, Mr. Hymer sold three cars the first two weeks, thus meeting with success from the beginning. He remained with this company in Utah and Idaho until coming to San Francisco in 1911. Mr. Hymer soon entered the employ of Don Lee as a salesman, and under his leadership sold the Cadillac with success. From the retail department he was soon advanced to the wholesale department and remained with Don Lee four and one-half years.

While engaged in the automobile industry he made a study of the Holt Tractors, and thinking there was a greater field for advancement in that line he considered making a change; at considerable sacrifice to himself, at the time, in 1916 he became connected with the Holt Manufacturing Company as their representative in Southern California, with headquarters in Los Angeles. In a short time his prophecy came true and he met with phenomenal success in handling the tractor in that territory. His thorough mechanical training well fitted him for his work and advancement came to him when he was called to Stockton and appointed assistant sales manager on December 31, 1919; just one year from that date he was made sales manager, the position he now holds in a concern that covers half the earth with their products from the Stockton office.

At Los Angeles, in 1910, Mr. Hymer was united in marriage with Miss Eva Turner, a native of Indiana, and they have two daughters, Helen and Jane. Mr. Hymer is a charter member of University Lodge No. 394, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles, also holding membership with the Scottish Rite Consistory in Los Angeles, where he also is a member of Al Malaikah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of the Yosemite Club and the Golf and Country Club of Stockton. All in all, it will be seen that in whatever field of activity Mr. Hymer has become active he has attained to an enviable success.

JOHN K. WEBER.—Among the farmer folk who have recently become residents of the Lodi vicinity of San Joaquin County is John K. Weber, who came to the county in 1920 and purchased a ten-acre vineyard three miles west of Lodi on the Sargent Road where he resides with his family. He was born in Morristown, Minn., August 26, 1881, a son of Jacob and Louise (Oehler) Weber, early farmers of the Morristown vicinity, where the father took up a homestead and engaged in farming there for the remainder of his life. The mother also spent her last days there, passing away in 1893. This worthy couple were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are now living: Louise; Mrs. Katie Neubauer resides at Lodi; Emma, now Mrs. J. Wagner, lives at Lodi; John K. is the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Amelia Switzenberg, lives in Morristown, Minn.; Christina lives in Morristown; Mrs. Hilda Turner resides in Lodi; Mrs. Lena Rosseau lives in Morristown; Mrs.

Alma Switzenberg also resides in Morristown; Jacob, Albert and Lena are deceased.

John K. Weber attended the grammar school at Morristown, Minn., and spent twenty-seven years of his life on his father's farm, assisting his father with the farm work from the time he was large enough to guide a plow. In January, 1909, at Morristown, Minn., he was married to Miss Bertha Schmidtke, also a native of Morristown and a schoolmate of her husband. She is the daughter of Herman and Amelia (Reiske) Schmidtke, farmers in Minnesota, and the parents of nine children. After his marriage Mr. Weber leased 360 acres in the vicinity of Morristown where he farmed until 1920, when he sold his farming equipment and came to California, locating on his present ranch. His ranch consists of ten acres of producing vineyard, well irrigated. Mr. and Mrs. Weber have six children: Alvin, Edwin, Lucile, Leona, Leslie and Edna, the two youngest being twins. The family are identified with the Lutheran Church of Lodi. Mr. Weber is a Republican.

PAUL WENCEL.—A native of Hungary who has profited greatly by coming to America and adopting this as his land, is Paul Wencel, who was born in that region now known as Czecho-Slovakia, in a picturesque town called Ratzesdorf, where he first saw the light on February 24, 1871, the son of Paul and Susana (Lechner) Wencel. His father was a farmer, and in such comfortable circumstances that he was considered well-to-do, and he was over eighty years old when he died, during the first year of the World War. His mother was also over eighty years of age when she passed away in 1918. Five children were born to this worthy couple, all of whom, in turn, were given superior and most attractive home surroundings. Matt lives at Lyons, Colo.; Mrs. Susana Gschweng has remained in Hungary; Paul is the subject of our story; Rosina is also in the old country; and Ludwig is a farmer in Brighton, Colo.

Owing to local economic conditions, Paul was able to attend school only in the winter time, for during the summer he was compelled to work hard on the farm; and he continued to help his father on his large farm until he was twenty-four years of age, when he married. On February 18, 1895, at the home of the bride, in Hungary, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Christina Gschweng, a native of the same district in which Mr. Wencel was born. Her folks were also agriculturists, and she was one of a family of six children: Michael, Ludwig and Paul are still living in the Old World; and Mrs. Paulina Praschak of Acampo, and Susana, now Mrs. Weng, in Lyons, Colo.; and Christina is Mrs. Wencel. The latter enjoyed the same limited educational advantages as her husband. On marrying, Mr. and Mrs. Wencel acquired about twelve acres of land and a spacious homestead; and there they lived from 1895 to 1908. In the meantime, in 1904, Mr. Wencel crossed the ocean to America, arriving in March, and returning to Europe in September, availing himself of the opportunity to visit his brother in Colorado. In the spring of 1908 he removed with his wife and three children to the Centennial State and also brought his father and mother; but the latter eventually returned to their native country, and there ended their days.

In 1910 Mr. Wencel came to California and settled and bought his present ranch of twenty acres, about two miles to the northwest of Acampo. The ranch was set out to Tokay, Zinfandel and Berger grapes, all excellent stock, and Mr. Wencel was not long in putting in a four-inch pumping plant, with a ten-horsepower electric motor, by which he has developed an adequate supply of good water. He has had the satisfaction of seeing his five children comfortably provided for. Paul, Christina, Fred, Daniel and Esther all have attended the Houston school; and Fred attends the Lodi high school, while Paul is assisting his father on the ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Wencel have prospered greatly in California, and the best feature of their story is that all who know them are always glad to learn of their good fortune.

G. WEYAND.—A very industrious, progressive and successful vineyardist, who well deserves his prosperity, is G. Weyand, who lives south of Youngstown. He was born in Hesse-Nassau, November 20, 1874, the son of William and Caroline (Kessler) Weyand, the former a shoemaker, who lived to be eighty-six years of age, while Mrs. Weyand passed away in her fifty-second year. The worthy couple had ten children: Emma was the oldest, then came August, Henry, Sophie, Lena, Henrietta, Caroline, and the subject of our review; and after him were Ferdinand and William.

The lad attended the grammar schools of Germany, and after that he set out to make his own way in the world. He worked in the iron mines. In 1891 he came to the United States and settled at Hillsboro, Kans., and there he worked on a farm; later he clerked in a general merchandise store for a few years, and then went into business for himself in Hillsboro. After ten years of steady success there, he came out to California and settled at Lerdo, in Kern County. He rented 107 acres from the Lerdo Land Company, and the second year there he bought forty acres, renting 300 besides; but failing to get water he let his Lerdo ranch go and came to Lodi.

He first rented a twenty-acre vineyard on Kettleman Lane, but the second year he bought a part of the Fuqua ranch, northeast of Lodi, making the purchase of Mr. Lorenz. He is at present the owner of 110 acres, in two pieces, namely: fifty acres of the Fuqua ranch and sixty acres of the ranch which he purchased from Mr. F. R. Hamsher, in March, 1921, he having sold off seven and one-half acres from the fifty-seven and one-half-acre ranch to his father-in-law, Mr. B. J. Unruh, who now resides upon it. He also sold off twenty acres from the land bought from Mr. Hamsher. Mr. Weyand is at present engaged in improving and planting his sixty acres upon which he and his family are happily domiciled.

At Hillsboro, Kans., on October 14, 1900, Mr. Weyand was married to Miss Julia Unruh, a native of Hillsboro and the daughter of B. J. and Eva (Johnson) Unruh. Her father came to Kansas a young man, as one of the first settlers in that part of the country, and homesteaded a ranch. He is now seventy-six years old, and his good wife just three years younger; and they are both still living. They had eleven children: Sarah, the eldest, is in Kansas; Minnie, Peter and David died in Russia; Eva is also in Kansas; Julia is the devoted wife of our subject; Benjamin is in Kern County, California; August in Kansas; Bena in Kern County; Samuel is at Chinook, Mont.; while Jonathan is deceased, having passed away in Colorado. Mrs. Weyand's parents came from Warsaw, Russia, to Kansas, after they had been mar-

ried in Russia, and Mr. Unruh had put in hard work as a grain farmer. Mrs. Weyand attended the Hillsboro schools, as Mr. Weyand had also attended the schools in Kansas. Eventually, Mr. and Mrs. Unruh came out to California, in 1920, and settled on a part of Mr. Weyand's fifty-seven and one-half acres. Six children have been born to our subject and his worthy wife: Edna, their eldest, died in February, 1920; the others are Wallace, Clarence, Rosaline, Howard, and Grace.

Mr. Weyand took out his citizenship papers in Marion County, Kansas, and later, in Kern County, he served on the local school board.

E. T. WISNER.—An alert, energetic business man of Lodi, E. T. Wisner has been engaged in the contracting and building business since 1905. He is a native of Vicksburg, Mich., where he was born on September 21, 1877, and when a small lad his family removed to Council Grove, Kans., where he was reared and educated until he was twenty years old. His first work in construction was for the Santa Fe Railroad building bridges; he then removed to Bellingham, Wash., and worked as a carpenter and millwright and in October, 1905, arrived in San Francisco, where he was employed by the C. C. Moore Company, and was sent to Tonopah, Nev., to erect a cyanide plant and stamp mill. He returned to San Francisco during the year of the great fire and helped in the rebuilding of the city, remaining there for seven years, when he came to Lodi to work on the Union high school building, and during the eleven years of his residence he has erected hundreds of houses all over the northern part of the county, making a specialty of medium priced bungalows, although he has built garages and stores.

Mr. Wisner married Miss Sarah Handley, a native of Santa Cruz County, Cal., and they are the parents of four children, Clarence, Arthur, Lucile, and Roy. The family reside on Woodbridge Avenue, where they have a three-acre Tokay vineyard of thirteen-year-old vines. Fraternally Mr. Wisner is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

WILLIAM EARL WHEELER.—Coming to Stockton with a wide experience in construction work, William Earl Wheeler has established a name for himself for his ability in this line and is now foreman for Daniels & Green, well-known building contractors of Stockton. Mr. Wheeler was born at Toledo, Ore., February 3, 1883, but has been a resident of California since his eleventh year, coming with his parents to Oakland, where he completed his education. He began work as a carpenter with the Southern Pacific Railroad and later held a clerical position with the Contra Costa Water Company. He then became associated with the Dinwiddie Construction Company of San Francisco and worked in the erection of school buildings at Oakland as foreman of construction, for a period of six years. In 1917 he became foreman of construction on the cantonment buildings at Fort Scott and Fort McDonald, and participated in the erection of 180 buildings at North Vallejo for the U. S. Government Housing Corporation, and the laying of streets there; also in the extension of the Sperry Flour Mills at South Vallejo.

Mr. Wheeler next entered the employ of the Foundation Company of San Francisco and was foreman of construction on three large cement buildings, the largest, 100 by 260 feet, being for the Standard Oil Company at Point Richmond. He has especial reason for pride in the construction of the latter as he received a fine letter from the Standard Oil Company complimenting him on the excellence of his work. In 1921 Mr. Wheeler came to Stockton to superintend the construction of the beautiful new Masonic Temple, erected by McDonald and Kahn of San Francisco, the finest building completed in Stockton for several years. Recognizing his experience and ability in heavy construction work, Daniels and Green of Stockton secured his services as foreman on the new Presbyterian Church recently completed on North El Dorado Street, a splendid piece of work which Mr. Wheeler handled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Wheeler's marriage, which occurred in 1905, united him with Miss Viola D. McCoon, a native of Jervis, Ore., and they have become the parents of three children: Elizabeth, Donald and Robert. The family are making their home at 1125 North Ophir Street, Stockton. In fraternal life, Mr. Wheeler is a member of Fruitvale Camp No. 483, Woodmen of the World.

HANS MADSEN.—The proprietor of the leading automobile business at Ripon, Cal., Hans Madsen is a mechanical engineer of exceptional ability, having received a most thorough training in this line in his native land of Denmark, where he was born at Stryno on December 22, 1885, a son of Claus M. and Marie (Anderson) Madsen, who still make their home at Stryno, where the father is the owner and proprietor of a flour mill. They are the parents of seven children: John, a contractor and builder at Ripon, is now on a visit to his old home in Denmark; Karen is the wife of Captain Jorgensen, a sea captain of Aarhus, Denmark; Prof. Anders Madsen is principal of the high school at Rudkjobing, Denmark; Hans, of this sketch; Bodil resides at Los Angeles; Rasmus is a grain dealer and owner of a flour mill at Fyen, Denmark; Jorgen runs the mill at home.

Hans Madsen attended the schools at Stryno and at the age of fifteen he was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. While a mere boy he worked around his father's mill and early became acquainted with the principles and actual working of complicated machinery and then entered upon a four years' apprenticeship as a machinist at Wester Aaby, and it was after this that he finished his high school and technical training, the latter at the technical school at Randis, Denmark. He was twenty-five years old when he passed his final examination as mechanical engineer, a very strict examination under government supervision, requiring approximately eight hours a day for three weeks. He also successfully passed the examination for steam engineer in the Danish Navy. Shortly after this he received a stipend from the Danish government for the purpose of foreign travel to further perfect his education, so he came to the United States in 1911, visiting leading manufacturing centers from New York to San Francisco. After about a year's travel he entered the employ of the Link-Belt Company at Chicago, Ill., as an expert locomotive crane engineer, and was with them until 1917, when he came to Ripon, Cal., where his brother, John Madsen, was located; he had visited Ripon in 1912 and being favorably impressed with the surroundings he determined then to locate here. He soon started

in the garage business as an automobile repair man, and in 1919-1920 his brother, John Madsen, erected the building where the Madsen Garage has since been located. Here Mr. Madsen deals in Studebaker, Overland and Willys-Knight automobiles, besides tires, tubes, and all other auto accessories. He also maintains an up-to-date repair shop, which is at present leased and operated by I. A. Goodwin, and is the leading machine shop of Ripon.

In 1916 Mr. Madsen was married at Chicago to Miss Kristine Frederickson, a native of Denmark, and they are the parents of two children, Ella and Paul Madsen. In fraternal circles Mr. Madsen is a member of Mt. Horeb Lodge, No. 58, I. O. O. F., of Ripon, and he takes a public-spirited interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community.

FRED C. MAIER.—A successful contractor of Lodi who has prospered ever since locating here in 1908, is Fred C. Maier, a native of Russia, born in that far-off land December 31, 1869. When he was fifteen years old he came to the United States, locating in South Dakota, where for the next ten years he worked out on farms. He then filed on a homestead claim of 160 acres near Eureka, S. D., farming this for seven years before he sold it, and then bought another 160 acres near by for which he paid $925. After farming this place for four years he disposed of the land for $3,200, and the farm buildings and equipment for $2,400, a very profitable transaction.

Mr. Maier then located at Ashley, S. D., where he took up the trade of carpenter, remaining there until 1908, when he came to Lodi, and he has been busily engaged since that time as a building contractor. He has done some fine work in this vicinity, erecting houses costing from $5,000 to $20,000, among them the ranch residences of John V. Bare, Mrs. Phillips, Ed Pope and the Woock Bros., the homes of G. Krowell, John Powers, Fred Frey, Gottlieb Mettler, D. D. Mettler, John Bender, and Mr. Peete in Lodi, the Pioneer Fuel & Feed Company building and the packing house for the Farmers' Fruit Exchange in Lodi, besides a number of other fruit packing houses. His gross business in 1920 was about $100,000, leading all other contractors in Lodi in building operations for that period. On coming to Lodi he bought a two-acre tract and erected a house on it which he later sold for $3,100; the family now make their home in an attractive residence at 533 East Walnut Street.

Mr. Maier's marriage, in 1902, united him with Miss Katie Presler, like himself a native of Russia, and they have a daughter, Bertha, the wife of Theodore Eichler of Lodi. The family are members of the German Baptist Church and Mr. Maier contributed generously to the building fund for the erection of their new church edifice.

PAUL MADONNA.—A prosperous dairyman of San Joaquin County is Paul Madonna, part owner of a forty-acre dairy ranch three miles southeast of Lodi on Hogan Lane. A native Californian, he was born at Half Moon Bay on February 3, 1890, a son of Paul and Theresa (Pezzoni) Madonna. The father was a native of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, and in young manhood came to California and settled at Half Moon Bay, where he owned and operated a dairy ranch; later he removed to Suisun, Solano County, and rented an 1,800-acre ranch on which he maintained about 300 head of cattle. Our subject is the second oldest in a family of seven children: Fred resides in Lodi; Mary is Mrs. Cords of Woodbridge; Emesta, Mrs. P. Sargenti of Galt; Paul; Joseph; Mrs. Ida DeCarli and Mrs. Ella Anis are both deceased. The father lived to be seventy-one years old and the mother resides on the Lodi ranch. Joseph Madonna, Paul's brother, entered the service of his country as a private on June 26, 1918, and was sent to Camp Lewis; then transferred to Camp Fremont and placed in Company F of the 62nd Infantry, 8th Division. From August to October of 1918 he remained at Camp Fremont, then was sent to Camp Mills, N. Y., and later to Camp Lee, Va., where he remained until sent back to California, where he was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, in 1919. He was an excellent shot and qualified as a sharpshooter.

Paul Madonna attended school in Solano County until the time of his father's death, when he and his brothers conducted the dairy. In 1915 the family removed to Lodi and purchased forty acres on Hogan Lane, which is devoted to the raising of alfalfa and a dairy of thirty-five cows is maintained, being of the Holstein and Durham breeds. Mr. Madonna was married at Suisun on September 8, 1915, to Miss Mary Baccala, a native of Birds Landing, Cal., and a daughter of Charles and Olivia Baccala, and she was educated at Benicia. Her only brother, Joseph Baccala, entered the U. S. Army as a private in June of 1918, and went into training in Arizona, where he served on an ammunition train and was sent to France where he remained for one year, then was returned to the United States and was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco. In politics, Mr. Madonna is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the Eagles of Lodi.

G. LORENCE MANGINI.—Ten years ago G. Lorence Mangini came to California for his permanent residence and for the past three years has been identified with agricultural pursuits in San Joaquin County. He is the owner of a thirty-acre tract of land five and a half miles from Stockton on the Upper Sacramento Road, which is entirely devoted to fruit and garden truck raising. He was born in Genoa, Italy, November 30, 1894, a son of Antonio and Louisa Mangini, both natives of Italy. Antonio Mangini came to California in an early day and went to the gold mines at Jackson, and there he passed away. When G. Lorence Mangini was seventeen years of age he came to the United States alone and worked for two years in New York, when he came on to California and worked as night watchman in Oakland for a year; he then went to Crocker, Cal., and was employed in the sugar factory until his enlistment in the U. S. Army in 1918, in Company B, of the 143rd Field Artillery, which was later transferred to the 91st Division in France and was in the reserves at the St. Mihiel drive; then they took part in the Meuse-Argonne drive, where he went over the top three different times and was twice wounded; later he was with the Allies in Belgium. Mr. Mangini was No. 1 on the cannon squad. He then returned to the United States and on June 19, 1919, was honorably discharged at the Presidio as a private, first class. Returning to Stockton he worked for the Sperry Flour Company for four months; then he rented twenty acres in the Oak Park tract where he engaged in raising vegetables. When he sold his interest he bought a home at 1437 East Oak Street, Stockton, where he worked

for wages until he purchased his present place in 1922. With a partner he bought thirty acres on the Upper Sacramento Road, a few miles out from Stockton, and later, when his partner retired, he assumed his share and now is the sole owner.

On May 26, 1918, in Stockton, Mr. Mangini was married to Miss Lena Garrozola, also a native of Genoa, Italy, and a daughter of Giacomo and Mary Garrozola. Mrs. Mangini was two years old when her parents removed to California and settled near Stockton in the Fair Oaks district and she received her education in the Fair Oaks grammar school. There are seven children in the family, Mrs. Mangini being the eldest; Tony, Albina, Mary, Rosie, James and Lilly, all residing in Stockton. The parents still live in the Fair Oaks district near Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Mangini had one daughter, Louise, who died in infancy. Mr. Mangini is a member of Karl Ross Post No. 16, American Legion.

MANTECA CREAM AND BUTTER COMPANY.—Among the enterprising business concerns of San Joaquin County is the Manteca Cream and Butter Company, owned by Chris Christiansen, Floyd Richards, Peter Christiansen, and Theodore Larsen, who, by their intelligent industry, have contributed largely to the development of this section. Even before they located at Manteca the four partners had long years of valuable experience in the same field, so that their subsequent success and present prosperity are not at all surprising.

The original plant was organized in 1896 by a group of local farmers, and was conducted as a kind of skimming station, to which the neighboring ranchers were accustomed to bring their milk. For about fifteen years the station was known as Cowell's Switch, and this plant was the chief source of revenue to the ranchers, who conducted dairies and sold the cream. Following this, a small butter business was gradually being developed, and after 1918, manufacturing was carried on extensively. As a result of both natural growth and the excellent management afforded by the gentlemen named above, the well-equipped plant is now turning out seven times the volume it produced in 1918. To better facilitate the work, the company has recently added new and modern machines, and will soon be compelled to enlarge again. Manteca Butter, the copyrighted trademark, is known far and wide in the central part of the state. The company employ four men and two women, and are turning out 18,000 pounds of butter per week, necessitating a fast fleet of four trucks, continually on the go, collecting milk twice a day from the ranchers.

The two Christiansen brothers were born in the village of Fjeldso, Denmark, where they received an excellent common schooling, and in the middle of their teens took up the butter-making trade. Chris Christiansen came out to America in 1912, and located at first at San Jose; but three weeks later he established himself in the creamery trade at Bakersfield, where he remained for three years, and to that town, in 1914, his brother Peter followed. Chris is married, and has a wife and two children; and he maintains a residence in Manteca. Floyd Richards was born at Rivana, Kans., and came West to California as a young man, in 1896. He has been identified with the butter trade of this county as an expert, operating also in Kern County for over seven years; and he was associated with the Christiansen brothers prior to their removing to this county. Mr. Richards also lived in San Diego County still earlier—before migrating to San Joaquin and Kern counties; he is married and lives at Manteca. Mr. Larsen is a native of Denmark, and came to America in 1890, when he was twenty-five years old. He went to Phillips, S. D., where he became prominent as an extensive stock-breeder. In 1918 he came to Manteca and he has recently associated himself with the company.

SALVADOR MAURO.—Identified with the business interests of the town of Mossdale, San Joaquin County, Salvador Mauro, in partnership with Charles Abersold, owns and operates a garage and store on the Lincoln Highway, both young men being expert machinists and in consequence doing a successful business in their line. Salvador Mauro was born in the province of Cosenza, Italy, June 25, 1893, a son of Charles and Teresa Mauro, both natives of Italy. The father, Charles Mauro, was a shoemaker in his native country who came to Lathrop, San Joaquin County, in 1894, where he followed his trade successfully and also owned profitable vegetable gardens near Lathrop. In 1901 Salvador Mauro came to America with his mother and joined the husband and father at Lathrop. When the father passed away in 1908 the vegetable gardens were sold. The mother married again, and is now Mrs. Esposito, living at Lathrop.

Salvador Mauro received his education in the schools of Lathrop and Mossdale; then learned the machinist trade in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Tracy. In 1918 he became construction foreman on the Western Pacific Railroad, on the Stockton Division, and was occupied for eighteen months in this capacity; later Mr. Mauro was employed as an expert machinist on the Holt caterpillar tractors in the vicinity of Lathrop and Manteca. In 1918, in partnership with Charles Abersold, he opened a garage on the Lincoln Highway where they furnish gas and oils and do all kinds of automobile repairing in a most satisfactory manner and are meeting with well-deserved success.

ROSARIO MAURO.—Among the residents who fittingly represent the agricultural interests of San Joaquin County is Rosario Mauro, a successful, public-spirited citizen. He has been located on his present ranch since 1890, where he has demonstrated thorough and up-to-date methods in his agricultural enterprises, and is considered one of the most prosperous and influential men of the San Joaquin Valley. He was born in the province of Cosenza, Italy, July 15, 1869, a son of Antonio and Angelina Mauro, who lost their lives when several villages were destroyed by a volcanic eruption and earthquake in 1871. He was cared for by friends and relatives until he could make his own way, and when he had reached the age of twenty he decided to come to America, sailing from Naples on a steamer bound for New York, where he arrived in April, 1889. From New York he went to Nova Scotia and worked on the railroad; then he went to British Columbia where he had a hard time making a living. From there he drifted down the coast to Oregon and then on to California, landing in Stockton with just enough money to pay his board and room for one week. He found a friend in Joseph Corteri, a fuel dealer, and for several years Mr. Mauro

worked for him. By applying himself to his work and practicing strict economy he was able to purchase his present place of twenty acres located near the Mossdale bridge. This land was unimproved and was covered with tule and much of it was swamp land, but by hard work and painstaking persistency this property has been long since transformed into a model fruit and vegetable farm, where he has continuously resided.

On March 25, 1895, at Stockton, occurred the marriage of Mr. Mauro and Miss Giovannia Bambiana, a daughter of Carlo and Maria Bambiana of Lathrop, and all natives of the province of Cosenza, Italy. They are the parents of seven children: Angelina, deceased, survived by one child, Emma; Mary, Antonette, Antone, Ida, Matilda, and Frank, now twelve years old. In politics Mr. Mauro is a Republican, and the family are members of the Catholic Church. Besides his home place Mr. Mauro owns valuable real estate in Tracy. He has demonstrated his business qualifications through the successful control of his agricultural interests, which have made him one of the substantial farmers of his neighborhood.

ARTHUR R. McCARTY.—A widely experienced, general contractor who has made an enviable name for himself throughout San Joaquin County and even beyond its confines, is Arthur R. McCarty, of 215 North Aurora Street, Stockton. He was born at Copperopolis, in Calaveras County, Cal., on September 10, 1886, the eldest son of Ransome Thomas McCarty, a well-known pioneer who followed stockraising and general farming until his death in 1908, aged fifty-two years, and who was esteemed as a progressive man of affairs, a patriotic citizen with the r kind of neighborly, helpful feeling. Mrs. McCarty is still living and resides in Stockton, aged fifty-nine years.

Arthur McCarty is the eldest of ten children, all of whom were born in the mountains of Calaveras County; he attended the district school, and then worked on his father's farm and stock ranch. Saving up his money for a business education, he at length came to Stockton and attended the Stockton Business College; and when proficient for larger responsibility he entered the Government service as a forest ranger, riding the range from 1905 to 1909, from Lake Tahoe south to the San Joaquin River.

In 1910 he located in Stockton and entered the employ of the Clark & Henery Construction Company, starting, as one says, at the bottom of the ladder; and soon he was appointed timekeeper and located in San Mateo and Sacramento. In 1914 he became field superintendent of construction, with headquarters at Lodi, and from 1914 to 1919 he had charge of all the street paving in Lodi, except on Sacramento and West Pine streets. Coming to Stockton he superintended the paving of Weber Avenue from American Street to East Street, all of Yosemite Terrace, and all of East Market Street from Fair Oaks Avenue to the city limits. He also paved the Gambetta Addition, the east part of the town north of the Copperopolis Road, and all of the Sperry Addition and Kelly Addition. All in all, he has superintended several million square feet of paving in San Joaquin County, including the largest single job under one contract, in the city of Stockton, namely, 1,300,000 square feet of the Homestead Addition, comprising all between Sutter St. and the Southern Pacific Railroad, and South and Ninth streets. In addition to the paving he laid approximately twelve miles of curbs and gutters and sidewalks on this job; and he paved all of the tracks on Weber Avenue and South San Joaquin Street for the Central California Traction Co., and the Stockton Electric Railroad Co.

On October 1, 1920, Mr. McCarty severed his connection with the Clark & Henery Construction Company and established himself as a general contractor; and not long after he was given the Linden Revetment contract near Bellota for the county, which consisted of the pouring of several thousand cubic yards of concrete along Mormon Channel for levee protection. He did 15,000 cubic yards of excavation for the National Paper Products Company and laid nearly 100,000 square feet of concrete pavement around the Paper Mill. He constructed the culverts over McDougald Canal at Anderson Street and Church Street for the city of Stockton. He laid the gravel streets in the Bewley Suburban Acres in Lodi, and approximately four miles of gravel streets for Dietrich & Leistner in the Burkett Gardens, Stockton; and in all that he has pledged himself to do, he has never failed to maintain the highest standards, regardless of profit in the work.

Mr. McCarty is a family man with five healthy children to bless him and his good wife, who was reared in Stockton, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Sollars, natives of Oakdale and Lodi. Mr. Sollars was at one time a prominent business man in Lodi. The children are: Arthur R., Jr., Aileen June, Clarke Henery, Blendon O., and Norma Katheryn.

WILLIAM H. MENZEL.—An enterprising man of business affairs is William H. Menzel, who was born in Minnesota, having first seen the light in Lac qui Parle County, on September 16, 1887, the son of August A. and Louise Menzel. His father, a native of Wisconsin, was a farmer, and he is still living in Lodi, but his mother, esteemed and beloved by all who were privileged to know her, died in San Joaquin County in 1908.

In 1906 Mr. Menzel settled in this county at Lodi. William had attended the school of their district in Minnesota; and when eighteen years old he started to work for himself. He found employment for a short time in the steam laundry, and after that he clerked in various stores in Lodi, and in 1915 he returned to the laundry business, as a driver. He worked in this capacity for five years, and then he purchased F. R. Polenske's business, making the deal for this important establishment in August, 1920. There was another partner, a Mr. Stevens; and since his death his widow has managed her husband's affairs, being the partner now with Mr. Menzel, and contributing much toward the success of the undertaking.

At Hamburg, Minn., on May 12, 1913, Mr. Menzel was married to Miss Helena Buckentin, the daughter of Fred and Louise Buckentin, pioneer farmer folks of high standing in Minnesota, in which state she was born. Three children have blessed their union: Ewald A. F., Mildred Louise, and Ellen Emma. Mr. Menzel may well be proud of what he has accomplished for Lodi in his laundry service. Having begun very modestly he has today three auto-delivery wagons covering a territory of about twenty square miles in the Lodi vicinity; and he employs from twenty to twenty-two persons the year around. He

has installed strictly modern equipment throughout since he purchased the business, including presses and tumblers, and has left no stone unturned to make his laundry most sanitary and it is widely known on account of the care taken of all the fine fabrics committed to its charge.

FRANK L. MATTEONI.—A well-known figure in Stockton's automobile circles is Frank L. Matteoni, the local dealer in Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup tires. Mr. Matteoni was born at San Bernardino, Cal., October 10, 1892, the son of A. and Josie (Ferretti) Matteoni; the former a native of Lucca, Italy, died in 1911, but Mrs. Matteoni, who was born in Chicago, Ill., is still living. The father came to California when seventeen years old from his native country where he had learned the trade of tailor and he was also a fine Italian and French cook. In 1906 he came to Stockton and purchased a section of land on Victoria Island, which he farmed and later engaged in the hotel business in Stockton. He was a member of Lodi Grove of the Druids.

Mr. and Mrs. Matteoni were the parents of four children: Frank L., Fred, Edna and Silvia. The eldest of the family, Frank L. Matteoni, attended school in Los Angeles, Bakersfield and Stockton, coming here with his parents in 1906. His first employment was with the Robinson & Clark planing mill, and then with the Totten & Brandt planing mill. The next five years were spent with E. S. Berkeley in the Tourist Garage; then when America entered the war he answered the call to arms and went to Camp Lewis, where he was assigned to the aviation corps and stationed at Vancouver, Wash., until he was discharged from the service December 20, 1918. On his return to Stockton he entered business for himself in a small shop at 240 East Miner Avenue, and later embarked in a tire business with Eric Chemnitz at 242 North San Joaquin Street, but he is now the sole proprietor. He started in with a capital of $1,000 but now has a fine paying business that is steadily growing.

Mr. Matteoni was married in Stockton in 1917 to Miss Elvira Giottonini, born in Salinas, Cal., and they have a son, Frank L., Jr. Several years ago Mr. Matteoni was well known as a ball player, pitching for the Stockton All Stars, but the strain affected his heart and he was obliged to quit. His brother, Fred Matteoni, is known as one of the cleverest shortstops in this part of the country and is now with the Sacramento team. Mr. Matteoni is a member of the Elks and the Eagles, of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club.

EVERTS F. MILLS.—Many years have passed since the family to which this well-known citizen belongs became identified with the interests of San Joaquin County. Its members have taken an active and prominent part in the development of this section of the state, in many ways promoting its progress and advancement, and their reputation is in no way diminished in this generation, for our subject, who is numbered among the leading horticulturists of San Joaquin County, displays in a marked degree the admirable characteristics which his name implies. The birth of Everts F. Mills occurred on the Mills ranch one and one-half miles west of Lodi on March 29, 1889, his parents being Freeman B. and Carrie C. (Ellis) Mills, both natives of San Joaquin County. The father was born on the same ranch. Freeman B. Mills is represented on another page of this work.

Everts F. Mills began his education at the Woodbridge grammar school; then entered the Lodi high school, later was a student at the Stockton high school, and after his graduation entered the University of California, where he spent two years studying mining engineering and chemistry. Since leaving the University, his attention has been taken up with land development, being associated with his father in the development of 400 acres north of the Mokelumne River near Lockeford. He is the owner of 100 acres on the Lower Sacramento Road one and one-half miles west of Acampo, sixty acres of which is in vineyard and the balance of forty acres is devoted to orchard. This ranch is piped with concrete pipe for irrigation, and the water is obtained by means of four-inch and six-inch pumps driven by ten and twenty-horsepower motors.

The marriage of Mr. Mills occurred at Stockton on September 6, 1914, and united him with Miss Regina Smallfield, a native of Stockton, and daughter of A. A. and Sadie Smallfield. She obtained her education in the Stockton schools. Her father came to Stockton in the early days and is now manager for Austin Brothers of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of three children: Albert F., Frank E., and Margaret C. Mr. Mills is interested in and a director of the Rio Oso Fruit Company of Wheatland, of which his father is president, and which is developing 900 acres of the Bear River land; and is also a director in the Woodbridge Fruit Company. In politics he is a Republican; and fraternally he is a member and past master of the Woodbridge Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M.; Stockton Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; Stockton Council, R. & S. M.; Stockton Commandery No. 8, K. T.; and Ben Ali Shrine, A. A. O. N. M. S., Sacramento; and with his wife is a member of Woodbridge Chapter 118, O. E. S., of which he is Past Patron; and California Chapter, Acacia Fraternity, Berkeley. He is also a member of the Mokelumne Club and Lions Club of Lodi, and the Woodbridge Gun Club.

CHARLES MILOSLAVICH.—A popular restaurateur of Stockton, Charles Miloslavich is the owner and proprietor of a restaurant located at 328 East Weber Street. He is a native of Dalmatia, born December 18, 1885, a son of Charles and Catherine Miloslavich. The father of our subject passed away two months before the birth of his son Charles; and the mother still makes her home in Dalmatia, now aged eighty years. Nicholas Miloslavich, a brother of our subject, was a soldier in the army of Austria and was severely wounded and has been disabled, so remained in the old home with his mother; a brother, Antone, left home for America and arrived in California in 1900; he secured employment and sent money home for the passage of Charles, and in 1901 he arrived in New York and came direct to Stockton, where he joined his brother. He soon found employment in a restaurant at fifteen dollars per month, a part of which he laid by and in 1912 he had saved enough money to buy an interest in a Weber Street cafe, and within three years time he had purchased the interests of the other partner in the business, and today is the owner of what is known as Charlie's Popular Restaurant, and has built up a prosperous business.

At Stockton in 1910 Mr. Miloslavich was married to Miss Mary L. Capitanich, a daughter of N. Capitanich, a pioneer fruit and vineyard rancher of San Joaquin County; she was born in Lead City, S. D., and was five years old when her parents removed to Stockton, Cal. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Miloslavich: Charles, Jr., Kathryn and Robert. Mr. Miloslavich owns a residence in North Crest at 647 North Baker Street; also another residence at 847 West Park Street, and desirable real estate on East Street; in 1921 he sold his Yosemite Lake property to the city of Stockton. Mr. Miloslavich belongs to the Stockton Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally is a member of the B. P. O. Elks, No. 218, the Stockton Eagles and the Red Men.

PAUL R. MINDACH.—Although he is of German birth and parentage, Paul R. Mindach is to all intents and purposes an American-born citizen taking a keen interest in everything pertaining to the locality he has selected for his permanent home. He was born about twenty miles from Berlin, Germany, on September 20, 1864, a son of Wilhelmina Mindach. His father was a shoemaker by trade in his native country. There are two sons in the family, Paul R., our subject, and Felix.

Paul R. Mindach received a very thorough grammar school education in his native land and worked for wages until he was twenty-three years old, when he left for America. The first year after his arrival in the United States he worked in Rochester, N. Y.; then came to California, settling at Red Bluff, Tehama County, and for the following three years worked for wages; he then purchased 200 acres of grain land and farmed it for some twenty years when he sold out and came to San Joaquin County, January 1, 1913, locating on his present ranch about one and a half miles from Lockeford, containing twenty acres, thirteen acres in full-bearing vineyard and orchard. Mr. Mindach has installed a good irrigation plant on his ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Mindach in San Francisco on September 19, 1899, united him with Miss Mary Raible, a native of Wittenberg, Germany. Mrs. Mindach came to California about the same year that her husband did and settled in San Francisco. They are the parents of four children: Gertrude, Martha, Oscar, and Walter, all residing at home. In politics Mr. Mindach is a Democrat, and fraternally is a member of the Woodmen of the World, joining at Corning, but demitted to the Lodi lodge. While busy in the cultivation and care of his vineyard, Mr. Mindach looks to the welfare of his community and is a supporter of all movements that have for their goal the prosperity and development of the locality.

SAMUEL G. MIX.—The efficient superintendent and part owner of the Engineering & Foundry Company of Stockton, Samuel G. Mix is one of the city's most progressive and capable business men. His advancement in the industrial world has been through his own efforts, and today he is enjoying a richly merited success, while his future is assured. He was born at Laporte, Ind., on March 20, 1873, and was reared and educated in his native city. His vacation periods were spent in a local foundry making cores and when he was sixteen years old he learned the trade of moulder in the foundry of M. Rumley Company of Laporte. His ability was soon recognized and as he became proficient he was made general foreman of the plant. For many years he followed his trade in Indiana. In 1911 he came to Stockton to take charge of the foundry department of the Holt Manufacturing Company where he remained until 1915 when the Engineering & Foundry Company was organized with Morris Davidson president, and our subject as superintendent, and he is also a stockholder in the company. Mr. Mix brought to that company expert knowledge of all kinds of foundry work and they deal in semi-steel and gray iron castings and their plant is equipped with the most modern and approved machinery; they also manufacture gas engine equipment. Mr. Mix was one of the first on the Pacific Coast to introduce scientific metal mixing, by which process it can be determined in advance what metals are to be used to make both hard and soft iron. Before this method was known it was entirely guess work whether the iron produced would be hard or soft. Like so many others who have won prominence in their particular line of work, Mr. Mix started with all his capital in brains and energy, not in money, and has progressed by self-achievement and is now one of the best informed men in his line in Central California.

The marriage of Mr. Mix united him with Miss Bertha Kelling, a native of Laporte, Ind. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Elks of Stockton.

WILLIAM MORTENSON.—Among the more recent agriculturists of the Lodi section of San Joaquin County is William Mortenson, who permanently settled in that portion of the county in 1912 and there purchased twelve acres, which is devoted to the cultivation of grapes and berries. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Racine County on August 1, 1865, a son of James and Karen (Olsen) Mortenson, both parents natives of Denmark, and they were the parents of twelve children: Mary, Hans, Anna and William, Julius, Ella, Lena, John, Charles, Tilly, Henry and Ferdinand. When William was four years old his parents removed to Minnesota, forty miles west of Mankato, and here the father bought a quarter-section of land on the Sioux Indian reservation. He passed away at the age of eighty-four and the mother at the age of seventy-six.

William Mortenson remained at home with the family until he was of age, then took up the carpenter's trade. Later he went to Mount Angel, Ore., where he established a sawmill which had a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day. He conducted this mill from 1889 until 1912, when he sold out and came to Lodi where he purchased his present twelve-acre ranch, about one mile south of Lodi on South Stockton Street. Six acres of this ranch is in vineyard and the balance is devoted to the growing of the Cory thornless blackberry; Mr. Mortenson has also built a fine residence on this ranch as well as fine farm buildings.

The marriage of Mr. Mortenson occurred at Oregon City, Ore., on February 19, 1894, and united him with Miss Margaret Jensen, a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, a daughter of Lars P. and Mary Jensen. Her father came to the United States when she was two years old, and settled in Freeborn County, Minn., and there the daughter received her education in the public schools. There were five children in the family: George, Mrs. Margaret Mortenson, Hazel,

Emma, and James. Mr. and Mrs. Mortenson are the parents of three children: Alberta, the wife of James R. Voris, of Los Angeles, and the mother of three sons; Raymond and Florence. The family are members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church of Lodi.

LOUIS MORESCO.—A native son of San Joaquin County who has been actively interested in horticulture from early youth, Louis Moresco was born on the ranch where he now makes his home on March 28, 1900, a son of Antonio and Mary Moresco, both natives of Genoa, Italy. Antonio Moresco came to California from his native country while still a young man and worked for wages until he was able, by the strictest economy, to purchase a place of his own. He bought forty-five acres on the Calaveras River north of Stockton and set it out to fruit; this was about twenty-seven years ago. There are five children in the family: Louis, the eldest, and Angeline, Ralph, Claude, and Ray. The father passed away some eleven years ago, while the mother still lives on the home place. Louis Moresco attended the August district school on the Waterloo Road and is now the manager of the Moresco estate, which consists of thirty-five acres, all of which is devoted to different kinds of fruits; the ranch having a splendid irrigation system.

The marriage of Mr. Moresco occurred in Stockton on December 9, 1921, and united him with Miss Edith Sanguinetti, born in the Waterloo district of San Joaquin County, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Sanguinetti, both natives of Italy. Mrs. Moresco was educated in the Waterloo grammar school. Mr. Moresco has erected a comfortable and commodious bungalow residence on the ranch, where they reside. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally is affiliated with the Eagles Lodge in Stockton.

A. PIETRO MUZIO.—Among the most successful business men of Stockton is A. Pietro Muzio, whose steady advancement toward an independent fortune was made step by step. He was born on a farm in the province of Genoa, Italy, on March 8, 1869, and among other branches of his education learned the baker's trade. During 1888 he came to America, and locating in Stockton he secured work at his trade in the French and Italian Bakery on South Hunter Street, where he worked for two years; then to San Francisco where he worked for the Ligurio Bakery, where he remained until 1893, when he took a trip back to his native land, and while there married Miss Anestasia Gianelli, a sister of Joe Gianelli of Stockton. Returning to Stockton he was for the next five years employed as a clerk in the grocery store of his brother-in-law, Joe Gianelli. In 1898 Mr. Muzio purchased the French and Italian Bakery on South Hunter Street, where he had first found employment upon his arrival in Stockton. For the following fourteen years he conducted his business there with success, when he moved his bakery to his new block, which he had erected at 317 East Market Street, conducting it with increasing patronage for the next six years, when he sold out and is now living retired from business cares. The real estate holdings of Mr. Muzio are so extensive that his time is well taken up in looking after them; he has erected two business blocks in Stockton; in 1910 he erected a three-story brick block 75 by 100 feet on East Market Street, adjoining the Joe Gianelli building; in 1912 he purchased the lot at 317 East Market Street, 41 by 103 feet, and upon this site he erected a modern three-story brick block, known as the Muzio Block, the first floor occupied by stores and the two upper stories devoted to the Hotel Glenn. During 1921 Mr. Muzio made another trip to Italy to visit his mother. He is a member of the Stockton Italian Club and the Druids; he has also been a member of the Stockton Chamber of Commerce for a number of years and has done his share assisting all movements for the betterment and advancement of Stockton. Mr. and Mrs. Muzio are the parents of three children: John J. is married and conducts a bakery business in Sonora, Antoinette and Antonio are students at St. Mary's College in Oakland.

GIOVANNI NELLI.—A prominent member of the Italian-American residents of Stockton, Giovanni Nelli is the senior member of the men's furnishing store of Nelli & Mazza. He was born near Florence, Italy, on December 27, 1880, where he attended the public schools, and afterwards took a commercial course. Upon reaching eighteen years of age he entered the Italian army, where he served for twenty-two months; at one time being stationed at Napoli and Salerno, where he served as a clerk in the commissary department; he then went to South America as a commercial traveler throughout Brazil and other South American countries and in 1903 arrived in the United States and located in Seattle, remaining there only six months when he located in Stockton. He entered the employ of Alfred Santini as a clerk and upon receiving word that his mother was very ill in Italy, he left and went back to his old home, where he spent eight months, after which he returned to Stockton and assumed his old position. During 1910 he formed a partnership with D. Mazza and purchased the haberdashery of R. Marguetti, located at 226 South Center Street, where a fine business has been built up; the store has been enlarged, new fixtures installed, and a complete and up-to-date line of goods is carried.

The marriage of Mr. Nelli united him with Miss Adella Peirano, a native of Sonora, Tuolumne County, Cal. Mr. Nelli has made a number of valuable real estate purchases, including an apartment house on Poplar and San Joaquin streets, his new residence at 20 East Ash Street, and another fine residence on South Sutter Street. He is a prominent member of the Italian colony of Stockton and has been the secretary and treasurer of the Stockton Italian Club since its organization. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Concordia Club, of which he has been secretary for ten years, and the Italian branch of the Foresters of America, serving as secretary for ten years. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Italy. In the spring of 1921 he and his wife took a trip covering five months, to his old home in Italy, visiting the principal cities of his native country.

ABRAHAM NASMAN.—Since 1907 Abraham Nasman has been identified with agriculture in San Joaquin County, having owned an orchard and vineyard previous to the purchase of his present well-cultivated vineyard located on the corner of Central Avenue and Kettleman Lane. He was born in Harnosand, Sweden, November 11, 1862, a son of Jonas and Anna Nasman. Jonas Nasman engaged in farming in his younger days and later in life became a

carpenter. There were twelve children in the family, seven of whom grew up: Carrie, Peter, Jonas (died in South America of yellow fever), Erick (died in Chicago), Abraham, the subject of this sketch; Isaac (died in Sweden), and Jacob. The father lived to be seventy-two years old, the mother died when Abraham was a lad of five years. When nine years of age he became errand boy for a tailor, and remained in his native country until 1888 when, in company with his brother Erick, he came to the United States and spent the next two years working in Philadelphia, Pa., after which the brothers went to Chicago and Abraham found work in the iron works and then learned the carpenter trade and was employed in Chicago for fourteen years.

In the fall of 1893, in Chicago, Mr. Nasman was first married to Miss Lena Roberg, also a native of Sweden. She passed away in Chicago in 1895, leaving one daughter, Florence, Mrs. Schulte, residing in Lodi. In 1899 Mr. Nasman was married to Miss Augusta Lundaberg, born in Falun, Sweden, who came to Chicago in 1884, and for many years was a nurse at the Battle Creek (Mich.) Sanitarium. For a number of years Mr. Nasman traveled for John S. Metcalf & Company of Chicago. He was a foreman in the installation of grain elevator machinery for this company and spent three years on one job at Portland, Maine; he was also at Newport News, Va., and twice was sent to Montreal, Canada. In 1904 he came to San Francisco, Cal., and engaged in carpenter work and was there at the time of the great earthquake and fire. In 1907 the family removed to San Joaquin County, where he bought an eight-acre orchard three-quarters of a mile west of Woodbridge on the New Hope Road, and here they spent nine years, when he sold out and in 1916 purchased a ranch of ten acres on the Lincoln Highway three miles southwest of Lodi; this latter ranch was in vineyard and in 1920 Mr. Nasman sold it. He then purchased 2.08 acres set to vineyard and trees on the corner of Central Avenue and Kettleman Lane, where he also raises fine chickens. Mr. Nasman is a Republican in politics and with Mrs. Nasman is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. In 1913 Mr. and Mrs. Nasman adopted an eight-year-old boy, Fritz.

RICHARD AUGUSTUS HAWLEY.—After an interesting life, many years of which were spent in political activity, Richard Augustus Hawley is now living retired from active business cares at his home at 1211 Vernal Way, Stockton, but is ever alert to the events of the day and times. A native of England, he was born in Kent County on February 17, 1837. When he was twelve years old he came to America and settled in Rochester, N. Y., where he was reared and educated; later he removed to Delevan, Wis., where he studied dentistry; later he practiced his profession in Janesville, Wis., and remained there until the beginning of the Civil War. Near the close of the war he enlisted in the 33rd Wisconsin Infantry and served one year. In 1867 he removed to Nebraska, the same year that that state was admitted to the Union. Here to took up a homestead of 160 acres, proved up on it and engaged in farming; later he bought and shipped grain with headquarters at Brownsville, Neb., and was thus engaged for ten years; he also served as justice of the peace. During this time he became an ardent advocate of prohibition; he established prohibition headquarters for the state of Nebraska in Lincoln; he was twice nominated for the governor of Nebraska on the Prohibition ticket and once for congressman in the Bryan district. He lived near and was a personal friend of William Jennings Bryan. In 1884 he was mayor of Tecumseh, Neb. He traveled throughout the state speaking for the Prohibition movement. He is proud of the fact that all the movements he worked for and advocated have been adopted and he has lived to see them all become laws, among them being prohibition, the open ballot, equal suffrage and the initiative and referendum. After the close of the Civil War he was sergeant-major at Camp Randall, Neb., and became a member of the Union League, before the Grand Army of the Republic was formed. He has been a member of G. A. R. Posts in Nebraska and is past-commander of Rawlins Post, Stockton, and at the present time is patriotic instructor. While a resident of Nebraska he took up the study of law in the State University, but did not complete the course. He removed to Stockton in 1908 and for six years engaged in the manufacture of potato chips.

The marriage of Mr. Hawley occurred in Wisconsin in 1859 and united him with Miss Elizabeth J. Warner and they are the parents of six children: Will W. is the general manager of a 52,000-acre farm in Nebraska; Mrs. Rodie H. Clark resides at Venice, Cal.; Mrs. Weltha Fawcett resides at Galt, Calif.; Frank L. is manager for the Loman, Hanford Company of Seattle; Mrs. Maude H. Porter resides at Seattle, Wash.; and Harry H. is an engineer, residing in Fresno. Mr. Hawley has been identified with the Christian Church since 1859 and he is an elder of the church in Stockton. Since 1867 he has been affiliated with the Masonic order; he is an honorary member of the Redmen; also an honorary member of the Spanish War Veterans. In 1916 Mr. Hawley was a candidate for mayor of Stockton. He has witnessed much of the development of Stockton and vicinity, and is a man of forceful personality, and his mental and moral characteristics have won him the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

CHARLES E. HENCMANN.—Among the energetic business men of Stockton Charles E. Hencmann occupies a position well to the front in commercial circles, and as cashier of the Sperry Flour Company is showing his ability and efficiency. He was born in Stockton on July 3, 1880. His father Charles was born in Texas and came to Stockton with his parents when he was one year of age. His paternal grandfather, William Hencmann, was one of the first blacksmiths in Stockton and carried on the business for many years there, being succeeded by his son Charles. The father, Charles Hencmann, married Miss Mary Fitzgerald, a native of Tuolumne County, Cal., a descendant of a pioneer family, and there are six living children in the family: Charles E; John; Mrs. Margaret Allegretti; Mrs. Edith Nunley; Harold, and Mrs. Bernice Smith. The father, who died in 1920, was a member of the Knights of Pythias of Stockton, and the Exempt Firemen; his widow is still living.

Charles E. attended the Washington, Fremont and Jefferson schools and at the age of eighteen entered the employ of the Stockton Lumber Company as outside man and during this time attended night school where he took a course in accounting. Later when he entered the Sperry Flour Company he started in the germea department; then in the cereal department;

next he entered the general office as shipping clerk, then was advanced to billing clerk, then to the grain desk and then to his present position of cashier, which he is filling with satisfaction to his employers.

Mr. Hencmann's marriage united him with Miss Della Schultze, a native of Stockton, and they are the parents of one son, Evan Charles. Fraternally Mr. Hencmann is a member of the Stockton Lodge of Red Men, in which he is past sachem. A young man of admirable qualities, he contributes his support to general progress and improvement as well as to individual success.

JOHN W. HERZOG.—A native of the Duchy of Baden, Germany, where he was born on January 16, 1870, John W. Herzog has become, through his foresight, progressive enterprise and enviable industry, one of the successful, influential and desirable citizens of Acampo. His father, Frederick Herzog, was a shoemaker by trade, and the father of three children —our subject, Mary and Felix; he and his wife, who was Amelia Stephom before her marriage, did the best they could for the education of their small family, and John was able to attend school in Germany.

In 1888 he came to the United States and California, and settled at Franklin, in Sacramento County; and for about twelve years he worked for wages as a farm-laborer. He then leased about 125 acres near this place and ran a dairy; and removing to Arno, in Sacramento County, he conducted a dairy on about 700 acres under a lease. He farmed successfully there, using only the most modern of appliances and up-to-date methods, until he came to his present location, a portion of the old Fawcett ranch, the history of which is given in the Fawcett story, in another part of this historical work. Eventually, he bought sixty acres of the Fawcett Ranch, fourteen of which he has in alfalfa; and there he conducts a small dairy.

At Sacramento, in December, 1900, Mr. Herzog was married to Miss Cynthia Lauchert, who was born in Germany near the scene of Mr. Herzog's birth, and came to the United States with her parents when she was five years old. Her parents were August and Cynthia Lauchert, and her father was also a dairy farmer. Growing up in the Golden State, she attended the schools of Sacramento County, and so early imbibed the American spirit. Mr. Herzog, who is a Republican, and his good wife are enthusiastic Americans, their admiration of things in the Old World in no wise interfering with their appreciation of the land of their adoption. Mr. Herzog belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, being affiliated with Franklin lodge.

JOSEPH H. HILL.—A representative viticulturist of the Ripon section of San Joaquin County, among the most prosperous farming districts in California, is Joseph H. Hill, the general manager of the Hilldale Vineyard, located near Ripon. He was born at Honey Grove, Texas, July 24, 1884, a son of Jesse W. and Mary (Gunter) Hill, both natives of Tennessee, who migrated to Texas in 1880. Jesse W. Hill became an extensive land owner in Texas and was a citizen of more than ordinary degree of public spirit and personal worth. He and his good wife reared six sons and one daughter who, with the husband and father, survive Mrs. Hill, who passed away in Melrose, Texas, in 1908. After spending about fifteen years riding the range, Joseph H. Hill engaged in rice raising and met with fine success in this new industry, for four successive years. In 1908 he left his father's ranch and went to Fort Worth, Texas, and was employed in the Armour packing plant there and was soon promoted to division superintendent of the plant, where he remained until 1918, when he resigned his position to come to California.

On October 9, 1909, at Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Evelyn Stegall, also a native of Honey Grove, a daughter of J. Q. and Virginia (Moore) Stegall, of Scotch-Irish descent, but born and reared in Tennessee. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Harold, Austin and Carl. Jesse W. Hill, the father of our subject, preceded his son to California where he purchased 171 acres of grain land; later 121 acres was sold to Chas. H. Segerstrom who is developing it to vineyard known as the Hilldale Vineyard of which Mr. Hill is the manager and where the most modern methods and equipment are used. In politics Mr. Hill is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the Ripon Mt. Horeb Lodge of Odd Fellows No. 58, and the Encampment of Modesto. He is numbered among the thoroughly practical and successful fruit-growers of San Joaquin County, and commands the uniform confidence and respect of the business community in which he makes his home and he can be counted upon to support all measures for the advancement of the Ripon district.

F. JULIUS HOLM.—The proprietor of a general merchandise store at Avena Station, San Joaquin County, F. Julius Holm is also postmaster at Ellisworth, Cal., and ticket agent for the Santa Fe Railroad Company at the same place since 1898 and he has filled all three positions creditably and efficiently. He was born at Hasle on the Island of Bornholm, Denmark, February 14, 1858, and received his education in the public schools of his native place. Early in life he began to earn his own living and entered a larger store at Rona, Denmark, as a clerk where he worked in the daytime and attended commercial school at night for five years. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the army of his country where he served for eighteen months. Returning to civilian life he became the manager of the store where he had formerly clerked, remaining until he was twenty-five years old. He then returned to Hasle to be with his parents and there established a general merchandise store which he conducted for the following eight years and during this time his parents both passed away. In 1891 Mr. Holm came to California with the intention of returning to his native land, but after a visit to his uncle, Esper H. Due, who was living near Atlanta on a large farm, he liked the country and the people and decided to make California his permanent home and so engaged in farm work near Atlanta for seven years. He received his citizenship papers in 1896. In 1898 he purchased the first building erected in Avena from W. B. Buckman where he established his store, and his business has so increased that he supplies the ranchers for a radius of six miles. Mr. Holm petitioned for a postoffice at Ellisworth and on April 1, 1901, received the appointment as postmaster from Postmaster General Smith under President McKinley, and is postmaster still. In October, 1897, the first Santa Fe train passed through Avena and this station was among the first to receive shipments of grapes and hay in car lots; for ten years Mr. Holm conducted a shipping station for the San Joaquin and Stockton creameries. Mr. Holm is

an ardent advocate of good roads and the splendid roads of the locality are, in a great measure, due to his untiring efforts.

JOHN HOLMAN.—The success achieved by John Holman has been the result entirely of his own efforts, for he came to California with nothing but courage, energy and determination as the foundation for the competency he hoped to win. A native of Illinois, he was born at Bloomington on July 4, 1873, a son of David and Anna (Langevin) Holman. His parents were both born in Alsace, coming from Millhausen on the Rhine, where the father was engaged in the cabinetmaking business. Coming to America when a young man, David Holman enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Volunteers and served throughout the Civil War. After the close of the war he settled in Illinois and engaged in farming on a quarter section of land he had purchased. There were three children in the family, John, the subject of this review, Dorothy, and Minnie.

John Holman attended the public school at Bloomington, Ill., and when he was fourteen years old went to Vandalia, Ill., and there learned the harness trade which occupied him for three years. In 1894 he decided to change his environment from the East to the West and upon his arrival in California located in Santa Cruz County where he was employed for the next twelve years.

On December 24, 1904, Mr. Holman was married to Miss Margaret Krauter, born near Strasbourg at Balbron in Alsace, a daughter of Michael and Selina Krauter, both parents natives of Alsace, where they engaged in farming. Mrs. Holman came to Santa Cruz when she was eighteen years old and there her marriage occurred. They are the parents of one son, John Jr., at home with his parents. In 1913 the family came to San Joaquin County where they purchased fifteen acres five and a half miles east of Lodi, which has recently been set to vineyard and a pumping plant has been installed. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally a member of the W. O. W. of Lodi and the Loyal Order of Moose of Lodi.

BENJAMIN F. HOWELL.—At the age of four years Benjamin F. Howell accompanied his parents to California, where his education was received in the public schools of Oakland and there took his first job when he was sixteen years old with the Great American Tea Company. He was born in Nevada, Mo., June 22, 1871, the eldest son of William J. and Narcissa (Moore) Howell, both natives of Missouri. William J. Howell was a butcher by trade, who came to California in 1875 and settled in Mono County where he conducted a wholesale and retail butcher business. He spent fourteen years in California, then returned to Nevada, Mo., where he passed away at the age of sixty-six years; his wife still lives there. Five children were born to them: Benjamin F.; Respino died in 1922; William J. resides in Pueblo, Col.; May E. is Mrs. Wm. Bailey, residing at Lees Summit, Mo.; Georgia is deceased. Benjamin F. Howell accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1889 and while there learned the butcher and the carpenter trades, both of which he followed.

On May 1, 1892, in Nevada, Mo., Mr. Howell was first married to Miss Iva Murray, born in Nevada, Mo., a daughter of Joseph Murray. Two children were born of this union, Vivian and Wanda. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Howell was married to Mrs. Emma Clyne, the widow of Charles Clyne and the daughter of J. B. Adams. She had two sons by her first marriage, Ralph and Earl Clyne. In 1913 Mr. Howell brought his family to California and located at Stockton where he has since resided and where he has followed both the butcher and carpenter trades. In 1918 the family home at 1727 South Stanislaus Avenue was purchased. In politics he is a Democrat and fraternally belongs to the Moose and Yeoman lodges of Stockton.

FRED LEVY.—A man of varied talents, Fred Levy has won success in the mining fields of Alaska and in business circles of Stockton he is well known as the proprietor of Barker's Bakery, located at 325 South San Joaquin Street. A native of England, he was born in Liverpool, August 13, 1878, and as a young man made his way to Alaska, where he spent sixteen years in mining, operating from Dawson to Fairbanks and Ophir, and also continuing his activities along that line in the Caribou country of British Columbia. His labors were rewarded with success and he is still the owner of valuable mining claims in Alaska. While in that country he invented and patented a new style of tractor with square wheels, especially adapted for soft ground, to be used in cultivating rice fields and boggy lands. This can be manufactured in any size and his brother-in-law, Charles A. Murdock, assisted Mr. Levy in perfecting the invention, which is a most practicable and valuable one.

On May 25, 1917, Mr. Levy arrived in Stockton and has since made his home in this city. He purchased the Barker Bakery, an old established concern, and has greatly improved the plant, installing the most modern equipment, and is conducting one of the leading shops of the city. He sells bread and pastry of various kinds, keeping everything about his establishment scrupulously neat and clean, and the purity and wholesomeness of his products have created for them a large demand.

Mr. Levy married Miss Frances Holman, a native of Wallace, Calaveras County, Cal., and a member of one of the pioneer families of the state. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants & Manufacturers Association and fraternally he is identified with the San Joaquin Lodge of Masons and the Loyal Order of Moose. Since coming to Stockton he has thoroughly identified his interests with those of the city, which has greatly benefited through his activities, and he is enthusiastic in his exploitation of its resources and attractions.

THOMAS DAVID LEWIS.—Widely and favorably known among successful contractors throughout San Joaquin County, Thomas David Lewis, now one of the oldest in his line of business, is kept steadily busy as a builder, never wanting for the next commission in up-to-date constructing and designing work. He was born in Bachellor Valley, Stanislaus County, on November 23, 1864, the son of William Lewis, a native of Ireland who came around the Horn in pioneer days and located in Stanislaus County, where he took up farming. He married Lucy Peachey, born in England, who came to California via Panama. When a boy, Thomas Lewis attended the district schools, starting to work on the home ranch when he was a lad of thirteen.

In 1883, at the age of nineteen, he came to Stockton, and the following year he became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade under the pioneer contractor,

R. R. Reibenstein. In 1896, he established himself as a contractor in building and this line of work he is still following with success. His product has always been of the highest order, and in recent years he has specialized in the installation of new storefronts in the business districts. Among notable undertakings, for example, he erected the Elks Building, the Ruhl-Goodell Block, the Branch Block, the Flat-Iron Building, and the Gummer Building, as well as the first Fair Oaks School, the Wilhoit Block, the Wonder Store, the Philson Hotel, and other edifices which have helped to enrich and to adorn the city. He has also built many fine private residences, including the homes of George F. Hudson, Harry King, A. E. Gianelli, George Dickerson, Albert Morath, and two for Carl Ortman.

Mr. Lewis married Miss Carrie Case, at Stockton, in 1885, and they have been blessed in the birth of five children. Lottie, Mrs. Vilhauer of Stockton, is the eldest; William is a clerk in the Stockton Saving & Loan Bank; Annie is the third-born; Olive is the wife of N. Stockwell, and they have one child, Thomas; and Everett is with Humphreys & Mathews. For over twenty years Mr. Lewis lived at No. 1320 South San Joaquin Street, but has just completed a new residence on the corner of Acacia and Edison streets, where he resides with his family.

Mr. Lewis is a member of Charity Lodge of Odd Fellows, Stockton Lodge, No. 218, B. P. O. E., and Woodmen of the World, as well as the Stockton Chamber of Commerce, and leaves no stone unturned to help boost the city which he is helping to build up.

MANUEL J. LIMA—Well-known in connection with dairy farming and stockraising in San Joaquin County, Manuel J. Lima makes his home three miles north of Manteca on the J. D. Maxey ranch, which is entirely devoted to his dairy. He was born on the Isle of Pico near the village of Santa Louise, Azores, April 6, 1861, the eldest son of M. J. and Rosa Lima, who were both natives of the same province. He received a good public school education in his native country where he remained until he was twenty years old, working on his father's farm and also on neighboring farms in the Azores. He left his native country, family and home and came to a new country, his first location in California being at Rodeo, where he worked as a farm laborer for fifteen dollars per month on the Toomey ranch. After three years of hard work, his employer recognized in him stability and perseverance and he was made foreman of the ranch where he remained for thirty-two years.

The marriage of Manuel Lima in April, 1893, united him with Miss Rosa Silviera, who was born in the Alhambra Valley, Contra Costa County, and they have had the following children: Manuel P., is at home; Mary, is Mrs. Joseph Machado of Wood Colony near Modesto and the mother of three children; Rosa, died when five years of age; Minnie; Anna, is Mrs. Frank Lorera of Manteca; Antone, Joseph, Eleanore, Gloria Josephine, Helen and Thomas, all at home. In 1913 Mr. Lima and family moved to a ranch near Modesto and for eight years conducted a dairy on the Doctor Fuller ranch successfully, and in December 1921 sold out and settled in San Joaquin County, where he purchased ninety-one acres, but has since sold forty-five acres, leaving forty-six acres in the home place, which he has developed into a fine dairy ranch: in 1921 he bought the J. D. Maxey dairy ranch of 100 acres near Manteca, and this he has developed into a model dairy ranch. In 1896, Mr. Lima made an extended visit to his old home, which occupied three months and on his return to California was accompanied by two brothers and one sister, all of whom are doing well in California. Forty-one years of his life have been spent in the Golden State, and his business career has been imbued with the spirit of enterprise. Since becoming an American citizen in 1892, Mr. Lima has voted the Republican ticket. He is a strong advocate of irrigation and his dairy ranches demonstrate what can be accomplished by industry and perseverance.

EMANUEL LOFFELBEIN.—A successful vineyardist, whose well-kept vineyard lies about four miles in an easterly direction from Lodi, is Emanuel Loffelbein, a native of South Russia who was born on July 12, 1868. His father, Augustus Loffelbein, was a native of Leipsig, Germany, and when he was two years old was taken by his parents to South Russia and was reared on a farm. He married Miss Barbara Stadel and they were the parents of ten children, namely: John, Jacob, Christ, Louisa, Mary, Christina, Margaret, Katherine, Emanuel and Gottleib. The father became quite an extensive farmer in his native country and lived to be seventy-five years old, while the mother passed away at the age of fifty-five. The schooling of Emanuel Loffelbein consisted of a grammar school education and he selected for his trade that of a shoemaker, but only worked one year, when he determined on coming to the United States, and arriving he went to North Dakota and homesteaded a quarter-section of land near Pheasanton where he resided for seven years and then moved to Harvey and for the next nine years was engaged in a livery and dray business with his brother Gottleib.

In May, 1895, at Pheasanton, N. D., occurred the marriage of Mr. Loffelbein and Miss Margaretta Schmierer, who was born in the same district as her husband in South Russia, and who is the daughter of John and Margaretta (Speidel) Schmierer. Her father was a farmer who had also removed from Germany to South Russia and he had six children, John of Lodi; Jacob of Victor; Margaretta, Mrs. Loffelbein; Christina, deceased; Magdalena and Selma. John Schmierer lives at Lodi, Cal., and is past eighty years of age.

In 1909, Mr. Loffelbein came to California, settling first at Ukiah, and there purchased a forty-three acre farm, but lived there only eight months when he sold out and came to Lodi. At first he rented different ranches, which he farmed. His first purchase was a place of twenty-one acres on Harney Lane, five acres of which was in vineyard and the balance in alfalfa. He then traded this place for his present place of twenty acres, most of which is in bearing vineyard. Three acres of the ranch are set to Zinfandel grapes, six acres to Black Prince, nine acres to Mission and the remaining two acres are in grounds surrounding the house. Mr. and Mrs. Loffelbein are the parents of eight children. Gottleib resides in Victor. He entered the service of his country in July, 1918, and was sent to Fort McArthur and was in the mechanical department of the officers' training camp. He was taken ill while at the training camp, was in the hospital a number of months, and was discharged at Fort McArthur and returned to his home in Lodi. Samuel S. enlisted in August, 1918, and went to Camp Lewis in the Thirteenth Division as a private. He trained and remained at Camp Lewis until the armistice was

signed and on February 1, 1919, was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco. The other children are Walter, Elsie, Emil and Herbert; Elsa and Lillian are deceased. Mr. Loffelbein is a member of the Evangelical Association Church of Lodi.

G. B. LEONARDINI.—For almost a quarter of a century G. B. Leonardini has been a resident of San Joaquin County, Cal., and his industry has enabled him to overcome the difficulties and obstacles in his path and work his way steadily upward to the plane of affluence. He is a native of Italy, his birth occurring at Varese Ligure in the Province of Genoa, on July 3, 1884, a son of Lazaro and Angela (Delucchi) Leonardini and is next to the youngest in a family of eight children; Domingo, Peter, Mary, Katie, Louise, Antonio, G. B. of this sketch, and Anna deceased. Lazaro Leonardini was a farmer by occupation and lived to be seventy-three years old, passing away three years ago, and the mother lived to be seventy-three years old, passing away in 1921. At the age of fifteen years, in 1899, G. B. Leonardini came to the United States and joined his brother Domingo in Stockton; he worked for wages on various farms in the district for six years; then he leased twenty-six acres of the Salori ranch about eight miles northeast of Stockton on the Upper Sacramento Road where he raised fruit for ten years; he then bought twenty-six acres of bare land on Ashley Road and set it out to peaches, cherries, walnuts, plums and apricots; this ranch is located about six miles from Stockton and is in a productive and fast growing section of the county.

On September 4, 1907, in Stockton occurred the marriage of Mr. Leonardini and Miss Louise Stagnaro, a native daughter of Stockton, Cal., and a daughter of Angelo and Angela (Moresco) Stagnaro, also born in Varese Ligure. Angelo Stagnaro came to California about forty-five years ago from his birthplace in Genoa, Italy, where he was reared on a farm, and was married in Stockton and they engaged in fruit raising and now live retired in Stockton. There are three children in their family, Rachel, Mrs. Louis Foppiano; Louise, Mrs. Leonardini; and Louis, who lives in Stockton. Mrs. Leonardini was educated in the grammar schools of Stockton and grew to young womanhood there. Mr. and Mrs. Leonardini are the parents of three children; Ernest, Edna and Eunice. Mr. Leonardini belongs to the Giardiniere Lodge in Stockton, an Italian-American organization. In 1915 a comfortable residence was built on his ranch, where the family reside.

LODI ACADEMY.—Few institutions of learning in California have done more to help shape the destiny of the younger and fast-growing communities than has the Lodi Academy, whose excellent standing is due in part to the scholarly, thorough work of its principal and his associates. The Lodi Academy is a Christian institution operated by the Pacific Union Conference for the training of Christian workers, and Christian principles have first place in determining its policies. It was started in 1908 as a Normal institution, but several changes have been made in its organization in later years; however, there has been but one aim before the school from its founding, that young men and women should pass out of its doors fully equipped to do their part in carrying the Gospel to the world. The Academy is the joint property of the Northern California and the Central California Conferences of Seventh Day Adventists, and from these conferences and the state of Nevada students are solicited. The Academy offers the full work of the academic grades as well as training in musical, commercial and normal lines, and has a department covering the first eight grades of studies. The academy property is situated south of Lodi, and the school property comprises forty acres, about half of which is planted to Tokay grapes. Several acres are occupied by the buildings, consisting of a girls' dormitory, a boys' dormitory and the main school building, which contains the assembly hall and chapel; the remainder of the land is used for general garden purposes and the academy is supplied with water for domestic purposes and for irrigating from its own wells. From the fifteen-acre full-bearing vineyard is received a reasonable income each season, thus enabling the school to be partially self-supporting. The average enrollment of the school is about 420 students.

Elmer E. Farnsworth, principal of Lodi Academy, was born in Washington, N. H., June 2, 1865, and received his education in Lancaster Junior College, Lancaster, Mass., and in 1908 was ordained to the gospel ministry and the most of the past fifteen years has been spent as instructor in Union College, Collegeview, Neb.; Southwestern Junior College, Keene, Texas, and principal of Campion Academy at Loveland, Colo., and of Mt. Ellis Academy, Bozeman, Mont. In the month of September, 1922, he came to Lodi as principal of the academy and was re-elected for the following year.

Frederic T. Oakes, the present business manager of the academy, as well as the head of the commercial department, was born in Oakland Cal., and attended the Oakland grammar schools and later the Healdsburg and Lodi Adventist schools; he also attended the Heald's Business College at San Francisco. After his graduation from the Lodi Academy he became instructor and assistant business manager and for the last four years he has been the business head of the school. His teaching connection with the school has covered a period of thirteen years.

MANUEL A. LOPES.—Among the enterprising merchants of the Manteca section of San Joaquin County, Manuel A. Lopes was born at the seaport town of Horta, Azores Islands, March 14, 1891, the eldest son of Manuel A. and Mary (Pementel) Lopes, both residents of Horta, where his father is superintendent of the Ben Suda Lumber Yards.

Manuel A. Lopes attended the public schools of his native city and acquired a good business training in the lumber yards and also as a clerk in a general store. At eighteen years of age, he came to America and twenty days after his decision he landed in San Francisco. His first work was on a ranch in Contra Costa County, where he remained for eighteen months and then went to Gilroy and worked on the Julius Martin place for six months. He next went to Santa Cruz County, where he worked on ranches and also as a driver for the Wells Fargo office at Santa Cruz. Later he worked in the grain fields in Merced County, and while there decided to try the lumber business, returning to Santa Cruz County with this intention, but his plans were interrupted by the World War. On May 26, 1917, at Stockton, he enlisted for service in Company C, One Hundred Fifteenth Ammunition Train, Fortieth Division. In August, 1917, he arrived in France, where he was in active service for a year; then returned to the United States and on July 2,

1919 was honorably discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco. He then went to the home of his sister, Mrs. A. B. Regello, at Danville, Cal., where he remained until November, 1919, when he came to Manteca and opened a small store at what is known as Calla Corners. Within a month his store building and complete stock was destroyed by fire. He immediately began the erection of a fine store bulding 28x46 feet and on completion put in a stock of general merchandise and he has done exceptionally well. Since 1920, his brother-in-law, A. B. Regello, has been a partner in the business operating as Lopes & Regello and they are members of the San Joaquin County Merchants Association.

The marriage of Mr. Lopes occurred on December 29, 1920 and united him with Miss Marie Silva, who has lived in California since 1914, and both are members of the Catholic Church. They have one daughter Norma. Mr. Lopes is a member of the I. D. E. S., of Manteca and also the American Legion.

FLOYD R. LOVE.—When Floyd R. Love came to Stockton in 1911 he became an instructor in the shop work of the city schools; since that time he has so organized the work that it has steadily grown until he is now the head of this work in the high schools, elementary and prevocational schools of the city with a teaching force of nineteen and a student body of 100 who are learning useful trades. He was born at Freeport, Ill., April 17, 1885, a son of Alfred and Hattie (Wilcox) Love, natives of Illinois and New York, respectively. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Love; Arthur Claude resides in Oakland; Floyd R. is the subject of this sketch; Mrs. H. C. Mallory resides in Stockton; and Vernon C. is associated with his father in Stockton. The father, Alfred Love, is engaged in the building and contracting business in Stockton.

Floyd R. Love began his education in the grammar school of Freeport, Ill., and when fourteen years of age was employed by the Henney Buggy Company, where he remained for four years, learning thoroughly the body building trade; then he worked three years with his father as a carpenter; meantime working his way through high school, paying fifty cents per night for his high school course; then entering the training school at De Kalb, completing the four years' course in three years, graduating with honors with the class of 1909; he then took one year post graduate work in the same institution. He next removed to Chicago where he entered the University of Chicago, taking a year's course, and then taught school on the South Side of Chicago for one year. In 1911 he removed to Stockton and for four years was instructor of manual training in the elementary schools of the city, then introduced the same line of work in the high schools; his experience and capabilities soon placed him at the head of this work, which has steadily grown until it is an important factor in the city schools.

The marriage of Mr. Love occurred in Stockton on December 21, 1912, which united him with Miss Edith Heard, born at Murphys, Cal., a daughter of John and Fitze Mary (Strike) Heard. John Heard was born in England and came to California in 1879 and engaged in mining at Murphys for thirty years; then he moved to Angels Camp and then to Stockton. He now conducts an apartment house at 529 North Monroe Street. There are three children in the family, Mabel, William and Mrs. Love. Mrs. Love was educated in the grammar school of Murphys, one year at the high school at Angels Camp and finished her high school work in Stockton; then she attended the Western Normal School. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Love, Bob Ross. In politics Mr. Love is a Republican.

FLOYD A. LYON.—A foremost business man of Lodi, as well as a popular and enterprising citizen may be found in Floyd A. Lyon, a member of the firm of Lyon & Irey, dealers in sporting goods and auto accessories. A young man of much energy and native ability not only in private affairs but in matters of citizenship, and of recognized integrity of character, he enjoys a place of influence in his community and is one of the substantial and worthy citizens. He was born in Trumbull, Neb., February 12, 1895, a son of Alfred S. and Mabel (Wright) Lyon, natives of Missouri and Nebraska, respectively. There were six children in the family; Roy died at the age of twenty-five years; Floyd A., is the subject of this sketch; Claude, lives at Kennett, Cal.; Arlon E., lives in Stockton; Thelma; and Richard. In 1911 the family removed from Nebraska to Utah where the father engaged in contracting and building in Greenriver until 1915 when they came to Lodi, where he has since been engaged in contracting and building. Both parents reside in Lodi at the present time.

Floyd A. went to school in Nebraska and also in Greenriver, Emery County, Utah. When he began to make his own way in the world he traveled for one year as a professional musician through the Middle West and South; then came to Lodi and conducted the Spencer studio for a year. He then entered the employ of Fenton Wright, proprietor of the Wright Company. At the end of one year, in partnership with W. J. Robinson Jr., he purchased the business and the firm became known as Robinson & Lyon, dealers in sporting goods, automobile accessories and Kelly-Springfield tires. On January 1, 1922, the third partner, G. C. Irey, was taken into the business. The firm is now composed of two members, Messrs. Lyon and Irey.

On March 14, 1920, in Lodi, Cal., Mr. Lyon was united in marriage with Miss Ruby Holloway, a native of Kansas, and a daughter of E. A. and Nevada Holloway, who arrived, on April 16, 1909, in Ceres, Cal., where the father was engaged in viticulture, and while residing there Mrs. Lyon attended the high school; later the family removed to Lodi where they are living today. Mr. Lyon is a Democrat in politics and he and his wife are members of the Bethel Tabernacle Church in Lodi and he is the present choir director. Industry has been the basis of his advancement, and by his honorable business methods he has gained the respect and good will of his fellowmen.

R. E. LEVENTON.—A blacksmith who, after having conducted his own ranch-shop for twenty years, and thereby widening his experience, has become one of the most expert smiths in San Joaquin County, is R. E. Leventon, senior member of the firm of R. E. Leventon & Son, at 119 North Hogan Road, Manteca. He was born near Oleta, Amador County, on December 29, 1864, and as a boy enjoyed the educational facilities offered by the public schools of that locality. In his fourteenth year, he pushed out into the world, and he has since been thrown upon his own resources.

In 1879, therefore, he left Amador County to ride the Modoc County ranges, and on attaining his eight-

eenth year he entered the stock field, where he kept busily engaged for the next thirty-two years. He purchased a choice farm near Lookout, in Modoc County, and there married Miss Kate M. Brown, who was born in Yolo County, the daughter of H. S. Brown, a prominent citizen for many years supervisor, and now deceased. Three children blessed this union. H. L. Leventon has a wife and one child, and for the past fifteen years has served as superintendent of road construction in charge of the California State highway, from Sacramento to Merced. Inez is the wife of V. E. Brownell, and they have three children, and reside at Escalon, where they are engaged in ranching. E. M. Leventon has a wife and two children, and is a partner of our subject, and a member of the Lions Club of Manteca.

In 1911 Mr. Leventon leased his ranch to his brother, and removed to Modesto; and after conducting a livery there for three years, he came to Manteca. On August 29, 1914, he acquired the pioneer blacksmith shop of Walter Harrell, and he has steadily built up a large and well-paying business, and since 1918 has been operating in a new and larger building erected by himself and his son. About three years ago, he disposed of his ranch; and his interests are all now in this county. The enterprising firm of R. E. Leventon & Son do a general blacksmithing and horseshoeing business in all branches, make a specialty of acetylene welding, and are headquarters for the Oliver line of farm implements. Their shop is equipped with modern machinery, and their high standard precludes the possibility of any work being delivered in an unfinished state.

Mr. Leventon has always been distinguished for his progressive and public-spirited policies, and his fellow-citizens have never failed to appreciate these desirable qualities and attainments. He was foremost in the construction of the first rural telephone line in Modoc County, and this company today serves its patrons by means of over 150 miles of lines. He was elected city councilman of Manteca in April, 1920, and served as chairman of the health and safety committee having in charge the construction of the sewer farm, and in November, 1922, he was elected chairman or mayor. He has also done much in public and private charity work. He is a Democrat, and is a member of the Blue Lodge and Royal Arch Masons of Manteca and the Sciots of Modesto. He was one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce of Manteca and is a member of the executive board. He is deeply interested in the purchase of the Melones Reservoir Site and has given of his time and means to promote the proposition.

HARRIS BRENNER MUNGER.—The owner and proprietor of the meat market at Lockeford, Harris B. Munger is well known as one of the capable men in the business in this part of the county. He thoroughly understands all branches of the business, judging cattle for market purposes, butchering, and manufacturing by-products. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, on March 9, 1881, the son of Timothy and Charlotte (Brenner) Munger. Timothy Munger was a nurseryman, fruit grower and farmer in Ohio until 1890, when he brought his family to California, arriving on New Year's day and locating at Malaga, Fresno County, where he purchased a twenty-acre vineyard which he operated for twelve years; he then leased a ranch for two years at Fowler, Cal.; later he went to San Luis Obispo County and farmed near Arroyo Grande. The father lived to be seventy years of age and the mother sixty years.

Harris B. Munger was educated in the schools of Miami County, Ohio, and California. At the age of eighteen he began to make his own way in the world, first working in a warehouse in Santa Barbara; then worked for a time as baggageman for the P. C. R. R. at San Luis Obispo; next we find him in Watsonville, Cal., learning the blacksmith trade, but after two years he went to Fortuna, Humboldt County, and during the next two years learned the butcher business. Returning to San Luis Obispo County, he opened a butcher shop in a prospective oil field, but after three years he discontinued operations. He then went to Salida, Stanislaus County, and engaged in the butcher business for three years; then to Hanford for one year. His next venture was at Manteca, where he engaged in farming for two years, but his success was only nominal and in 1917, hearing of an opening at Lockeford, he immediately went there and purchased a partnership with Mr. Jett, where he has since remained. Mr. Munger and his partner purchased a twenty-acre tract about two miles south of Lockeford on which they built a slaughter-house and where they also keep their stock.

Mr. Munger's marriage occurred in Modesto on August 17, 1913, and united him with Miss Frances McLaughlin, a native of Kansas City, Mo., a daughter of William D. and May McLaughlin. Mr. McLaughlin was a contractor and builder in Kansas City and after coming to California engaged in house-moving and general contracting in Modesto, Cal. Mrs. Munger received her education in the grammar and high schools of Kansas City. They are the parents of one son, Harris B., Jr. In politics, Mr. Munger is a Republican, and fraternally is a member and past grand of the Odd Fellows of Lockeford; and at the present time he is junior warden of the Lodi Encampment.

HOWARD A. MYERS.—Born in Warren County, Ind., on December 27, 1872, Howard A. Myers is a son of Montgomery Myers, an Indiana farmer who lived to be eighty-five years of age. The mother, whose maiden name was Ellen McDade, passed away at the age of forty-six. Howard Myers was one of a large family, as follows: Alice, now in Idaho; George; Belle, now in Montana; Adeline, deceased; William, who is also in California; Martha; Perry, in Washington; Howard A. of this review; Emma; and Walter, also in Washington.

Howard A. Myers attended the Prairie Chapel district school in Warren County, and remained at home until he was of age. On March 7, 1894, he was married, at Boswell, Ind., to Miss Lily M. Felix, a native of that same vicinity, and the daughter of William and Emma Felix. There were five children in her parents' family: Mary, Joseph, Bell, Lily, and Charles.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Myers removed to White County, Ind., where with his brother Perry, Mr. Myers bought a quarter-section of land, which they farmed jointly for six years and then sold. Next the two brothers went to Oklahoma, and there bought a quarter-section of land, which they also sold after farming it for three years. Perry Myers then went to Washington; but Howard Myers came to California, settling for a while in Kern County, where he rented twenty acres of alfalfa, in the "Weed

Patch" close to Bakersfield. Next he removed to Stockton, and entered the business field as a distributor of oil burners. He had a shop for two years on Market Street, and was also located on California Street.

In 1906 he removed to the northeastern section of San Joaquin County and traded his Stockton property for a quarter-section of land in the Brandt school district, about six miles southeast of Clements; and in 1919 he added to this ranch 640 acres of fine grain land, so that today he owns a section and a quarter. He has about eighty head of stock, and raises wheat, barley and oats. He also raises about 150 turkeys each season. In addition to the ranch which he owns, he also leases land, farming in all about 2,200 acres. He leases the Connelly and Jahant ranches north of Woodbridge, and also the Thompson Folger ranch of about 900 acres, and he has about 400 acres three miles to the south of his home. He uses two Yuba tractors, and has a full modern equipment of grain-farming machinery for operation on an extensive scale.

Seven children were granted to Mr. and Mrs. Myers: Minnie, Mrs. Kepple, who died at the age of twenty-two years, together with her infant child; Charles, who is at home, farming with his father; Perry, ranching for himself; Elwood, also at home, associated with his father; Mary, now Mrs. Peterson; and Elsie and Richard, still at home. Politically, Mr. Myers is a Republican.

ANGELO VICTOR LAGORIO.—Among the younger generation of horticulturists of San Joaquin County is Angelo Victor Lagorio, a native son of the county, having been born on his father's ranch on the Upper Sacramento Road, November 1, 1894. His parents, Louis and Theresa (Rossi) Lagorio, were born in Rippia, province of Genoa, Italy, came to San Joaquin County, Cal., many years ago and settled on a ranch of twenty-five acres located on the Upper Sacramento Road. At the time the father purchased this ranch it was bare land and he developed it to a splendid orchard. He did not live to enjoy the fruits of his labor, for he passed away in 1915. The mother had died in 1913. They were the parents of six children: Della, Mrs. Zepenitti, residing in Stockton; Angelo Victor, the subject of this sketch; Lenora, Mrs. Piccardo, residing in Stockton; Louis, Amerigo and Raymond. Angelo was educated in the public school of Greenwood district and assisted his father on the ranch until his death. After his father's death in 1915, he took the management of the ranch and has been ably assisted by his three younger brothers. They have since added to their holdings; they first purchased fourteen acres in 1916 in the Morado district, eight miles from Stockton, which they planted to orchard, now all in bearing fruit trees. In 1920 the brothers bought sixty-five acres near Linden, which they also set to orchard. Louis and Amerigo Lagorio live on this latter ranch and are looking after its cultivation and development in a thorough and systematic manner. Raymond and our subject live on the home place. Thus they own 104 acres, all devoted to orchard and vineyard.

On December 11, 1917, in Stockton, Mr. Lagorio was married to Miss Celia Queirolo, born in San Francisco, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Pesonia) Queirolo. Andrew Queirolo was born at Jackson, Cal., where his father, Giovanni Queirolo, was a pioneer in the mines. Grandfather Queirolo returned to Italy with his family and recently passed away at the age of ninety years. When Andrew Queirolo reached young manhood he returned to California and engaged in business in San Francisco until he later removed to Stockton. Mrs. Lagorio was only seven years old when her mother passed away. There are four children in the family: Josephine, Mrs. Valvano, residing in Stockton, Joseph, Mrs. Lagorio and William. Mrs. Lagorio received her education in the Fair Oaks and Fremont grammar schools and then took a course in Heald's Business College in Stockton, and after graduation worked as a stenographer for some time before she was married. Two children were born to this couple, La Verne and Angelo Victor, Jr. Mr. Lagorio entered the U. S. Army on July 1, 1918, and was sent to Los Angeles, where he entered the Manual Arts high school for a mechanical course; after four months he was sent to Fort McArthur at San Pedro; he was discharged at Fort McArthur in December, 1918. He is a member of Stockton Parlor No. 7 of the N. S. G. W. and in politics is a Republican.

PIERRE LAHAIE.—As a farmer, dairyman and vineyardist, Pierre Lahaie has been very successful and now leases a ranch on the Harshner Road. He was born at Botiscon, Canada, on April 25, 1866, a son of Gaseb and Margaret (La Favre) Lahaie. There were nine children in the family, namely: Henry, Anna, Alvin, Caroline, Laura, Albert, Pierre, our subject, Merle, and Isaac. The father was a farmer in Canada and when Pierre, our subject, was two years old the family moved to the Georgian Bay district in Ontario and lived there for nine years, when they removed to Bottineau County, N. D., and there the father bought a half-section of land. He lived to be sixty-eight years old and the mother was eighty-two, when she passed away.

Pierre Lahaie received his education in the grammar school and in vacation time helped his father on the home farm, where he remained until he was twenty-seven years old. He was married at Willow City, N. D., on November 19, 1890, to Miss Emelie Marchand, a native of the same vicinity in Canada where her husband was born, a daughter of Joseph and Elsie (Carrigan) Marchand, Mrs. Lahaie being the seventh in a family of nine children, as follows: Joseph, Josephine, Zepherin, Marie, Artimese, Armidos, Emelie, Antoinette, and Arthur. When Mrs. Lahaie was thirteen years old her family removed to Bottineau County, N. D., where her father homesteaded a half section of land. Her mother passed away at the age of thirty-nine and the father is still living at the age of eighty-four.

Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Lahaie removed to Duluth, Minn., where he worked for two years; he then returned to North Dakota, where he continued as a wage earner for a couple of years, then purchased a half-section of land and devoted his attention to raising grain and cattle for nine years; then he removed to Willow City and resided there for one year, when he came to Lodi, in 1904, where he purchased a fourteen acre ranch in the Pearly tract north of Woodbridge. He set it to vineyard and being unable to make of it a paying proposition, he turned it back to the original owners. He then rented 184 acres in the Tules and ran a dairy of twenty-five cows for three years; he then went northeast of Lodi on the Dry

Creek Road one-half mile east of the Elliott school house and leased 480 acres of land on which he ran a dairy of seventy cows for three years; he then returned to the country north of Woodbridge on the Lincoln Highway, known as the Benedict ranch, consisting of 380 acres, part in vineyard, and remained there for one year; then he leased 180 acres eight miles west of Lodi and for the following two years conducted a dairy and alfalfa ranch; he then moved to the Neil McClintock ranch of eighty acres and rented it for three years. On January 4, 1921, he purchased forty-four acres of land, which was in vineyard. This property he sold in May, 1922, and came back to the dairy ranch on the Harshner Road. Mr. and Mrs. Lahaie are the parents of ten children: Ernestine, Mrs. Rossinni is deceased. Her husband also passed away in 1918 and they left one son, Walter, three years old, who lives with his grandfather. Eugene Lahaie married Hilda Perrin and they have two children, Genevieve and Wilbert. He enlisted in the U. S. Army, June, 1918, and was sent to San Diego, where he was assigned to an ammunition train and in February, 1919, was discharged as a private. Arthur Lahaie enlisted, at the age of nineteen, on March 20, 1917, and was sent to Camp Kearney in the field artillery; later he was transferred to the 135th Aero Squadron as mechanic and was sent to France where he became an officer's chauffeur and a messenger, besides serving as an interpreter, for being of French descent he understands and speaks the French language. He was in the front line trenches in the St. Mihiel drive and the Argonne offensive. Upon his return to the United States he served the balance of his enlistment at Fort Sill and there he was discharged in May, 1919. He has recently reenlisted and is now serving in the aviation department in the Philippines. Leo Lahaie married Miss Dorothy Bradley and has one daughter, Mary. The others are Pierre; Aldea, Mrs. Samuel Schenkenberger; Evelyn, Romeo, Edward and Velma. In politics Mr. Lahaie is a Democrat. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

EDWARD W. LATTA.—A resident of San Joaquin County, Cal., since 1911, Edward W. Latta was associated with the Lockeford Mercantile Company until 1918, when he sold his interest and established a route for the Lodi Steam Laundry, which he has successfully built up and which has been a lucrative occupation. A native of Michigan, he was born in Grand Rapids on September 29, 1876, the son of Charles and Etta (Mott) Latta, farmers in that state. Edward W. is the eldest of a family of seven children, the others being Edith, Roy, Herbert, Fred, Bertha, and Harry. Charles Latta, the father, passed away at the age of fifty-four, while the mother only reached the age of forty-six.

Edward W. Latta received a grammar school education and at the age of fifteen was thrown on his own resources, finding employment with Edgar Holsenberg, a groceryman of Grand Rapids, where he worked for eight years. At the end of eight years he purchased the business and continued for three years longer when he sold out and came to California, settling at Lockeford. He worked in a grocery store for two years, then with S. S. Strobridge and Mr. Athearn bought out the business and formed the Lockeford Mercantile Company which continued for five years, then the business was sold. In 1917 he established a route for the Lodi Steam Laundry which covered all the territory outside of Lodi; recently he has sold the portion of the route lying southeast of Lodi.

On September 5, 1908, at Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. Latta was married to Miss Jetta Holsenberg, born at Grand Rapids, a daughter of Edgar and Rose Holsenberg. Mrs. Latta received her education in the schools of Grand Rapids and was the second in a family of three girls; Lila, Jetta, and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Latta are the parents of one child, Virginia Rose. Politically, Mr. Latta is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the Odd Fellows of Lockeford.

KARL NEUHARTH.—Nineteen years ago, Karl Neuharth made his first trip to California and while here visited the Lodi section of San Joaquin County, for one year. He then returned to his home in South Dakota and farmed there for two years, but the lure of the Golden State, with her mild winter climate, wonderful fruits and vegetables proved too much for him, so in 1907 he came back to make San Joaquin County his permanent home. He was born near Menno, S. D., on March 2, 1876, a son of Phillip and Katherine (Fink) Neuharth, and is the third-born of thirteen children: Jacob; Elizabeth, Mrs. Geo. Hauck; Karl, our subject; Barbara, Mrs. Fred Gutmiller; Katherine, Mrs. Emanuel Handel, of Lodi; Christian; Amelia, Mrs. John Handel; Louisa, Mrs. W. Meher; Christina, Mrs. David Schorzman; Rosina, Mrs. Geo. Serr; Bertha, Mrs. A. New; Phillip; and Pauline, Mrs. Gus Maas, of Lodi. The father was a farmer in his native country of South Russia and on arriving in America settled at Menno, S. D., where he filed a homestead and timber claim for a half-section of land. The parents still reside at Menno, S. D.

Karl Neuharth received a grammar school education in South Dakota and remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-seven years old, when he bought a quarter-section of land. This land, however, proved to be poor soil and in 1903 Mr. Neuharth sold it and came to California, where he remained for one year, when he went back to South Dakota and engaged in farming for the next two years. In 1907 he returned to California to make this his permanent home and bought forty acres of land on Kettleman Lane; later he traded this for a ten-acre vineyard two miles east of Lodi on the Lockeford Road.

The marriage of Mr. Neuharth occurred at Grafton, Neb., on November 14, 1915, and united him with Miss Rosina Eckerman, a native of that state and a daughter of Peter and Margaret Eckerman, the parents of twelve children: Peter, Jacob, Henry, John, Fred, Andrew, Frederick, Regina, Mrs. John Schmidt, of Lodi; Caroline, Emma, Mrs. Rosina Neuharth, and Christina. Mrs. Neuharth received her education in the grammar school of Grafton, Neb. Her mother passed away in 1904, but her father is still living. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Neuharth removed to their ten-acre ranch, where Mr. Neuharth had built a residence, and remained there for three years, when he sold it and purchased a thirty-acre ranch on Almond Avenue, a mile south of Lodi. Of this, eighteen acres is in vineyard and the balance in an orchard of cherries, apricots and several acres in alfalfa. In the fall of 1921, in partnership with his brother-in-law, E. Handel, Mr. Neuharth bought a thirty-five acre vineyard on the Lockeford-Lodi Road two miles east of Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Neuharth are the parents

of four children: Vera, Ruben, Emma, and Ella; and they are members of the German Reformed Church of Lodi. In politics Mr. Neuharth is a Republican.

JOHN NAZRO.—A wide-awake young business man, John Nazro is the efficient secretary and designer of the Engineering & Foundry Company of Stockton and has done much for the city's industrial and business development, his labors proving of direct benefit in advancing the prosperity of the state. He was born in Chicago, Ill., October 26, 1890, but as his father was a mining engineer in Colorado, his parents removed to Denver and our subject became a messenger boy and later stock boy with the Denver Dry Goods Company. He attended the Denver high school and there took mechanical drawing and shop work in connection with his other studies. In 1908 the family removed to California and located at San Jose, where John entered the San Jose high school, from which he was graduated; then attended Stanford University for two years, taking the mechanical engineering course. In company with his father, he went to Tuolumne County and followed mining engineering during 1910 and 1911; he was engineer in the construction of the concrete dam for the West Side Lumber Company. On November 1, 1911, he returned to Stockton and became draftsman for the Aurora Engine Company; then he was with the Stockton Iron Works in the same capacity. Removing to Los Angeles he became salesman for the Campbell Real Estate Company, selling orange land in San Bernardino County. Returning to Stockton he was employed as draftsman by the Holt Manufacturing Company and in 1915 entered the employ of the Engineering & Foundry Company, and assisted in designing a motor for the Harris Manufacturing Company. Later he traveled as a salesman for the same company. He then became designer and engineer for the Gieger Iron Works; then was solicited to return to the Engineering & Foundry Company as secretary and designer, which position he now holds to the entire satisfaction of his company.

The marriage of Mr. Nazro occurred at Stockton and united him with Miss Lois Stamper, a native of Stockton whose parents were pioneers, and they are the parents of two children: Nancy Louise and John Jr. Fraternally Mr. Nazro is a member of the Stockton Elks, No. 218. He enjoys the confidence of the business community, and the high regard of his associates in social life.

CAESAR MONTANELLI.—A vigorous, enterprising and very successful rancher who has demonstrated his preference for the most progressive methods in twentieth century agriculture, is Caesar Montanelli, an Italian-American who was born near Chiavari, Italy, in the Province of Genoa, on August 24, 1873, the son of Ferdinando and Anna (Compiano) Montanelli, the former an orchardist of repute in his native country. These worthy parents did the best they could for our subject, who commenced his training in the schools of Comanche and continued his studies in San Joaquin County. In 1875, his father moved with his family to Comanche, Cal., and there started in truck gardening; and in time they had four children: Caesar, our subject; Louis; Amadeo, who served in the United States forces during the World War; Dosuline. The two youngest were born in California. The parents are now living in Stockton, both enjoying the best of health.

After a stay of five years at Comanche, the Montanellis moved to a ranch nine miles out on the Copperopolis Road, where they lived until they retired, and when Caesar was twenty-one years old, he commenced to operate for himself. He first bought five acres, nine miles out on the Copperopolis Road, adjoining his father, which he turned into a truck garden; and after twelve years here he disposed of the place. He then purchased eighty acres on the Eight-mile Road, at the corner of Jack Tone Road, all at that time open land; and later he sold off forty acres to Mr. Martin, after he had farmed the whole for two years. Still later, he split up the forty acres, retaining just half of it for himself; and on this choice tract he built a home, setting out around it an orchard of eleven acres of almonds and five acres to cherries and four acres to peaches and apricots, all well irrigated. The original eighty acres were a part of the old McDonald place.

On February 25, 1908, Mr. Montanelli was married to Miss Genevieve Costa, a native of San Francisco and the daughter of Peter and Juana (Silva) Costa, one of five children. Her mother died at the age of twenty-eight years, and her father lived to be sixty-one years old. Mr. and Mrs. Montanelli have a family of five children; and they bear the names of Joseph, Louise, Lena, Emma, and Lawrence. Mr. Montanelli is a Republican, and a loyal American, and he takes a keen interest in national as well as local questions of the day.

OTTO NEUBAUER.—A well known citizen and the owner of a productive ten-acre vineyard on Harney Lane, in the Lodi section, is Otto Neubauer, and his place is visible evidence of his enterprise and thrift. He was born in Pommern, Germany, on January 19, 1866, a son of William and Henrietta (Limberg) Neubauer, farmers of their native land. They were the parents of seven children; Otto, the subject of this sketch, being the third in order of birth.

Otto attended the excellent schools of his native land and learned the trade of blacksmith there; and on July 7, 1888, landed on American soil and went direct to Faribault, Minn., where he found employment with Henry Reinege for one year on his farm. He then moved to Superior, Wis., and worked as blacksmith in the timber camps for H. M. Stocking; later he was lumberjack for seven years; then became a cook in the camps near Superior and finally opened a restaurant there, but sold out and went back to Faribault, where he conducted a hotel and restaurant for nearly three years, when he returned to Superior and ran a restaurant for one year. He then sold his restaurant in Superior and came to California and opened a restaurant at Lodi, which he continued for four and a half years, when he sold out and moved on a thirty-acre ranch just off of Cherokee Lane, two and half miles southeast of Lodi, which he had purchased upon coming here. This place was a part of the old Ferdun ranch and was devoted to grapes, which he set out, and to alfalfa growing. He lived on this place for eleven years and then sold it and purchased the ranch of ten acres on Harney Lane where he now resides. He built a new, modern house and installed a pumping plant for irrigation with a four-inch pump driven by a ten horse-power motor.

The marriage of Mr. Neubauer occurred at Morristown, Minn., on June 26, 1899, and united him with Miss Katie Weber, a daughter of Jacob Weber, a

farmer of Morristown. Mrs. Neubauer was reared and educated in Morristown. Mr. and Mrs. Neubauer have had four children; Otto and Walter, died in infancy in Wisconsin; Mildred, died in her 13th year; Harold, died at four years. He is a Republican in politics and he and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church of Lodi.

MANUEL T. NUNES.—An experienced dairy rancher, who has been on the Harris ranch, one mile east of Clements, since November 1919, is Manuel T. Nunes, born at St. George, in the Azores, on May 15, 1888, the son of Antone and Mary (Santos) Nunes. The father was a shoemaker by trade, who died at his native home at the age of sixty-six years. There were six children in the family: Joseph, Mary, Carry, Joanna, deceased in 1920, Manuel T, and Antone, the youngest, who was drowned.

After attending the schools in his native district, at the age of sixteen, Manuel T. Nunes came to America. Soon arriving in California, he settled for a while at Sunol, in Alameda County, where he attended school and worked for a living in vacation time. Having finished his studies, he went to San Mateo, and for three years worked for Frank Brewer on a dairy. Then, taking Antone Silva as a partner, he established himself in the dairy business, near San Mateo, and for two years they operated with forty head of milch cows. When they sold their business, Mr. Nunes helped to organize a creamery, and there, near San Mateo, he worked for a year. He then came into San Joaquin County, and together with John Home and Joseph Faleso, leased the Woods ranch of 450 acres on Roberts Island. They had a dairy of 200 cows, and continued together for four years. Then, with Joseph Silva, Mr. Freitas and Mr. Serpa, he purchased 300 acres near Manteca, where they had 300 head of milch cows, but after one year he sold his share to the other partners, and took a mortgage in return. He then went to work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at the Alameda Pier, in Oakland, where he remained for a year. During this time, additional mortgages on the ranch had been incurred, and the dairy farm went to the creditors in such a manner that Mr. Nunes lost $11,000. With a partner, named Caton, Mr. Nunes bought back about 100 head of the cattle, and moved the herd to French Camp, where for a year and a half they leased the E. W. Borges place and conducted a dairy. Then they sold out and Mr. Nunes moved to the Ed Harris ranch, one mile to the east of Clements, and since then he has engaged in dairying in partnership with Ed Harris, of Stockton, who owns the ranch. The ranch consists of 150 acres of fine farm land, ninety acres of which is in alfalfa. They have 150 head of stock, seventy head of which are Holstein milch cows.

Mr. Nunes was married at Oakland, on December 8, 1912, to Miss Mary Freitas, a native of Flores, in the Azores Islands, and the daughter of Antone and Mary Freitas. Four children have blessed their union: Josephine, Zelma, Manuel and Marie. Mrs. Nunes' mother died sixteen years ago in Portugal, but her father is still living. She was one of six children: Antone, Mary, Veseusa, John, Joseph and Theresa, the last three now deceased. Mr. Nunes is a Democrat. He is a member of the two Portuguese lodges; the I. D. E. S., of Stockton, and the U. P. E. C., of Oakland; for the former he has served as secretary.

JOSE OYARBIDE.—A representative of the sheep growing industry who is now living retired from active business cares, Jose Oyarbide was for more than a third of a century engaged in that business and the success he attained was due to his good management and hard work. He came to Stockton from his native country with nothing but a willingness to work and a determination to succeed, which has never been lost sight of during the forty-three years of his residence in California. He was born in Basses-Pyrenees, in Southern France, July 1, 1850. His parents, Sebastian and Antoinette Oyarbide, were farmers and Jose spent his childhood on the farm and attended the local schools. He assisted his father on the farm until twenty-four years of age, when he went to sea, which he followed for a livelihood. Arriving in California from his native land in 1880, his first job was herding sheep for Messrs. Domingo and Peter Gastarubide, prominent sheepmen of Los Banos. He worked for them six years and saved his money and invested in a band of sheep of his own and began raising sheep near Los Banos, beginning with about 1000 head. He rented grazing land and at one time had as many as 2500 head of sheep, making his home in Los Banos until 1907, when he removed to Stockton, continuing his business until 1915, when he retired. In 1920 he purchased a residence at 615 North Commerce Street. He also owns a half interest in the Royal Hotel at Sonora and South Hunter streets, Stockton.

On June 6, 1892, Mr. Oyarbide was married in San Francisco to Miss Marion Oronos, born near Bigorre, France, and who came to California in 1890. One daughter has blessed this union, Mary Margaret, born in San Francisco. She attended the grammar and high schools in Stockton, then entered Heald's Business College, from which she was graduated in 1916. For the past six years she has been bookkeeper for the Monarch Foundry Company in Stockton. She is a member of the Y. L. I. in Stockton. Mr. Oyarbide has shown capability as a business man and is a prominent and influential member of the French Colony in Stockton. He has never regretted his decision to leave his native land for the Golden West, where he has made good and now enjoys the comforts gained by a well-spent life.

BYRON A. NIXON.—In these days of building progress and development, and with the increasing demand for lumber and building materials, it is a great satisfaction to do business with a firm that believes in keeping up-to-date along building lines. The Nixon Lumber Company, owned and operated by Byron A. and E. A. Nixon, is such an institution, which has been an invaluable factor in aiding building and industrial developments in Lockeford and vicinity. He was born in Van Buren County, Mich., on May 25, 1857, a son of Amos and Lucy Ann (Stocking) Nixon, both descendants of old Michigan families.

Byron A. Nixon attended the grammar schools of Van Buren County and when eighteen years of age began to make his own way in the world. His father being a farmer, he learned considerable about the agricultural business, but farming did not particularly appeal to him. From 1877 to 1878 he was in Montana and upon his return to Michigan settled in Antrim County and built the first store building in Bellaire, the county seat of Antrim County; later he engaged in the merchandise business in Bellaire, which occupied him for twelve years, when he sold out and went

to Hillsdale, Mich., where he was employed by the Campbell Lumber Company, remaining with them for twelve years. Deciding to cast his lot in California, he spent one year in Santa Cruz in the real estate business; then went to Trinity County and spent a short time in the quartz mines of that county. After a short stay in Chico, Butte County, with the Diamond Match Company, he was transferred to Woodland, Cal., by the Diamond Match Company, where he remained two years; and then was with Stevens Construction Company four years. Removing to Stockton in 1914, he began work for the Hatch Lumber Company, this position occupying a period of nearly five years. In the month of September, 1918, Mr. Nixon came to Lockeford and purchased the business of the Lockeford Lumber Company, which he has built up to its present proportions. Besides handling all kinds of rough and finished lumber, he carries a full line of coal and cement.

Mr. Nixon's marriage occurred at Unadilla, Livingston County, Mich, on December 7, 1886, and united him with Miss Ethel Adora May, a native of that state and a daughter of W. J. and Lydia (Durkee) May, her father a blacksmith and farmer by occupation. Mrs. Nixon received her education in the public schools of Michigan and later was graduated from the Mancelona Normal School, after which she taught for four years previous to her marriage to Mr. Nixon. They are the parents of two children: Mrs. A. H. Meier, of Chico, has three children; Burgess A. also resides at Chico and is with the Sacramento Northern Electric Company. Politically, Mr. Nixon is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the Masons of Hillsdale, Mich., and Scottish Rite Masons of Lansing, Mich. Mr. Nixon's operations are of a constructive nature and he has given freely of his time and means toward the development of his locality.

JOHN OLSON.—Prominent among those Californians who have not only been able to retire with a comfortable competence, but have withdrawn from active participation in the affairs of life with the assurance of good will from all to whom they are known, may be mentioned John Olson, of 229 North Grant Street, Stockton. He was born in Colsum, Sweden, on the Baltic Sea, on June 17, 1838, and as a boy followed the sea, becoming a ship-carpenter. He left home when he was eighteen years of age, and sailed to England; and from there he went out to Australia as second carpenter, in that way following his father, who had mastered the same trade.

In Australia he ran away from his ship, and not long after joined a vessel bound for San Francisco, arriving at the Golden Gate in 1858. From the Bay City he pushed on inland to Greenwood Valley, Placer County, where he took up a mining claim, with a friend, and was fortunate in making money; and later he went into Placer County, and there bought a claim for $1,400 at Todd's Valley, on the American River. He worked the same, and soon took out enough to pay for it. Then he sold out and went to Washoe, Nev., during the excitement in the Comstock Lode. He took up a claim and also mined at Ophir Mill and Washoe Valley.

In 1865, he returned to the East on a trip and while there married, in that year, Miss Charlotte Flower, a native of Ohio. He resumed carpenter work in Newcastle, Penn., and erected two blocks. These he sold, and came back to California. He went to Dutch Flat, in Placer County, and worked in the mines as a carpenter; and then he went on to Gold Run, in Placer County, where he took up hydraulic mining and built a sluiceway. He went to Alta, in the same county, and helped to build a sawmill; and in Oakland he worked again at his trade, removing in 1878 to Lodi, where he worked for Comstock & Clapp, in building houses. He was for three years in Red Bluff and built a flour mill.

Coming to Stockton, he bought ten acres of land in the Parker Addition, south of Stockton, and this he farmed for about twenty years, raising alfalfa, grapes, berries, etc. He paid seventy-five dollars per acre for five acres, and eighty dollars per acre for the balance; and he sold this property, some years ago, at a fair profit. While he worked in Stockton, he was in the employ of Jerry Robinson, the contractor, and he helped to erect many notable buildings, including the Yosemite Theater.

Mr. Olson has four daughters, Mrs. Maggie Lenfister, Mrs. Gran Sharck, Mrs. Mabel Matthews, and Mrs. Bessie Erickson, and there are nine grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. Olson also own a home on Clay Street, and they attend the Central Methodist Church.

EDWARD WITTMEIER.—Typical of the opportunities which San Joaquin County offers to men of enterprise and industry is the story of success won by Edward Wittmeier, the owner of a forty-acre ranch two miles south of Lockeford. He was born on his father's farm in the southern part of South Dakota, on August 21, 1899, a son of Simon and Christina Wittmeier. The father was born in Germany and came to America when a young man, and settled first in North Dakota, where he homesteaded a half section of land. In 1893 he sold this property and removed to South Dakota, locating in the southern part, where he bought a half section of land, residing there until his removal to California. There were ten children in the family, namely, Samuel, Fred, John, Rosie, Jacob, Henry, who lost his life in the late war in France, Christina, Edward, the subject of this sketch, Martha, and Pauline. In 1902 the father brought his family to California and settled on a half-section of land two miles south of the town of Lockeford, and engaged in grain and stock-raising with his sons until he retired and moved to the city of Lodi, where he now resides. Sam Wittmeier, the oldest son, later went to Visalia, Tulare County, and became foreman on the Kirk Company's 10,000-acre ranch, and for thirteen years retained that position. While in Visalia, he was married in 1909 to Miss Mabel Gilberd, a native of California, born in Delano, Kern County, a daughter of Dixon and Della Gilberd. In 1917, Sam Wittmeier returned to Lockeford with his family, and now farms forty acres of the old home place.

Edward Wittmeier was educated in the Grant district school, after which he devoted his entire time to helping his father on the ranch. On June 9, 1920, at Stockton, he was married to Miss Edna Ray, born two miles north of Lodi, San Joaquin County, on the Krump place, a daughter of David and Mary (Tomich) Ray. Her father, David Ray, was born on a ranch ten miles west of Lodi and comes from the old pioneer family of Rays who settled in section thirteen of Union Township. Mrs. Wittmeier was

educated in the Houston and Ray grammar schools and finished with a course in the Lodi high school. They are the parents of one daughter, Lois Marie. Mr. Wittmeier, in partnership with his brothers, owns a thirty-foot header and threshing outfit, which they run each fall, cutting and harvesting grain for other farmers throughout the county. In national politics Mr. Wittmeier is a Republican, and is proud that he is a resident of California, and especially of San Joaquin County.

DOMINGO YROZ.—A successful San Joaquin County sheepman, Domingo Yroz is a native of the Basses-Pyrenees, where he was born at Lasa, on December 9, 1873, the son of John and Jennie (Ricart) Yroz, a worthy couple still living in advanced years at their comfortable and picturesque mountain home. They had four children. The eldest two, Pierre and Theresa, elected to stay at home, while the youngest two, Domingo and Pete, crossed the wide ocean in search of adventure and a still greater opportunity, and are now in Stockton.

Owing to the unfavorable economic conditions in his native country, Domingo had very little opportunity to go to school, and when only ten years old started to earn his own support. He was able, even at that tender age, to make himself useful on the home farm in caring for the sheep and stock. In young manhood, in 1894, when he was twenty years of age, he came to the United States, bringing with him a valuable experience in his line. Los Angeles was the first district in which he pitched his tent, and there he worked for two years. Then he went up to Plumas County and herded sheep for a summer. Later he went onto the Delta Islands of San Joaquin County, where he herded sheep and did various kinds of farm labor.

About twenty years ago, he started in the sheep business for himself, buying sheep, feeding them on the range, and selling them again, getting together as many as 2,000 head, running them through San Joaquin County and also among the mountains to the east. In 1915, he returned to his native home, and on August 13, he was married to Miss Florence Uritzaga, who was born in the vicinity of his home, the daughter of John and Josephine (Yorasabal) Uritzaga, farmer folk of the sturdy, old-fashioned class, who still reside at their old home. There were seven children in that family, Inez, Anastacia, Pierre, Batista, Jean and Pete all being older than Mrs. Yroz. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Yorz, Pierre and Albert. Upon returning to California after his marriage, Mr. Yorz purchased for his bride an attractive home at 420 South San Joaquin Street in Stockton. There he has resided ever since, while he has actively continued the raising of high-grade sheep.

ABRAHAM BECHTHOLD.—Viticulture forms the principal occupation of Abraham Bechthold, and the wide-awake manner in which he takes advantage of all methods and ideas tending to enhance the value of his property has had much to do with his obtaining the competence which he now enjoys. He was born near Parkston, S. D., on June 26, 1879, a son of Henry and Lottie (Baumbach) Bechthold, both natives of South Russia, who came to America and settled in South Dakota where he had three quarter-sections of land—a homestead, pre-emption and timber claim. The father passed away at the age of fifty-seven and the mother at forty-five years of age.

Abraham is one of a family of nine children and his opportunity for an education was very limited, the time when he should have been in school being occupied in helping with the farm work at home. But these duties served to make him familiar with the routine of an agriculturist, and when ready to embark on life's journey alone, he decided to follow that pursuit.

On February 20, 1904, in Tripp, S. D., Mr. Bechthold was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Wormsbecher, also a native of South Dakota, and a daughter of Henry and Katherine (Buchholtz) Wormsbecher. Her father was born in Russia and upon his arrival in the United States settled in South Dakota, where he was married. His wife came to South Dakota with her parents when a girl. They were farmers at Tripp until they retired. His daughter Matilda was reared on the farm at Tripp. After his marriage, Mr. Bechthold farmed in South Dakota until the fall of 1907, when he removed to California and settled on the ranch which he purchased and now occupies. It is located about two and one-half miles southeast of Lodi. He first bought ten acres in vineyard, planted to the varieties of Tokay, Zinfandel and Cornichon. Later he added sixteen acres located on Kettleman Lane, then ten acres on Cherokee Lane near the Union Oil Station, making a total of thirty-six acres. On each of his places Mr. Bechthold has installed pumping plants. Two years ago Mr. Bechthold erected a fine stucco residence and farm buildings on the home place. Mr. and Mrs. Bechthold are the parents of eight children: Lillie, attending Lodi High, the only one born in South Dakota; Nettie, Alexander, Julius, who died in 1917, over four years old; Arthur, Ruth, Walter and Edward. In 1913, with his family Mr. Bechthold made a trip back to South Dakota, visiting their childhood home and friends. In 1921 he and his wife again made a trip to their native state, also Minnesota and Canada. In politics Mr. Bechthold is a Republican.

JOHN A. CHAPDELAIN.—For almost a quarter of a century John A. Chapdelain has been a resident of San Joaquin County, where he is a representative of the highest ideals of citizenship and progressive enterprise. He was born at Faribault, Minn., April 7, 1888, a son of Alexander and Antoinette (Shavie) Chapdelain, both natives of the same state. The paternal grandparents were natives of Canada and Belgium, respectively, and were pioneers of Minnesota, settling among the Indians in a very early day. There were ten children in the father's family: Lucile, Mrs. Reese Thompson; Emma Grace, Mrs. A. R. Siegfried of Lodi; Louis, Mrs. Bailey; John A. of this review; James, residing at home; Olive, deceased; Joseph, deceased; and three children who died in infancy. In 1898 the father came to California and settled on his present home place, his first purchase being eighty acres, twenty-six of which were in vineyard and the balance unimproved land. From time to time he has added to his holdings, until he now owns 570 acres of land, devoted to vineyard, hay and grain.

John A. Chapdelain began his education in the Woodbridge grammar school, then entered the Lodi high school, where he remained for two years, and then for the next three years attended St. Mary's College at Oakland. From early boyhood he had

helped on his father's ranch. For a number of years he has been farming independently, and now owns 290 acres of land, 140 acres of which is in orchard and vineyard. Raising fruit extensively, he markets it independently. One hundred thirty acres of his ranch is under the Stockton-Mokelumne ditch, and the balance of the land is irrigated from three seven-inch pumps driven by twenty-five horsepower motors. Mr. Chapdelain has improved his place with a good residence, located on the highway just across from his father's home.

On November 16, 1916, in Stockton, Mr. Chapdelain was married to Miss Josephine Ethel Thompson, a daughter of James Henry and Lavissa (Smith) Thompson, natives of Virginia, who came to California in 1876. Mrs. Chapdelain was born at Clay, Sacramento County, Cal., and received her education in that locality.

HOWARD B. TAYLOR.—An energetic and highly progressive rancher, who has become a successful orchardist and vineyardist, is Howard B. Taylor, of Youngstown, San Joaquin County. A native of Barron County, Ky., he was born at Glasgow on February 24, 1881, the son of Able Cain Taylor, a native of Tennessee, who had married Miss Nancy Katherine Harper, from Kentucky. A. C. Taylor was a farmer and lived to be seventy years old. He served in the Army of the Cumberland under General Bragg during the Civil War. He was wounded at Perryville, Ky., and received over thirty bullet marks, and was honored as a Confederate veteran. Mrs. Taylor is now living in Crowell, Texas, at the age of seventy-six, the beloved mother of ten children, among whom Howard was the seventh.

Howard B. Taylor received public school training in Kentucky, and when seventeen years old began to make his own way, working for wages on a farm. He left his home at this time and went to Crawfordsville, Ind., and there worked on a farm for two years. From Indiana he returned to Kentucky, where he remained a short time, and then came to Loomis, in Placer County, Cal., arriving February 3, 1900. There he took up orcharding, and stayed until 1905, working long hours at spraying the trees, receiving only $1.25 per day for his labor, and boarding himself. On September 17, 1905, he came to Lodi and was employed with the Producers Fruit Company; and in November of that year he bought the Reese Thompson ranch of forty acres, on the Davis-Terminus Road, for which he paid $100 an acre. In 1906 he developed this ranch by setting it out to grapes, and in June, of the same year, he went to Sacramento and took charge of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's stockyards, continuing there until 1909, when the yards were discontinued and he was transferred to Sparks, Nev. Here they opened a new stockyard, of which he was in charge until 1911, when he resigned and returned to Sacramento. There he was engaged as a realtor for one year, afterwards going to Reno, Nev., where he took charge of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's stockyards for one year. In February, 1913, he returned to his ranch at Lodi, which in the meantime had been well cared for under his direction and was then in full bearing. After one year, he leased it for $1,000 a year. He then accepted a position in the shipping department with the Producers Fruit Company, at Loomis, and the Pacific Fruit Exchange, at Lodi, alternating between tree fruit and grapes. In 1915 he engaged with the Earl Fruit Company as a solicitor, where he was employed for four years. Meantime, in 1918, with Mr. E. A. Humphrey, he purchased a forty-acre ranch, a part of the old Fuqua estate adjoining Youngstown, half in peaches and half in vines. They have a pumping plant run by electricity, with a capacity of ninety miner's inches. In 1920 he located on this ranch and has since devoted his time to its cultivation and care. On November 3, 1921, he sold his original forty-acre ranch for $40,000. The same year their residence was destroyed by fire and he immediately built a handsome modern bungalow, and now has an exceedingly attractive place.

Mr. Taylor also owns one-third interest in a ranch of 188 acres near Tudor, Sutter County, which they contemplate developing to cling peaches. He also owns a one-third interest in a sixty-acre vineyard near Loomis, Placer County. He is a stockholder in the National Fruit Products Company, the Citizens National Bank of Lodi, the City Improvement Company of Lodi, and the Raven Oil & Refining Company of Utah.

At Ceres, on February 1, 1917, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Cora Lucas, the daughter of N. C. and Caroline Lucas. Her father was an orchardist, cultivating figs near Ceres. She was born in Texas, but was reared and educated in New Mexico, where her father was a cattle-raiser. Mrs. Taylor is a cultured and refined woman and presides gracefully over their home. She is a consistent Christian woman. Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Marvin, Wilma and Virda. In 1920, Mr. Taylor with his family made a visit back to his old home in Kentucky, and also visited other points of interest in the East. After a pleasant trip they returned to their home at Lodi. Mr. Taylor belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Woodbridge, and to the Eastern Star.

WILLIAM R. STOEVEN.—A hustling blacksmith who has one of the best-equipped and most serviceable shops in all San Joaquin County, is William R. Stoeven, who was born near Livermore, in Livermore Valley, California, on August 24, 1871, the son of Reimer Stoeven, a native of Holstein, Germany, who had married Miss Katherine Schutt, a native of Germany. Reimer Stoeven came out to California in 1866, and for a year mined at Mokelumne Hill, in Calaveras County. The worthy couple are still living, in the Livermore Valley. Mr. Stoeven owns a fine grain ranch of 253 acres in Livermore Valley, and there William attended the local schools. They have four children, William, Lewis, Annetta, and Theresa.

When fourteen years of age, William R. Stoeven began working out for himself; and having learned the blacksmith trade, he has followed that line of industry. In 1909 he came to Clements and opened a shop, and there he has since carried on a general blacksmith business. He does all kinds of iron and wood work; and his many patrons generally find that when he has once undertaken to do anything, it is done in such manner that it is not necessary to do it over again.

At Livermore, on October 18, 1899, Mr. Stoeven was married to Miss Alvina J. Kruger, a native of Texas, and the daughter of Fred and Sophie Kruger. Her father came to California when she was a young maiden, and he became a farmer of note in the Liver-

more Valley, where she attended the district schools. Five children were born to the worthy couple, Alvina, George, Fred, Tilly and Sophie. Mr. and Mrs. Stoeven have four children: Lawrence R., Harold George, Chester William, and Selma C. Mr. Stoeven lives in Stockton, and he commutes in traveling back and forth to this work. Lawrence is head bookkeeper for the Stockton branch of the Western Meat Company. Harold is bookkeeper for the Western States Electric Company. Chester is a horse-trainer at Stockton; and Miss Selma is with Messrs. Humphrey & Mathews, of Stockton.

Mr. Stoeven is a Republican, and a member of the Odd Fellows, at Clements, in which lodge he has passed through all the chairs. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Clements.

HENRY C. THIESSEN, JR.—Henry C. Thiessen, Jr., was born in Lutgen, Dortmund, Westphalia, Germany, September 1, 1887, a son of Henry and Fredericka (Sprienkemper) Thiessen, both natives of Germany, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Henry C. is the eldest son of their family of twelve children.

Henry C. received a public school education in his native country and was fifteen years old when his parents removed to Taylorville, Ill., where he worked in the coal mines. In 1904 the family came to California, and he has followed farming, being interested with his father in a ranch of 320 acres located north of Woodbridge, as well as 188 acres in the Brack tract.

The marriage of Mr. Thiessen occurred in Oakland on May 26, 1921, which united him with Miss Ethel Tanner, born at Sutter Creek, Cal., a daughter of Charles and Anna (Cosgrove) Tanner, the former a native of McHenry County, Illinois, and the latter of Angels Camp, Cal. Her father, a veteran of the Civil War, after which he came to California, was a teamster in hauling provisions from Angels Camp, Ione and Jackson to the mines. Mrs. Thiessen was reared and educated in Sutter Creek and then taught school there; she also taught in Tulare County schools, and was teaching her second term at the Ray district school in North San Joaquin County when she was married to Mr. Thiessen. Mr. Thiessen has just completed a fine residence on his ranch, where they make their home. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Thiessen is a member of the Rebekahs, in which she is a past noble grand, and is a member and past president of the Native Daughters of the Golden West.

HENRY THIESSEN, SR.—Henry Thiessen, Sr., who came to this county eighteen years ago, where he has since made his home, was born in Elbing, West Prussia, near Danzig, Germany, February 3, 1863, a son of Ephraim and Louise (Mueller) Thiessen, also natives of Germany. When our subject was seven years old, his parents moved to the province of Westphalia, Germany, where the father became a laborer in the coal mines. There were eight children in the family: John, Louise, Ephraim, Henry, our subject, Karl, Martin, William and Anna.

Henry Thiessen grew up and attended the public schools, and at the age of fourteen he began working in the coal mines, working for the following sixteen years, with the exception of two years spent as a member of the infantry in the Imperial German army. At about thirty years of age he went into the hog and horse-trading business at Lutgen, Dortmund, Germany, where he also conducted a butcher shop, continuing there for ten years; then he came to the United States and settled at Taylorville, Ill., where he worked for two years in the coal mines, when in 1904 he came to California. He first located at Galt, Cal., but remained only one month; then he began work on the Thornton ranch at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day and remained six months; then rented 100 acres at Sycamore Slough, where he farmed for a year; then came to San Joaquin County and rented the old John Keller ranch of 160 acres on the Kelly Road, six miles west of Lodi. He operated this ranch and ran a dairy for eight years, when he bought the ranch on which he lives, located four and a half miles northwest of Woodbridge, containing 320 acres. Of this ranch forty-eight acres are in producing vineyard; eighty acres are in alfalfa, and the balance devoted to general farming. He also owns 188 acres on the Brack tract in the tules; he also maintains a dairy of sixty cows; ten head of horses and a forty-five-horse-power Holt tractor are used in the cultivation and development of this ranch and it is irrigated from the Stockton-Mokelumne ditch. Interested with Mr. Thiessen in this ranch and farming operations are his three sons, Henry, William and Martin.

On March 28, 1887, in Westphalia, Germany, Mr. Thiessen was married to Miss Fredericka Sprienkemper, a native of Germany and a daughter of Henry and Fredericka (Kranefeldt) Sprienkemper. Her father was also a miner and there were four children in the family: Henry, Fredericka, Wilhelmina, and Lena. Her father lived to be fifty years old, while the mother passed away at the age of forty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Thiessen have had twelve children, nine of whom are living: Henry; William; Mrs. Annie Schultz; Martin; Lena, the wife of August Wiggett; Lizzetta, Mrs. William Wiggett; Karl; Minnie, Mrs. Fred Wiggett, and Emma. In politics he is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

RALPH C. JEANNELLE.—A wide-awake, highly-progressive business man whose important industry may well be accepted as indicative of the general prosperity of Stockton, in which it is fortunately located, is Ralph C. Jeannelle, secretary and treasurer of the Peerless Milling Company, of 1040 East Church Street. A typical Hoosier, proud of his early associations, he was born at Elwood, Ind., on October 31, 1895, the son of A. N. and Marie (Phillipp) Jeannelle, both natives of France. His father was a glassmaker by trade, and followed it in Indiana; and having removed to Stockton in 1907, he was for a number of years one of the expert employees of the Stockton Glass Works. Two children sprang from the happy union of Mr. and Mrs. Jeannelle: the daughter became Mrs. Ed. Hess of Stockton, while the youngest child is Ralph C. Jeannelle.

Having finished his schooling in the public institutions of Stockton, Ralph entered the employ of the Peerless Milling Company, where he was given the job of patching grain sacks and sweeping out the mill; and in time he was advanced, first to be shipping clerk, and then bookkeeper. Later he bought a fourth-interest in the business and was made secretary and treasurer; and now he owns a one-half interest.

In the year 1918, and at Stockton, Mr. Jeannelle was united in marriage with Miss Dorothy Waltz, a native of California, who shares with him his social popularity. He belongs to Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. Elks, and he is also a live wire in the Anteros Club.

RENALDO J. JEFFRY.—A well-trained, experienced and conscientious attorney, who has steadily risen to prominence among the most distinguished representatives of the Bar in San Joaquin County, is Renaldo J. Jeffry, who was born at San Francisco on July 16, 1890. He was reared at Healdsburg, in Sonoma County, and attended the schools there; and in 1913 he was graduated from the University of California, with the B. L. degree, two years later receiving the degree of J. D. The same year, he was admitted to the Bar. In 1916 he began his practice in Stockton, and from the first was fortunate in making an equally favorable impression with the Bench and his numerous clients. His studious habits, leading to the fullest possible knowledge of the law; his love of justice, and high ideals; and his personal, disinterested interest in the welfare of those who come to him for advice and assistance, have contributed to his firmly establishing himself in the confidence of his clients.

At Petaluma, September 25, 1919, Mr. Jeffry was married to Miss Gladys V. Gould, a native of Stockton and the daughter of Frank Gould, a prominent Stockton attorney of early days, who later practiced law for a number of years at San Francisco, was a leader in Democratic political circles, speaker of the California House of Representatives, and also U. S. surveyor-general. He died in 1918, widely esteemed and also widely lamented. Renaldo Jeffry belongs to both the Druids and the Foresters, and he enjoys an enviable popularity in each fraternal order, and is a member of the San Joaquin County Bar Association.

FERDINAND JESCH.—A citizen of San Joaquin County who is well and favorably known is Ferdinand Jesch, a stock-buyer who travels throughout the county and purchases direct from the farmers, cattle, sheep and hogs for the markets of Stockton and other cities of the county. He is a native of East Prussia, Germany, born May 6, 1877, one of a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls. He was born and reared on a farm in his native country, and at the age of fourteen began learning the trade of butcher, which required three years of compulsory training; he followed his trade for three years and at the age of twenty was required to enter the army, where he served for two years. At twenty-five he came to the United States, and first lived at Rochester, N. Y., then in Michigan City, Ind., then at Vancouver, Wash., and Bandon, Ore., following his trade in all of these places until 1911, when, on July 6, he arrived in Stockton. He was favorably impressed with the business outlook, so established a meat business at Center and Jackson streets, called the Fulton Market; however, he soon became dissatisfied with inside work and engaged in buying and selling livestock, in which he has made a success. He has his regular customers among the ranchers of the county, from whom he purchases all kinds of livestock, which is taken to the slaughter pens at French Camp and prepared for the markets of Stockton.

The marriage of Mr. Jesch united him with Miss Margaret Eckelmann, born in Jersey City, N. J., and they are the parents of two children; Fritz A., born in Michigan City, Ind., and Charlotta, born in Vancouver, Wash., and both are students in the Stockton high school. Mr. Jesch became a United States citizen August 10, 1907, at Vancouver, Wash., and his loyalty to his adopted country has been a matter of great pride to him. Fraternally he belongs to Court Shilla Foresters; Loyal Order of Moose and Fidelity Lodge.

HARRY E. KAPLAN, M. D.—A physician of experience, ability and thorough equipment, Dr. Harry E. Kaplan has a well deserved reputation throughout San Joaquin County. He is one of the progressive members of his profession, and besides attending to his private practice is also interested in movements to advance the standard of excellence and efficiency of his fellow practitioners throughout the state.

Dr. Kaplan was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 17, 1893, and received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of New York City; later he entered the University of New York and the Bellevue Medical College of New York City, and in 1917 received his M. D. degree from Fordham University. He then entered the emergency service of the Knickerbocker Hospital in New York City; then became house surgeon at the Long Island College Hospital. During the World War he was commissioned a lieutenant of the junior grade in the medical corps of the U. S. Navy and after eleven months of service was made lieutenant of senior grade and was attached to the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained for another eleven months; then was at the naval training station at Pelham Bay, N. Y. He also served on the U. S. transport Troy, one of the largest transports in the navy, carrying 6,000 troops, and Dr. Kaplan made three round trips to France; later he was attached to the naval air station at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, receiving his honorable discharge on September 18, 1919.

Dr. Kaplan then came to California and was in the U. S. Public Health Service in the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, and on January 1, 1922, came to Stockton to take charge of the practice of Dr. S. F. Priestley while he was absent from the city. He is now in practice for himself, with offices in the Farmers and Merchants Bank Building, and is a member of the state and county medical societies, a member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States; a member of Karl Ross Post of the American Legion, and Lunetta Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. He joined the Arcana Blue Lodge of Masons, No. 246, in New York City, of which he is still a member, and is also a member of the Sciots. He also belongs to the Iroquois Tribe, Independent Order of Red Men of Stockton, and the B'nai B'rith Lodge of Stockton.

HAMPTON JONES.—An enterprising business man, whose success and prosperity are evidenced in a modern and very attractive store located at California and Channel streets, Stockton, is Hampton Jones, the owner and proprietor of the Jones Tent and Awning Company. He was born at New Orleans, La., November 9, 1895, and his education was obtained in his native and other Southern cities. His residence in California dates from 1914, when he came to San Francisco, and after receiving his discharge from the army at the close of the World War he located in San Jose and was employed with the San Jose Awning and Tent Company, having had

previous experience in this line of work in the South. It was not until 1920 that he became a resident of Stockton, where he established a tent and awning business in a small store on North Hunter street. His business grew from the start and within six months he was obliged to seek larger quarters and moved to 522 East Washington street; then lately he removed to his present store at California and Channel streets, where he has ample quarters, utilizing about 8,000 square feet. He is associated with S. L. Learner, a man of many years' experience in interior decorating, which is also a branch of this business. Mr. Jones carries a full line of canvas goods of all descriptions, fancy and patent awnings and all kinds of camp equipment, which he manufactures himself. His business is not alone confined to San Joaquin County, but extends all over the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys. He suffered a heavy loss by fire, but with no thought of discouragement he renewed his stock and continued his business. He is a member of the Merchants Association and the Stockton Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Jones enlisted in the service of his country early in the World War, and was sent to the first officers' training camp at Manila, P. I., and was the fourth to graduate from the school; he did not accept a commission at that time, but returned to the United States to join the regular army, and was commissioned second lieutenant in charge of the bayonet instructions at the Presidio, San Francisco; then he was transferred to Camp Fremont as assistant division bayonet instructor, where he remained for two years; after the armistice was signed he was post athletic officer.

The marriage of Mr. Jones in San Jose united him with Miss Estella Crow, a native of California and a descendant of the pioneer Crow family after whom Crows Landing, Stanislaus County, was named. His fraternal affiliations are with the Santa Rosa American Legion Post, San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., Eastern Star and Sciots Club of Stockton.

WILLIAM JOSEPH JONES.—A well-known and enterprising citizen of Lodi, William Joseph Jones has for the past fifteen years been in the plumbing contracting business. He was born on his father's ranch on West Lane, Stockton, August 12, 1864, a son of William and Mary Ellen (McKenna) Jones, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the latter of New York City. In 1850 the father, William Jones, crossed the plains to California, where he worked in the mines. In 1854 he was married to a Miss Johnson in Stockton, who lived only three months after her marriage. In 1858 he returned to Philadelphia, where he was married to Miss Mary Ellen McKenna, and then came to California via Panama and settled at Stockton. The father was a wheelwright by trade, and was in business with Charles Christian on Market street until 1863, when he bought a thirteen-acre home place on West Lane. William Joseph was the eldest of a family of seven children, the others being Charles Lincoln, residing at Newman, Cal.; Bernardina, a sister at the Rio Vista Convent; Rosa, deceased at the age of two years; Rebecca Jane, Mrs. T. C. Flynn, of Stockton; Frank M., of Alameda; and a seventh child, an infant, deceased.

William Joseph Jones attended the old North, the Weber, and the Lafayette district schools. After his father bought a quarter-section of land three and a half miles southeast of Lockeford, William had charge of it until 1890, when the ranch was divided among the members of the family. From 1890 to 1907 he was employed in the general merchandise store of Mr. Bruml in Lockeford. Then he took a course in the Coyne Plumbing School in San Francisco, and afterwards was with the Putnam Hardware Company, and then with the successor, John H. Davies, seven years in all. For the past eight years he has been in the employ of Henderson Bros. Hardware Company at Lodi.

On September 27, 1892, in Lockeford, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Katherine B. Ryan, a native of Australia, and a daughter of John and Mary Ryan, both natives of Ireland, who soon after their marriage went to Australia and in 1868 came to California and settled at Lockeford, where they purchased 143 acres of grain land. There are four children in her parents' family: Katherine B., Mrs. Jones; Maggie, residing at Lockeford; Mary; and John. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of eight children: Bernard; Agnes; Irene, now Mrs. Leo Bender, of Oakland; Theresa, Mrs. Clarence Bauer, of Stockton; and Doris, Lawrence, Raphael, and Walter. Mr. Jones is fraternally affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and is the present banker of Lodi Camp; and he also belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

ALEXANDER A. KELS.—An apt and energetic young business man of Lodi, whose success is due in part to his very thorough knowledge of the meat business, is Alexander A. Kels, the founder and proprietor of the Pacific Meat Market located at No. 200 North Sacramento street, as well as the Tokay Meat Market, No. 25 South School street. A native of Germany, he was born near Cologne, on October 3, 1884, and on October 5, 1885, he was brought by his parents to Platte County, Neb. He is a son of Peter and Charlotta (Altgeldt) Kels. They were farmers in Nebraska until 1895. Peter Kels came to Fresno, where he engaged in ranching until his death. His widow resides in Santa Rosa. Of their eight children, Alexander A. is next to the youngest, and he attended the public schools in Fresno County. After finishing the grammar school, he entered the butcher shop of Mr. Bracker to learn the butcher's trade, where he remained until 1906, when he removed to Lodi and entered the employ of Guggolz & Meehle as cutter and butcher. The following year he purchased the interest of J. C. Guggolz and the business was continued under the firm name of Meehle and Kels, which continued the Pacific Market until the death of Mr. Meehle, at which time Mr. Kels purchased his interest in the business from his widow. During 1917 he built the modern brick block, 50x125 feet, on his lot at the corner of Sacramento and Locust streets and located at No. 200 North Sacramento street. Since then his plant has become one of the most modern, up-to-date and sanitary markets in northern California; recently two cold storage rooms have been installed where meat is hung for curing; the sales room is modern, with tile floors, white enamel walls and the most modern fixtures obtainable. In 1923 he established the Tokay Market, No. 25 South School street, with a cold storage plant. They employ competent and experienced cutters and carry only the best quality of meat, and conduct both a retail and wholesale business. His abattoir is located 1¼ miles northeast of Lodi and

he uses five delivery trucks in his business. He is also interested in ranching and stockraising. He owns a 50-acre vineyard, which he has improved from a stubblefield. He also owns a ranch of 160 acres on Telegraph Road and leases a thousand acres more. On his ranches he raises about 200 head of cattle. He also buys and ships cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Kels, in Lodi, united him with Miss Annie T. Handlin, a native of San Jose, Cal., and they have one daughter, Mary Laverne. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Foresters of America, the Modern Woodmen, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 848, the Knights of Columbus, and the Lodi Merchants Association. He is a dependable citizen in every sense of the word and can be counted upon to do his share toward the upbuilding of his locality.

CHARLES E. KELLY.—Among the enterprising stock and dairy farmers of the Ripon district of San Joaquin County is Charles E. Kelly, who has made a success of his undertaking which places him among the substantial citizens of his locality. His ranch of 200 acres, which he has developed from a stubblefield, is located twelve miles south of Stockton on the French Camp Road. A native son, he was born in Gonzales, December 10, 1888, a son of Martin P. Kelly, an old-time resident of Monterey County. Charles E. Kelly received a good education in the public schools of San Jose and finished with a business course in Heald's Business College of that city. In 1908 he took a trip through the East which consumed about eighteen months, and on returning to this state located in San Francisco, where he was in the employ of the Union Hardware Company for a year and a half. He then went to Humboldt County, where he entered the employ of the Pacific Lumber Mills as a logger, and within a year's time he was advanced to tallyman.

Returning to his native county of Monterey, he became a range rider on his father's ranch for one year; then became a clerk for the Western Meat Packers at San Francisco, and at the end of two years, in 1912, he returned to the home ranch, which he farmed on shares for one year. He next leased land from the David Jacks estate near Soledad, and ran a dairy, selling his product to the Alpine Condensed Milk Company at Gonzales, and during the three years he was there he raised and sold several herds of Durham cattle; Mr. Kelly then purchased a ranch near Soledad, where he maintained a dairy until 1917, when he sold his property to the David Jacks estate and removed to San Joaquin County. Locating twelve miles south of Stockton on the French Camp Road, he purchased 200 acres which he has developed into a modern dairy ranch; he has planted twenty acres to vineyard and sixty acres are seeded to alfalfa.

The marriage of Mr. Kelly on June 29, 1920, united him with Miss Hattie Helen Ober, a daughter of John Ober, a pioneer of Soledad. Miss Ober was reared and educated in Monterey County and is a graduate of the Salinas high school, class of 1914. Besides his home place, which requires a great deal of attention, Mr. Kelly is interested in sheep-raising in San Benito County. Fraternally he is a member of the Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E. Mr. Kelly is progressive in all things and by practical experience and self-reliance in gaining a most creditable success.

WILLIAM S. KEITH.—A representative Californian whose interesting life story is most instructive is William S. Keith, who was born at San Francisco on December 9, 1895, the son of Maynard F. and Isa (Showers) Keith, the former a native of Massachusetts and a well-known contractor in Stockton, still taking a leading part in the development of that progressive city. Mrs. Keith is a daughter of Alabama, and brought with her to the Golden State the graceful gifts for which Southern women have always been known. William S. Keith is their only child.

William was fortunate in attending the schools for which Stockton has long been eminent, for when a mere child, his parents removed to that city; and when eighteen years of age, he was well-equipped to go into the tire business. In 1918 he established a partnership with D. W. Russell, and now they have one of the recognized headquarters in a well-conducted business at the corner of Channel and San Joaquin streets, in Stockton. They handle the Goodrich tires, and they are the authorized wholesalers for all San Joaquin County of Federal tires. A business man devoted to the best interests of the district in which he is active and prospers, Mr. Keith is also a citizen most loyal to his native land. He served in the late war, entering the service of the U. S. Army on September 1, 1918, when he was sent to Angel Island as a member of the Medical Corps. He trained there for four months, and was discharged, with honorable credentials, on December 13, 1918, on account of physical exemption.

Mr. Keith has been twice married. At Stockton on June 20, 1918, he was united with Miss Lali Tackett, who was born in Iowa, her mother being Caroline Warner before her marriage. Mrs. Keith died on November 14, 1921, leaving a son, named James Franklin, to the care of her husband. On July 29, 1922, at Oakland, he took for his second wife Miss Clare Williams, who was born at Murphys, in Calaveras County, the daughter of George and Harriet Williams; her father was a prominent stockman, and resides at 209 West Magnolia Street, Stockton. Mr. Keith belongs to Charity Lodge No. 6, I. O. O. F., and to the Stockton Parlor No. 7, Native Sons of the Golden West, in both of which organizations he enjoys an enviable popularity. He is also a devoted member of the Christian Church of Stockton.

THEODORE KNECHT.—Numbered among the vineyardists of San Joaquin County is Theodore Knecht, who resides on his ten-acre vineyard on Almond avenue, south of Lodi. He is a native of South Russia, his birth occurring on September 12, 1872. His parents, Ferdinand and Katherine (Malke) Knecht, both natives of Russia, engaged in farming in their native country. On June 12, 1885, when our subject was twelve years old, the family arrived in the United States and settled in Edmunds County, S. D. There were five children in the family when they arrived in Dakota as follows: Theodore, Emanuel, Lydia, Mollie, and John. Two boys, Frank and Adolph, were born in Edmunds County. At the time of their arrival in South Dakota there was little chance of making a living and they were obliged to gather straw to burn for fuel, and our subject helped his father gather the dried cattle bones on the prairie to sell so as to buy food for the family. Later the father filed on a homestead, a timber claim and a preemption, and there he lived until 1917, when they

came to Lodi, where the parents both live.

Theodore Knecht knew nothing but hard work from the time he was old enough to handle farm tools, and his schooling in the United States covered a period of two months, but this has been greatly supplemented in later years by reading and experience. He remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-three years old, then he homesteaded a quarter section of land in the same county as his father's property, which he devoted to the raising of grain.

The marriage of Mr. Knecht occurred at Milltown, S. D., on February 14, 1896, and united him with Miss Katherine Boerge, a native of Krem, South Russia, who came to the United States when she was about sixteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Knecht lived on their homestead until 1918, meantime adding another quarter-section of land, which is still owned by Mr. Knecht. In 1918 Mr. Knecht and children removed to Lodi, his wife having died on March 3, 1918. He bought his present ten-acre vineyard on Almond avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Knecht had five living children: Emma, Mrs. Judith of Sacramento; Mary, John, Elsie and Samuel are at home. Mrs. Knecht was a devoted wife and mother. In politics Mr. Knecht is a Republican and he attends the Seventh Day Adventist Church of Lodi.

MISS MARGARET KNOTT.—The founder and proprietor of the Royal Cleaning & Dyeing Company, organized seventeen years ago, is Miss Margaret Knott. Business was first started in a small way at the corner of Oak and Eldorado streets, and in a few months a lot was purchased on West Fremont street, where a building was erected and where the present business was established. Miss Knott was born in Germany, but had been brought to the United States by her parents, who had settled in the Upper Peninsula in Michigan, and in that state Miss Knott was reared and educated. Twenty-three years ago she came to California and located in Stockton. Seeing an opening in this city for a modern cleaning and dyeing establishment, and being skilled in that line, she determined to launch an enterprise in that line of business endeavor. So in partnership with her brother-in-law, Henry Bertolas, the present business was established in April, 1906. This company has the latest equipment in modern machinery and their work is first-class in every particular, and they have built up a large, profitable business, which is growing year by year. Henry Bertolas was a native of Austria-Hungary and came to America at the age of eighteen years, locating in Michigan; for a number of years he resided in Norway, Mich., and was postmaster of Vulcan, Mich.; he was also engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business there. In Michigan he married Miss Elizabeth Knott, and they had eight children, six of whom are living: Henry, who served overseas at Base Hospital No. 47 in France in the World War; he is now assisting in the business; Louise is bookkeeper for the establishment; Mrs. Katherine Rohde, Mrs. Henrietta Manders, and Mrs. Mary Morse reside in San Francisco, while Karl is attending school in Stockton. Twenty-four years ago the Bertolas family located in Stockton. Mr. Bertolas died May 14, 1918, and his widow survived him until April 3, 1920. Fraternally Mr. Bertolas belonged to the Eagles and I. O. O. F. Miss Knott is a pioneer in the cleaning and dyeing business in Stockton and her capabilities as a keen business woman have been demonstrated in the management of her affairs.

FRED T. KIRSCHENMANN.—On the roll of successful vineyardists of San Joaquin County will be found the name of Fred T. Kirschenmann, his home place lying about one mile north of Victor. His birthplace is in South Russia, near the city of Odessa, and the date of his birth is August 11, 1892. He is a son of Theobold and Magdalena (Schreiber) Kirschenmann, farmers of their native country of Russia, who were the parents of five children: Christ, Christina, Magdalena, Theobold, and Fred T.

Fred T. Kirschenmann received his education in Russia. When he was sixteen years old, he came to the United States, and to Lodi, Cal., arriving here on December 11, 1907. He worked for different farmers, mostly at viticulture, and was thus occupied until 1915, when he decided there was little to be gained by working for others. Accordingly he purchased ten acres one mile north of Victor, which is in full-bearing vines, and here he has met with gratifying success.

The marriage of Mr. Kirschenmann occurred in Lodi on November 19, 1915, and united him with Miss Emma Preszler, a daughter of George Preszler, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. She was born at Menno, S. D., and came to Victor when eight years of age. She received her education in the Lockeford schools. Mr. and Mrs. Kirschenmann are the parents of one son, Leon Adam. In 1923, Mr. Kirschenmann purchased a ten-acre vineyard one mile west of his place, and Mrs. Kirschenmann received a ten-acre vineyard from her father, making them thirty acres of highly improved land. He is also leasing twenty-five acres of vines, which he also operates. A fine, modern bungalow has just been completed on their home place. Mr. Kirschenmann has brought his ranch to a high state of cultivation, and the productivity of their vineyards is enhanced by a fine irrigation system. Mr. Kirschenmann is a Republican. He and his family are members of Salem Reformed Church, of Lodi. Without special advantages at the outset of his career he has worked his way steadily upward, with determined purpose and untiring efforts.

JOHN KIRSCHENMANN.—Among the additions to the ranks of the agriculturalists of San Joaquin County is John Kirschenmann, who resides on his 160-acre ranch, four miles southwest of Lodi. He was born in Yankton County, S. D., August 24, 1875, a son of Jacob and Eva (Bender) Kirschenmann, both natives of Southern Russia who settled in South Dakota in 1873. Jacob Kirschenmann acquired 480 acres under the homestead, timber claim and preemption acts and besides this he also purchased additional farm land. The mother died in young womanhood, leaving the husband and father with five children: Ludwig resides at Shafter, Cal.; Christina, Mrs. George Schaffer, is deceased; Jacob resides at Yankton, S. D.; John, the subject of this sketch; Eva, Mrs. Nuss, resides in South Dakota. Subsequently the father married again and reared ten children by his second wife: Christian, Karl, Magdaline, Theopold, Edward, Emma, Eugene, Emil, Manuel, and Benjamin.

John received a grammar school education in the district schools of his native county and grew up on

his father's farm, and there received a practical knowledge of agriculture. At the age of twenty-two he began farming for himself and was soon afterward, in November, 1897, married to Miss Christina Bender, a daughter of Phillip Bender, who was also a farmer in South Dakota. Mr. Kirschenmann purchased 160 acres in South Dakota, where the family lived until 1904, when he sold his property and came to California and settled on his present ranch of 160 acres. This ranch is situated on the Stockton Highway some four miles southwest of Lodi, on which there is a producing vineyard of twelve acres and the balance is used for grain and pasture. He also bought eighteen and one-half acres opposite his home ranch and thirty acres near Hawes Station and eighteen and one-half acres in vines on Cherokee Lane, near Lodi. Mr. and Mrs. Kirschenmann are the parents of seven children: Henry, Theodore, Pauline, Lydia, Ella, Arthur, and Edwin; and the family are members of the German Reformed Church of Lodi. During Mr. Kirschenmann's residence in South Dakota he served as a school trustee of his district and also as a trustee in his church. He is a Republican in politics.

THOMAS F. KNUTZEN.—Prominent among the successful grocerymen who have contributed largely to making Stockton one of the very desirable home-cities of the Golden State, is Thomas F. Knutzen, of the well-known Wilkes-Pearson-Knutzen Company, of 715 East Weber avenue. He was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, on May 21, 1870, and after attending the fine public schools there, he left his native land and came across the great pond to the United States. He was seventeen years of age when, in 1887, he arrived in Stockton, and he was fortunate in soon securing employment in a grocery store conducted by L. Mollenhauer, at the corner of Weber and American avenues. This was one of the oldest groceries in the city, founded in 1864 by John Ducker, who carried on the business there until 1878; and from that year until 1892 it was owned and operated by Mr. Mollenhauer. The latter became especially interested in the youth, after hearing his story and learning how he had come to turn his face toward the New World. Jens Knutzen, the father, was a seafarer, who sailed around the Horn to California in his own ship; and he stayed here long enough to mine in Mariposa County, and to live some time in Stockton. Then, although he had become an American citizen, he returned to Germany, married there and never came back to California; but he advised his son to come out here, deeming California truly the Land of Promise, and so it happened that Thomas F. Knutzen also became an American citizen.

In 1892 he purchased Mr. Mollenhauer's business, which he conducted for fifteen years, when he sold out and formed a partnership with J. B. Wilkes and C. B. Pearson, styling the new firm the Wilkes-Pearson-Knutzen Company. This firm occupy a modern, two-story brick block at the corner of Stanislaus and Weber avenues, and they do both a wholesale and a retail grocery trade, being widely regarded as decidedly one of the leading grocery establishments, their growth having been rapid. By his own unaided efforts Mr. Knutzen has risen to his present enviable position, in which he is able to exert a powerful influence for the benefit of local commercial affairs.

At Stockton, in 1895, Mr. Knutzen was married to Miss Emma Siesbuettel, a native of Germany, and they have been favored with three children, all born in Stockton: William F. Knutzen is a clerk with the Standard Oil Company at Stockton; Miss Elsie is employed in the Stockton Public Library; while Ella is in school. Mr. Knutzen is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church at Stockton.

FRED F. KOLB.—Since 1904 a resident of San Joaquin County, Fred F. Kolb was born in Saxony, Germany, September 21, 1855, the son of T. and Auralia Kolb, both natives of Germany, who came to the United States when Fred F. was a lad of fourteen, settling in Webster County, Iowa, where they purchased eighty acres and engaged in farming. There were eight children in the family, of whom Fred is the sixth. He received a good education in his native land, and after coming to Iowa with his parents, remained with them until his marriage in the spring of 1877, when he was united with Miss Augusta Will, also a native of Saxony, Germany, the daughter of Christian and Frederica Will. Her parents came to Iowa about the same time as her husband's parents and engaged in farming in the same vicinity. She is the third-born of four children. After his marriage, Mr. Kolb purchased a quarter-section of land in Webster County, Iowa, and farmed it for thirty years, and during that time was a supervisor in his township for many years and also served on the local school board. Eighteen years ago, the family came to California and purchased the six-acre home place, which is devoted to table and wine grapes, irrigated by a pumping plant. Mr. and Mrs. Kolb were the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Herman resides in Iowa; Rose, Mrs. Kugesberg; and Anna, Mrs. Kirchhof, of Iowa; Otto resides at Tracy; Leonard, at home. Mr. Kolb and his wife belong to the Lodi Lutheran Church.

THOMAS SANGUINETTI.—When Thomas Sanguinetti was twenty years old he left his native country of Italy and came direct to Stockton, Cal., where he has since continuously resided. He is the owner of 100 acres of fine land northeast of Stockton about five miles, a portion of which is in full bearing fruit trees, the balance unimproved. He was born in Genoa, Italy, December 21, 1868, his parents being Nicholas and Julia (Lenato) Sanguinetti. The father was a gardener by occupation and lived and died in Italy. At the age of eighteen, Thomas Sanguinetti left his home and came to California. Arriving in San Joaquin County he found work in the vegetable gardens on the Stefano Sanguinetti ranch; he then rented thirteen acres with two other men about five miles out from Stockton and raised vegetables; then with his brother Pete he purchased forty acres which they farmed until 1902 when a division was made, each brother taking twenty acres which was developed to an orchard of cherries, peaches and plums.

The marriage of Mr. Sanguinetti occurred February 22, 1898, in Stockton, which united him with Miss Rose Lanata, born in Italy, a daughter of Guiseppe and Theresa (Sanguinetti) Lanata. Guiseppe Lanata was a farmer in Italy and is still living at the age of eighty-five; the mother passed away at the age of seventy-seven. There were four children in the family: Rose, Virginia, Giacomo and Maria. Mrs. Sanguinetti received a grammar school education in Italy and about twenty-six years ago came to California and in Stockton met her future husband. Mr. and Mrs. Sanguinetti are the parents

of three children: Julia, Mrs. Pauletti, resides in Linden; Joseph and Dave are on the home place. Mr. Sanguinetti improved his twenty-acre ranch with a good house and farm buildings and irrigation plant. Recently Mr. Sanguinetti added to his holdings eighty-three acres on the Eight-Mile Road, which is unimproved land but which he intends to develop to orchard. Mr. Sanguinetti deserves much praise for his success, for his possessions have all been acquired through his own well-directed efforts.

GEORGE E. KOSTA.—A successful hotel proprietor in the city of Stockton is found in George E. Kosta, the lessee of Hotel Glenn, located at 315 East Market street, which he conducts in a first-class manner. His birth occurred near Athens, Greece, April 15, 1880, and he is the second son of a family of nine children born to Efthimios and Helen (Papos) Kosta, well-to-do farmers and merchants in their native land of Greece. Both are now deceased. In 1908, George E. Kosta arrived in San Francisco, where he joined his brother, John, who had preceded him to the Bay City by two years. John Kosta is now a prosperous rancher near Stockton. In 1915 George E. Kosta located in Stockton and became a waiter in the Hunter Square Cafe; two years later he bought a two-thirds interest in the business, and in 1919 bought the remaining third interest; three months ago he leased this business to his nephews, George and Zacharos Kosta, and purchased a five-year lease on Hotel Glenn.

The marriage of Mr. Kosta occurred in Greece and united him with Miss Catherina Sedaris, who joined her husband in San Francisco in 1912. They are the parents of one son, Efthimios, a student in the Stockton high school. Mr. Kosta is secretary of the Greek-American Lodge of Stockton Moose, and is a liberal contributor to its benevolent work.

PROF. GEORGE E. SCHILLING.—With a reputation as an expert in agricultural and horticultural lines well established even before coming to the United States, Prof. George E. Schilling has contributed much to scientific development along these lines in California, and was formerly organizer and general manager of the Farmers Fruit Exchange of Lodi. He was born in the agricultural district of Germany on July 13, 1884, and was fortunate in an excellent education in the best schools and universities of that country. He specialized along the lines of agriculture, becoming a consulting agricultural expert.

Coming to the United States in 1911, Mr. Schilling accepted the post of teacher of agriculture in the Los Angeles, Cal. schools, and in 1916 located at Lodi, where he was manager for the Setchel Fruit Company. He is well known throughout the country as a consulting engineer in agriculture, horticulture, irrigation problems and soil fertilization, his services being frequently sought as an authority along all these lines. He was consulting engineer in irrigation and drainage projects in the Delta district of San Joaquin County. In the spring of 1921, Mr. Schilling founded the Farmers Fruit Exchange, a fruit and grape packing and shipping company, and a modern packing house was erected on North Sacramento Street, Lodi. This plant, which is 80 by 100 feet, is modern in every respect. The Farmers Fruit Exchange makes contracts with the growers, and it is the aim of the organization to thoroughly co-operate with the grower, rendering them assistance in every way to help them increase the output of their orchards and vineyards, an arrangement that should bring most profitable results to the orchardists. Mr. Schilling sold out his interests in this concern and now devotes his entire time to his profession.

Mr. Schilling's marriage united him with Miss Clara Voss, a native of Germany, her brother, William Voss, being a well known resident of Salinas, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Schilling are active members of the German Lutheran Church, and have made many friends throughout the community since making their residence here, where Mr. Schilling's exceptional capabilities have brought him recognition.

FRED G. SCHNEIDER.—Among California's native sons who have gained success and prominence along artistic lines is numbered Fred G. Schneider, proprietor of the Logan Studio of Stockton and recognized as one of the leading photographers of this part of the state. He was born in San Francisco, June 17, 1880, and when very young started out to earn a livelihood, learning the lithographing business with the Union Lithograph Company of San Francisco, while he acquired a knowledge of the art of photography with the firm of Boye & Haberich, who conducted one of the leading studios in San Francisco, and Mr. Schneider remained with them for a number of years. In 1900 he came to Stockton, becoming connected with the Logan Studio, which was established in 1896 and is one of the oldest enterprises of the kind in the city. Later Mr. Schneider was made manager of the studio and in 1913 he purchased the business, which he has since successfully conducted. His portrait work is of the highest order and he also devotes considerable attention to commercial photography, being official photographer for the Sampson Tractor Company, the California Delta Farms Company and the National Paper Products Company. He did a considerable amount of work for the Holt Manufacturing Company at the time their plant was being utilized for Government purposes and for the past few years he has done all of the illustrating for the special annual edition published by the Byron Times. He copied and reproduced in exact dimensions, from the records in the office of the county recorder, all of the plates and maps for the Stockton Abstract & Title Company and does all branches of copy work. He operates a moving picture camera and is under special contract to furnish news items for Pathé and Gaumont, while he has also taken special motion pictures to illustrate activities in the business world. He has taken bird's-eye views from airplanes and in the summer of 1920 ascended to a height of 5,750 feet with Mr. Ferris, the well known aviator. He is constantly striving to bring his work to a higher degree of perfection and is meeting with well-deserved success from both a commercial and artistic viewpoint.

Mr. Schneider married Miss Lulu Ernst, a native of Alameda, Cal., and a granddaughter of Fritz Boehmer, a prominent pioneer, who crossed the plains with ox-teams, arriving in California in 1849, at the time of the gold excitement. He engaged in freighting from Stockton to the mines in the south, and later conducted a general store at Columbia, in Tuolumne County. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider have become the parents of two sons, Fred R. and George. The former is associated with his father in business and when twenty-one years of age he joined the

Delta Lodge of Masons at Stockton, of which he is serving as master, being the youngest incumbent in that office in the entire state. Mrs. Schneider is an active member of the Native Daughters of the Golden West and Mr. Schneider is identified with Stockton Parlor No. 7, Native Sons of the Golden West. He is also connected with the Improved Order of Red Men, with Stockton Lodge No. 218, B. P. O. E., and is chief ranger of Stockton Court, No. 56, of the Foresters.

JOSEPH E. FREITAS.—Among the more recent acquisitions to the business circles of Tracy is Joseph E. Freitas, who is also a native son and a successful merchant in this thriving town. He is the senior member of the firm of Freitas & Leal, dealers in men's furnishings, shoes and general shoe repairing, with their place of business located at 135 Central Avenue. He was born in Siskiyou County, November 5, 1888, and grew up on his father's stock farm in that county, receiving his education in the public schools and by practical experience on the home farm. At twenty-two years of age he rented a ranch of 160 acres in Siskiyou County and went into the dairy business on his own account, which he operated for five years. Entering the service of his country during the war, he served in the infantry of the 26th Division; he was sent overseas and in the battle of Chateau Theirry was severely wounded in the left leg so that he was removed to a hospital in France and later brought back to the United States and placed in the Letterman Hospital in San Francisco, from which he received his honorable discharge, March 13, 1920. He then went to Salinas and established a shoe repairing business, which he operated until his removal to Tracy. In May, 1922, he formed a partnership with Joe Leal and the business has steadily increased since its inception.

The marriage of Mr. Freitas occurred at Yreka, Siskiyou County, in October, 1920, which united him with Miss Mary Silva, also a native of Siskiyou County. Mr. and Mrs. Freitas are the parents of one child, Edward Le Roy and the family are members of the Catholic Church. Fraternally he is a member of the I. D. E. S. and the Woodmen of the World, as well as the American Legion.

VICTOR JOHN FOPPIANO.—A native son of San Joaquin County who has made the best of his opportunities and today is counted among the successful farmers and fruit raisers of the county is Victor John Foppiano. He was born on the Foppiano home ranch on the Upper Sacramento Road, on September 18, 1885, a son of John and Katherine (Rossi) Foppiano, both natives of Genoa, Italy. John Foppiano was a young man when he came to California via Panama and before settling here permanently he made three trips back to his native land. He first settled at Angels Camp, where he mined for a few years; then he came to San Joaquin County and bought twenty-two acres of land seven miles northeast of Stockton; later he sold ten acres of it, retaining twelve acres, which was developed to an orchard of all kinds of fruit. He and Mrs. Foppiano were married in Stockton and nine children were born to them: Columbus, deceased; Jennie, Mrs. Oneto, lives in Stockton; Louis, Eugene, Victor, our subject, Henry, Edith, Amelia and Clorinda. The father lived to be eighty-nine years old and the mother, who lives in Stockton, is now past eighty years of age. Victor Foppiano was educated in the Greenwood district school and was of great assistance to his father in the development and cultivation of the home place.

On May 25, 1911, in Stockton, Mr. Foppiano was married to Miss Jennie Lavagnino, a native of Galt, Cal., and a daughter of John and Mary Lavagnino, both natives of Genoa, Italy. John Lavagnino came to California over forty years ago and settled on Dry Creek near the town of Galt, where he engaged in dairying and farming. He was married at Galt and there both parents are still living on the eighty-acre dairy ranch. There are five children in their family: Anna, Jennie, now Mrs. Foppiano; Stephen, Mayme and Elena. Mr. and Mrs. Foppiano are the parents of four children: Adaline, Ethel, Victor, Jr., and Ernest. In April, 1911, Mr. Foppiano purchased thirty-four acres from Julia Weber, a part of the old Weber grant, in Morado precinct, about six miles northeast of Stockton, and this he has improved to a bearing orchard of cherries, peaches, plums and grapes. It has a good irrigation system, thus insuring good crops and a fine quality of fruit. He is a Republican in politics and with his family is a member of St. Michael's Catholic Church. In 1915 he built a beautiful modern bungalow on his ranch, where he resides with his family.

FULLER LUMBER COMPANY.—One of the leading factors in the lumber and building material trade of Lodi is the Fuller Lumber Company, operated under the personal direction of Horace S. Fuller, president and manager, a lumber specialist of twenty-eight years experience, who is familiar with every detail and requirement of the trade. Extensive yards, offices and mills, the latter known as the Lodi Mill & Manufacturing Company, are maintained, where every modern convenience is offered customers. The company handles everything in lumber, rough and dressed products; building materials, shingles, mouldings, etc., in small or carload lots. Contractors and builders are offered every aid consistent with modern business methods, plans are carefully gone over and checked up, and courteous treatment is given all wants. Horace S. Fuller, president and manager of the Fuller Lumber Company, is a wide-awake booster for the upbuilding and development of Lodi and the country surrounding. He was born in Crete, Neb., June 18, 1874, a son of Horace S. and Louisa Fuller, both natives of Ohio. The father moved to Nebraska in an early day, where he engaged in the lumber business and in time owned and operated sixteen lumber yards throughout the state. In 1890 the father came to California, where he purchased a twenty-acre vineyard at Martinez, but was not content to remain in the West. He returned to Nebraska, where he had spent so many active years of his life, and lived to be seventy-one years old; the mother is still living in the Nebraska home. There were five children in their family: Emma, Mrs. Dean, resides in Chicago; Robert S. died in Lodi, January 5, 1920; Horace S. of this sketch; Jess P. resides in Wyoming and George B. resides at Santa Rosa, Cal.

Horace S. Fuller began his education in the grammar school in Crete, Neb., and finished at the Doane College of that city. In York, Neb., he was married to Miss May Harrison, a native of Springfield, Neb., daughter of George Murray and Saraetta (Jackman) Harrison, both natives of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. The

father is deceased, but the mother is still living. There are three daughters in the family, Nell, Mrs. May Fuller, and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are the parents of one son, Horace Stevens, third. In 1909 the Young Lumber Company was purchased by Horace S. Fuller and George L. Meissner and operated under the firm name of Fuller-Meissner Company and the following year, 1910, the corporate name became the Fuller Lumber Company with Robert S. Fuller as manager, who remained in this capacity until his death on January 5, 1920. After the death of Robert S. Fuller, Horace S. Fuller became president and manager of the company. Mr. Fuller is also interested with his uncle, R. P. Fuller, in a lumber business in Manteca, Cal. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Elks of St. Joseph, Mo., the Masons of Oxford, Neb., the Chapter and Commandery of York, Neb., is a thirty-second degree Mason of Stockton and belongs to the Aahmes Temple, Oakland, Cal., the Rotary Club, the order of lumbermen known as the Hoo-Hoo lodge, being president of the Sacramento Valley division of this order; and is a member of the Central California Lumbermen's Club and the California Lumbermen's Association.

JOHN SEMENZA.—At the age of seventeen John Semenza came alone to the United States, a stranger in a strange land, with a very meager knowledge of the English language, so that his industry has brought his present prosperity. He resides on his thirteen-acre orchard six miles northeast of Stockton, which is devoted to fruit raising. He was born near Chiavari in the province of Genoa, Italy, April 1, 1867, a son of Bernardo and Maria (Filipel'i) Semenza, farmer folk who lived and died in their native land of Italy, the father passing away at the age of sixty-six and the mother at the age of forty. They were the parents of six children; William and Loren are residents of Oregon; John, the subject of this sketch; Katie, Mrs. Simaroli, resides in Alameda; Victor, and the sixth child died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, Bernardo Semenza married the second time and two children were born to this marriage, Maria and Jennie; both of them as well as their mother died in Alameda. John Semenza had two years' schooling in Italy, leaving home March 25, 1884, when seventeen years old, and came alone to the United States, arriving in San Francisco with one pound sterling. Stopping first at San Francisco he worked for wages for one year, then went to Victoria, B. C., working on railroad construction, going from there to Portland, Ore., and working with his brother for four years; then he returned to San Francisco for a short time, then went to Cloverdale, Cal. There he worked two years for the Italian Swiss winery, after which with two partners he had a vegetable ranch at Cloverdale and for eight years he carried on this business, then he returned to Portland, Ore., where he ran a vegetable garden for three years and then for one year ran a French bakery on Sixth and Harrison streets. During the next six years he divided his time between Stockton and San Francisco, then went to Sonora, where he worked for the Standard Lumber Company and later for the Union Construction Company at Vallicita. Fourteen years ago he came to Stockton and purchased his present ranch of thirteen acres six miles northeast of Stockton, which he has planted to different kinds of fruits, peaches, plums, walnuts, chestnuts, figs and apricots, the ranch being well irrigated. He is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is a member of Roma Lodge No. 147, K. P.

CHESTER GALGANI.—A native son of California who has been identified in a practical and successful manner with agricultural pursuits for many years, is Chester Galgani, located on a seventeen acre ranch on the Lodi-Lockeford road two miles east of Lodi. He was born in Sacramento, Cal., on July 2, 1883, a son of Peter A. and Mary (Ferretti) Galgani, the former a native of the province of Lucca, Italy, and the mother of Philadelphia, Pa. When the father, Peter A. Galgani, was about twenty years of age he settled at Sacramento, Cal., where he engaged in the merchandise business; he also tried his hand at farming for a short time in the county. Chester Galgani is one of a family of six children, as follows: Clara is Mrs. Albert Burbridge of San Pedro, Cal.; Alba is Mrs. T. O. Daly of San Francisco; Ella is Mrs. Holmberg of San Pedro; Chester is the subject of this sketch; Louis is a marine engineer on the S. S. Santa Barbara; Patrick is deceased. The father passed away at the age of forty-seven years, the mother is still living at the age of sixty-five and resides in Los Angeles. The mother was married the second time to Harry Sexton, a native of Ireland, and they are the parents of one daughter, Shirley, now Mrs. Laurendeau of Santa Monica.

Chester Galgani obtained his education in the grammar schools of Sacramento and Watsonville and when he was sixteen years old was thrown on his own resources; he first worked on the docks at Port Los Angeles; then worked as fireman for one year on a coastwise vessel; then for three years in his old position on the docks at Port Los Angeles; then we find him at San Pedro where he worked for five years as a teamster. About this time he homesteaded eighty acres in the Santa Monica hills which he proved up on and still owns and today it is very valuable land. He next was employed by the Santa Monica Park Company as a forest ranger, which occupied him for the next five years. During this time he was also a deputy sheriff of Los Angeles County, a state fire warden and a special Los Angeles policeman.

The marriage of Mr. Galgani occurred at Santa Monica on July 4, 1909, and united him with Miss Edna A. Matteoni, a native of San Diego, Cal., a daughter of Attillio and Josephine (Ferretti) Matteoni, who were farmers on the rich island lands of Sacramento County; later the father ran a hotel in Stockton until he purchased his ranch near Lodi. On December 18, 1917, they removed to Lodi and Mr. Galgani took charge of the Matteoni ranch of 17½ acres on the Lodi-Lockeford road; fourteen acres of which is in vineyard and the balance in cherries with ample space left for a house and outbuildings. They are the parents of three children, Gladys, Harry, and Gemma, deceased.

Mr. Galgani is proud of the service that his brothers rendered to their country during the World War. Patrick A. enlisted about two weeks after war was declared and became a member of the Grizzlies and was first sent to Camp Tanforan, then to Camp Kearny where he was in a special allotment that was immediately sent overseas. He worked at bridge construction work and just before the armistice he was severely gassed and was sent back to New York, where he died shortly after arriving on home soil. Louis Galgani joined the Naval Reserves and was

put on the cruiser St. Louis and remained for 26 months. He entered the service as a second class fireman and was promoted to first class fireman and later to first class engineer; later he received his certificate as a first class engineer and he is now a marine engineer on the Santa Barbara. Mr. Galgani is a Republican in politics and fraternally is a member of the K. of C. of Lodi.

HEMAN D. SHINN.—Since a babe in arms, Heman D. Shinn has resided in San Joaquin County. He was born in Burlington County, N. J., December 8, 1853, a son of John R. and Maria A. (Doyle) Shinn, natives of New Jersey and New York, respectively. John R. Shinn first came to California in 1852, but remained only a short time before he returned to New Jersey. In 1854 he brought his wife and infant son, Heman D., out to this state by way of the Isthmus route. For a short time after his arrival he lived at Hangtown, now Placerville, where he mined for gold; but in the same year of 1854 he settled in San Joaquin County on the ranch now occupied by his son, Heman D. Shinn. The John R. Shinn ranch contains 400 acres, for which he then paid $1,000, and on which he resided until his death in 1867. Before his death he had disposed of 120 acres of the ranch, leaving a balance of 280 acres. He was a Republican in politics, and was well-known among the early settlers of San Joaquin County. Three children were born to himself and wife, of whom Heman D. is the only one living. The others were Ida M. and Denver J. Shinn. The mother lived to be eighty-two years old, passing away on the home place, where she had lived so long.

Heman D. Shinn attended the Franklin district school and the grammar school at Woodbridge, and has resided on the old Shinn ranch practically all his life. At the age of ten years he began to plow and clear the land of the heavy growth of timber; and when thirteen years old, on the death of his father, he assumed the running of the ranch with his mother. Ninety acres had been cleared when his father died, and he has since cleared the balance. His father teamed a great deal from Stockton and Sacramento to the mines, and as far as to Reno and Virginia City, Nev., so that the management of the ranch was largely left to his family. Since the father's death about thirty-seven acres have been sold, so that there are now 243 acres in the home place—eighty acres in timber bottom land, twenty-five acres in cherries, fifteen acres in pears, and the balance of 123 acres in bearing vineyard. The ranch is under the Stockton-Mokelumne ditch, but it is so well subirrigated that Mr. Shinn has little need to resort to artificial irrigation. He has piped his ranch with cement irrigation pipe, and has two six-inch pumps for irrigation in case of necessity. He has also improved the place with fine buildings, making it one of the most modern and up-to-date homes in the county. Three miles north of Clements, Mr. Shinn bought 246 acres which he and his son farm to grain. The family also own 1060 acres of timber land in Calaveras County. Mr. Shinn is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Lodi.

In Stockton, on December 8, 1874, Mr. Shinn was married to Miss Emma S. Tock, a native of Maine, and a daughter of James Tock, now deceased, who was born in Maine and became a resident of San Joaquin County. There were five children in his family: James; Elizabeth, Mrs. Russell; Sarah, Mrs. Turner, deceased; Anna, Mrs. Benson, and Emma S., Mrs. Shinn. Mr. and Mrs. Shinn are the parents of three children: Mae, Mrs. Bancroft, of Woodbridge; Elmer John, of Woodbridge, who married Gladys Healey, of Alameda; and Bessie A., Mrs. Atwell, a widow residing at home with her parents, and the mother of one child, Ruth. Mrs. Atwell is the owner of a twenty-acre producing vineyard. Mr. Shinn is a member and past grand of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Woodbridge, and with his wife is also a member of the Rebekahs, of Woodbridge.

CHARLES A. SIBECK.—A well-known citizen of the Thornton district of San Joaquin County, who is also a native son of California, is Charles A. Sibeck, the owner of a fifty-acre orchard three-quarters of a mile north of Thornton. He was born at Placerville, August 6, 1882, a son of Charles and Caroline E. (Weiss) Sibeck. The parents were natives of New York and Germany, respectively, born on May 22, 1833, and June 22, 1842. The father came to California during the gold rush of 1849, and began mining near Placerville, where he remained for about five years. Then he went to logging at Bijou, Cal., and followed this occupation for some fifteen years, after which he returned to Placerville, where he owned and operated a mill. He ran this mill for about ten years, and then bought a ranch at Elk Grove, Sacramento County, consisting of one section of grain land located three miles northeast of old Elk Grove on the Stockton road. During the time he was logging at Bijou, he acquired 1,400 acres of timber and grazing land, which he disposed of previous to his death. There were four children in the family: Caroline, deceased; Mrs. Alice Edwards, residing in San Francisco; Charles A., of this sketch, and Josephine, Mrs. Henry Allen, of Stockton. The father passed away on the Sacramento County ranch in December, 1913, at the age of eighty, and the mother died in 1911, sixty-nine years old.

Charles A. Sibeck attended the Jackson district school, in Sacramento County, and remained on the home place until his father's death. When the property was divided, he received 120 acres as his share, and his sisters inherited a like amount. Mr. Sibeck continued to improve his property until 1915, when he sold out and removed to his present fifty-acre ranch, which he purchased at the time, and where he now resides.

On February 26, 1906, in Sacramento, Mr. Sibeck was married to Miss Ethel Doty, a native daughter of California, born at Sheldon, in Sacramento County, a daughter of Jonathan C. and Lillian Jane (Traganza) Doty, the former a native of Iowa, while the latter was born in Sacramento County. Grandfather Thomas Traganza was a native of England who came to California in the early fifties. Jonathan C. Doty came to Sacramento County about 1870, and engaged in farming. In 1912 he purchased a fifty-acre ranch, which is now the home place of Mr. and Mrs. Sibeck; and here, two years later, he passed away at the age of sixty-one years. The mother now resides at Elk Grove, Cal. There were eight children in the family: Arthur; Elmer; Mabel, Mrs. N. E. Baker, of San Francisco; Ethel, Mrs. Sibeck; Frank; Robert G.; Raymond; and Harvey, who is now deceased.

Robert G. Doty, a brother of Mrs. Sibeck, was

born at Sheldon, Cal., September 16, 1893, and when old enough learned the barber's trade, which he followed for three years at Woodland, Cal. He joined the state militia and entered Company F, Second California Infantry, and served five months under Captain Caldwell and Colonel Waukowski on the Mexican border, at Nogales, Ariz. He then returned to Sacramento and was discharged, and on July 6, 1917, re-enlisted at Fort Mason in the same company and same regiment. He was transferred to the 160th Regiment, Fortieth Division, and was in training for five months at Fort Mason, after which he was sent to Camp Kearney and trained there for ten months. His own regiment was sent to France, but he was retained at Camp Kearney, training raw recruits. During August, 1918, he left for France via Camp Mills, N. Y. He sailed for Liverpool, England, and thence across the Channel to La Havre, France; but his company was held in reserve and did not get to the front. In March, 1919, he returned to the United States and was discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco, with the rank of corporal. On August 10, 1920, at Sacramento, he was married to Miss Flaudie Mary Brakebill, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Henry and Etta (Couch) Brakebill. Her father was a farmer who came to Tulare County, Cal., when she was a young girl, and there she received her education.

Mr. and Mrs. Sibeck are the parents of two children, Vernon and Audrey. Fraternally, Mr. Sibeck is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Elk Grove, of which he is a past grand, and is also a member of the Encampment and Canton at Elk Grove, while Mrs. Sibeck is a member and past noble grand of the Rebekah Lodge of Elk Grove. Mr. Sibeck is also a member of the Galt Parlor, N. S. G. W.

HENRY SIEMERING.—Born in Nimburg, Hanover, Germany, March 7, 1874, Henry Siemering is a son of Henry and Minnie (Dohrmann) Siemering. Three months before he was born his father died, and in consequence he was reared until he was eleven years old by his grandfather, Dick Siemering. The opportunities for an education were limited, for at the age of eleven years he began to earn his own living. In 1885 he left his native country and came to America. Coming direct to San Francisco, he found work in a grocery store during the day, and at night went to school, working in this way for six years. He then moved to San Joaquin County and began working for wages on various farms in the Ray and New Hope school districts. Afterwards he rented a farm for a few years and engaged in farming on his own responsibility. With the funds he had been able to accumulate by hard labor and careful saving he then purchased a forty-acre ranch four and a half miles west of Woodbridge. At the time of purchase there was seven acres of the ranch in bearing vineyard, and Mr. Siemering has set eight more acres to vines, so that there are now fifteen acres in grapes and twenty-five acres devoted to truck gardening and general farming, including about two acres of orchard.

On September 21, 1907, Mr. Siemering was married at Sacramento to Miss Stella Williams, a native of Keokuk County, Iowa, and a daughter of John H. and Minnie (Pample) Williams, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Saxony, Germany. The parents came to California in 1890, and the father is now a vineyardist west of Woodbridge. Mrs. Siemering was the older of two children and the only one living. She was educated in the Woodbridge school. Mr. and Mrs. Siemering are the parents of four children: William, Lawrence, Minnie, and Francis (deceased). The home ranch is improved with an irrigation system consisting of a three-inch pump driven by a six horsepower motor.

LUVIGI SOLA.—Well known in connection with agricultural interests, especially that of grain raising, is Luvigi Sola, who for the past eleven years has been raising immense quantities of grain and whose present ranch comprises 1,045 acres, thirteen miles southeast of Stockton on the Mariposa Road. He was born at Villa Faletto, in the province of Piedmont, Italy, on October 6, 1855, a son of Andria and Domenica (Alimano) Sola, farmers in Italy and the parents of ten children, of whom Luvigi is the sixth. Luvigi Sola was twenty-five years old when he resolved to come to America, so he made his way to Havre, France, and arrived at New York on Christmas Day, 1880. Eight days later he went to Vincent, Ohio, where he remained three months and in all that time found only six days' work on a farm. In March, 1880, Mr. Sola made his way to California, where he had relatives. He went to work on a farm at seventy-five cents a day, then on railroad construction at Lockeford at one dollar per day. Five years before this, his brother Peter, accompanied by another brother, Batista, had come to California and worked on farms in the vicinity of Acampo. Batista Sola returned to Italy after three years in California, and in 1883 Peter Sola removed to Tulare, where he took up government land about two miles north of Delano in Tulare County.

On December 25, 1886, at Tulare, Peter Sola was married to Miss Lucille Zebena, born at Mosola, in Cuneo, Italy, July 1, 1868, daughter of Joseph and Marie Zebena, farmers, both now deceased. They had three children, Mrs. Sola being the youngest and the only one who came to California. Mr. and Mrs. Sola had three children: Domenica, Mrs. John Panero, has five children and is now farming the old home place at Tulare; Andrew married Miss Lucille Rae Serretti of Modesto, and they have two children and he is associated with our subject in farming; Peter is also farming with Mr. Sola. On June 5, 1894, Peter Sola passed away on the home place at Tulare. Mrs. Sola remained there after her husband's death and Luvigi Sola had also a homestead of 160 acres near Delano. Luvigi Sola received his United States citizenship papers at Visalia in 1888, and proved up on his land. In August, 1900, Luvigi Sola and Mrs. Peter Sola were married, and besides rearing his brother's three children, they have five children of their own: Louis, Joseph, Mary, Lucy, and Lawrence. Twenty-three years ago Luvigi Sola settled in San Joaquin County, locating near Lockeford and farmed the Priest ranch for three years, raising large quantities of wheat on this 1,140-acre ranch. Since then he has farmed the Wash. Tucker, the Allen and the Commins ranches. In 1911 he purchased his present ranch of 1,045 acres, formerly known as the McDougall tract. Besides farming this large acreage, he leases large tracts of land in the district which is entirely devoted to raising wheat. With the latest improved power machinery, including a Holt seventy-five horsepower tractor and a Harris gasoline combined harvester, Mr. Sola and his sons are able to do most of the

work and they operate 1,500 acres in all. Mr. Sola and his family enjoy the confidence of the business community and he has found that in the West his hope of benefiting his financial condition has been realized, for here he has secured a good home and gained a comfortable competence.

THE MODEL HAT SHOP.—A thoroughly up-to-date concern, whose enterprise has also stimulated other firms, is the millinery shop located at 15 West Elm Street, Lodi, known as the Model Hat Shop, owned and operated by the Misses Elsie A. Solomon and Helen E. Todd, thoroughly experienced in designing and trimming hats. This shop was founded by Mrs. Vassar, who conducted it for eight years as a parlor millinery shop, one of the first in Lodi. It was then sold to Miss E. M. McLachlan and successfully conducted by her until it was sold to the present owners in 1919, and they have built up a fine, well-paying business. Miss Elsie A. Solomon is a San Joaquin County girl, born seven miles from Stockton on the Linden Road, a daughter of Gustave and Agnes Solomon. Gustave Solomon came to California in an early day, and for many years conducted a winery. He passed away in 1910, and her mother is now residing in Berkeley. Miss Solomon received her education in the Delphi district school, then attended the Washington school and the Stockton Commercial College in Stockton. She took up millinery work in Stockton and spent nine years in shops in San Francisco and Stockton previous to locating in Lodi.

Miss Helen E. Todd was born in Diagonal, Iowa, a daughter of Edgar P. and Laura Todd. In 1901 Miss Todd accompanied her parents to California and settled at Selma, where her father is engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Miss Todd attended the Selma grammar and high schools and learned the millinery trade in Fresno and San Francisco, and she, too, had nine years' experience before locating in Lodi.

In 1919 Misses Solomon and Todd purchased the business conducted by Miss McLachlan, and their enterprise and industry have been rewarded by increasing patronage and the Model Hat Shop is a credit to the city.

MANUEL SILVA.—As general manager of the Associated Milk Producers, with headquarters at 53 Clay Street, San Francisco, Manuel Silva is making a decided success of the undertaking, and fully ninety per cent of the milk produced in the San Joaquin Valley is handled by this company. He was born on Pico Isle, one of the group of the Azores, August 23, 1875, a son of John and Mary Conceicao (Silveira) Silva, both natives of the Isle of Pico. Manuel is one of a family of five children and was able to attend the public school in the village of Candelaria, Isle of Pico. At the age of fifteen he left the home ranch and began working as a clerk in a general merchandise store in Candelaria, helping to support the family for three and a half years.

At nineteen years of age he left his native land on board the S.S. "Peninsula," a Portuguese liner, and soon after his arrival in the United States entered the employ of the woolen mills at East Cambridge, Mass., where he was occupied for three years. Here he made the acquaintance of John Enos, and in partnership they conducted the California Hotel in Brooklyn. After one year, John Enos retired from the business and Manuel Silva successfully conducted the hotel for thirteen years, during which time he made a number of visits to his old home. His father passed away in 1896, aged sixty-five years.

Nine years ago, Mr. Silva brought his mother to Stockton, where he has built a comfortable residence for her and where he resides. His first start in the dairy business was made on Roberts Isle, where he had a small ranch in partnership with M. R. Dias, whose sketch also appears in this history. The business venture proved a success, and gradually a large business was built up and more land was added by lease. The development of the Riverside Farm has been accomplished solely by Mr. Silva, and it is with just pride that he refers to its wonderful development. In 1918 he became a director in the Associated Milk Producers of San Francisco, which has proven a success as a co-operative marketing company. In 1921 he became manager of the association, which position he still holds, being the successor of Mr. Frank Machado, its former manager. He was instrumental in the organization of the Portuguese-American Grocery Company, a wholesale and retail establishment of Stockton. Twenty-two years ago Mr. Silva received his United States citizenship papers in Brooklyn, and ever since has been a stanch Republican in politics. He is past president of the I. D. E. S. and an active member of the U. P. C. Mr. Silva makes his home with his mother in Stockton and enjoys the good-will and esteem of his business associates.

HUBERT FREDERICK SILK.—As the senior member of the firm of Silk & Wheelock, Hubert Frederick Silk is accounted one of the most successful business men of Lodi. During a brief residence in that city he has won splendid prosperity, which is an indication of superior business capacity and enterprise. His advancement has been gained through a recognition and improvement of opportunity. He has ever realized the fact that the present and not the future is the moment for action, and he has labored consistently and along safe yet progressive lines until he is numbered among the foremost representatives of business activity in the thriving city of Lodi. He was born in London, England, September 6, 1890, a son of Stephen and Hannah Silk, both natives of England, where Stephen Silk is engaged in the planing mill business. There are three children in the family, Hubert Frederick being the eldest. The others are Dorothy, Mrs. Entriknap, and Cecil Arthur.

Hubert Frederick Silk received a good education in the schools of the city of London. When a lad he assisted in his father's planing mill. In 1903 he came to Vancouver, British Columbia. He soon took a trip to Nome, Alaska, where he worked at anything he could find to do. Returning to Vancouver in 1906, he began work in the planing mills, which occupied his attention until October, 1914, when he enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force and was sent to Weybridge-Surrey, England. There he engaged in the manufacture of aeroplane propellers, and was thus engaged for the duration of the war. He was discharged at Vancouver in February, 1919, with the rank of sergeant. Soon after being discharged he came to San Francisco. He traveled in the West and Southwest for about a year, and then located in Stockton in 1920. Soon after, he removed to Lodi, where he purchased the interest of the senior member of the firm of Gregg & Son, who ran a planing mill on Cherokee Street, east of the Salem school. Under

the efficient management of Mr. Silk, the business grew to such an extent that the mill was moved to larger quarters on Sacramento Street, the firm now being known as Enterprise Planing Mill. Here much new machinery has been installed and the mill is fully equipped to handle any kind of mill or cabinet work offered, and with the first-class mechanics employed only guaranteed work will be turned out.

On April 8, 1920, at Modesto, occurred the marriage of Mr. Silk and Miss Mary Wooldridge, a native of Lakeport, Cal., and a daughter of Lemuel and Helen Wooldridge, early California pioneers who crossed the plains with ox-teams and became ranchers in the Golden State. Mr. and Mrs. Silk are the parents of one son, Stephen, and are members of the Episcopal Church of Lodi. Mr. Silk is one of the popular and highly esteemed men of his community, and he has done his part as a good citizen and a useful factor in all public enterprises.

FRANK SORTER.—Numbered among the well-known vineyardists is Frank Sorter, who is located on a twenty-acre vineyard on Almond Avenue, south of Lodi. He was born at Dundee, Mich., in the Lake Erie country, on July 16, 1868, a son of Andrew and Martha Sorter. The father was a farmer in Michigan and lived to be fifty-three years old, and the mother reached the age of sixty-five, both passing away in that state.

When Frank Sorter was eighteen years old he left the paternal roof and started to make his own way in the world. He went to Burt County, Neb., in the spring of 1886, where he found employment on a farm and later farmed for himself. Seven years later he leased eighty acres on the Omaha Reservation, where he raised grain and corn for seven years. Next we find him on the prairie lands in Thurston County, breaking the virgin soil. In 1900 he went to Box Elder County, Utah, and bought forty acres from the Bear River Water and Irrigation Company. Here he remained seven years, and his principal crops were sugar beets, potatoes and alfalfa. On February 14, 1907, he landed at Los Molinos, Tehama County, Cal., bringing his stallion and brood mares with him from Utah. Here he purchased eighty acres of fine river bottom land for which he paid $100 per acre, and his crops were alfalfa, grain and hay. He further improved the place with a fine house, and within four years time he sold the property for $160 per acre. He then came to the San Joaquin Valley and settled in the Turlock Irrigation District, about five and a half miles northwest of Turlock, where he bought forty acres. He engaged in the breeding of fine horses and also ran a dairy, among his stock being some registered Holsteins. Mr. Sorter brought his land to a high state of cultivation, and at the end of seven years sold the place and stock at public auction. In 1918 he came to the Lodi section and purchased twenty acres in vineyard. Here he built a modern bungalow and has installed two irrigation plants.

The marriage of Mr. Sorter occurred at Dakota City, Neb., on April 10, 1893, and united him with Miss Letha Allen, a native of Mondamin, Iowa, but reared in Nebraska, the daughter of James and Nancy Allen. She is one of five children: Sena, Ella, Letha, William, and Louis. Her father was a farmer in Iowa and a pioneer in Nebraska, and there Mrs. Sorter received her education. Mr. Sorter's life has been active, useful and honorable and commands for him the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and friends.

MRS. MINNIE SPERBECK.—A lady who arrived in San Joaquin County over fifty years ago, Mrs. Minnie Sperbeck was born in Beetown, Grant County, Wisconsin. Her father, Oscar E. Hamlin, was born in Deansville, N. Y., and came out to Wisconsin when a young man, and there he married Martha J. Stephenson, a native of Terra Haute, Ind. Oscar Hamlin was a contractor and builder in Wisconsin. During the Civil War he served his country in a Wisconsin regiment. In 1872 Mr. Hamlin brought his family to Stockton, Cal., and here he followed the building business until his death. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Sperbeck's mother passed away in San Francisco. Minnie Hamlin was the oldest of their nine children. Coming to Stockton in 1872, she completed the grammar school through attendance at the Old Crow schoolhouse.

At Placerville, on May 3, 1874, Minnie Hamlin was married to Andrew J. Sperbeck, who was born at Schenectady, N. Y., February 22, 1840, and came out to California, when a boy of fifteen years, in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn in 1855, landing at San Francisco. He followed mining in the Mother Lode region until he volunteered for service in the Civil War, enlisting on July 18, 1863, in Company I, 1st Regiment, California Cavalry. He served in Arizona and New Mexico until he was mustered out May 22, 1866. After the war he became a carpenter and was in partnership with O. E. Hamlin, and after his marriage Mr. Sperbeck continued in business for some years in Placerville. Mr. Hamlin moved away, but Mr. Sperbeck continued in the building business in that region until he died, June 30, 1887. He was a past master in Palmyra Lodge, F. and A. M., and a prominent G. A. R. man. He was a member of the Methodist Church.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Sperbeck sold their holdings in Placerville, and in October, 1887, she located in Stockton. She is a member of Homo Chapter, O. E. S., of Stockton, Rawlins Women's Relief Corps, and was a charter member and first chaplain of the local circle, Ladies of the G. A. R. Her deep interest in progress and protection for American industries and citizens leads her to be a stanch Republican.

MRS. MATTIE M. STEIN.—For years one of the most enthusiastic members of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, Mrs. Mattie M. Stein has been signally honored by election to high office in this organization, a fitting recognition of the zeal and interest she has displayed in furthering its commendable work, and evidence of her great popularity among its membership. A native of San Joaquin County, her birthplace was Stockton, her parents being John S. and Marie C. (Miller) Harney, honored pioneers whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. After completing her education, Mattie M. Harney was married at the residence of her parents, being united with John F. Stein, who was reared in Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship at the mercantile business. He came to California and first located in Eureka, where he was engaged in business until he removed to Lodi, where he was associated with Fredberger & Kaiser in the general merchan-

dise business. Here his ability was appreciated and he became very popular in business affairs until he retired from business to devote his time to their vineyard. He passed away February 9, 1918, a man much mourned for his integrity and sterling worth. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and Foresters, and passed the chairs in both lodges. He also was the first treasurer of the Lodi fire department. Besides his widow he left a son, John A. Stein, a business man in Stockton, who is married and has three children. He is a Mason and is past president of Lodi Parlor, N. S. G. W. Mrs. Stein still owns the vineyard that she developed on the part of the old Harney ranch which she inherited from her father. It is now in full bearing and she has taken much pleasure in its care and development.

Mrs. Stein from the early age of eighteen has been active in the Native Daughters of the Golden West. She organized Ivy Parlor No. 88 at Lodi and was its first president, occupying that office for several terms, and was afterwards secretary for eighteen years. Four times she has been elected to office in the Grand Parlor. She was grand trustee for two years, marshal one year, and first vice president in 1921. At the meeting of the Grand Parlor at San Rafael, in June, 1922, she was elected grand president, the highest office that can be conferred in this organization. Mrs. Stein is intensely interested in her work as grand president and is faithfully giving her time to the duties of her office, visiting every Parlor in the State. She is also greatly interested in the children's agency work carried on by the Native Daughters, that has in the last twelve years placed 2600 children in homes. These homes are founded for orphans and waifs, regardless of the parentage, religion or lodge membership. Thus, the order is indeed accomplishing a long-felt want. Mrs. Stein will preside over the Grand Parlor which meets at Stockton, June 19 to 22, 1923. She has held the office of district deputy grand president of San Joaquin County. Her home city of Lodi takes just pride in her popularity and accords her a high place among its residents. She is also prominent in other organizations, being a member of the Lodi Woman's Club and corresponding secretary of the County Federation of Woman's Clubs of California. She is a member of Lodi Chapter No. 150, O. E. S., and Lodi Lodge of Rebekahs, being a past noble grand and past district deputy and ex-secretary of the latter. She is past president of Hartford Woman's Relief Corps No. 78, Lodi, and active in the patriotic work of the order.

GRANVILLE T. STOREY.—Among the energetic and far-sighted business men of Stockton may be found Granville T. Storey, the efficient manager of the Peoples Finance and Thrift Company, a loan institution of Stockton, being appointed to this office on November 8, 1921, by the board of directors. He was born in Starksville, Miss., on March 18, 1884. Later his parents removed to Texas and still later to Arkansas, where Granville T. attended the public schools and later entered the Spear-Langford Military College in Arkansas. Upon reaching young manhood, and after finishing his schooling, he returned to Dallas, Texas, and became the assistant cashier in the Santa Fe freight office, later entering the real estate and insurance business, in which line he proved his worth. In 1909 he removed to Stockton and became associated with the Lee C. Reid Real Estate Company, later establishing his own business. He then formed a partnership with J. P. Triolo, and for three years they continued in business together, when Mr. Storey became associated with the California Bean Growers Association. He was the founder of the Ford Federated Factors office in Stockton. His years of experience and careful, intelligent study of the real estate business has made him an authority on land values. He is now engaged in handling real estate and in building homes, and is meeting with his usual success. He has already erected over fifty homes in various parts of the city.

The marriage of Mr. Storey united him with Miss Eva M. Hulen, a native of Placer County, Cal. Free from ostentation and display, he has nevertheless come to the front in connection with the business interests and public life of Stockton and San Joaquin County, and is doing much to shape public opinion and thought, his activities always contributing to progress and improvement.

SUNSET MACARONI FACTORY.—An enterprise of interest to Stocktonians is the Sunset Macaroni Factory, of 430 South American Avenue, under the able proprietorship of Messrs. Frank and David Stagnaro. The former was born near Genoa, Italy, on March 26, 1874, and as a boy was fortunate in gaining a thorough knowledge of the making of the finest kinds of macaroni. When, therefore, he came to the United States in 1889, he already had a capital with which to start in the New World on the road to success. Locating in Stockton, he attended private schools where he acquired English, and for thirteen years worked with the Stockton Woolen Mills, while for three years he was with the Holt Manufacturing Company. In 1905, in partnership with his brother David, he opened a small shop on Aurora Street, where they commenced to make macaroni, and from the beginning they turned out from 300 to 400 pounds daily. Later they removed to their present location on South American Avenue, where they erected their modern plant with a capacity of 3,000 pounds daily, and since then their trade has expanded so that their output is about 2,800 pounds daily. They manufacture thirty-four varieties of Italian paste, and their brand of Sunset Macaroni has become especially popular. They also make a fish-paste in the form of fish, which keeps its shape when cooked. Their factory, which is sanitary in every respect, is equipped with the latest machinery; and their wholesale trade is carried on throughout California, Nevada, and Oregon.

David Stagnaro was also born near Genoa, his birthday having been March 21, 1883, and he, too, came to Stockton in 1889. He pursued the courses provided in the Stockton schools, and after some experience in both the clothing and the grocery business, he entered into a partnership with his brother Frank, as stated above, and since then he has done his share in building up this well-equipped and well-conducted establishment, of which any business man might well be proud.

Frank Stagnaro is married and is the father of six children: Frank, Rilina, Margaret, John, David, and Fred. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, the Italian Society and the Red Men. David is also married and has one son, David P. Stagnaro. He also belongs to the Catholic Church, the Italian Society and the Red Men.

MAURICE JOSEPH BYRNES.—Coming from a pioneer family, and having for many years been very actively identified with business and official matters at Tracy, Maurice J. Byrnes is well and favorably known in southwestern San Joaquin County. At present he is the proprietor of the Byrnes Rooming House, located at the corner of Front and Sixth streets in the city of Tracy, and at the same time he owns and operates his 640-acre cattle-ranch in Stanislaus County. He is a son of Maurice Byrnes, who was one of Tracy's first settlers and served as constable for thirty-five years. The father was born in Ireland, as was also the mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Walsh. Both were young people when they came to America. They were married in the state of Connecticut and settled at New Haven, where the father became a baker. Arriving in California, they took up a homestead near Tracy. They possessed the qualities which made friends among the early settlers, and were held in highest esteem by all who knew them. Both are now deceased. Maurice Joseph is the only member of their family now left.

Maurice Joseph Byrnes was born upon the Byrnes ranch, four miles south of Tracy, on March 29, 1873. He attended the public schools, and later became a deputy constable, under his father, and was also associated with him in a business way at Tracy in early life. He soon branched out into the livery business, and for many years did a thriving business in that line in Tracy.

Mr. Byrnes' marriage occurred in Tracy, where he was united to Mrs. Ordway (nee Cross), born in the state of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes are justly popular. Their guests receive kind and courteous attention, while their generous and public-spirited disposition has won for them a host of friends among their fellow-citizens in their home city.

FRED A. SANGUINETTI.—A native son of California, Fred A. Sanguinetti has been identified in a practical and successful manner with agricultural pursuits during all his active career. He resides on his thirty-five-acre vineyard five miles south of Lodi on Cherokee Lane. He was born north of Stockton on his father's ranch on June 20, 1871, a son of Stephen and Maria Sanguinetti, both natives of Italy, who came to California in 1860 and first settled at Stockton; then the father removed to the Waterloo district of San Joaquin County, where he purchased 175 acres of grain land and immediately set about improving it. He was among the first to set out a vineyard and orchard in that district. Fred A. is the third in a family of eight children born to his parents. The father lived to be seventy-eight years old and the mother is living, aged seventy-five years.

Fred A. Sanguinetti attended the Franklin school at Stockton; and when the family removed to the Waterloo district, he attended the Waterloo school. He assisted his father on the home place until he was twenty-nine years old, when he was united in marriage with Miss Corinda Maresco, in February, 1900. She was born at Stockton and is a daughter of Louis and Jennie Maresco, both natives of Italy. After his marriage, Mr. Sanguinetti spent one year at his father's home; then he took charge of his father's twenty-five-acre vineyard on the Eight-Mile Road out of Stockton, remaining there for two years; then he purchased his present thirty-five acres of grain land, which he set to Tokay and Zinfandel grapes. He has installed a five-inch pump with a twelve-horse-power engine for the irrigation of the vineyard, and a smaller one with a five-horse-power motor for domestic use, and has also built a house and other farm buildings on his ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Sanguinetti are the parents of two sons, Stephen and Leslie. Mr. Sanguinetti is affiliated with the Red Men of Stockton.